



"Bean of Affliction: Chocolate, Child Labor and Fair Trade" Screening Guide

Thank you for hosting a screening of "The Dark Side of Chocolate; you are helping to end child and forced labor in the cocoa fields.

We've designed this Screening Guide* to make it as easy as possible for you to host an interesting and inspiring event that will motivate participants to take action against child and forced labor in the cocoa fields: we hope that your event will:

1. Raise awareness of the ongoing use of child labor and human trafficking in the cocoa industry, and encourage consumers to shift their purchasing to Fair Trade chocolate products.
2. Help people make the connection between Jewish values and Fair Trade principles, and realize that supporting Fair Trade is an expression of one's Jewish identity.
3. Inspire others to learn more and get involved.

The Guide contains the following resources to empower you to achieve the goals outlined above:

- Suggested Planning Timeline/Checklist
- Model Invitation
- Suggested Screening Schedule
- Suggested Talking Points for Before and After Film Showing
- List of Recommended Discussion Questions
- List of what to bring to event
- Sign In Sheet
- Sample Letters, Petitions
- Hand outs

* This Guide is adapted from Raise the Bar Hershey campaign's, "Screening Toolkit 2011".



Suggested Planning Timeline/Checklist

At least one month before the event:

- Select a date, time, and location for your Fair Trade chocolate event. If it will be held at a synagogue or other Jewish organization, you might want to choose a time when other people will already be there and might stay, such as immediately following classes or another activity. When you select a time and date, make sure it does not conflict with other community events that many potential guests may be planning to attend.
- Try and schedule the event to coincide with Jewish and fair trade holidays/events. For example:
 - Before or during Passover, with the focus on slavery and liberation
 - Fair Trade Shabbat, the second weekend in May
 - October, Fair Trade month
 - Before Chanukah, linking it with Chanukah gelt
- Reserve the venue; make sure the room is suitable for a DVD film showing and has good sound quality. Make sure to reserve tables for literature and food/beverages if you're serving them.
- Make sure that you have an article ready for your organizational newsletter

Three or more weeks before the event:

- Decide whether to provide food and drinks. People have enjoyed having fair trade coffee and tea served, as well as a variety of different fair trade chocolates to taste.
 - You can ask for food and beverage donations from local stores, and publicly thank them at the event and/or place the store's cards or brochures on the tables.
- Order chocolate (wholesale) if you plan on selling it at the event.
- Email invitations to your guests; you will find a model invitation below. Also use Facebook and Twitter to invite more guests. Please encourage your guests to bring friends; the more people who see this powerful film, the greater the impact. Make sure to include RSVP information.



Suggested Planning Timeline/Checklist (Continued)

One week before event:

- Email and call guests to encourage them to come and remind them to RSVP.
- Make copies of materials (e.g. sign-in sheet, letters, petitions, handouts are at the end of this resource packet).
- Gather supplies, including pens and a clipboard so that guests can sign in. Nametags are helpful if guests do not know one another.
- Follow up with food and drink requirements.

Day before screening:

- Email or call guests to remind them about the event; this significantly improves attendance.
- Test the DVD to make sure it works and will run smoothly for the screening.
- Review the Suggested Talking Points below and plan what you will say during the event.

Date of screening:

- Lay out handouts, petitions and other printed materials, including sign-in sheets (on a clipboard, if you have one) with pens.
- Put a "Dark Side of Chocolate" sign on the door, if some guests have not previously been to the location
- Try playing the DVD to make sure that your screening equipment is properly set up and will start promptly when you are ready to start the screening.
- Organize chocolate sampling; make signs if selling chocolate.

Day after screening:

- Send signed letters and petitions to chocolate manufacturers.

Additional Options:

You can help raise funds for your synagogue by purchasing Fair Trade chocolate at wholesale prices and selling it at the event. See sheet on Fair Trade and Kosher Chocolate, Coffee, and Tea for information.



Model Invitation

Here are some ideas for your invite.

