



Live2Free
College Club Kits

www.live2free.org

2013

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Welcome Letter

Hello from Live2Free!

We are so excited that you have chosen our organization to learn and teach your club members about social justice issues and how you as individuals can make a difference. If you are just starting a club on your campus or wanting to implement some of our lesson plans we welcome you to Live2Free!

This club kit will give you the tools you need to teach on issues like: Human Trafficking; Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children; Slave Free Products; Human Dignity and much more. We encourage originality, if your club – we want students to be able to use our materials as they please, if you are already a part of a club and would like to implement some of our materials, we encourage you to do so! If you are in the process of starting a club and like the Live2Free model, we are glad you chose us to partner with!

Goals of a Live2Free Club:

- Create a social justice movement on your campus
- Empower individuals to make Just Choices that can Change lives
- Provide students with the tools to change the world

We encourage your members to go onto www.live2free.org and sign up as Live2Free Advocates to start the process. Also, email info@live2free.org in order to become a registered club with Live2Free and receive email updates and get questions answered. Please feel free to contact us at any time.

Good Luck!

Live2Free Club Team

www.live2free.org

info@live2free.org

Live2Free is a DBA of Lydia Today Foundation, for more information go to www.lydiatoday.org

Who is Live2Free?

Our Mission:

Live2Free exists to challenge a generation to make personal choices that recognize the dignity of the individual and the responsibility of consumers to slow the demand that drives modern day slavery; and to network with others to rescue, rebuild and restore broken lives of victims worldwide.

Our Vision and Purpose:

Live2free leads the way in the deployment of concerned and passionate Live2Free Advocates; from Universities, High Schools and Faith-Based Communities - to take the message to the streets and to the boardrooms.

It starts here. Consumers are ready for innovative change in fair trade product choices.

Live2free spreads awareness on slave-free practices to consumers, corporations, and faith based communities about conscious consumerism: the choices we make and the products we buy can stop the demand for human trafficking. Think before you buy.

As people understand the law of supply and demand for slave free products they will be able to apply the same principle of supply and demand for hyper-sexualized media, pornography, and sex trafficking.

In addition to raising awareness and providing consumer action strategies, Live2free aims to collaborate with the public and private sectors to build and sustain a Safe House in Orange County where children who are rescued from Commercial Sexual Exploitation, a form of sex trafficking, can safely receive the care they need immediately upon rescue.

Our Values:

We are on a journey together, so we all need each other.

We are not here to condemn; we are here to help.

We tell the truth as best we can.

We take responsibility for our actions.

We speak up for those who cannot speak.

We teach principles, not rules.

We believe we are all created in the image of God.

We believe God has place and purpose for each of us.

We believe one person can make a difference.

Lesson 1

What is Human Trafficking?

Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery. Victims of human trafficking are young children, teenagers, men and women. Approximately 600,000 to 800,000 victims annually are trafficked across international borders worldwide. Victims of human trafficking are subjected to force, fraud, or coercion, for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labor. After drug dealing, human trafficking is tied with the illegal arms industry as the second largest criminal industry in the world today, and it is the fastest growing. (TVPA, 2009)

Many victims of human trafficking are forced to work in prostitution or the sex entertainment industry. But trafficking also occurs in forms of labor exploitation, such as domestic servitude, restaurant work, janitorial work, sweatshop factory work and migrant agricultural work.

sex trafficking: the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person forced to perform such an act is under the age of 18 years; or

labor trafficking: the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.

Force involves the use of rape, beatings and confinement to control victims. Forceful violence is used especially during the early stages of victimization, known as the 'seasoning process', which is used to break victim's resistance to make them easier to control.

Fraud often involves false offers that induce people into trafficking situations. For example, women and children will reply to advertisements promising jobs as waitresses, maids and dancers in other countries and are then trafficked for purposes of prostitution once they arrive at their destinations.

Coercion involves threats of physical restraint or serious harm to a person or their family if they fail to perform an act. (This could include sexual acts or labor practices)

Victims of trafficking are often subjected to debt-bondage, usually in the context of paying off transportation fees into the destination countries. Traffickers often threaten victims with injury or death, or the safety of the victims' family back home. Traffickers commonly take away the victims' travel documents and isolate them to make escape more difficult.

