

**JUST Notes**  
**SPECIAL ISSUE ON**  
**IMPACT OF CORPORATE AND CONSUMER RESPONSIBILITY**  
**ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING**  
**January, 2010**

*We promise to stand with people who are poor by seeking out and addressing critical needs,  
particularly in those places where our presence could make a difference.*

*--Promise Chapter 2006  
Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange*

**January 11<sup>th</sup> is National Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery Awareness Day**

## **EARTH CHARTER**

### **PRINCIPLE III: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE**

9. Eradicate poverty as an ethical, social, and environmental imperative.
  - b. Empower every human being with the education and resources to secure a sustainable livelihood, and provide social security and safety nets for those who are unable to support themselves.

All over the world slaves are forced to work and supply us with the things we buy. Raw materials and commodities like cotton, sugar, iron, gold, diamonds, coffee, timber, fish, cocoa, as well as goods like clothing, shoes, toys, and bricks come from slave labor. These commodities and goods flow into the global product chain and arrive in our homes. Businesses can help stop slavery by taking responsibility and cleaning up their products chains. As consumers, the last step in that product chain, each of us has to take responsibility as well.

*–Adapted from Free the Slaves*

### **NOTE:**

**If you have no time to read the entire JUST Notes, click on the following link to watch a 2½-minute video on how businesses are involved.** <http://www.freetheslaves.net/Page.aspx?pid=333>

### **Human Trafficking Symposium: the PRICE we pay... February 27, 2010**

Sponsored by: Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange; Daughters of Charity-West Province; Daughters of Mary and Joseph; Dominican Sisters-Mission San Jose; Immaculate Heart Community; Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; Religious Sisters of Charity; Sisters of Notre Dame; Sisters of the Holy Family; Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus & Mary; Sisters of Providence; Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; Sisters of St. Louis; Sisters of Social Service; Sisters of the Holy Child of Jesus; Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking; Office of Justice & Peace-Archdiocese of LA and Pax Christi-S.C. Region. (See registration flyer at the end of JUST Notes)

### **WHO'S INVOLVED?**

#### **COUNTRIES**

- Globalization offers financially struggling nations a chance to boost living standards through exports to wealthier countries, but globalization without a conscience can lead to entrenched poverty and the persistent abuse of local populations.

*– Adapted from Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc. (CBIS)*
- For example, in a transnational context, certain destination countries may "benefit" from increased revenue from taxes, sex tourism, or other sources associated with the receiving and exploitation of foreign national victims within their borders.

*–Adapted from Polaris Project*

#### **COMPANIES**

- Most American companies would prefer that their global suppliers respect workers' and children's fundamental rights and provide their employees with working conditions that meet acceptable local standards.

*– Adapted U.S. Dept of Labor*
- But businesses that support the trafficking industry generate millions in profits from their involvement. Some businesses are acutely aware of their involvement, like hotels, landlords, or advertisers, while others, like airlines and banks, may find it is more difficult to isolate the traffickers and customers

among their clients. Unfortunately, the profits generated usually outweigh any reservations they may have about it, and because the facilitators are rarely if ever prosecuted for their role, they face negligible risk. Practices that facilitate trafficking, like corruption, are often motivated by profit or the vested self-interest of powerful groups like males who use the sex industry, or by corporate powers that tolerate horrific working conditions for the poor.

–Adapted from *Polaris Project*

- Human rights remains as one of the most challenging areas of corporate citizenship. In part, this is because human rights have traditionally been the concern of states, and international human rights law has generally been addressed to them only. As more companies come to realize their legal, moral and/or commercial need to address human rights issues within their own operations and activities, they are confronted with a number of challenges. For example, there is the need to come to grips with the human rights framework and how a company's own activities might relate to it. In addition, companies are often uncertain how to avoid complicity in human rights abuse and where the boundaries of their human rights responsibility lie.

–Adapted from *UN Global Compact*

## **CONSUMERS**

- A desire for cheap goods and services or commercial sex drives the demand-side, facilitated by a disregard for the trafficking conditions from which the customer is benefiting.

–Adapted from *Polaris Project*

Also, most Americans and most consumers in the world market would not choose to purchase goods known to be produced by exploited children or forced laborers at any price. But, buyers in today's globally integrated marketplace face an array of choices when they shop. In addition to the usual price considerations, many consumers and buyers would like to weigh other factors before making purchasing decisions: Who produced this product? How, and under what conditions, was it produced? However, there is a huge gap in information available to consumers about the processes and labor practices that produce the goods in our markets.