Suggested Subject line:

"Bean of Affliction: Chocolate, Child Labor, and Choosing Fair Trade"

Date

Time

Location

RSVP date and contact info

Body of text:

Hundreds of thousands of children in West Africa, often enslaved and trafficked, work hard to bring us our favorite chocolate treats. They spend long hours, working in hazardous conditions, not going to school, and losing their childhoods.

But we have a choice. We can choose chocolate that supports farmers, is grown sustainably, and is guaranteed free from child labor.

Join (your organization's name) for an exploration of chocolate's sweet and bitter sides:

- Watch the brief documentary [The Dark Side of Chocolate](#) by journalist Miki Mistrati
- Discuss connections between Jewish values and fair trade (and get resources for your Passover Seder)
- Participate in a fair trade, kosher chocolate tasting
- Learn about local and national groups that are working toward fair food and just trade



Suggested Program Schedule

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15 minutes | Guests arrive, sign in, have a snack, and schmooze |
| 5 minutes | Welcome, introduce the film, and explain how guests can make a difference (See sample talking points on next page) |
| 45 minutes | Show <i>The Dark Side of Chocolate</i> |
| 15 minutes | Discussion; respond to answers from the audience or refer to suggested discussion questions on next page) |
| 10 minutes | Ask guests to take 3 actions, sign petition or letter, speak with their local grocery to make sure they sell fair trade chocolate or raise issue at Passover seder, make a commitment to tell 5 other people. |
| 15 minutes | Thank guests for coming, handouts, more tasting, (possible sales of chocolate) |

Total time: 1 hour, 45 minutes





Suggested Talking Points

Introduction before Screening the Dark Side of Chocolate:

- Welcome guests, thank them for coming and ask if everyone has signed the sign-in sheet.
 - Thank any stores or restaurants that donated food or beverages to your event.
 - Mention the timing of your event, such as how it relates to Pesach/Passover.
- Tell guests that the screening is part of Fair Trade Judaica's "Bean of Affliction Campaign", and a coalition of nonprofit organizations that are calling on the cocoa industry to end child and forced labor and trafficking in the cocoa industry, and to start sourcing Fair Trade cocoa, which prohibits the use of child and forced labor.
- Explain briefly why you feel passionately about these issues.
- Tell guests the program for the evening: that the screening will be followed by the opportunity for discussion and for attendees to take action to end child and forced labor on cocoa farms.

Comments Immediately after Showing the Dark Side of Chocolate:

Ask guests to take three simple actions right now to help eliminate child/forced labor and trafficking from the cocoa supply chain:

1. Sign the letter/petition asking chocolate manufacturers to switch to Fair Trade cocoa beans
2. Raise the issue at your next Passover Seder (e.g. Haggadah supplement) or at Chanukah, or ask their local grocery to stock more fair trade chocolate products
3. Ask guests to commit to telling at least five people within the coming week what you learned from watching the *Dark Side of Chocolate*

Sample Comments Following the Film Screening

Here is an example of what you might say to your guests at the end of the film. This is a script you can read outright or adapt for your group.

You've seen "The Dark Side of Chocolate". You've heard the statistics. Now, we would like to ask you to take action! Join the movement to encourage major chocolate companies to put systems in place, such as Fair Trade certification, to eliminate forced labor and child labor from the production of chocolate.



Sample Comments Following the Film Screening (continued)

Major cocoa purchasers like Green & Black's, Nestlé, and Ben & Jerry's have all made significant commitments to increase their purchases of Fair Trade cocoa, showing that a solution is possible TODAY.

- Green & Black's went 100% Fair Trade in 2012
- Ben & Jerry's now only purchases fair trade certified cocoa, sugar and vanilla

Smaller chocolate companies like Alter Eco, Divine Chocolate, Equal Exchange, Lake Champlain Chocolates, and others have been sourcing Fair Trade cocoa and building relationships with cocoa farmers for years. These smaller companies are not only setting a higher standard for corporate responsibility, but also show it is possible for chocolate companies to institute programs that work to end child labor and forced labor by purchasing Fair Trade certified cocoa beans, while also being a sustainable business.

