



Farm Worker Jeopardy

Host Manual

**Most of the information provided in this handout is from articles published in magazines or on websites. To learn more or to read the complete articles, please consult the footnotes for the original sources.*

I. Pesticides

1. (200) Which of the following are considered pesticides?

- a. insecticides (bug killers)
- b. herbicides (weed killers)
- c. fungicides (fungus killers)
- d. all of the above

The correct answer is: D

Insecticides (bug killers), herbicides (weed killers), and fungicides (fungus killers) are all pesticides; so are rodenticides and antimicrobials. Pesticides can be applied using spray cans or crop dusters and may be found in household cleaners, hand soaps, and swimming pool amendments.

Insecticides are in general the most acutely toxic, meaning they cause a great level of adverse health effects in a short period of time. Many are designed to attack an insect's brain and nervous system, which means they may have neurotoxic effects on humans as well.

Herbicides are more widely used (RoundUp and atrazine are the two most widely used pesticides in the world) and present chronic exposure risks, such as cancer and reproductive damage.

Fungicides are also used in large amounts; some are relatively benign; others are not.

Each year, an estimated 1 billion pounds of pesticides are applied to U.S. farms, forests, lawns, and golf courses. More than 17,000 pesticide products are currently on the market.¹

¹ <http://www.panna.org/issues/pesticides-101-primer>

2. (400) In the bodies of animals and people who eat pesticide treated fruits and vegetables, where are the pesticides stored?

- a. bones
- b. fat
- c. muscles
- d. blood

The correct answer is: B

Poisons like pesticides collect in the fat of animals, including humans. This is one way in which toxic pesticides spread from one place to another.

Animals and humans eat, drink, and breathe toxic chemicals found in the environment. When large animals eat smaller animals containing small amounts of pesticides, these pesticides collect in their bodies and poison them. Since large animals eat more and live longer, they often have larger amounts of pesticides in their bodies.

Pesticides also pass from mother to child during pregnancy. Every infant born today carries a chemical body burden. Studies have found 100's of chemicals in the cord blood of newborn infants. When the fetus is exposed to certain chemicals during key moments of the fetal development this can result in birth defects, learning disabilities, or infertility later in life.

Once a baby is born, some of the chemicals in a mother's body move from fat cells in the body to the breast milk she produces for her child. Tragically, one of the most effective ways for a woman of childbearing age to clear her body of persistent chemicals is to breastfeed her child.

The baby's toxic burden will mostly grow throughout a lifetime of exposure to chemicals in food, air, water, and everyday products.²

² <http://www.panna.org/issues/persistent-poisons/pesticides-in-our-bodies>





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3. (600) How are fumigant pesticides harmful for the soil?

- a. they change the molecular composition of soil
- b. they are actually good for the soil because they increase soil nutrients
- c. they kill insects, worms, fungi and bacteria that keep the soil alive and that create nutrients that help grow healthy plants
- d. they do not allow the soil to absorb the water it needs to stay alive

The correct answer is: C

Healthy soil is full of life. Fumigants are pesticides applied as gases to "sterilize" soil, killing both the "good" and the "bad" insects, worms, fungi, and bacteria that keep the soil alive and create nutrients that grow healthy plants. When pesticides kill these organisms, the soil becomes less fertile. Plants that grow in this soil lose their natural ability to protect themselves from pests, so farmers must apply even more pesticides. Over time, the soil dies and healthy plants will not grow at all.

Farmers are also forced to use an increasing amount of increasingly toxic chemicals to control insects and weeds that have developed resistance to pesticides. As "superbugs" and "superweeds" develop, a farmer will spend more on pesticides each year just to keep crop loss from pests at a standard rate.³

4. (800) How can farm workers and residents of rural communities be exposed to pesticides?

