

Fair Trade Guide

Bos



Edited by Boston Faith & Justice Network

Contents

Café

Introduction	06
Fair Trade Boston Campaign	07
Seeing Max in the Backyard	11
<i>An essay by Bryan Parys</i>	
Overview of Fair Trade	19

Grocery

Boston Organics	29
City Feed and Supply	31
Five Seventy Market	33
Foodies	35
Formaggio Kitchen	37
Harvest Co-op	39
Rent Mother Nature	41
Shaws	43
Star Market	45
Super Stop & Shop	47
Ten Thousand Villages	49

Angora Café	55
Au Petit Pain	57
Black Seed	59
Boloco	61
Bruggers	63
Canto 6	65
Crema Café	67
Dunkin' Donuts	69
Dado	71
Equal Exchange	73
Flat Black	75
Fresh City	77
Haley House	79
J.P. Licks	81
June Bug	83
Mariposa	85
Porter Square Books	87
Souper Salad	89
Starbucks	91
Tealuxe	93
Ula	95

Dear Reader,

It is our sincerest hope that this guide presents helpful information to the consumer seeking to make ethical choices that support growers, producers and our environment. Of course, a project such as this is only possible through the efforts of many people over a period of time.

The church teams that comprise the Fair Trade Boston coalition performed the lion's share of initial research needed for the guide. Special thanks goes to Amy House from Reunion Church, Jeff Purser from the Greater Boston Vineyard and Sandy North from Hope Church for their ongoing involvement in this project. Micah Whitson developed the insightful design and Will Anderson provided the clear and simple photography.

Much of the original text that you see in the guide was written and edited by BFJN intern Ben Cressy. Editing and fact checking was provided by Liz Green and Julie Fahnestock from the Boston Faith & Justice Network. Phil McCardle provided project management.

Finally, I hope you enjoy the essay "Seeing Max in the Backyard" written by local writer Bryan Parys. His sharp wit and playful narrative add life to this critical topic.

Best,

Ryan Scott McDonnell

Executive Director
Boston Faith & Justice Network

The Fair Trade Boston Campaign

In the summer of 2007, the Boston Faith and Justice Network (BFJN) saw in the diverse communities of Greater Boston a tremendous opportunity to mount a united campaign for a more equitable and just global economy. While it wasn't impossible to find Fair Trade products in the city of Boston, the variety and availability of goods was very limited. Furthermore, where Fair Trade goods were in stock, consumer demands for these goods came from a relatively small and localized minority. Even if people were familiar with the term "Fair Trade," they couldn't necessarily put their fingers on what distinguished it from the "green," "buy local" and "organic" movements. In order to convince Boston businesses to carry more Fair Trade products, managers and owners would need to hear a more concerted demand from

their clientele, and in order to own and voice that demand, Bostonians would need to understand what Fair Trade is and, above all, how it counters some of the more exploitive forces of the global economy. To realize these goals, BFJN sat down together two years ago to begin imagining what it would look like for Boston to become a Fair Trade City.

A Fair Trade Town or City meets standards for availability and visibility of Fair Trade that have been met by over 300 cities and towns worldwide, including Media (PA), Brattleboro (VT), Milwaukee (WI), and Amherst (MA) in the United States. To be recognized as Fair Trade, a town or city must meet the following criteria must be met:

1. Fair Trade products are widely available in local stores, Cafés and restaurants
2. Fair Trade products are used

by several local organizations and institutions, including places of worship, schools, workplaces, hospitals, and other retailers .

3. A local Fair Trade coalition engaging business, nonprofit, educational and faith-based institutions is formed. The coalition, or committee, meets on a regular basis with the aim of increasing awareness of and demand for Fair Trade products through education, outreach and events.

4. The local campaign garners media attention and public support for Fair Trade.

5. The town or city council passes a resolution endorsing Fair Trade and the local campaign.

BFJN is leading a coalition of churches, organizations, businesses and individuals in the campaign to make Greater Boston a Fair Trade City.

The purpose of this guide is to empower you with the knowledge and tools you need to help realize this goal by seeking out and patronizing businesses that sell Fair Trade products.

How Can I Get Involved?

Buying Fair Trade Certified™ products and joining the Fair Trade Boston Campaign are only two among many steps we can take to counter the exploitive forces of the global economy. BFJN is excited about the work that TransFair USA is doing and has chosen to focus its time and energy on supporting their Fair Trade Certification. But this movement is not about backing a label. Above all, it's about being more creative and intentional about how we spend our money, and being more cognizant of the role we play in sustaining as opposed to challenging and rectifying the inequity that pervades the

global economy.

There are several other certification bodies and innovative organizations that are also working to improve the long-term social, economic, and environmental impact that trade has on producing communities across the world. For example, the IMO Social & FairTrade Certification Programme complements TransFair's system by offering "Fair for life" certification for a wide variety of both food and non-food commodities (e.g., cosmetics, textiles). By contrast, the Rainforest Alliance's certification seal guarantees that companies, cooperatives, and landowners harvest crops and timber in a way that conserves biodiversity and is both socially and economically responsible while.

One of the long-term goals of the Fair Trade Boston Campaign is to develop a more robust market for Fair

Trade products and harness that consumer awareness and demand to expand the availability of other fairly traded commodities, such as clothing, jewelry, and sporting goods. In the meantime, you can already purchase a variety of fairly traded crafts and textiles from a small handful of businesses in Greater Boston, such as Ten Thousand Villages in Cambridge and Brookline.