We would like to ask you to take the following three actions today:

1. Sign a letter to chocolate manufacturers requesting that they source fair trade cocoa beans
2. Contact your local grocery and ask them to include fair trade chocolate products in their inventory
3. Commit to telling at least five people within the coming week what you learned from watching the *Dark Side of Chocolate*

I encourage you to organize a showing of the *Dark Side of Chocolate* in your own home or another location.



Ideas for Discussion Questions

1. Which parts of the film did you find most interesting, disturbing or emotional?
2. The film repeatedly mentions the 2001 HarkinEngel Protocol to end child trafficking, slavery, etc. by 2005 (later extended to 2008). After seeing the film, do you think that voluntary, self-policing agreements by industry are effective in enforcing minimum human rights standards?
3. Fair Trade cocoa is grown under standards that prohibit the use of forced or child labor, mandate regular inspections by third party/independent certifiers, and ensure that products can be traceable to the farm level so that individual farmers know that they can be identified and expelled from the Fair Trade system if they violate the rules. The Fair Trade system also pays farmers a higher price so that they can afford to hire adult workers and send their children to school. Consumers can identify these products with one of several Fair Trade labels. Do you think this might be a more trustworthy process than the HarkinEngel protocol system for ensuring consumers that cocoa is grown without child labor?
4. Throughout the film, we also saw various cocoa stakeholders passing responsibility to others. At the chocolate trade show, confectioner company Guylian said that it is not their responsibility and to ask chocolate maker Barry Callebaut, which pleaded ignorance. The child trafficker in Mali said that it is impossible to place the responsibility for trafficking on any one person. What can we do as consumers to ensure that we take responsibility for our role?
5. What measures can we take to put pressure on the chocolate industry to end the use of child labor and trafficking in their supply chain?
6. How to identify real "Fair Trade" cocoa. Show "Fair Trade Principles" handout and the various legitimate Fair Trade logos/certification marks.



SUGGESTIONS ON WHAT YOU'LL NEED FOR THE EVENT

- Signs to lead people to the event, tape, pins
- List of RSVPs
- Sign in sheet
- Handouts
- Pens
- Clipboards
- "Dark Side of Chocolate" DVD
- DVD player, screen
- Chocolate products and price list if selling chocolate products
- Money box
- Camera

FOOD TABLE

- Table cloth
- Fair Trade Chocolate samples with labels
- Plates
- Napkins
- Coffee urn
- Fair Trade coffee, tea
- Cups, stirrers
- Milk/cream, sugar, honey
- Sugar cup and creamer
- Pitcher for water



OTHER HANDOUTS INCLUDED IN THIS PACKET:

- Petitions/letters to chocolate companies
- Fair Trade Principles
- Jewish Values and Fair Trade
- Jewish Values, Text Sources and Fair Trade Matrix
- Child Labor in the Cocoa Fields
- Suggested Passover Seder/Haggadah readings and activities
- Photos of Cocoa Beans to place on Seder plate



Fair Trade cocoa farmers in Uganda

Michele Buck, CEO
The Hershey Company
200 Crystal A Drive
Hershey, PA 17033

Dear Ms. Buck,

I am thrilled to hear that Hershey's has committed to source 100% certified cocoa by 2020.

This is a huge step forward for Hershey to improve its supply chain accountability and I am happy that your company is responsive to the wishes of its consumers.

I congratulate you on taking this step and as the details of your commitment are finalized I urge you to commit to fair trade certification for 100% of your products, and to commit to a robust and progressive timeline to transition as much of your cocoa as soon as possible. As a consumer of chocolate I want to make sure that everyone along the supply chain is treated fairly and as soon as possible.