Lesson 2

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

“The commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is sexual abuse of a minor for economic gain. It involves physical abuse, pornography, prostitution, and the smuggling of children for unlawful purposes” (Department of Justice).

CSEC consists of Sexual abuse and remuneration in money, goods, or services, or the promise of money, goods, or services to the child or a third person or persons. The child is treated like a sexual object and exploited over and over.

Vocabulary must be changed. The terminology of “commercial sexual exploitation of children” must replace the current terminology, prostitution. Prostitution indicates that there is free choice and will. However, children do not have fully developed pre-frontal lobes to make executive decisions. Thus, they are forced and coerced into being commercially sexually exploited.

What is wrong with this report?

66% of minors arrested for prostitution in Las Vegas from 2004 to 2006 had been victims of sexual assault and/or familial molestation.

Don't see anything wrong? Take another look...

66% of *minors* arrested for *prostitution* in Las Vegas from 2004 to 2006 had been victims of sexual assault and/or familial molestation.

Minors should not be referred to as “prostitutes”. If law enforcement recognizes the difference between a “commercially sexually exploited” child from a teen prostitute, the more likely the child will be treated like a victim, and not a criminal.

Lesson 3

Identifying Slave Free Products

Co-Op America -

Fair Trade is a system of exchange that honors producers, communities, consumers, and the environment. It is a model for the global economy rooted in people-to-people connections, justice, and sustainability. When you make Fair Trade purchases you are supporting:

A Fair Price for Products

For Fair Trade Certified™ products, a base price for the commodity is set by the international Fair Trade Labeling Organization. The price attempts to cover the cost of production and a living wage to cover the basics of food, shelter, clothing, education, and medical care. Importers and retailers are then screened and certified by TransFair USA to ensure that they are paying the Fair Trade price for products. Crafts, apparel and other non-certified products are sold by members of the Fair Trade Federation, businesses committed to the principles of Fair Trade. For these crafts, a living wage is paid in the local context.

Investment in People and Communities

Many Fair Trade producer cooperatives and artisan collectives reinvest their revenues into strengthening their businesses and their communities. In addition, for each Fair Trade product sold the cooperative also receives a set amount of money, called the social premium, which is invested in community development projects democratically chosen by the cooperative. Examples of projects funded through Fair Trade include the building of health care clinics and schools, starting scholarship funds, building housing and providing leadership training and women's empowerment programs.

Environmental Sustainability

Fair Trade farmers and artisans respect the natural habitat and are encouraged to engage in sustainable production methods. Farmers implement integrated crop management and avoid the use of toxic agrochemicals for pest management. Nearly 85% of Fair Trade Certified™ coffee is also organic.

Economic Empowerment of Small Scale Producers

Fair Trade supports small-scale producers, those at the bottom of the economic ladder or from marginalized communities, that otherwise do not have access to economic mobility.

Fair Trade encourages and supports the cooperative system where each producer owns a portion of the business has equal say in decisions and enjoys equal returns from the market.

Lesson 4

Human Dignity – Human Rights

Dignity means the quality or state of being worthy of esteem or respect. The value of one person should not be based on where they are born or that do not have the same opportunities and privileges that I have.

Isaiah 58:6 says: Is not this the kind of fasting I have chosen to loose the chains of injustice and untie the cords of the yoke, to set the oppressed free and break every yoke?

God has called us to bring justice and set the oppressed free. This is the goal of live 2 free. We want to bring freedom by making conscious decisions that are just and bring about change. Every human being has dignity and does not deserve to be mistreated. God created them in His image and therefore precious, no matter how broken.

In both Christian and secular groups, the \$20 experiment works really well. This is where you have a \$20 bill and then you crumple it. Open it up again and ask “Is this still worth \$20?” The answer is of course yes. This is the same for people. Even if people have been broken and abused so many times, they still have dignity. They have rights to be treated like a person, not a slave or commodity.

Lesson 5

Less for Me = More for Someone Else

Let’s say Mary gets \$10. If she were to use all of it to buy chocolate, she might be able to buy 15 cheap candy bars. But if she chooses to vote against child slavery on cocoa plantations, she can vote at the cash register.

She can find slave-free chocolate, but it costs more because the labor involved in producing it is NOT a zero in the expense column. Now she can only buy 5 chocolate bars with \$10. Less for me is more for someone else.