– Adapted from the *U.S. Dept of Labor*

## **SOME OF THE MANY SECTORS IMPACTED**

### **COTTON INDUSTRY**

Government-run cotton industries in Central Asia have long relied on forced labor and child labor supplied by a captive citizenry. In Uzbekistan, the cotton industry is controlled by the repressive regime of President Islam Karimov, which oversees an annual harvest that generates more than \$1 billion in revenue and represents about 60% of the nation's hard currency exports. Yet the wealth is not shared. Profits accrue to connected insiders and government overseers while farmers and workers, mostly children, subsist in conditions of near slavery.

– Adapted from *Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc.*

### **HOTEL INDUSTRY**

Children are falling prey to sex trafficking in American-owned hotels all over the world, and even right here at home. Just last month, 5-year-old Shaniya Davis was sold for sex at a Comfort Inn in North Carolina. The tragedy of Shaniya Davis and the abhorrence of child prostitution are universally acknowledged.

–Adapted from *Change.org*

While tourism is not the cause of child sex tourism, it is a channel that provides offenders with a way to gain access to children. Child sex offenders use facilities and services offered by the travel industry – travel agents, airlines, hotels, taxis, tour operators, etc – and as such the tourism industry is well-placed to play a vital role in protecting children. Interactions of the tourism sector with the child sex trade can be defined in different levels: direct, indirect or potential. Direct interaction corresponds to those businesses who knowingly publicize, promote, and receive sex tours as well as to the operators of establishments and premises where abusers meet and sexually exploit children, namely accommodation facilities, entertainment centers, leisure areas, etc.

–Adapted from *ECPAT*

### **FAIR TRADE COFFEE**

*Non-Fair:* Pickers (may include children) are paid a couple cents for every pound of coffee they harvest. Harvested coffee is sold to wholesalers or collectors for washing and drying. It is transported and sold at auction by exporters to a roasting company. The company roasts and blends it with other kinds of coffee and prepares it for the final consumer. When it reaches your cup it has been marked up 1200-1500% (or more to the largest markup the market allows) from the prices that are paid to farmers.

*Fair:* No children will be pickers! Pickers are paid a living wage. The farmer sells the coffee to the Fair Trade Cooperative of which he is a member. The cooperative washes, dries, and packages the coffee for sale and shipment to Alternative Trading Organizations (ATOs) for a minimum of \$1.26 per pound. The ATOs roast and package the coffee for sale to the final consumer.  
–Adapted from *Fair Trade*

## **FAIR TRADE CHOCOLATE**

North Americans and Europeans consume 80% of the cocoa supplied by the third world. When you buy a 75¢ candy bar, 70¢ goes to the company, 5¢ to the farmer. M&M, the largest chocolate producer in the world, has annual profits of about \$16 billion per year. Yet M&M refuses to buy fair trade chocolate. Fair Trade chocolate ensures a living wage to those who harvest cocoa and helps eliminate the need to resort to child trafficking.