I would appreciate hearing from you which certifiers you will be using, how quickly you will be shifting each of your product lines to certification, and how you will use the certification process to address child labor and other social and environmental issues in the countries from which you source cocoa. I want the strictest standards that will protect children, and third-party verification that the standards are met. Within the next six months, I hope to see Hershey's first name-brand certified product on the shelves!

I urge you to move as quickly as possible with strong goals in each year between now and 2020. Three years is forever in the life of a child.

Thank you for taking this step forward, and thank you in advance for your response,



Fair Trade Principles

Identifying Fair Trade Products

Unfortunately, many people are using the phrase "fair trade" to promote their products.

To be certain that a chocolate or other food product is actually certified Fair Trade, it must have one of these logos on the packaging.



For handicrafts, clothing and other non-food products, Look for these logos which indicate that the organization is a member of a legitimate fair trade group.



Fair Trade is more than just paying a fair wage.

It is an international system of long term trading partnerships, based on reciprocal benefits and mutual respect, between consumers in North America and producers in developing areas.

While definitions and standards differ from product to product and between fair trade organizations, products are produced according to these Fair Trade principles:

- Producers set prices within the framework of the true costs of labor time, materials, and organizational capacity
- Prohibits child labor
- Provides healthy and safe working conditions within the local context
- Offers employees opportunities to improve skills or build capacity
- Engages in environmentally sustainable practices
- Provides equal opportunities for all people, particularly the most disadvantaged
- Provides financial and technical assistance to producers whenever possible
- Reinvests a percentage of profits back into the community for health, education
- Is open to public accountability
- Builds long-term trading relationships





Jewish Values and Fair Trade

**As Jews
we are
obligated
to work for
economic
justice**

"There is nothing in the world more grievous than poverty - the most terrible of sufferings. Our teachers have said: if all the troubles of the world are assembled on one side and poverty is on the other, poverty would outweigh them all." (Midrash Exodus Rabbah 31:12)

The primary Jewish tool for helping the poor is tzedakah. According to the great Jewish scholar Rabbi Moses ben Maimonides, the highest form of tzedakah is entering into a business partnership or giving a person a job so that he or she can become self-sufficient. When we buy fair trade products, we are effectively entering into a business partnership with the producer. If we fail to take into account their economic well-being, if we focus only on getting the best deal, then we're doing the opposite of what tzedakah obligates us to do. Our partnership with fair trade producers helps lift them out of poverty, not drive them further into poverty.

**As Jews
we are
obligated
to insure that
workers are
treated justly.**

"You shall not abuse a needy laborer, whether a fellow countryman or a stranger in one of the communities of your land. You must pay him his wages on the same day, before the sun sets, for he is needy and his life depends on it." (Deut. 24:14-15)

"In disputes between employees and workers, the rights of the worker were given preference over those of the employer." (Talmud, Baba Metzia 77a).

Poor laborers depend on earning a decent wage in order to obtain the simple necessities of life. If an artisan or farmer works hard to produce a product that we want and need, we have an obligation to ensure that the farmer and his or her family receive sufficient income to live a sustainable life.

**As Jews
we are
obligated
to be
responsible
consumers**

"It is forbidden to cheat people in buying and selling, or to deceive them. Whether they're Jewish or Gentile, they're of equal measure."

(Rabbi Moses ben Maimonides, Mishneh Torah, Hilchot Mechirah 18:1)

"Ben Zoma used to say: how much work did Adam the first person have to do until he had clothing to wear! He sheared the wool, he cleaned it, he disentangled it, he spun it into threads, he wove the threads, and afterwards he had a garment to wear. But I rise early in the morning and find all these labours already prepared before me." (Babylonian Talmud Brachot 58a)

Jewish law makes it very clear that workers under our care are to be treated justly. From this it can be inferred that as consumers, we also have the obligation to ensure that the people who are producing the goods that we purchase are paid properly and fairly for their work.





