



Official Food Chains Screening Guide

Dear Friend of *Food Chains*,

We are so thrilled that you are helping to bring *Food Chains* to your community! The purpose of this guide is to help make your screening a resounding success and, as a result, increase awareness of farmworker rights including the Campaign for Fair Food. This guide will help you to organize, publicize and execute your screening of *Food Chains* without a hitch.

If you are reading this, then you have either set up a TUGG screening (theatrical-on-demand) or secured a license for a community or educational screening. If you haven't, please email us right away at foodchainsfilm@gmail.com. In this guide and in the Dropbox you will find the following:

- Screening Checklist
- Discussion Guide and Resources
- Event Flyer / Invitation
- Spread the Word Online Guide
- Official Film Poster
- Official Impact Campaign Poster
- Template Press Release

As you plan your event, we strongly recommend you consider a post-screening discussion. At the end of the film, the first question people usually ask is, "What can I do to help?" You will receive materials in your kit to answer this question and motivate action, but we also recommend a post-screening discussion to enrich community-building and dialogue of shared experiences.

While there are many useful materials included in this guide and the Dropbox, we strongly recommend you begin reviewing the Screening Checklist as soon as possible. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us. We're here to help!

Our very best!
The Food Chains Team

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ABOUT THE FILM

There is a revolution in America's fields and it is happening in Florida's tomato fields, once described by the Department of Justice as "ground zero for modern day slavery [in agriculture] in the United States." But in the past four years, this breeding ground for the most horrific abuses imaginable has been totally transformed. How? The Coalition of Immokalee Workers' Fair Food Program.

Food Chains follows this high lauded group of tomato pickers as they battle gigantic agribusiness titans – the supermarket and fast food industry which purchase hundreds of billions of dollars of fresh fruits and vegetables each year. The CIW is asking these retailers to pay just a penny more per pound for their Florida tomatoes, which would nearly double the wages of workers, amongst the poorest laborers in the U.S.

Agriculture remains the backbone of America, generating billions of dollars of revenue for those atop the food chain. Those at the bottom, however, see very little of those profits. Farmworkers remain desperately poor, averaging about \$12,000 per year in wages.

Food Chains exposes the human cost in our food supply and the complicity of the supermarket industry. Supermarkets earn \$4 trillion globally and have tremendous power over the agricultural system. Over the past three decades they have drained revenue from their supply chain leaving farmworkers in poverty and forced to work under subhuman conditions. Yet supermarkets take no responsibility for this.

The CIW's fight is pure and simple: they have a solution to abuse and poverty in the fields – the Fair Food Program, touted as one of the best workplace human rights programs in the U.S. by the New York Times.

The CIW is protesting Publix, Florida's largest supermarket chains and one of the largest in the world. These workers don't have millions of dollars to advertise. They just have their bodies and are launching a hunger strike on the lawn of Publix's headquarters. The irony of farmworkers starving themselves at a grocery corporation's offices is lost on Publix who refuse to meet the CIW.

The CIW are asking Publix to pay just a penny more per pound for the tomatoes they buy, which would double farmworker wages. Moreover, the CIW wants Publix to exert its incredible market power over its supply chain and force farmers to treat workers with dignity and respect

Food Chains premiered at the 2014 Berlin Film Festival and screened subsequently at the Tribeca Film Festival and Guadalajara Film Festival. The film's Executive Producers include Eva Longoria and Eric Schlosser. It was released theatrically in November of 2014. The New York Times called Food Chains "Rousing! Emphatic and empathetic!"

THE ISSUES

The history of exploitation in farm work in the United States dates before slavery. While groups like the UFW, FLOC, PCUN and others achieved historic successes for farmworker justice, farm labor remains one of the most difficult and most underpaid jobs in America.

Farmworkers are generally paid by the piece rather than strictly by the hour, a system that is a direct legacy of slavery. Forced to work at a brutal pace in order to earn the equivalent of minimum wage, farmworkers live well below the poverty line. An average farmworker earns about \$12,000 a year providing the goods that enable large retailers to make billions in annual profits.



While the situation for women in any workplace is far from ideal - one in four American women experience sexual harassment in the office - female farmworkers face an endless barrage of abuse. It is estimated that 80% of female farmworkers experience sexual harassment in the fields.

In the most extreme cases, farmworkers have been held in debt bondage or modern-day slavery. These are not simply isolated occurrences, but rather, the by-product of an agricultural system that relies on the desperately poor. When one is living in poverty, the loss of a job can have brutal effects. It is this poverty that can place farmworkers in unpredictable situations - ones that can lead to modern-day slavery.