–Adapted from *Fair Trade*

## **WHAT IS BEING DONE?**

- Socially Responsible Investors — including CBIS and the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR) — are working to bring this egregious violation of human rights to the attention of corporations around the world that buy cotton for clothing production and that sell clothing. They are asking the world's largest apparel brands and retailers to inform suppliers not to source cotton harvested in Uzbekistan and to implement supply chain traceability mechanisms to ensure that policies are upheld.  
– Adapted from *Christian Brothers Investment Services*
- Over the past year, Socially Responsible Investors have written letters to 130 apparel and home furnishing companies asking how they are addressing the violation of children's rights resulting from state sponsored forced labor in Uzbekistan's cotton industry. A number of companies have responded by instructing their suppliers not to use cotton from Uzbekistan. This growing list includes C&A, Gap, Levi Strauss, Marks & Spencer, Target, Tesco, The Walt Disney Company and Wal-Mart. As of August 2009, 25 of the world's largest apparel brands and retailers have committed to policies that seek to ensure their supply chains are free of Uzbek cotton.  
– Adapted from *Christian Brothers Investment Services*
- In June 2008, the UN Human Rights Council welcomed the "Protect, Respect, Remedy" (PRR) policy framework put forward by the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative on Business and Human Rights (SRSG). In its resolution...the Council underlined the state's duty to *protect* people from abuses by or involving non-state actors, including business. It also affirmed that business has a responsibility to *respect* all human rights. And it stressed the need for access to appropriate and effective judicial and nonjudicial *remedies* for those whose human rights are impacted by corporate activities.  
– Adapted from *the Institute for Human Rights and Business*
- The US Department of Labor released a long-awaited list of country-specific goods likely made with child and slave labor in September 2009. Senators Max Baucus (D-MT) and Charles Grassley (R-IA) have introduced a Customs Reauthorization Bill (S. 1631) that will restrict the import of goods made by child and slave labor. 122 goods were identified and found to be produced with forced labor, child labor, or both, in 58 countries. Agricultural crops comprise the largest category, followed by manufactured goods and mined or quarried goods such as gold and coal. The most common goods in manufacturing listed are cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, rice, and cocoa in agriculture; bricks, garments, carpets, and footwear.  
– Adapted U.S. Dept of Labor
- End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT) is a global network of organizations and individuals working together to eliminate child prostitution, pornography and trafficking for sexual purposes. ECPAT with the collaboration of ECPAT International, funded by UNICEF and supported by the UNWTO established a Code of Conduct to encourage the tourism industry to collaborate and respond against the use of its networks and establishments for child-sex tourism.  
– ECPAT International

Changing long-standing attitudes or practices in society and the government sector often presents some of the most serious challenges to the anti-trafficking movement. But experiences in several countries during the past few years suggest that passage of new anti-trafficking legislation is an efficient means of achieving this change. In many cases, it is easier to change an enforcement practice (for example practices affecting children abused by the sex industry) by adopting a new legal paradigm than it is to attempt to alter enforcement of existing laws that have been traditionally neglected. Generating public awareness around trafficking can lend support to institutional reform efforts and place consumer pressure on complicit businesses.

–Adapted from Polaris Project

## TAKE ACTION

- If you think or suspect that someone is a victim of human trafficking, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center **Hotline 1 - 888 - 3737- 888**.
- Stop The Demand For Products Made By Child And Slave Labor - Urge your Senators to ensure that S. 1631 - Customs Reauthorization Bill includes strong restrictions on imported goods made by exploitative labor practices. <http://capwiz.com/ipjc/issues/alert/?alertid=14466851>.
- Take action to prevent child prostitution by sending a letter to Choice Hotels CEO Steve Joyce, telling him to sign the ECPAT Code of Conduct and commit to preventing child sex tourism in Choice Hotel hotels. [http://humantrafficking.change.org/actions/view/tell\\_choice\\_hotels\\_to\\_prevent\\_child\\_prostitution\\_in\\_their\\_hotels](http://humantrafficking.change.org/actions/view/tell_choice_hotels_to_prevent_child_prostitution_in_their_hotels)
- Make sure whenever you buy coffee that it is Fair Trade certified coffee; ask your local coffee shop for Fair Trade coffee. <http://www.equalexchange.coop/>
- Take a look at the “List of Country-Specific Goods Likely Made with Child and Slave Labor.” (See pages 29 – 44) <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/PDF/2009TVPRA.pdf>

## SUGGESTED WEBSITES

- CASTLA - <http://www.castla.org/>
- Christian Brothers Investment Services - <http://www.cbisonline.com/>
- Code of Conduct - <http://www.thecode.org/>
- ECPAT International - <http://www.ecpat.net/EI/index.asp>
- Fair Trade [www.ocdc.coop/fairtrade/coffee.htm](http://www.ocdc.coop/fairtrade/coffee.htm)
- Institute for Human Rights and Business - <http://www.institutehrb.org/>
- Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility - <http://www.iccr.org/>
- Orange County Human Trafficking Task Force - <http://www.egovlink.com/ochumantrafficking/>
- U.N. Global Compact - <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/>

## PRAYER

God of Justice,  
You have given all of your children  
human dignity and human rights.  
Help us recognize the dignity and the rights  
of all of human kind.  
Open our hearts to hear your teachings,  
open our eyes to the suffering  
of those who are denied  
their basic economic, social, political and social rights.  
Let our voices join in declaring  
all humanity is sacred, all human rights must be respected.