- a. eating/drinking products with pesticide residues
- b. breathing air that was contaminated with pesticides
- c. having direct contact with pesticides or by touching objects that contain pesticide residue
- d. all of the above

The correct answer is: D

Farm workers and residents of rural areas are very vulnerable to pesticide exposure. They can be exposed to pesticides by eating food products with pesticide residues, by drinking water that has been contaminated with pesticides, by breathing air that drifts

³ <http://www.panna.org/issues/pesticides-101-primer#2>

from the fields where pesticides are applied⁴, by having direct contact with pesticides, or by touching objects that are covered with pesticide residue.

Agricultural workers face greater threats from pesticide exposure than any other sector of society — these include acute poisonings and long-term effects such as cancer, birth defects, and learning disabilities.

Farm workers, and often their children, are regularly exposed to pesticides in many ways. Mixing or applying pesticides; planting, weeding, and thinning; irrigating, pruning, harvesting, or processing crops; and living on or near treated fields are all possible points of contact with harmful pesticides. Studies show that pesticides carried from field to home on parents' clothing and skin put farm worker children at risk.⁵

5. (1000) Pesticide exposure is thought to have a strong correlation to...

- a. the destruction of prokaryote organisms
- b. the decay of honeybee populations and dramatic bat die-offs
- c. genetically modified organisms
- d. the extinction of the Dodo Bird

The correct answer is: B

Seven out of ten biologists believe that mass extinction poses an even greater threat to humanity than its contributing factor, global warming.

Amphibians were the first to start dying off – in 1998 scientists identified the cause as a type of fungus, with population declines showing a strong correlation to pesticide exposure.

A few years later, America's honeybees started dying – populations have dropped by 29% - 36% each year since 2006.

1/3 of the foods we eat depend on bees for pollination. So when the insects suddenly started dying off and abandoning their hives in 2006, scientists, beekeepers and

⁴ Pesticide drift is the passive dispersion of pesticides through the air from the area of application to other areas such as parks, houses, churches, schools or daycares

⁵ <http://www.panna.org/issues/frontline-communities/farmworkers>





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farmers sounded the alarm. Researchers dubbed the phenomenon “Colony Collapse Disorder,” and went to work trying to find a cause.

As scientists unravel the mystery, they are discovering that exposure to pesticides—perhaps acting in synergy with other stressors—is a prime suspect. Most insecticides are inherently toxic to bees, and a recent study found a cocktail of toxic pesticides in the wax and honey of commercial hives. A new class of insecticides called neonicotinoids has been specifically implicated.

Bats are the most recent victims. In 2006 the first cave floors were found covered with dead bats in the Northeast. Some scientists believe that like amphibians, bats have become more susceptible to deadly disease (in this case, White Nose Syndrome) because their immune systems have been weakened by pesticides. A growing body of evidence points towards pesticide exposure – even at so-called “safe levels” – as a key contributor to these and other problems for wildlife.⁶

II. Farm Worker Wages and Labor Laws

6. (200) The most recent data from the Department of Labor’s National Agricultural Worker Survey indicates that the average individual income for a farm worker was _____ and that the average family income was _____.
- a. \$7,500 - \$10,000 and \$12,500 – \$15,000
 - b. \$10,000 – \$12,500 and \$15,000 - \$17,500
 - c. \$12,500 – \$15,000 and \$17,500 - \$20,000
 - d. \$15,000 - \$17,500 and \$20,000 - \$22,500

The correct answer is: B

Farm workers have the lowest annual family incomes of any U.S. wage or salary workers.

Based on the most recent National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS)– a report published by the U.S. Department of Labor– farm workers work 42 hours per week and earn \$7.25 per hour on average, but this “average” varies greatly. For example, workers who have worked for the same employer for multiple years earn more than other workers. Those who have been with an employer for a year or less earn an average of \$6.76 per hour, and those who have been with the same employer for at least 6 years earn an average of \$8.05 per hour.

⁶ <http://www.panna.org/issues/persistent-poisons/environmental-impacts>

Annually, the average income of crop workers is between \$10,000 to \$12,499 for individuals and \$15,000 to \$17,499 for a family. To give you an idea, the federal poverty line is \$10,830 for an individual or \$22,050 for a family of four (in 2009).