If I make that choice and you make that choice and you convince your friend to make that choice, and I convince my friend to make that choice...well, we have found a culturally relevant way to make a difference. We can vote at the cash register in America, and it will change lives in Africa.

Live2Free Fair Trade Tasting Party

Thank you for participating in a Live2Free Fair Trade Tasting Party! As you read through this information packet you will begin to have a better understanding of how Human Trafficking is driven by the *law of supply and demand*. You will learn how you can vote at the cash register every time you shop, whether it's for a chocolate bar, a magazine, or athletic shoes. **YOU are the demand.**

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Things to do During the Party

Provide your guests with drinks and snacks other than the chocolate tasting, you want everyone to feel comfortable during the party.

GOALS

Guests will know that Human Trafficking is modern day slavery.

Guests will understand that their consumer choices can affect demand.

Guests will know how to identify slave-free products.

Guests will join the Live2Free movement as a Freedom Advocate and/or a Freedom Angel.

TOOLS

HT Stories

- Print the file marked “HT Stories” and cut out the individual stories to distribute in order to facilitate the discussion during your event.
- Gather your guests (possibly sitting in a living room or around a big table)
- Choose 6 individuals to each read one of the stories aloud (tell them do not look or read it before it is their turn). Start with Story #1 and go through #6, if you want to take a moment in between each story to discuss the elements of that particular case you may. Some of the cases are from the Trafficker’s perspective and some are from the Victim’s perspective.
- After the reading of the stories talk about the Force, Fraud and Coercion that Trafficker’s use in order to entrap their victims.
- Encourage all guests to save the National Hotline number 888-3737-888 in their phones so that if they see something that looks suspicious they can call and report it.

When guests leave they should know that there are a lot of great organizations working to end this human rights violation and that our government has a federal law called the Trafficking Victim’s Protection Act (TVPA) that was passed in 2000 and reauthorized in 2012.

Transition to Chocolate

Ask if anyone already buys or knows what Fair Trade products are? If anyone already knows ask them to share with the group, if not this is your segue to the chocolate tasting.

Fair Trade Certification is the process of making sure that everyone along the process of creating that product you buy in the store was paid a living wage to cover the basics of food, shelter, clothing, education, and medical care.

There are an estimated *284,000 child slaves* on the West Coast of Africa working on Cocoa plantations in order to provide us with cheap chocolate.

If each of us decides to make one change in our lives that will benefit children around the world it could be to *ONLY* buy fairly traded chocolate. It is a simple choice, but something that becomes a conscious decision you make every time you feel a craving for chocolate.

Resource #3 Chocolate Tasting Guidelines

Now it's time to taste some Chocolate!

After the chocolate tasting, provide your guest's with an opportunity to schedule a house party for their friends and family, provide Live2Free info cards so they have the resources available to get more information, as well as handing out the Freedom Advocate/Angel commitment cards. Becoming a Freedom Angel is easy!

Freedom Angels are the wings behind Live2free, funding awareness projects, and helping our Freedom Advocates expand their reach on campuses across the globe. Join our \$58 a-month-club and become a Freedom Angel today.

Isaiah 58:6 – “No, this is the kind of fasting I want: Free those who are wrongly imprisoned; lighten the burden of those who work for you. Let the oppressed go free, and remove the chains that bind people.” (NLT)

Thank you again for the opportunity to share our passion with you and your friends!

“A Taste of Justice”

Fair Trade Tasting

Chocolate Tasting – (list from beginning to the end of the tasting)

1. Trader Joe’s Fair Trade Swiss Milk Chocolate (33% cocoa solids)
2. Whole Foods - 365 Organic Whole Trade Swiss Milk Chocolate (Dominican Republic)
3. Alter Eco Organic Dark Velvet Chocolate 46% Cocoa (El Ceibo cooperative located in the heart of the Bolivian Amazon-found at Whole Foods)
4. Trader Joe’s Fair Trade Swiss 71% Dark Chocolate
5. Equal Exchange Organic Very Dark Chocolate (71% Cacao-found at Whole Foods)
6. Whole Foods - 365 Organic Whole Trade Swiss Dark Chocolate (Dominican Republic)

Provide pieces of fresh white bread (like a French baguette), fresh and/or dried fruit, and water for in between tastings to clean the mouth. If your tasters are interested you can follow the “How to Taste Chocolate” steps below in order to get the full effect. If not, this Fair Trade Chocolate Tasting is still a great way to get your friends and/or family involved in the fight to end human trafficking and slavery around the world. Encourage them to “Vote at the Cash Register” = buy slave free products!