Amen

–Education for Justice



## Justice Symposium 2010 *Human Trafficking: the PRICE we pay...*

Saturday, February 27, 2010 ♦ 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Mount St. Mary's College ♦ Doheny Campus  
10 Chester Place ♦ Los Angeles ♦ CA 90007-2598



### KEYNOTE

*E. Benjamin Skinner* is the author of *A Crime So Monstrous: Face to Face with Modern Day Slavery*. In this brutally honest book, he tells the story of individuals who live in slavery, those who have escaped from bondage, those who own or traffic in slaves, and the mixed political motives of those who seek to combat the crime. Drawing on his personal experience and research, he will speak to those issues that invite us to take a deeper look at human trafficking. Benjamin is also engaged in the studies of the U.S. and global political economies. His articles have appeared in *Newsweek International*, *Travel and Leisure*, *the Los Angeles Times*, *Miami Herald*, *Foreign Policy* and others.

### WORKSHOP SESSIONS

- 1) MODERN DAY SLAVERY AND ITS COSTS TO THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS** In 2001 the United Nations agreed to achieve eight development goals by 2015 – ending extreme poverty, providing access to education, promoting gender equality and attaining environmental sustainability. This workshop will discuss the relationship of the MDGs to the global phenomenon of human trafficking, modern-day slavery, with particular focus on the underlying systemic issues. The discussion will encourage participants to identify and implement action steps which will protect human rights, abolish slavery, and help promote and achieve the MDGs.  
**SR. RITA ARTHUR, RSHM** serves as the RSHM Representative to the UN, where she works with numerous committees focused on sustainable development and the eradication of poverty. Sr. Rita collaborates with other non-governmental organizations from around the globe to advance the UN's eight Millennium Development Goals.
- (2) SLAVERY: ITS DEVASTATING IMPACT ON FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES HERE AND AROUND THE WORLD** Slavery is responsible for tearing families apart- mothers are forced to choose between denying food and medicine for their children or taking the unknown risk of working in the USA, while parents believe they are sending their children to better opportunities abroad and never hear from them again.  
**KAY BUCK** is the Executive Director for *CAST*, the *Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking*. Kay has long been involved in advocating for women's human rights.
- (3) HUMAN TRAFFICKING—THE ENVIRONMENT AS ANOTHER VICTIM** Human trafficking is a social sin that has a huge cost not only to human life, but to the environment as well. In this workshop, you will gain valuable information, which can be used for your advocacy efforts.  
**ALLIS DRUFFEL** is active in the fields of Climate Change, Church Ministry and Interfaith Relations. She is currently the Southern California Outreach Director for California Interfaith Power and Light, which works with congregations of all faiths on Creation preservation and energy reduction issues. Ms. Druffel educates on the inter-connection between the environment and all major social issues of our day. She is currently Chair of the Los Angeles Archdiocese Justice and Peace Commission and is assisting with their Creation Sustainability Committee.
- (4) ECONOMIC CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING** This workshop will overview the economic causes, push and pull, as well as the economic effects of human trafficking in the current global economy. Time will be provided for both Input and discussion.  
**DR. AMATA MILLER, IHM** teaches "Economics of Social Issues" at St. Catherine University, St. Paul, MN and economics in the Masters in Social Justice Program at Marygrove College, Detroit. Sr. Amata is well known among economists, academics and agencies advocating for social and economic justice. She has written and lectured widely on economic justice, Catholic Social Teaching and socially responsible investing.
- (5) CHILDREN AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING** This workshop will provide an overview of children in slavery globally and then return to our *own* nation and our *own* community to explore commercial sexual exploitation of children in California. The workshop also will explore factors that must be addressed to reduce the demand and limit the supply as well as offer next steps for local communities.  
**SANDIE MORGAN** is a part of Community Service Programs Victim Assistance Program where she is the Administrator of the Orange County Human Trafficking Task Force. Sandie is a Registered Nurse. She is also adjunct faculty at Vanguard University's Center for Women's Studies and is currently pursuing a PhD in Intercultural Studies.
- (6) REDEEMING HUMANITY** This workshop will examine the impact of human trafficking on the human person prior to, during, and after the exploitation experience. It will explore the critical need for a strengths-based approach to victim services, advocacy, and community awareness initiatives to ensure that victims of human trafficking are not perpetually defined as such, but rather, supported in moving beyond the violence and victimization to become complete and completely free.  
**HEATHER MOORE, MSW** has spent the last 13 years working with a variety of agencies in program development and service provision for women, youth, and survivors of violence. She now provides independent consultation to assist individuals, organizations, and governments develop greater capacity to serve survivors of trafficking and other crimes.
- (7) WHERE IS THE MORAL OUTRAGE? HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND THE MORAL FABRIC OF SOCIETY** This workshop focuses on the social harms effectuated through modern slavery and human trafficking. Bringing together ideas from Catholic Social Teaching, international human rights law, and other frameworks from theological, philosophical, and legal sources, the goal of the workshop is to engage the wider social