Fair Trade Principles and Jewish Values

Fair Trade Value

Provide Fair and Timely Wages

Jewish Value

Halanat Sachar - Pay wages in a timely manner

Ona'ah – Do not deceive or defraud

Oshek – Do not cheat; pay what is earned

Jewish Text

You shall not abuse a needy or destitute laborer, whether a fellow countryman or a stranger in one of the communities of your land. You must pay his wages on the same day, before the sun sets, for his needs and his life depend on it. *Deuteronomy 24:14-15*

It is forbidden to cheat people in buying or selling or to deceive them, whether they are Jewish or gentile – they are equal in measure. *Rambam, Mishneh Torah, Hilchot Mechirah 18:1*

Whoever withholds an employee's wages, it is as though he had taken the person's life from him. *Talmud, Baba Mezia 112A*

Prohibit Child Labor and Support Gender Equity

Tzelem Elohim – Sanctity of all humans, as we're made in the Divine image

Ahavat HaGer - Love the Stranger as Yourself

Right to Education

Beloved is all humankind for they were made B'tzelem Elohim (in the image of Gd). Doubly beloved are they, for they were told that they were made in the image of Gd. As it says: "In the image of Gd was humankind made." *Mishnah, Pirkei Avot 3:14, Genesis 1:27*

Gd upholds the cause of the orphan and the widow, and befriends the stranger, providing him/her with food and clothing. -- You too must befriend the stranger, for you were strangers in the land of Egypt. *Genesis 9:6; Deuteronomy 10:18-19*

Communities everywhere have an obligation to appoint teachers for their children. A city without school children will be destroyed. *Sefer HaChinuch, Mitzvah 419*

Provide Healthy and Safe Working Conditions

Ma'akeh Le-gagechah – Mitzvah to protect people from risk

It is a positive commandment to eliminate every hazard that endangers life... If one did not eliminate it, but preserved the hazards that cause danger, one has overlooked a positive commandment and transgressed "you shall not bring blood-guilt into your house." *Shulchan Aruch, Choshen Mishpat, (427:8)*

Preserve and Respect Cultural Identity

Umot ha-Olam – Respect for Other Nations

A gem in the mouths of the Rabbis of Yavneh: I am Gd's creature and my fellow is Gd's creature. My work is in the city and their work is in the field. I rise early for my work and they rise early for their work. Just as they do not presume to do my work, so I do not presume to do their work. Will you say, I do (learn) much and they do (learn) little? We have a tradition: One may do much or one may do little; it is all the same, provided one directs one's heart to heaven. *Talmud, Brachot 17a*

Come and learn. Human dignity is so important that it supersedes even a Biblical prohibition. *Talmud, Brachot, 19b*



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Fair Trade Principles and Jewish Values

Fair Trade Value

Cultivate Environmental Stewardship & Sustainability

Jewish Value

Bal Tashchit - Do Not Waste or Destroy

L'Avda U'Ishamra – Till and Protect the Land

Jewish Text

When Gd created the first human beings, Gd led them around all the trees of the Garden of Eden and said: "Look at My works! See how beautiful they are—how excellent! For your sake I created them all. See to it that you do not spoil and destroy My world; for if you do, there will be no one else to repair it." [Translation by AJWS] *Ecclesiastes Rabbah 7:13*

Whoever breaks vessels, or tears garments, or destroys a building, or clogs a well, or does away with food in a destructive manner violates the negative mitzvah of Bal Tashchit. *Rambam, Hilkhos Melakhim 6:10*

Gd placed Adam in the Garden of Eden to till it and tend it. *Genesis 2:15*

Support Community Development & Sustainability

Tzedakah – Obligation for Righteous Giving

The highest level of tzedakah is when you support others by giving them a gift, or a loan, or enter into a partnership with them, or create a job so that they can support themselves until they no longer need to depend upon others. *Maimonides, Mishneh Torah 10:7-1*