THE SOLUTION

The main characters of Food Chains, the CIW, have developed a remarkable program to end poverty and exploitation in the tomato fields of Florida. Their “Fair Food Program” asks large retailers like supermarkets and fast food restaurants to pay just a penny more per pound of tomatoes and to refuse to buy tomatoes from farms with human rights violations.

To date, thirteen major retailers have signed on including Walmart, Whole Foods, Trader Joe’s, Fresh Market, McDonalds, the YUM Brands, Chipotle, Burger King, Aramark, Compass Group, Bon Appetit, Sodexo, and Subway. A third party organization, the Fair Food Standards Council (www.fairfoodstandards.org) monitors the program and ensures that the penny premiums are passed to workers.

The Fair Food Program (www.fairfoodprogram.org) has been called “one of the great human rights success stories of our day” in a Washington Post op-ed, “the best workplace monitoring program” in the U.S. in the New York Times, and a “smart mix of tools” that “could serve as a model elsewhere in the world” by the United Nations Working Group on Business and Human Rights.

There are a number of larger buyers who have resisted signing this landmark agreement including Publix, Kroger, Safeway, and Wendy’s. Their forceful stand against the dignity and rights of workers is shameful.



HOW TO HOST A SCREENING (screening checklist)

One to Four Weeks in Advance of Your Screening:

- Secure your Tugg event or choose your theater time. If you are licensing the film, turn in your contract and pay the licensing fee.
- Provide screening details and RSVP information to the Food Chains campaign team so they can help publicize your screening on their website.
- Hand out /email materials to promote your screening to your friends, family and community.
- Send out an email invitation to all guests at least two weeks in advance, preferably 3-4 weeks.
- Contact your local press and invite them to attend as soon as you have the date, time and location locked. Use the template press release we provided.
- If you are receiving the DVD, check to make sure it plays. Also make sure DVD player or projection equipment works when playing the DVD. If you are using Tugg or seeing the film in theaters, this does not apply.
- Confirm with speakers: time, location, and parking instructions.
- Review the Discussion Guide and Resources for your post screening discussion.
- Send a reminder email one week before and again the day before your screening.

Day of the Screening:

- Arrive at the theater or screening venue early.
- Remember to have attendees fill out sign up sheet.
- Have any materials printed and ready.
- Talk about the social action campaign. Remind the audience there are actions they can take and that they are available on FoodChainsFilm.com
- Hand out the post-screening survey and then collect this once your audience has completed.

After the Screening:

- Send an email thanking all your attendees and guests, and ask them to engage in the impact .campaign.
- Return email sign-up sheet to the Food Chains team.
- Return post-screening survey to the Food Chains team or fill it out online.

STRUCTURING YOUR EVENT

After you have reviewed the checklist above, spend some time thinking about your event. Below are some ideas that might help kick start your thinking!

Host a Post-Screening Discussion: having a speaker or hosting a panel discussion is a great way to put the film in context, allow the audience to address any questions, concerns, comments they may have, and encourage audience members to stay around following a screening. *Food Chains* can serve as an effective tool to open up a meaningful, powerful and engaging conversation about farmworkers, farm labor, and workplace justice in America.

Take Action: ask your audience to join you in taking action. You will receive postcards in your screening kits. Make sure to hand these out to all your audience members. On the Food Chains website, you'll find ways to get involved with the people around the nation working to reform farm labor. Make sure your audience knows where to access these steps!

Talk About Your Organization's Work: take advantage of the gathered audience to share information about your work. Keep in mind that audiences who have seen the film and engaged in discussion following the screening are likely energized to begin or expand their involvement in your work.

Stay In Touch: make sure you have a system in place to collect people's email addresses at your event. In the Food Chains Screening Host Dropbox you will find a sample post-screening survey. Encourage your audience to fill out this survey and include their emails. Please send us any surveys. It's always a good idea to follow up with audience members a couple of days after an event to cultivate a relationship and broaden your reach!

TALKING POINTS & DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Food Chains leaves most viewers with an in depth understanding of the power of the supermarket and fast food industry, and the injustices farmworkers face at the base of their supply chain. Many viewers are learning about the reality of farmworkers for the first time. We recommend giving people a few moments to reflect on the film and pose some general questions.