Thus, according to NAWS, 30% of all farm workers had total family incomes below the poverty line.⁷

7. (400) Why is it that some farm workers get paid less than minimum wage even if they work 40 hours per week or more?

- a. they get paid by the piece rate
- b. they are unskilled workers
- c. they are undocumented
- d. the law does not guarantee minimum wage protections for farm workers

The correct answer is: A

Most farm workers are paid based on how many buckets or bags they pick of whatever crop they are harvesting—this is known as the “piece rate.” Payment in this format has some drawbacks.

If workers are being paid by how much they pick, this acts as a disincentive to take breaks for water or shade, as taking breaks would cut into their productivity thus cutting into their wages.

Additionally, it's possible for a farm worker being paid by piece rate to make less than the minimum wage. For instance, the piece rate for oranges in Florida is 85 cents per 90-pound box of oranges. Average productivity for a worker is 8 boxes per hour, which means that during an 8-hour workday, a worker will produce 64 boxes of oranges (or 5,760 pounds of oranges!). According to the 85 cents piece rate, a worker would receive only \$6.80 an hour, which is significantly less than Florida's minimum wage.

Although growers defend these practices by pointing out that their best workers can earn more than the minimum wage through the piece rate system, it hurts slower workers who may make as little as \$2 to \$3 an hour. This is especially true for children, who are generally slower and weaker than adults, and thus earn less on average.

⁷ <http://nfw-m-yaya.org/resources/farm-worker-issues/low-wages/>





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To compensate for this problem, as of 1966, federal law has required employers on large farms to pay minimum wage if a worker doesn't earn the equivalent based on the piece rate system. Unfortunately, there are loopholes to this system.⁸

8. (600) What is the minimum wage for farm workers in Florida (as of January 2014)?

- a. \$8.50
- b. \$7.93
- c. \$7.79
- d. \$6.79

The correct answer is: B

The minimum wage in Florida as of January 2014 is \$7.93. Since 2006, the rate has been increased annually based upon a formula for the cost of living.⁹

9. (800) Children over the age of _____ can legally work in agriculture with their parent's permission or with their parents on the same farm.

- a. 12
- b. 14
- c. 15
- d. 16

The correct answer is: A

The majority of working children in the United States, approximately 70%, work in agriculture. Despite their high representation in the child labor workforce, children in agriculture are the least protected by law compared to other sectors.

Since 1938, federal labor laws have excluded child farm workers from labor protections provided to other working children. For instance, unlike other occupations, children over the age of 12 can legally work in agriculture with their parents' permission or together with their parents on the same farm. The only exception is that they cannot work during school hours.

⁸ <http://nfwm-yaya.org/resources/farm-worker-issues/low-wages/>

⁹ <http://www.ncsl.org/research/labor-and-employment/state-minimum-wage-chart.aspx>

For particularly dangerous jobs, all other industries place a minimum age restriction of 18, but for farm workers the minimum working age is only 16.¹⁰

10. (1000) Farm workers are excluded from the National Labor Relations Act. What did this law establish?

- a. freedom from being fired for joining, organizing, or supporting a labor union
- b. a minimum wage for each hour worked and overtime pay for most employees
- c. the structure for unions and employers to engage in collective bargaining
- d. A and C

The correct answer is: D

The National Labor Relations Act was passed in 1935. It forbids employers from firing a worker for joining, organizing, or supporting a labor union. It also establishes a structure for unions and employers to engage in collective bargaining. Farm workers are excluded from this law.

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), enacted in 1938, guarantees a minimum wage for each hour worked and requires overtime pay to most employees—those working more than 40 hours in a week must be paid one and a half times their regular rate of pay for each hour exceeding 40. FLSA fully excluded farm workers until 1966, and to this day it continues to exclude them in significant ways: farm workers have no right to overtime pay, workers on small farms are not entitled to receive minimum wage, and children as young as 12 years old are legally allowed to work in the fields.¹¹

III. What you eat

11. (200) Which retailers' share of the grocery market is 25%?