Another way you can start advocating for Fair Trade today by talking to the managers and owners of your favorite Grocery stores and cafés. Share with them why Fair Trade is important to you and ask what it might take for them to start carrying a Fair Trade product – or, if they already carry a few Fair Trade items, express your appreciation for their doing so and encourage them to consider stocking additional Fair Trade goods.

Finally, you can raise awareness

among your friends, co-workers, and family members by directing them to the resources listed below, hosting a Fair Trade tasting, or sending them a copy of this Fair Trade Boston guide or referring them to the PDF available on the BFJN site.

For more information visit:

www.fairtradeboston.org
www.bostonfaithjustice.org

Seeing Max in the Backyard

An essay by Bryan Parys

I look at the menu. I want everything.

There is a cookie at Bruegger's Bagels called The Everything Cookie: "The perfect pick for those who don't know what to pick."

I'm not really in the mood for cookies, even if they have it all. I'd rather have a cup of coffee, brewed so strong it could lubricate a truck engine. But I also want it to be fairly traded. The best, or the fairest? For some reason, I have a hard time coming up with an answer.

On the drive into Boston this morning, my friend and I discussed our desire to eat and drink Fair Trade products whenever possible. I told him that here in Boston I feel like an outsider; that this isn't my backyard. Though I lived on the

North Shore during college, I've been living back in my home state of New Hampshire for the past couple years. When I drive into Boston, I'm still taken by the cardiogram that the silvery buildings trace over the skyline—a pulse that I'm not in sync with.

Our plan today is to do a whiz-bang tour of Boston's fair trade offerings. My friend tells me that later we will be meeting Ben, a colleague of his, because, man, he knows his stuff when it comes to fair trade. As I think about this excursion in general there is something inside me that tenses up, but that also says, yes, the reality you're looking to get in touch with is here somewhere, as if, by the mere act of visiting, that'll be enough to clear my conscience. I'll go up to the barista and say, "One conscience, no guilt."

"That'll be a lifetime, plus tax. For here?"

“No. To go.” I don’t know how to stay. I don’t even know what’s happening in my own backyard, let alone backyards filled with coffee farmers who aren’t getting their fair share.

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Who is Max Havelaar?

I write this question on a slip of paper at a café in Boston, a few hours before we’re supposed to meet Ben at Brueggers. I fold and drop the paper into the suggestions box. I am suggesting that they think about the question, as I am.

The real reason I write it is because I want to ask the cashier about fair trade—how they feel about it, how the company deals with it. But I’m too shy. I’m the kind of guy who hasn’t ordered pizza in five years because I’m frightened of calling Domino’s. Despite my timidity, though, I want farmers to have fair wages. I want to help them by buying fair trade certified products,

and I want to get others talking about it.

But try as I might, I can never see the farmers. It is hard to look past the foam in my latte and see the manual labor that helps me stay caffeinated.

I’ve read plenty of articles on Fair Trade, and I know that there are pros and that there are valid cons. But it is still something that is offered to a culture that seems to want everything, that even takes pride in the fact they are fueled not just by coffee, but the idea of coffee. How it tastes is not the most important factor. Coffee is in fact a symbol for how we live (Not before I’ve had my coffee), how we relate (Let’s grab a coffee sometime), and how we think (Let’s talk about it over coffee later).

Sometimes, I’m scared that we are so attached to the idea of coffee that we have no idea what coffee actually is.

///

I am in fourth grade when I first pay attention to the way my father makes coffee: he pulls a cold, red can of Folger’s from the freezer, a cloudy film forming over the metal as the warmth of our house hits it for the first time. Peeling the plastic lid like it is a closed jaw refusing medicine, he grabs the tiny handle of the scoop and dumps a few tablespoons into an electric Mr. Coffee drip machine. He opens the back reservoir and then grabs the black handle of the carafe. He flips the lid open, again like a jaw forced open, this one more like a marionette. He fills it with water from the filtering spigot that is attached to the faucet’s nozzle. The morning sun cuts through the stream, turning the flow into liquid diamonds splattering off the thin glass bottom like jazz cymbals.

Once the water is in the reservoir, he places the carafe

on to its base and in seconds, the diamonds hit the Folger’s crystals, a muddy flow of solid-turned-liquid.

My father will start his day with a couple cups at home. On his way to work, he’ll join the ever-longer drive thru line at one of the Dunkin’ Donuts locations in our small town of Laconia, New Hampshire, and pick up a medium hazelnut, just cream. When he finishes that cup mid-morning, he’ll brew and drink another pot before coming home for lunch, and then the whole process starts over.

The coffee grounds look like dirt to me, so that’s what I imagine they are, where they come from. When he let’s me try a sip, the taste confirms my theory.

In middle school I learn that it is not dirt, but that it comes from beans. The lesson doesn’t come from research, or school, or asking my dad, but from seeing a commercial for Colombian

coffee. I do not know anything about Colombia, and assume that it must be a part of Mexico, since the spokesperson, a grinning Juan Valdez and his mule Conchita, look Mexican to my unadjusted New England eyes.

In the commercial, Juan is a real person, Conchita a real burro. As he grins, the screen starts to morph, and his smile freezes as his face turns from flesh to the outline that is inked on the back of every can of 100% Colombian coffee. He is eternally happy, and he wants you to feel good about the idea of his coffee, so that you'll buy it, drink it, and feel even better. The message I get: coffee farmers are happy people who want to make us happy.