How to Taste Chocolate



Appearance: First take a look at your chocolate. Is it glossy and smooth? Is it discolored? Does it have pit marks? A good quality chocolate will have a glossy shine. It will have a consistent color and a smooth surface, both of which are signs of the quality of the chocolate-making process.



Snap: How the bar breaks is often an indicator of the quality of a bar. A well-made, high cacao content bar should produce a loud, clean snap when broken in two.



Aroma: Before eating your chocolate make sure you smell it. The aroma of chocolate often gives hints of what flavors you will experience once you bite into the chocolate. Is it pleasant? Do you smell the chocolate liquor? Do you smell something sweet or floral; or is it musty or smoky? Chocolate is a complex food that can have many aromas and flavors.



Flavor: Now it's time to eat! Take a bite of the chocolate, chew it several times and move the pieces around your tongue and mouth. Let the pieces sit and slowly melt on your tongue. What flavors appear? Can you taste any of the four basic tastes (sweet, sour, salt and bitter)? Do you taste any aromatics – the flavors beyond the four basic tastes – such as fruits or nuts? Is it earthy, or do you get a roast flavor? A good chocolate will have different flavors that appear throughout the bite. It is important that the flavors are both pleasing and well balanced so that one flavor doesn't overpower the others.



Aftertaste: What flavors are left on your tongue a minute after you finish your bite? A good quality chocolate will leave a delicious taste on your tongue and make you want to come back for more.

Pictured is Dary Goodrich, the Equal Exchange chocolate products manager.

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Coercion involves threats of serious harm to, or physical restraint of, any person; any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

Victims of trafficking are often subjected to debt-bondage, usually in the context of paying off transportation fees into the destination countries. Traffickers often threaten victims with injury or death, or the safety of the victims’ family back home. Traffickers commonly take away the victims’ travel documents and isolate them to make escape more difficult.

Resource #2 – Identifying Slave Free Products

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Economic Empowerment of Small Scale Producers

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Resource #3 – A Step by Step Talking Guide

Intro

Who here feels like they already know about the issue of Human Trafficking (H.T.) ?
(maybe ask the ones who do know about it to share a little bit)

Here in the U.S. the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 was the first law put in place to fight H.T. - it say's:

labor trafficking: the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of **force, fraud, or coercion** for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.

Force, Fraud and/or Coercion...anyone want to guess what they think that includes?

Force – beatings, torture, confinement...etc.

Fraud – they were told they we going to waitress or work in a jewelry shop, but when they arrive they are forced into commercial sex or to work for little or no pay.

Coercion – this is usually why people stay...threats of harm to themselves or their families back home (some call this the invisible chains)

Sometimes people get confused between human trafficking and human smuggling – so here is how to clear the air...

Human Smuggling is a crime against a border, where as human trafficking is a human rights violation, it is a crime against that person.

Example: It may begin as a smuggling situation, but if they are not free to go once they cross the border or have to pay back a debt of some kind, that is trafficking!

Stories

Now is the time to have everyone read through their stories – don't rush this process, it can be very emotional for some people, respect all reactions, everyone responds differently.

Now that you have gone through the stories, ask the group how they feel about them, what stood out in their mind about the different situations?

Point out that the story of "Tina" is that of Commercial Sexual Exploitation, any time a child (anyone under 18) is involved in the commercial sex industry (prostitution, pornography, strip clubs, etc) they are automatically Victims of Human Trafficking – they legally and mentally cannot make that decision to "sell their self" – we do not have to prove Force, Fraud or Coercion in these cases.