- a. Publix Supermarkets
- b. Costco
- c. Trader Joe's
- d. Wal-Mart
- e. Kroger

¹⁰ <http://nfwm-yaya.org/resources/farm-worker-issues/children-in-the-fields/>

¹¹ <http://nfwm-yaya.org/resources/farm-worker-issues/labor-laws/>





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The correct answer is: D

The top 5 most profitable supermarkets (as of February 2013) were: Wal-Mart, Kroger, Target, Safeway, and Publix supermarkets.¹² Nationally, Wal-Mart's share of the grocery market stands at 25%. That's up from 4% just 16 years ago. Wal-Mart's tightening grip on the food system is unprecedented in U.S. history.¹³

Corporations like Wal-Mart can use their purchasing power to ensure safe and just working conditions for farm workers.

12. (400) Which one of the following non-organic products are the most likely to have the highest levels of pesticide?

- a. Strawberries
- b. Cabbages
- c. Corn
- d. Bananas

The correct answer is: A

Strawberries are the only product on the list without a protective layer such as outer leaves or a skin barrier.

The outer leaves of leafy greens (like cabbage and lettuce) collect the most pesticides. Foods that have waxy skins, like cucumbers and apples, should be peeled before eating.

13. (600) What are the top 5 grown foods that contain the highest quantities of pesticide residue?

- a. Peaches, apples, sweet bell peppers, celery, cantaloupes
- b. Lettuce, cabbage, plantains, limes, spinach
- c. Apples, celery, cherry tomatoes, cucumbers, grapes
- d. Beef, poultry, fish, shrimp, pork

The correct answer is: C

¹² http://www.progressivegrocer.com/inprint/article/id5809/the_super_50/

¹³ <http://truth-out.org/news/item/15404-walmarts-death-grip-on-groceries-is-making-life-worse-for-millions-of-people>

According to the Environmental Working Group (EWG's) 2013 Shopper's Guide to Pesticides in Produce, the fruits and vegetables that have the most pesticide residues and are the most important to buy organic are: apples, celery, cherry tomatoes, cucumbers, grapes, hot peppers, nectarines (imported), peaches, potatoes, spinach, strawberries, sweet bell peppers, kale, collard greens, and summer squash.¹⁴

14. (800) What are the 5 foods that are least contaminated by pesticide residue?

- a. Peaches, bananas, cherries, blueberries, mint
- b. Asparagus, avocado, cabbage, cantaloupe, sweet corn
- c. Cilantro, avocado, celery, potato, watermelon
- d. Pear, parsley, raspberries, mushroom, coconut

The correct answer is: B

According to the EWG's 2013 Shopper's Guide to Pesticides in Produce, the fruits and vegetables that have the least pesticide residues are: asparagus, avocado, cabbage, cantaloupe, sweet corn, eggplant, grapefruit, kiwi, mango, onions, papayas, pineapples, sweet peas, and sweet potatoes.

15. (1000) What is the difference between Hybrid and GMO seeds?

- a. GMO seeds are the result of two different, but related, cross-pollinated plants. Hybrid seeds are created in a lab using high-tech and sophisticated techniques like gene-splicing (the process in which fragments of DNA from one or more different organisms are combined to form artificial DNA)
- b. GMO seeds and Hybrid seeds are basically the same, but are produced by different corporations (Monsanto and Dupont), therefore they have a different name
- c. hybrid seeds are the result of two different, but related, cross-pollinated plants. GMO seeds are created in a lab using high-tech and sophisticated techniques like gene-splicing (the process in which fragments of DNA from one or more different organisms are combined to form artificial DNA)
- d. GMO seeds are genetically modified and do not yield after the first generation. Hybrid seeds are genetically modified seeds that do yield after the first generation