Do not let others slip down until they fall completely, for then it will be difficult to raise them; rather, strengthen others as they begin to fall. To what is this comparable? To a burden upon a donkey. While it is still on the donkey, one person can hold it and set it in place. If it falls to the earth, even five people cannot set it back. *Rashi, Leviticus 25:35 (cf. Torat Kohanim, Sifre Behar, Chapter 5)*

Support Organizational Integrity and Transparency

Ona'at Mammon – Do not engage in price deception or fraud

When you sell anything to your neighbor or buy anything from your neighbor, you shall not deceive one another. *Leviticus 25:14*

The people of the city are authorized to stipulate weights and measures and to set workers' wages and establish penalties for breaking the rules. *Talmud Tractate Bava Batra 8b*



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Child Labor in the Cocoa Fields*



What you can do

Purchase only Fair Trade certified chocolate, which was grown under standards that prohibit child labor.

Look for one of these labels which indicate that the specific product has been certified Fair Trade.



- ☐ Child labor in cocoa fields has been documented in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. These two countries supply around 60% of all cocoa production.
- ☐ 2.3 million children work in cocoa fields, and many of them are exposed to hazardous conditions, where they:
 - ☐ Spray pesticides and apply fertilizers without protective gear
 - ☐ Use sharp tools, like machetes
 - ☐ Half sustain injuries from transporting heavy loads beyond permissible weight
 - ☐ Do strenuous work like felling trees, and clearing and burning vegetation
- ☐ These children are treated with the "worst forms of child labor" (defined by the International Labor Organization), including
 - ☐ forms of slavery
 - ☐ the sale of a child
 - ☐ trafficking of children (recruiting children to work far away from families)
 - ☐ debt bondage
- ☐ Most children who travel to work in cocoa fields are not accompanied by their parents
- ☐ Over 40% of children working in cocoa fields do not attend school
- ☐ Children as young as five (5) years old work on cocoa farms



Sources of Information: Payson Center for International Development, Tulane University "Oversight of Public and Private Initiatives to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana", 9/30/10. U.S. Dept. of Labor "List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor – 3rd and 4th Annual Reports", 10/2009 and 9/2010





BEAN OF AFFLICTION: Chocolate, Child Labor and Fair Trade HAGGADAH SUPPLEMENT 2018

The Passover Seder celebrates our liberation as a people from the oppressive slavery we experienced in ancient Egypt. It recounts the story of the Jewish nation emerging from the chains of forced labor and beginning the journey towards freedom. As we celebrate this freedom during Passover, we are compelled to reflect on how freedom continues to be elusive for other people. Our history of slavery awakens us to the plight of the stranger, and to the alarming occurrence of modern day trafficking and slavery. For how can we celebrate our freedom, without recognizing that so many individuals still have not obtained theirs?

We hope that these Haggadah supplemental readings help raise the issue of the continued existence of slavery and exploited labor during our lifetime, and inspire people to know that we can all make a difference in helping others achieve their freedom.

Fair Trade Kosher L'Pesach Fair Trade chocolate (without the use of child labor) is now available through Equal Exchange. The Rabbinical Assembly of the Conservative movement has approved these specific soy (lecithin)-free chocolate bars in its [2018 Pesach Guide](#) (page 9).

Seder Plate

Place a bar of Kosher for Passover Fair Trade chocolate on the Seder plate. When the leader lifts the Seder plate and introduces all the foods, you can add: "This is Fair Trade chocolate. Unlike most chocolate today, it is made without the labor of child slaves in the Ivory Coast. It is on our Seder plate to remind us that slavery still exists today, and that we have the freedom and obligation to choose chocolate not made with child labor."

Avadim Hayinu

The Haggadah reminds us that "we were slaves to Pharaoh in Mitzrayim, and then *Adonai* brought us out of there with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm." We were freed from slavery, yet slavery is not an institution only of the past; it still exists among us.