It is not until 2003, as a senior in college, that I learn that the 'beans' are actually seeds. I also see, for the first time, the term 'Fair Trade.' It is written on a poster above a table in the

Caféteria. A friend of mine is sitting there, manning the booth, passing out leaflets, and with the gravest expression I've ever seen her wear, telling people to please drink the one carafe of fair trade-certified coffee that her club has managed to get College Food Services to offer students. Something about workers—I can only see Juan's smile—and unfair wages.

"It's just coffee, isn't it?" I say to her. "Just some addictive habit that people get headaches from when they don't drink it?"

No. It's not, she says, and all of a sudden seeds are not beans or dirt, but flesh working far away from my backyard.

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"Who is Max Havelaar?" I ask Ben, about fifteen minutes into our discussion at Bruegger's about whether we can have fairness in our backyard.

"I don't know," he says laughing,

tearing at a bagel and peanut butter sandwich. "Should I?"

Ben looks kind of like I imagine a monk would if he was living in Boston in 2009. From where he is sitting on the other side of the table, I can't see where his plain brown shirt ends, and I think about how it could be a tunic that runs down to sandals. His straight blonde-brown hair could have a bald spot for all I know. He is a monk who drinks flavored coffee and has made a vow never to be silent.

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Ok; hold on.

Forget for a minute, or forever, that I was driving to Boston with my friend to find and sample the many fair trade products it has to offer. I mean really, framing our journey in such factual terms is just not actually going to motivate anyone to buy more fair trade products. Why would anyone listen to this New Hampshire native who once

thought that everything south of the U.S. was Mexico?

Forget that I wanted Ben to be the 'main character'—the moral center of the story that inspires action. I had thought that by describing his appearance (remember that monk comparison?), his gestures, his background, that he would become flesh, real. Really though, he is just an idea with a voice, not a real person. When I spoke with him, I found myself feeling challenged and excited. How can I share this experience and make it feel real to the people that weren't part of that conversation? I have not met a coffee farmer yet, but at least I've met Ben, and we all need to start somewhere.

I could go into all the specifics of what he said—of the arguments he made, his ideas on fairness and justice, but hearing the facts isn't going to change anything. If facts could change us, then we wouldn't watch a sitcom after

the news; we'd get up and make a donation, attend a city council meeting, post a small comment on a blog, something, anything but change the channel.

Instead, imagine that my friend and I are walking into backyards, in search of two people that I've been trying to wrap my head around for a long time now, even when I didn't know I was looking for them: Juan Valdez and Max Havelaar.

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All of this is making me very, very tired.

Ben is talking and I am yawning. The drawing in of a warm breath tugs on my throat like my brain is an amputee doing yoga. Folds of grey matter flex and release, the phantom pain being the memory of holding something important in my arms, something that can make sense of fairness. But it feels as if an old landmine has blown off the arms of my memory. It isn't

fair. Is it fair to only understand fairness as something lost, something we are constantly trying and failing to regain?

"Sorry I'm yawning so much," I say, looking down, not even able to make eye contact. "Don't take this as a sign I'm not listening."

"Yeah, don't worry about it. A professor of mine once told me that yawning means your brain is trying to take in a lot of new ideas and make sense of them all at once."

In that case, I don't think I've stopped yawning since we started talking, and I wonder: what will it take to get everyone yawning?

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As is no surprise, Juan Valdez is not a real person, and in fact has been 'played' by three different actors since the campaign's inception in 1959. The first Valdez, Jose F. Duval, was Cuban, not Colombian, and

moved to New York to become an opera singer. Though the next two actors were Colombian, Juan's voice has always been that of Norman Rose, a native of Upper Nyack, New York. The farmers now have a face, but we still have control of their voice.

And Max Havelaar? Also not real. He is the main character of a Dutch novel written in 1860 by Multatuli about the injustices of the trading policies of the Dutch East India Company, particularly regarding their abusive colonization of Indonesia and their crops such as tea and coffee.

But the illusion continues—Multatuli is not even real. Well, to a point. It is Latin for "I have suffered greatly," and was the pen name that—finally, a real person—Eduard Douwes Dekker used to write about the travesties he witnessed as he worked for the Dutch government.

The flesh-and-blood Dekker did everything he could to protest the inhumane treatment of the colonized countries he worked in, but all it really did was keep him in poor standing with the powers-that-be. So, exhausted by the inaction of the real world, he created another one, made up names and wrote *Max Havelaar: or, The Coffee Auctions of the Dutch Trading Company*. The result was not so much literary as it was revolutionary—mobilizing a movement that eventually broke the colonial chain around Indonesia's neck, and later, even inspired decolonization in Africa. Beyond that, Max is seen, as the progenitor of the fair trade movement. His legacy lives on in the name of the first official fair trade certification initiative, founded in 1988, and just happens to be Dutch: Stichting Max Havelaar, or, The Max Havelaar Foundation.

This kind of change is unreal.

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Back at Bruegger's, this detail is not fictional, but feels unreal: Ben says that, unfortunately, "The justice we see actually happening around us is always market-driven." Through the window behind him, I see a man in jeans, sweater and collared shirt pushing a cart of groceries that is so full I imagine he had to glue every item in place. I can only assume that there is coffee in that cart. Maybe as much coffee as my dad—who could be seen as a symbol of the American workforce—needs to buy to keep him going. "Consumer behavior is always at the center of these kinds of things," Ben continues.