¹⁴ <http://www.ewg.org/foodnews/summary.php>





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The correct answer is: C

The term “hybrid” refers to a plant variety developed through a specific, controlled cross-pollination of two parent plants. Hybrids are often spontaneously and randomly created in nature when open-pollinated plants are naturally cross-pollinated with other related varieties. The advantage of growing hybrid seed compared to inbred, open-pollinated lines comes from the ability to cross the genetic materials of two different, but related plants to produce new, desirable traits that cannot be produced through the inbreeding two of the same plants.¹⁵

Plant breeders can produce seed that combines the desired traits of two pure parent lines in the first generation. This creates a new variety known as an “F1 hybrid.” Big seed companies like F1 hybrids because the process gives them proprietary ownership of each new variety. And because seed from F1 plants won't produce uniform offspring, farmers/gardeners must buy new seeds each year.¹⁶

GM varieties are created in a lab using highly complex technology, such as gene splicing (the process in which fragments of DNA from one or more different organisms are combined to form artificial DNA).

These high-tech GM varieties can include genes from several species — a phenomenon that almost never occurs in nature.

So far, only commodity crops with GM traits — such as corn, soy, alfalfa, and sugar beets — have been approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for use, primarily in processed foods and animal feeds. The exception is GM sweet corn, which is now available at your grocery store.

The trouble is that nobody knows how these unnatural new organisms will behave over time. The seed companies that develop these varieties claim intellectual property rights so that only they can create and sell the variety. In some cases, companies — such as Monsanto — even refuse to allow scientists to obtain and study their GM seeds. For some crops, such as corn, wind can carry the pollen from GM varieties and contaminate non-GM varieties.¹⁷

¹⁵ <http://www.smallfootprintfamily.com/hybrid-seeds-vs-gmos>

¹⁶ <http://www.motherearthnews.com/real-food/hybrid-seeds-vs-gmos-zb0z1301zsor.aspx>

¹⁷ <http://www.motherearthnews.com/real-food/hybrid-seeds-vs-gmos-zb0z1301zsor.aspx>



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IV. Children and Women's Issues

16. (200) Why do women who work in the fields dress like men and wear bandanas across their faces?

- a. to protect themselves from pesticides
- b. to earn higher wages, like those earned by men
- c. to reduce their chances of getting arrested during an immigration raid
- d. to reduce the chances of sexual harassment

The correct answer is: D

One of the biggest issues that women farm workers face is sexual harassment. In one survey of farm worker women in California, 90% of the women identified sexual harassment as a major problem.

Women resort to dressing like men in order to reduce chances of these unwanted, unsolicited advances. At one company, farm worker women refer to the field as the "fil de calzon", or "field of panties", because so many women have been raped by supervisors there.

These incidents of sexual harassment are exacerbated by documentation status. For instance, fear of being reported to immigration authorities can make women hesitant to report violations of their rights.¹⁸

17. (400) Farm worker women's reproductive rights are violated when...

- a. farm worker women are exposed to pesticides
- b. farm worker women are not allowed to use birth control while working in the fields
- c. farm worker women are fired when they get pregnant
- d. married women with children are less likely to get jobs as farm workers

The correct answer is: A

Women in the fields are exposed to toxic pesticides through direct spraying, breathing in pesticide drift, and contracting pesticide residue on their skin and clothing. This exposure has been linked to infertility, miscarriages, and birth defects in babies.¹⁹

¹⁸ <http://nfwm-yaya.org/resources/farm-worker-issues/women's-issues/>

¹⁹ <http://nfwm-yaya.org/resources/farm-worker-issues/women's-issues/>

18. (600) Why is it hard for farm worker women who are victims of domestic violence to find help?

- a. most of them were born in countries where domestic violence is culturally accepted
- b. they do not understand that they are victims of domestic violence
- c. their living arrangements, language barriers, or immigration statuses
- d. undocumented women are not protected against domestic violence under U.S. law

The correct answer is: C

The isolated nature of migrant labor camps, the transient life of migrant farm workers, and the fact that farm worker housing is often tied to employment make it difficult for farm worker women who experience domestic violence to find help. For Latin American women who are migrating, family support networks are not as strong in the United States as in their native countries. Women may also fear deportation, violence, and may have language barriers that prevent them from seeking help.