<p>Supawan Veerapool—</p> <p>My name is Supawan Veerapool and I am the wife of Thailand's Ambassador to Sweden, in 1989 I brought a maid with me to Los Angeles to provide domestic support in my home. When we arrived in the United States we had to take the maid's passport away so she would not leave us right away. She worked six days a week until her work was finished. In 1998 our maid ran away, in 1999 I was charged with eight years in prison.</p>	<p>Angela—</p> <p>My name is Angela; I am 20 and come from a small village in Latin America. I have 9 brothers and sisters; at a young age I had to leave school to help support my family. A friend told me about an opportunity to go to America for a job and to continue school. I finally convinced my parents it was a great opportunity and moved to America. For the next three years I slept on a mattress in the kitchen, I was not allowed out of the house, I worked 12 hour days, seven days a week. I cooked, cleaned, cared for two infants, and an elderly parent. Threats of deportation, verbal abuse, and intimidation were constant; I was paid roughly 30 cents per hour.</p>
<p>Lee Kil-Soo Lee—</p> <p>My name is Lee Kil-Soo Lee, I am a Korean businessman, and I recruited primarily women from China and Vietnam to work in a garment factory on the island of American Samoa from 1998 to 2000. I used employment contract fees and penalties to keep my workers compliant and consistently working for my company. I only punished them if they resisted.</p>	<p>Tina—</p> <p>My name is Tina and when I was 14 I ran away from home to be with a wonderful guy that was in his mid-20's; we were going to become rich. Then he told me that if I loved him, I would help make money for us by having sex with men. Then he introduced me to the other women he pimped out. We went to Ohio and he acted like we were a family, one night his friend came over and rapped me. That was the first night I had to go out on the streets, our quota was \$500 a night and I only brought back \$50, so he beat me in front of the other girls, and sent me back out until I made the quota, which was 16 hours later. That night he locked me in the closet to sleep.</p>
<p>The Satias—</p> <p>My husband and I are Cameroonian, we live in Washington D.C. where my sister and her husband also live. We went to Cameroon to find some girls who wanted to come home with us to America. One of the girls was fourteen and the other was seventeen, we told them they would be able to study in America in exchange for providing childcare and domestic help. But once they were here, there was too much for them to do to go to school, sometimes they would become rebellious and we would have to threaten them but it was for their own good.</p>	<p>Maria—</p> <p>My name is Maria and I am from Veracruz Mexico, that is where I was told about some jobs in the United States, a lady told me there were jobs available in restaurants or bars. So I had a coyote bring me to Texas, I was brought to a safe house, and then transported to Florida. Once I arrived the leader told me that I would be working at a brothel as a prostitute, he said I owed him a smuggling debt of \$2200. I was 18. Armed men outside would sell condoms as tickets and we had to turn the wrappers in at the end of the night to see how much we earned. They would move us every 15 days, so we never knew where we were. I never knew where I was.</p>

Outreach

Outreach is where we go out to the community and share information on human trafficking. We visit places such as medical clinics, libraries and police departments. We give each organization a folder with resources like brochures, posters and rolodex cards. Below are potential places for outreach:

- Airports
- Businesses
- Churches
- College & high school campuses
- Community Centers
- Grocery stores
- Health clinics
- Hospitals
- Hotels
- Laundromats
- Libraries
- Recreational Facilities & gyms
- Restaurants
- Police Departments
- Shopping centers

Tips to Approaching a Business

- Enter business and ask for the manager
- Introduce who are and what organization you are from
- Share the reason for visit: Human Trafficking
- Share some signs
- Share 888-3737-888 number
- Inform them that a free training is available

Protocol:

- Always go in pairs; **never** go by yourself!
- Do not go after dark
- Never put yourself or others at risk
- Call Police Departments before going

Resources

Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000
Reauthorization of 2012

Recommended Organizations

Faith Alliance Against Slavery and Trafficking
Salvation Army
Chab Dai
Polaris Project
International Justice Mission
Night Light
Global Center for Women and Justice

www.faastinternational.org
www.salvationarmyusa.org
www.chabdai.org
www.polarisproject.org
www.ijm.org
www.nightlightinternational.com
<http://gcwj.vanguard.edu/>

Contact Information

info@live2free.org

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Separate Modules for a 7 week series:

Lesson 1) My Chocolate – How did it get here?
Lesson 2) It's NOT Fair!
Lesson 3) Supply & Demand
Lesson 4) Things I demand
Lesson 5) What else enslaves people?
Lesson 6) NO is an ANSWER!
Lesson 7) It's too big!!