Attached to the bulging cart are three enormous purple balloons. Buying fair trade won't take care of everything, but it will start turning on its head the ridiculous parade of consumer behavior. "It's about making that step to live in tension." The

man and the cart pass behind Ben's head and emerge out of his left ear. Here it is, I think. That ridiculous parade and Ben's thoughts are right on top of each other. I can see the tension behind Ben, in the backyard, and he has no idea.

"Is there anything else I need to know?" I ask Ben.

"Probably lots of things," he says, the man across the street popping the trunk of a gleaming automobile.

I want to say that I'm making this up—that the Grocery cart is just a metaphor for decadence, that Ben is just a symbol of anti-decadence, my version of Max. But this isn't fiction, so let's be fair and call it like it is.

It's all happening. Right in our backyard.

Overview of Fair Trade

In 1998, TransFair USA launched a unique certification system designed to audit trade between US companies offering Fair Trade Certified™ products and the international suppliers from whom they source. Their mission was twofold: to hold participating companies to a higher, more uniform standard, and to make public their adherence to those standards so that consumers could be more intentional about spending their food dollars in more socio-economically responsible ways. Fair Trade Certification represents an alternative means of doing business that values the human beings and resources that contribute to the production of a good from crop to shelf.

Fair Trade Certification empowers farmers and farm workers to lift themselves out of poverty by investing in their farms and communities, protecting the environment,

and developing the business skills necessary to compete in the global marketplace. Fair Trade signifies much more than a fair price. If a product is Fair Trade Certified™, this means that TransFair USA, a nonprofit third-party organization, has rigorously inspected its production and guarantees that the following conditions were met:

1. Fair Price: Democratically organized farmer groups receive a guaranteed minimum floor price and an additional premium for certified organic products. Farmer organizations are also eligible for pre-harvest credit.
2. Fair labor conditions: Workers on Fair Trade farms enjoy freedom of association, safe working conditions, and living wages. Forced child labor is strictly prohibited.
3. Direct trade: With Fair Trade, importers purchase from Fair Trade producer groups as

directly as possible, eliminating unnecessary middlemen and empowering farmers to develop the business capacity necessary to compete in the global marketplace.

4. Democratic and transparent organizations: Fair Trade farmers and farm workers decide democratically how to invest Fair Trade revenues.

5. Community development: Fair Trade farmers and farm workers invest Fair Trade premiums in social and business development projects like scholarship programs, quality improvement trainings, and organic certification.

6. Environmental sustainability: Harmful agrochemicals and genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are strictly prohibited in favor of environmentally sustainable farming methods that protect farmers' health and preserve valuable ecosystems for future generations.

TransFair allows U.S. companies to display the Fair Trade Certified label on products that meet strict Fair Trade standards. If a product is Fair Trade Certified™ you will see on its packaging the black and white logo.

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Cocoa

The cocoa industry is extensive, spanning more than 30 countries, with over 14 million people dependent on the trade for their livelihood. The West African nation of Cote d'Ivoire produces nearly half of the world's cocoa. 90% of the country's farmers depend on cocoa to make a living.

Farmers relying on only one crop are incredibly vulnerable to market fluctuations and environmental changes. Most cocoa farmers have no direct access to markets, and instead depend on middlemen to buy, transport and process their cocoa. Many international

corporations purchase unprocessed cocoa from farmers at prices well below market rates. Some use unfair weights and measures, further exploiting farmers dependent on cocoa for their living.

Economic practices such as these create a climate that encourages low labor standards. Corruption and child labor are widespread throughout the cocoa industry. Cocoa farms put adult and child workers in harm's way through unsafe practices like heavy use of pesticides, long hours and unregulated use of heavy and dangerous equipment.

Certification ensures that Fair Trade chocolate comes from ethical sources: without child labor, where farmers are paid a fair price, sustainable farm practices are used, and with safe conditions for workers. A greater percentage of the profit goes directly to farmers and cooperatives, empowering them to invest in schools and other community supports.

Chocolate products in the United States accompany expressions of love and joy -- treats for celebrations, holidays, and romance. It's shocking to learn the cocoa industry is destructive and oppressive to people and their environment. Fair Trade Certification allows chocolate lovers to buy cocoa products with a clear conscience.

Source: Global Exchange

Coffee

Coffee is one of the world's most valuable traded commodities, and the United States' largest food import. Over 25 million people are dependent on the production of coffee for their well being, thus even slight price fluctuations leave farming communities incredibly vulnerable to economic disaster.

The industry's supply chain includes producers, middlemen, exporters, importers, roasters and retailers. After the coffee is purchased, money trickles down

the supply chain, leaving very little left for the producer, the last link in the chain.

Coffee farmers often have harsh daily harvest quotas required of them, and child labor is common, -- meaning many children go without primary education, dramatically increasing the likelihood that they will have few economic options as they grow older, and may find themselves one day bringing their own children to work in the fields.

Traditionally, coffee was grown in Africa and Central America in the shade of trees providing habitat for a variety of animal and plant life. It was also cultivated next to food crops, in order to provide food security for the producer communities and for the health of the soil. In the 1980s, USAID and other development organizations provided \$80 million to Central American nations to shift their production from shade-grown

techniques to the more-familiar “sun-grown” method, in which forests are clear-cut to provide space for vast coffee plantations, where the soil is doused with pesticides and petroleum-based chemical fertilizers. These methods result in deforestation and a loss of biodiversity. Farmers are also susceptible to poison, as the pesticide-treated coffee pulp is often dumped into the same streams that workers drink from and bathe in.