responsibilities vis-à-vis human trafficking. We will explore the roles of churches, governments, non-profit organizations, and other communities in seeking to redress harms, restore relationships, and reconcile marginalized victims. In contemplating the complicity of various social entities, we ask: Where is the moral outrage?

**DR. JONATHAN ROTHCHILD** is Assistant Professor of Theological Studies at Loyola Marymount University. His research engages the intersections of theological ethics, moral philosophy, law, and social structures.

**Directions to the Doheny Campus:**

From the 110 Freeway - Exit at Adams, go west for ½ mile, right on St. James Place, and right on St. James Park. The campus entrance is straight ahead.

From the 10 Freeway - Exit at Hoover, go south for ¾ mile, turn left on Adams, then left on St. James Place and right on St. James Park. The campus entrance is straight ahead.

**CARPOOLING IS ENCOURAGED**

**SCHEDULE**

- 8:30 a.m. Registration/Coffee
- 9:00 a.m. Welcome, Overview of the Day, Reflection
- 9:10 a.m. Keynote Address: Benjamin Skinner
- 10:00 a.m. Response by those who have paid a price  
*(Survivors tell stories)*
- 10:20 a.m. Break
- 10:40 a.m. **1<sup>st</sup> Workshop Session:**
- 11:30 a.m. Moving Break
- 11:40 a.m. **2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop Session** *(1<sup>st</sup> session repeated)*
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch
- 1:00 p.m. Round tables discussions with presenters
- 1:45 p.m. Panel Discussion – Workshop presenters summarize key points of sessions and interact with participants
- 2:45 p.m. Evaluation and Closing

**The film *Trade* will be shown at 3:30 p.m.**

**WORKSHOP CHOICES**

- (1) Modern Day Slavery
- (2) Family & Community Relationships
- (3) Human Trafficking– the Environment as another Victim
- (4) Economic Causes & Effects of Human Trafficking
- (5) Children & Human Trafficking
- (6) Redeeming Humanity
- (7) Where is the Moral Outrage?

**Bring bag lunch ♦ Drinks will be provided ♦ Campus cafeteria will be open.**

*If you have any questions or need financial assistance, please call Sr. Mary or Zonia at 323.887.8821 ext 220*

**Name tags/schedule and information for the day will be available at the registration desk beginning at 8:30 a.m.**

**SPONSORED BY:** Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking; Daughters of Charity, West Province; Daughters of Mary and Joseph; Dominican Sisters, Mission San Jose; Immaculate Heart Community; Office of Justice & Peace, Archdiocese of LA; Pax Christi, Southern California Region; Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; Religious Sisters of Charity; Sisters of Notre Dame; Sisters of the Holy Family; Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus & Mary; Sisters of Providence; Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange; Sisters of St. Louis; Sisters of Social Service; Sisters of the Holy Child of Jesus

**Justice Symposium 2010 Registration Form  
Human Trafficking: the PRICE we pay is... loss of soul**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number Street Apt # City State Zip code

**Please select from the Interest Workshops #1through #7: 1st Workshop Session \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd Workshop Session \_\_\_\_\_**

**REGISTRATION FEE: \$10 before February 5, 2010 \$15 after February 6, 2010 and walk ins**

*Walk-ins will be welcome provided there is space.*

Please make check payable to RSHM and return this registration form and fee to:

RSHM Provincial Center ♦ ATTN: JUSTICE SYMPOSIUM ♦ 441 N. Garfield Avenue ♦ Montebello, CA 90640