1. What was your reaction to the opening sequence of the film - as you saw the day in the life of the farmworker? How did it make you feel?
2. The Coalition of Immokalee Workers shows the power of creative non-violence and how it can create a positive change - what did you learn from their method of organizing?
3. Describe a scene that you found particularly insightful - what about it compelled you?
4. Farm labor has always relied on successive waves of migration of poor, vulnerable individuals from both within and without the United States. The agriculture industry in the United States has been able to provide cheap food to consumers because of its reliance on cheap labor. Are consumers aware of the price tag of their food? Would consumers be willing to pay more knowing that people were not being exploited to get food to their table? What could a “new” agriculture system look like that doesn’t rely on cheap labor?
5. It is true that guestworker status puts farmworkers in a vulnerable position –reporting crimes or abuses could jeopardize one’s status– but poverty is the main driver of abuse, not immigration status alone – and abuse and poverty in farm labor has existed long before our modern-day immigration issues. How does poverty strip a human being of their voice? What risks do farmworkers face if they report abuses?
6. Prior to the Fair Food Program, workers would have to stay on the bus, unpaid, until the tomatoes were ready for picking. This is still the case in other states, in other crops. Would you consider this imprisonment on some level?

A CYCLE OF EXPLOITATION: HISTORY OF LABOR IN AGRICULTURE

Historically, agricultural workers in the U.S. have recruited from the most vulnerable populations within our borders or from other countries. They have always been a disenfranchised group of workers. We can see this history of exploitative conditions in the events and policies that laid the groundwork for our broken agricultural system today.

- 1600s: In addition to the attempted conscription of Native Americans, indentured servants were brought from England to work in the fields. They were guaranteed passage into the colonies in exchange for their labor.
- 1650s-1800s: Africans were brought to the U.S. as slaves to work in the fields and as domestic servants.
- After 1848: Following the end of the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), tens of thousands of migrant workers from Mexico began arriving in the United States. In many cases, they freely moved across the border for temporary jobs and then returned home.
- 1865-1866: The Black Codes were created after the Civil War. Their intention was to limit the rights of African Americans. The laws included requiring a special permit for black people who wanted to work in anything other than agricultural labor, prohibiting them from raising their own crops and requiring that they seek permission to travel. These laws were repealed in 1866 because they were too harsh.
- Late 1860s-1870s: During Reconstruction, the U.S. government passed laws to prohibit slavery and involuntary servitude (13th Amendment of the Constitution), give all men born in the U.S.- including African Americans- citizenship rights (14th Amendment of the Constitution), and the right to vote (15th Amendment of the Constitution).
- 1860s-1930s: Farming became a large-scale industry. The U.S. began importing Asian labor into the rapidly growing West and African Americans began to move into other industries. By 1886, 7 out of every 8 farm workers in the West were Chinese. Japanese and Filipino workers were also brought into the country.
- 1882: The Chinese Exclusion Act banned the employment of Chinese workers. It was the first major attempt to restrict the flow of workers coming to the U.S.
- 1890s-mid 1900s: Even though the constitutional amendments were passed, segregation was maintained under the Jim Crow laws, which systematized inferior treatment and accommodations for African Americans. Former slaves and their descendants continued to work in the fields, because they were in debt with landowners or through sharecropping (working the fields in return for a share of the crop produced in the land).
- 1914-1918: During World War I, migration to the U.S. from Europe declined, increasing the demand for Mexican labor to fill a void in labor. During this period, growers lobbied to create the first guest worker program, allowing more than 70,000 Mexican workers into the U.S. The program ended in 1921.
- Early 1930s: Filipino workers started to organize, and Mexican workers were again brought into the fields as farmworkers.

- 1930s: The Great Depression and the Dust Bowl (a period of drought that destroyed millions of acres of farmland in the midwest) forced white farmers to sell their farms and become migrant workers who traveled from farm to farm to pick fruit and other crops at starvation wages.
- Due to the Great Depression, more than 500,000 Mexican Americans were deported or pressured to leave during the Mexican Repatriation, and the number of farmworkers of Mexican descent decreased.
- Finally, in this period, the U.S. government also passed a series of labor laws to protect workers, but that excluded farm workers and domestic laborers, the jobs that were historically held by African Americans and immigrants. These laws specifically excluded farm workers from basic labor protections such as overtime pay, workers' compensation, protection for unionizing and collective bargaining, workers' compensation, and child labor laws (Fair Labor Standards Act)
- 1942-1964: Due to labor shortages from WWII, the government started the Bracero Program. This program imported temporary laborers from Mexico to work in the fields and on railroads. The program was also seen as a complement to efforts against undocumented workers, or programs of deportation (such as Operation Wetback).
- 1943: Sugar cane growers in Florida obtained permission to hire Caribbean workers on temporary visas.
- 1952: The temporary guest worker visa program was made an official law as part of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).
- 1962: Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta joined the organizing efforts of the Filipino and Mexican farm workers and founded the National Farm Workers Association (later to become the United Farm Workers – UFW) in California. Their worker-led movement drew national attention to farmworkers' struggles, and laid the groundwork for other farmworker unions and organizations.
- 1964: The Bracero program was ended because of horrific human rights violations. The enforcement of regulations on Bracero wages, housing, and food charges was negligible
- 1967: Baldemar Velasquez founds the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC)
- 1970s-Today: As African Americans gained new opportunities through Civil Rights legislation, fewer and fewer remained in the fields. Immigrants, primarily from Latin America, began to work in the fields. Today, most farmworkers are immigrants from Latin America, and it's calculated that up to 75% of them are undocumented. The vast majority of our nation's farmworkers are from Mexico and Central America, although many African Americans and immigrants from other regions of the world continue to work in the fields.
- Today: H-2A seasonal guest workers currently provide about 3% of the agricultural workforce of the U.S., and they are exploited much like the Bracero workers of the 1940s-1960s. Today's guest workers are denied one of the most fundamental rights offered by American society: the right to change jobs. Because they are brought over by a specific employer and then tied to them, workers are vulnerable to abuse and live in fear of reporting injustices. These workers are exploited on both sides of the border—paying exorbitant rates to unregulated hiring agencies in their home country and arriving deeply in debt to a country where they are often underpaid.