Sugar

Sugar was first discovered in the South Pacific some 20,000 years ago. In 500 BC, it was first extracted from sugar cane in India, and production technology spread with global travel.

In the 1960s, commodity prices began to fall, and the sugar industry collapsed. Farming communities, relying solely on the export of sugar for economic survival, spiraled into poverty. Today, the cycle continues as

products that were once made with sugar, such as soft drinks, are now produced using artificial sweeteners.

The sugar industry is wrought with degrading practices, ranging from forced slave labor of Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic to the burning of crops post-production, leading to pollution of the ground, air and waterways. Fair Trade sugar plantations are slave-free and adhere to the strictest of standards regarding the use of pesticides; natural water sources and virgin forests are protected; and farmers are able to pay for training in sustainable agricultural methods.

Vanilla

Even though the United States is the largest importer of vanilla, most US consumers are probably unaware of the deep problems in the vanilla industry.

In the past few years, the price of vanilla on the international

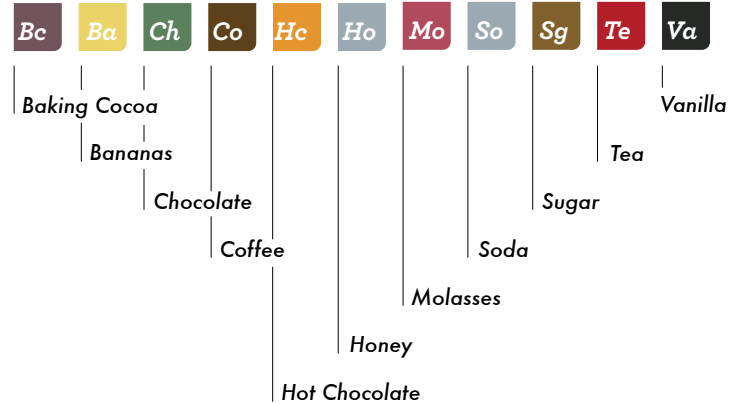
market has dropped significantly for two reasons: severe fluctuations in production (too little or too much vanilla being produced) and the development of synthetic alternatives. Vanilla producers are often forced to accept a very low price price that doesn't even cover costs, let alone make a profit. This practice has made many existing farmers leave their fields for non-agricultural work. In addition, many new varieties of vanilla are on the market that encourages environmentally destructive farming practices like deforestation. Sustainable production of vanilla is at risk from all sides.

Fair Trade certified vanilla, like other Fair Trade products, brings producers a higher price -- less dependent on the erratic movements of the market -- and allows farmers to continue to use sustainable methods. As a consumer in the US, buying Fair Trade vanilla goes a long way to helping build healthy lives abroad.

Source: TransFair USA

Items you'll see in this guide.

The majority of the cafes listed in this edition of the guide carry a variety of coffee and tea products. Many are involved with practicing business ethics in various ways, and offer one or several Fair Trade blends, along with Directly Traded and other conventional products. To ensure that your coffee is Fair Trade Certified, be sure to request a Fair Trade blend from the server. If one is not being brewed at the time, consider ordering an individually brewed French Press or a Direct Trade coffee. If you are a regular customer, we encourage you to let the business manager(s) know that you would like to see their business offer Fair Trade coffee regularly.





Gr ocery

Grocery

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc Ba Ch **Co** Hc Ho Mo So Sg Te Va

Coffee

NO IMAGE AVAILABLE



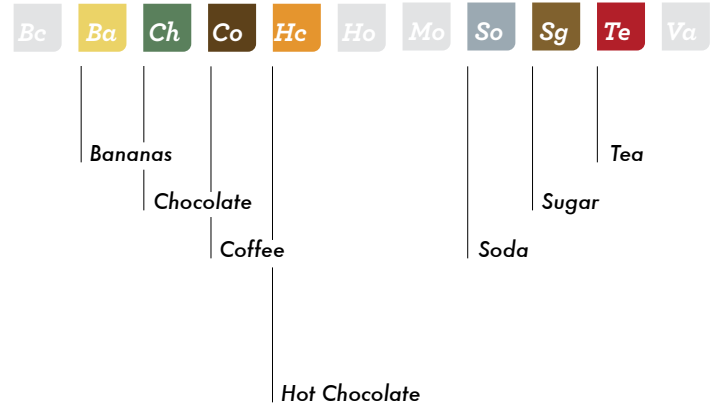
Boston Organics

*50 Terminal Street #100
Charlestown, MA 02129
617-247-1700*

bostonorganics.com

Grocery

Fair Trade Items Stocked



City Feed and Supply

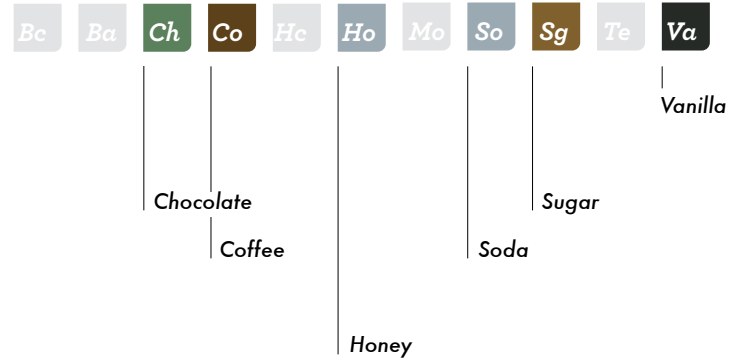
672 Center Street, Jamaica Plain: 617-524-1700