19. (800) Why do children from migrant farm worker families have lower school enrollment rates than any other group in the United States?

- a. most of them are undocumented and are not allowed to go to school
- b. they live in rural areas where there are fewer educational opportunities
- c. they have to migrate within the United States with their families regularly
- d. they prefer to work and make money rather than going to school

The correct answer is: C

Children from migrant farm worker families have lower school enrollment rates than any other group in the United States. This is in a great part due to:

- Children from migrant farm worker families may attend three to five different schools per year as they migrate within the United States with their families. This mobility disrupts schoolwork, inhibits social integration, and causes children to miss class. Children who move often are two and a half times more likely to repeat a grade.
- Many children farm workers have to work long hours in the fields and often get behind in school. A report from the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs (AFOP) found that children work in the fields 30 hours per week on average, often during the



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school year.

- Many children farm workers face language and cultural barriers that further impede their educational development.

Human Rights Watch reports that only 55% of farm worker children will graduate from high school. Children of farm worker families also struggle with the separation of their families and lack of job security for both their parents and themselves.

20. (1000) What does the DREAM act stand for?

- a. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act
- b. Dream Reform for Education and Achievement Marks Act
- c. Development, Reform and Education for All Minors Act
- d. Decisive Reform and Enforcement for Alien Minors Act

The correct answer is: A

In terms of higher education for students living in rural areas, the nearest educational institution can often be far away, with no easily accessible transportation. Furthermore, undocumented students who want to go to college are forced to pay out of state or even international student tuition instead of in-state tuition.

The DREAM Act (Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act) attempts to address this issue. The DREAM Act is proposed legislation that would provide a conditional pathway to citizenship for young people who came to the United States as minors, so long as they enroll in college or the military, and fulfill other requirements such as having good moral character. As of 2013, it has not passed on a national level, though some states, notably California, have passed their own versions of the DREAM Act to provide in-state tuition to undocumented students.

V. Immigration

21. (200) Most of our nation's farm workers are...

- a. United States citizens
- b. legal permanent residents
- c. guest workers
- d. undocumented workers

The correct answer is: D

While farm workers are collectively United States citizens, legal permanent residents, and seasonal laborers on special guest worker visas, the vast majority are undocumented workers. The Southern Poverty Law Center estimates that at least 6 out of 10 of our country's farm workers are undocumented. The National Agricultural Workers Survey found that 78% of U.S. farm workers are foreign-born and crossed a border to get here.²⁰

22.(400) Who are H-2A workers?

- a. farm workers who have to work close to water sources and are exposed to pesticides
- b. foreign workers who possess seasonal agricultural visas to work as farm workers in the United States
- c. farm workers who are rescued from modern day slavery
- d. foreign farm workers who enter the country illegally

The correct answer is: B

Our current guest worker program grants seasonal agricultural visas, or H-2A visas, to "low-skilled workers" which allows employers to hire workers from abroad on a short-term basis and grants workers temporary immigration status.

H-2A workers represent less than 2% of U.S. farm workers, but their numbers grow every year. Guest workers come from many countries, but mainly from Mexico.

The current H-2A program is controversial; although the protections, benefits, and worker conditions for farm workers must be improved, the program provides workers with a legal pathway to work in the United States while providing the agricultural industry with a much-needed workforce.

²⁰ <http://nfwm-yaya.org/resources/farm-worker-issues/farm-workers-immigration/>





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23. (600) What is 287g?

- a. a federal program that performs a background check on anyone who wants to do farm work in the United States
- b. an agreement between Homeland Security and local police agencies made to deport violent undocumented immigrants
- c. an agreement made by ICE (Immigration & Customs Enforcement), in which ICE authorizes the local or state police to act as immigration agents
- d. a federal program that seeks to deport 287,000 undocumented farm workers per year

The correct answer is: C

287g (National Security Program) is an agreement in which ICE (Immigration & Customs Enforcement) authorizes local or state police to act as immigration agents. The police officers who want to participate must go through a training process to become certified.