THE HIDDEN REALITY: WOMEN IN THE FIELDS & MODERN DAY SLAVERY



slavery statutes.

- 1 in every 4 farmworkers in the field is a woman.
- 25% of American women report having been sexually harassed in the workplace. In the isolated, unmonitored environment of the fields that number is estimated to be closer to 80%.
- In the most extreme conditions, farmworkers are held against their will and forced to work for little or no pay, facing conditions that meet the stringent legal standards for prosecution under modern-day slavery statutes.
- Federal Civil Rights officials have successfully prosecuted seven slavery operations involving over 1,000 workers in Florida's fields since 1997, prompting one federal prosecutor to call Florida "ground zero for modern-day slavery." In 2010, federal prosecutors indicted two more forced labor rings operating in Florida.
- The combination of financial desperation, fear of losing their jobs and tenuous immigration status make agricultural workers vulnerable to workplace violence and less inclined to report crimes. Modern-day slavery is driven by the pricing structure within agriculture that leaves farmworkers so desperate for work and wages that they're vulnerable to extreme exploitation.
- A female farmworker bears many responsibilities; in addition to earning income for the family, she's also the provider and caretaker of the children. Imagine you are a woman in the fields faced with the reality of either feeding your family or standing up against harassment at the risk of losing your job and income - what would you choose? What securities would you need in a complaint system to make sure it's effective and accountable?
- What does freedom mean to you? How do you feel knowing that your fruits and vegetables might have been picked by someone in slave-like conditions? What can we do to prevent the cycle of abuse?

ACCOUNTABILITY: POWER & ECONOMICS OF SUPPLY CHAIN

- Supermarkets earn \$4 trillion globally (\$500 billion in the US alone) and have tremendous purchasing power over the agricultural system.
 - Supermarkets get up to 60 percent of the price that customers pay for fresh produce, while farmworkers get less than 1 percent.
 - Supermarkets like Publix (\$27 billion annual gross revenue), Safeway (\$44 billion), Krogers (\$96 billion) & Walmart (\$311 billion), take in more gross revenue every year than Monsanto (\$13 billion), Goldman Sachs (\$42 billion), Microsoft (\$63 billion), and Apple (\$156 billion) respectively.
 - Of the 10 companies that pay workers the least, 3 of the top 4 are food providers (WALMART, McDonalds, Target, Kroger)
- **A Monopsony is a dominant buyer with the power to push prices down. What are the examples of a monopsony in the film? What are examples of monopsony outside the film? Why are these bad for our economy?**
- **Should these large corporations pay for the additional wage for farmworkers out of their profits or pass it to the consumers?**

THE PRICE OF A TOMATO

- The average piece rate today is 55 cents for every 32-lb bucket of tomatoes they pick, a rate that remained virtually stagnant for more than three decades before the Fair Food Program.
 - At the current rate, on a non-Fair Food Farm a worker must pick more than 2.25 tons of tomatoes to earn minimum wage in a typical 10-hour workday—nearly twice the amount a worker had to pick to earn minimum wage thirty years ago.
 - Tomato pickers in Florida earn just a little over one penny per pound of fruit picked. On Fair Food Farms, they can earn almost twice that.
- **As production of fruits and vegetables has increased, global demand for American produce continues to grow, but agricultural worker earnings and working conditions are either stagnant or in decline. What has prevented agriculture workers from getting higher wages?**

A NEW DAY: FROM FIELD TO TABLE

There's so much interest in food these days, and for the first time there's a nationwide movement around food. Americans consume over 250 million pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables every day. And all of it is hand-picked.