66a Boylston Street, Jamaica Plain: 617-524-1657

cityfeedandsupply.com

Grocery

Fair Trade Items Stocked



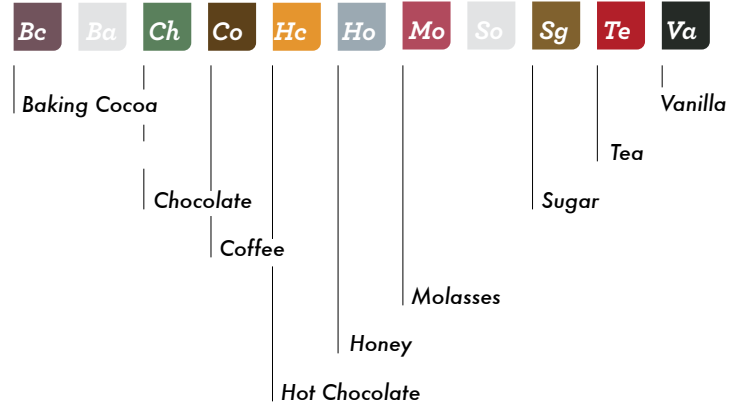
Five Seventy Market

570 Tremont Street
Boston, MA 02118
857-362-7525



Grocery

Fair Trade Items Stocked



Foodies Urban Market

1421 Washington Street

Boston, MA 02118

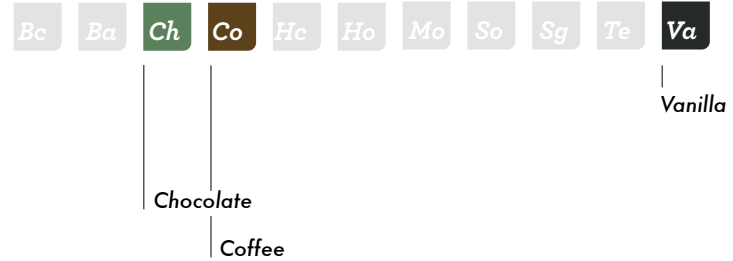
617-266-9911

foodies-market.com/boshome.html



Grocery

Fair Trade Items Stocked



Formaggio Kitchen

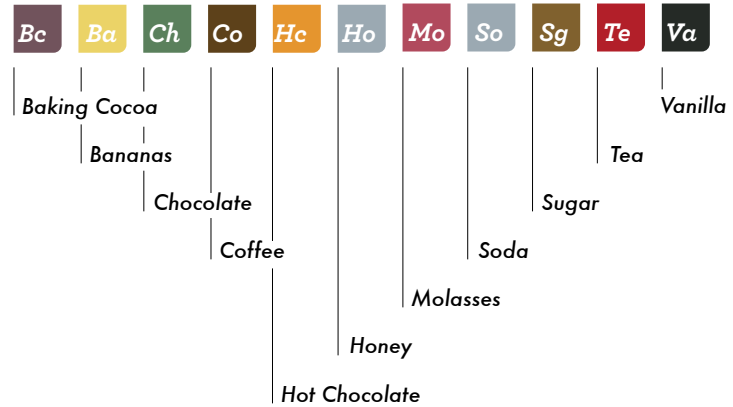
244 Huron Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138
617-354-4750

formaggiokitchen.com



Grocery

Fair Trade Items Stocked



Harvest Co-Op

581 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge: 617-661-1580
 57 South Street, Jamaica Plain: 617-524-1667

harvestcoop.com

Grocery

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc Ba Ch **Co** Hc Ho Mo So Sg Te Va

Coffee

NO IMAGE AVAILABLE



Rent Mother Nature

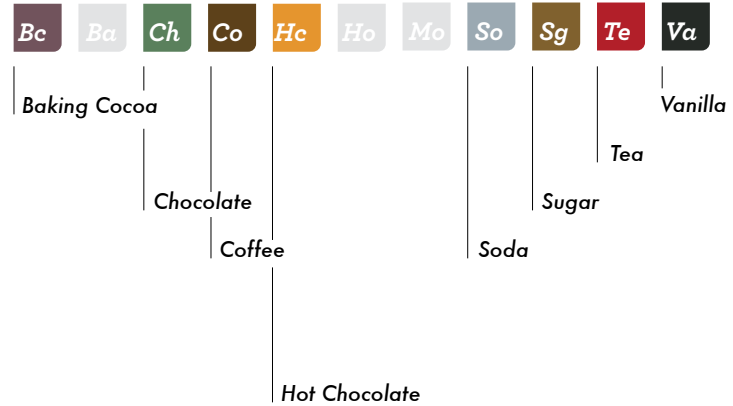
337 Vasser Street
Cambridge, MA 02139
617-868-5162

rentmothernature.com



Grocery

Fair Trade Items Stocked



Shaws

Find your nearest Shaws on their website.

shaws.com



Grocery

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc	Ba	Ch	Co	Hc	Ho	Mo	So	Sg	Te	Va
			Chocolate						Tea	
			Coffee							

Star Market

Find your nearest Star Market on their website.