Before, when a person was arrested and suspected of being undocumented, the police could detain them for a maximum time of 48 hours until ICE could interview the detainee. With 287g, a jail does not have to wait for ICE because there will be police officers trained to act as ICE agents. When the officers can identify undocumented workers, the deportation process is accelerated.²¹

24. (800) What is Secure Communities or S-COMM?

- a. an agreement between ICE (Immigration & Customs Enforcement) and local law enforcement agencies that allows them to automatically determine the immigration status of a person by taking their fingerprints
- b. a network of undocumented communities who protect each other from immigration enforcement
- c. a network of undocumented individuals, activists, and non-profit organizations working together to fight the criminalization of immigrants
- d. a federal program focused on preventing terrorist attacks committed by undocumented individuals

The correct answer is: A

Secure Communities, or S-COMM, is an agreement between ICE and local law enforcement agencies that allows them to automatically determine the immigration

²¹ <http://nfwm-yaya.org/resources/farm-worker-issues/farm-workers-immigration/>

status of a person by taking their fingerprints and comparing them to the fingerprints of the federal ICE database.²²

25.(1000) What is the difference between human trafficking and human smuggling?

- a. There is no difference between human trafficking and human smuggling.
- b. Human trafficking is the trade in humans, most commonly for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced labor, or for the extraction of organs or tissues. Human smuggling is the facilitation, transportation, or assistance in the movement of a person (with their consent) through a nation's border, in violation of the country's law.
- c. Human trafficking is the same as modern day slavery. Human smuggling is the transportation of people who intend to settle in a new location.
- d. Human trafficking is the facilitation, transportation, or assistance in the movement of a person (with their consent) through a nation's border, in violation of national law. Human smuggling is the transportation of people who intend to settle in a new location.

The correct answer is: B

Human trafficking is the trade (buying and selling) of humans, most commonly for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced labor, or for the extraction of organs or tissues. Human trafficking can occur within a country or internationally. Victims of human trafficking are generally held against their will through acts of coercion and are forced to work for or provide services to the trafficker or others.

Human smuggling refers to the facilitation of the entry of a person into a place where they are not a citizen, resident, or authorized visitor. This is done in order to obtain financial or other material benefit. The term is understood as and often used interchangeably with migrant smuggling. Unlike human trafficking, human smuggling is characterized by the consent between the migrant customer and the smuggler, a contractual agreement that typically terminates upon arrival to a final destination.

²² <http://nfw-m-yaya.org/resources/farm-worker-issues/farm-workers-immigration/>





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FINAL JEOPARDY ROUND

A. History of the Farm Worker Movement: Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta organized farm workers in the 60's and 70's in California, with an organization that we know today as the United Farm Workers. What was the first crop that they called a boycott for?

- a. Lettuce
- b. Grapes
- c. Cucumbers (pickles)
- d. Tomatoes

The correct answer is B.

In 1967, the UFW began a boycott against all California table grapes, igniting faith-based groups, unions, and community organizations to publicize and participate in the boycott (a nationwide poll in 1975 estimated 17 million Americans were boycotting table grapes).²³

B. Immigration: In order to fill labor shortages during WWII, what program was implemented which granted temporary working visas to laborers from Mexico to work in the U.S. fields and on the railroads?

- a. The Bracero Program
- b. The H-2A Program
- c. The Mexican Labor Agreement
- d. The *Temporary Foreign Worker Program*

The correct answer is A.

Due to labor shortages because of WWII, the government started the Bracero Program, which operated from 1942 until 1964. This program imported temporary laborers from Mexico to work in the fields and on the railroads. The program was also seen as an excuse to validate efforts taken against undocumented workers, and deportation programs (such as Operation Wetback).²⁴

²³ <http://nfwm-yaya.org/2011/06/ufw-united-farm-workers/>

²⁴ <http://nfwm-yaya.org/resources/farm-worker-issues/timeline-of-ag-labor/>