The Torah says that each one of us, every individual, is created "*b'tzelem elokim*," in the image of God. *How can this quality within each of us inspire our actions? What is the responsibility and power inherent in this gift of divine capacity to address contemporary slavery?*

We each have the power and the obligation to free today's slaves with a "strong hand and outstretched arm." What does this mean to us? How can we do this? We must reach beyond ourselves, beyond the usual extent of our gaze. Our realm of influence, our chance to exert that divine capacity, is not an opportunity lurking in the distance—it is right here, within reach, just beyond us.

Slavery does not end through hope and passivity, but by powerful action. Our action to end slavery is not only important for our own time but also for its effects on future generations. This is our chance to shape the future.



Fair Trade Judaica

Crafted with Jewish Values

Reading for Chocolate Charoset (Recipe is below)

Using mortar and bricks, the Jewish slaves built the pyramids. The *charoset* reminds us of the mortar, a symbol of unrewarded toil. We remember how our ancestors' work enriched the Egyptians' lives, and challenge ourselves to think about the ways that we currently benefit from exploited labor. Tonight we eat chocolate *charoset* to remember all the trafficked and enslaved children in the Ivory Coast who toil in the cocoa fields, harvesting the cocoa pods from which our favorite chocolates are made. For Jews, the descendants of slave laborers who build the pyramids, such profit should never be sweet. We eat *charoset* that is made with Fair Trade chocolate, the only chocolate that is free of child labor. We take the sweetness of this *charoset* as a symbol of resistance and the possibility of liberation for all.

Afikomen

This chocolate can be used as a gift for finding the Afikomen at the conclusion of the Seder. Before it is eaten, you might say, "Let us partake of the taste of Fair Trade chocolate. It is chocolate without slavery, and it tastes not of suffering, but only of sweetness and freedom."

Kavannah for Eating Fair Trade Kosher for Passover Chocolate

Every generation learns that things are more than they seem. This chocolate I hold is more than just chocolate. This is a symbol of potential freedom, a realization that foods that give me delight can be made without child labor. Joy need not be accompanied by pain or oppression. May I experience the sweet flavor of this gift as a hint of the freedom that birthed it. May the world know liberation, one person at a time, mindful act by mindful act, until all people are free.

(With deep appreciation to Rabbi Menachem Creditor who offers this inspiring kavanah)

Chocolate Charoset Recipe (by Philip Gelb, vegan chef and caterer)

1 cup toasted, chopped nuts (pistachio, walnuts, pecans)

1/4 cup dried sour cherries

1/2 cup dried apricots, chopped

pinch allspice

1 ounce shaved Fair Trade 71% chocolate

2 Tbsp. port (or Kosher for Passover wine)

Mix all ingredients together. Let chill an hour before serving.



10 Plagues of (Non) Fair Trade Chocolate

FORCED OR CHILD LABOR INVOLVED

Fair Trade sites are monitored to assure that there is no forced or child labor involved with production.

UNSAFE WORKING CONDITIONS

No hazardous chemicals are allowed, and working conditions comply with local, national, and international labor conventions.

LOW WAGES, OFTEN PAID LATE

Wage is equitable, freely negotiated, mutually agreed upon, and presumes the payment of the "local living wage."

GENDER INEQUALITY

There is no discrimination allowed in hiring, remuneration, access to training, promotion, termination or retirement.

UNFAIR INTEREST PAYMENTS

Interest rates (for pre-purchase of raw materials) may not be higher than the buyers' cost of borrowing from third parties; charging interest is not required.

CULTURAL DISRESPECT

There is no use of cultural designs without permission, appropriate recognition, and proper payment.

CONTINUED POVERTY

Fair trade's goal is to move small scale artisans and farmers from income insecurity and poverty to economic self-sufficiency and ownership.

NO FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

Employees have right to form and join trade unions and bargain collectively, even when these rights are restricted by law and or political environment

WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION

All workers are treated the same regardless of race, caste, national origin, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, union membership, marital or health status.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Products used are non-toxic and reduce harm to the environment, and are created from new sources rather than upcycled from available materials.