starmarket.com



Grocery

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc	Ba	Ch	Co	Hc	Ho	Mo	So	Sg	Te	Va
			Chocolate						Tea	
			Coffee							

Ten Thousand Villages

226 Harvard Street, Brookline: 617-277-7700

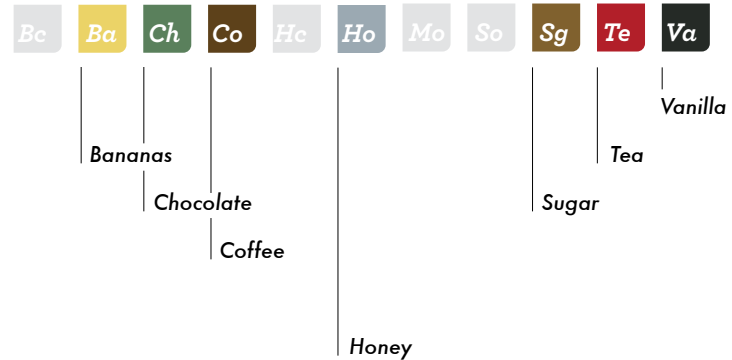
694 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge: 617-876-2414

tenthousandvillages.com



Grocery

Fair Trade Items Stocked



Whole Foods

181 Cambridge Street, Boston: 617-723-0004

18 Westland Avenue, Boston: 617-375-1010

15 Washington Street, Brighton: 617-738-8187

340 River Street, Cambridge: 617-876-6900

115 Prospect Street, Cambridge: 617-492-0070

200 Alewife Brook Parkway, Cambridge: 617-491-0040

wholefoodsmarket.com



Café

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc

Ba

Ch

Co

Hc

Ho

Mo

So

Sg

Te

Va

Coffee



Angora Café

1024 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MA 02215
617-232-1757

angoracafe.com

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc Ba Ch **Co** Hc Ho Mo So Sg Te Va

Coffee



Au Petit Pain

11 College Avenue
Somerville, MA 02144
617-867-5309

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc

Ba

Ch

Co

Hc

Ho

Mo

So

Sg

Te

Va

Coffee



Black Seed Café and Grill

131 Tremont Street

Boston, MA 02111

617-338-0024

blackseedcafeandgrill.com

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc

Ba

Ch

Co

Hc

Ho

Mo

So

Sg

Te

Va

Tea



Boloco

Boloco carries all Fair Trade Certified hot teas. They have several locations spread throughout the city. Check out their website for the location closest to you.

boloco.com

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc

Ba

Ch

Co

Hc

Ho

Mo

So

Sg

Te

Va

Coffee



Brueggers Bagels

Bruegger's Bagels has been a partner with the Fair Trade Boston Campaign since May 2009, when they began offering Green Mountain Fair Trade Certified coffee. To ensure that your Bruegger's coffee is Fair Trade Certified, ask for French Roast or a seasonal blend. Typically, the Fair Trade offerings at Brueggers carry the Transfair label for easy identification. They have various locations throughout the city, which can be found on their web site.

brueggers.com



Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc Ba Ch **Co** Hc Ho Mo So Sg Te Va

Coffee

Canto 6 Bakery and Café

3346 Washington Street
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130
617-983-8688

canto6bakery.com



Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc Ba Ch **Co** Hc Ho Mo So Sg **Te** Va

Coffee

Tea

Crema Café

27 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
617-876-2700

cremacambridge.com

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc Ba Ch **Co** Hc Ho Mo So Sg Te Va

Coffee



Dunkin' Donuts

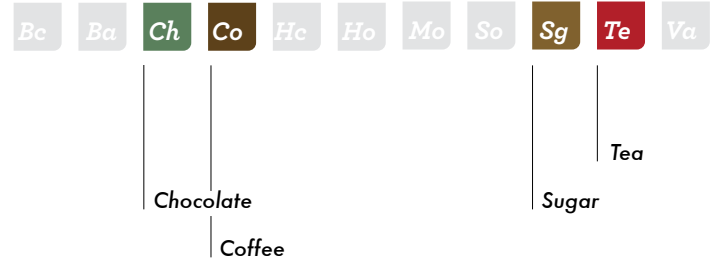
Dunkin' Donuts serves Fair Trade Certified Espresso drinks. Their conventional coffees are not Fair Trade Certified. Dunkin' Donuts partnered with the Fair Trade Boston Campaign in October 2009 to celebrate their use of Fair Trade Certified Espresso. They have various locations throughout the city, which can be found on their web site.

dunkindonuts.com



Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked



Dado Tea

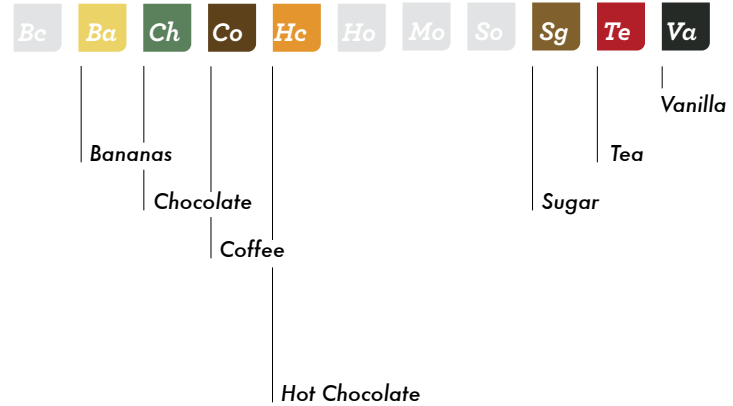
955 Massachusetts Avenue
 Cambridge, MA 02139
 617-497-9061

dadotea.com



Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked



Equal Exchange Café

226 Causeway Street
 Boston, MA 02114
 617-372-8777

equalexchangecafe.com

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc Ba Ch **Co** Hc Ho Mo So Sg Te Va

Coffee



Flat Black

50 Broad Street, Boston: 617-951-1440

1170 Washington Street, Dorchester: 617-298-1800

1906 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester: 617-825-1440

flatblackcoffeecompany.com

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc

Ba

Ch

Co

Hc

Ho

Mo

So

Sg

Te

Va

Coffee



Fresh City

201 Brookline Avenue, Boston: 617-424-7907

2 Seaport Lane, Boston: 617-443-0962

Logan Airport, Terminal A, Boston

freshcity.com



Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc

Ba

Ch

Co

Hc

Ho

Mo

So

Sg

Te

Va

Coffee

Haley House Bakery Café

23 Dartmouth Street, Roxbury: 617-236-8132

12 Dade Street, Roxbury: 617-445-0900

haleyhouse.org/cafe

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc

Ba

Ch

Co

Hc

Ho

Mo

So

Sg

Te

Va

Coffee



J.P. Licks

J.P. Licks roasts all their own Fair Trade Certified Coffee. Check out their website to learn more about their direct trade relationship with Fair Trade Certified™ growers and the location nearest you.

jplicks.com

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc

Ba

Ch

Co

Hc

Ho

Mo

So

Sg

Te

Va

Coffee



June Bug

403 Centre Street
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130
617-522-2393

junebugcafe.com

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc

Ba

Ch

Co

Hc

Ho

Mo

So

Sg

Te

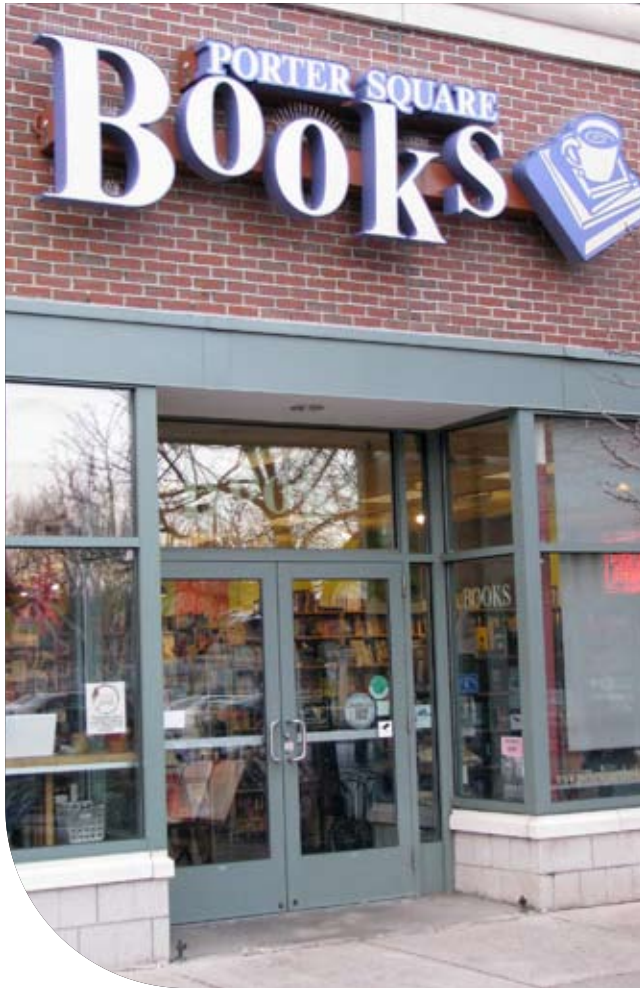
Va

Coffee



Mariposa Bakery

424 Massachusetts Ave
Cambridge, MA 02139
617-876-6500



Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc Ba Ch **Co** Hc Ho Mo So Sg Te Va

Coffee

Porter Square Books

25 White Street
Cambridge, MA 02140
617-491-2220

portersquarebooks.com

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc Ba Ch **Co** Hc Ho Mo So Sg Te Va

Coffee



SouperSalad

364-370 Brookline Avenue, Boston: 617-232-5599

3 Center Plaza, Boston: 617-367-6067

209 Berkeley Street, Boston: 617-350-5380

75-101 Federal Street, Boston: 617-357-8456

soutersaladboston.com

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc

Ba

Ch

Co

Hc

Ho

Mo

So

Sg

Te

Va

Coffee



Starbucks

Starbucks regularly offers Fair Trade Certified™ coffees in their Cafés. If there is not a Fair Trade coffee already brewed, request a French press from the barista. Find the nearest Starbucks to you on their website.

starbucks.com

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc Ba Ch Co Hc Ho Mo So Sg **Te** Va

Tea



Tealuxe

108 Newberry Street, Boston: 617-927-0400

10 Huntington Avenue, Boston: 617-266-9832

0 Brattle Street, Cambridge: 617-441-0077

tealuxe.com

Café

Fair Trade Items Stocked

Bc

Ba

Ch

Co

Hc

Ho

Mo

So

Sg

Te

Va

Coffee



Ula Café

284 Amory Street
Jamaica Plain MA 02130
617-524-7890

ulacafe.com