At the base of the food system are farmworkers, enduring one of the toughest and most poorly paid jobs in America. This system is controlled by supermarkets, farmer's markets, fast food retailers and restaurants. The system is motivated by consumers. Consumer demand influences market practices.



- **How is labor included or excluded in the food movement?**
- **How can we incorporate fair labor as we scale up sustainable agriculture practices?**
- **What should locavores do to make fair labor a part of local food systems?**
- **What is the power of the consumer? Why is it their responsibility?**
- **How does the CIW's model of targeting the buyers of food challenge the power dynamics within agriculture?**
- **What other historical figures exhibit similar leadership qualities to Lucas and Gerardo of the CIW?**

How to Promote a Screening

Within the Food Chains Screening Kit Dropbox folder you will find the following items to help promote your screening.

Postcard: You can print these via your own printer, a local Fed Ex or, if you are printing in bulk, through an online printing service. We recommend GotPrint.com

Official Film Poster: This is the official movie poster. You can print locally or use to create additional promotional collateral.

Activist Poster: Inspired by the protest art used by labor activists.

Template Event Invitation: Use any editing software to customize this Event Invitation to invite your community.

Template Press Release: Invite local reporters and papers to report on your event and review the film. If an article comes out, please send it to us - we would love to read it.

Press Kit: Includes information press will need to report on the film. This also includes further information about the people involved in creating *Food Chains*.

Social Media Images: Memes and other images to share on Facebook and Twitter to increase the buzz around your screening.

Spread the Word Online

Spreading the word about your event is critical! In order to ensure a well-attended event, you do have to put in the time and effort to get the word out. Here are a few tips:

Publicity Materials: We will ship you posters. Use them! In the It's a Girl – Screening Host dropbox, you will also find a press kit, template press release and template invitation. Edit these to your event and use them!

E-Blasts: Send out an e-blast at least two weeks before your event, one week before and again one the day of your event.

Social Media: Check out the It's a Girl Spread the Word Online guide in dropbox for suggested tweets, facebook posts and video shares.

Community Calendars. It can be very useful to get your event on the calendar listings of your city's weekly publication. If you have a website of your own, make sure to post information about your event there, and ask any partner organizations to do the same!

HOW TO TAKE ACTION

After screening Food Chains, make sure your audience knows how to take action. You can find these actions, as well as further resources at <http://www.foodchainsfilm.com/take-action>

1. Grow the Food Chains Film Community

Every seat filled is a step towards justice! Do you know of others organizations that would be good hosts to screen Food Chains? Tell them about the film and host a discussion. Email rebecca@picturemotion.com

2. Join a Local Fair Food Group

Student, worker and activist led local Fair Food groups, which make up the Alliance for Fair Food, are making change across the country.

The CIW's national Campaign for Fair Food is truly a grassroots effort. These local chapters strategize social action, lead protests, educate consumers on the issue of farm labor exploitation, and forge alliances between farmworkers and consumers - all to encourage major corporate food buyers to end exploitation.

- To join a local fair food group, or to start your own local movement, email workers@ciw-online.org.

3. Look for the Label

The Fair Food label is now available in select grocery stores. When you are buying tomatoes, be sure to look for this logo in the produce section. If you don't see it, ask the store manager why.



If your store is carrying this logo near their tomatoes, it means they are officially a part of the Fair Food Program, and have agreed to pay one more penny per pound to increase wages for farm workers, ensure safe working conditions and prevent forced labor.

4. Protest and Petition

Publix, Kroger and Wendy's are all refusing to join the Fair Food Program, and buy from farms that support humane farm labor standards and fair wages for tomato farmworkers. With your help, we can change this. There are various resources on the Food Chains website that contain petitions, flyers, and numbers of organization to call to use your voice!

Wendy's

Call: Visit [Sum of Us](http://sumofus.org) for the phone number, instructions and talking points to tell Wendy's to join the Fair Food Program.

<http://action.sumofus.org/a/ciw-wendys-call/>

Deliver: Download, print and take this letter to the Wendy's restaurant near you.

<http://ciw-online.org/wp-content/uploads/13WendysLTR.pdf>

Publix

Sign: Visit [Walk Free](http://walkfree.org) to sign the petition calling on Publix to do the right thing and sign on to the Fair Food Program.

<http://www.walkfree.org/publix-play-fair/>

Deliver: Download, print and take this letter to the Publix supermarket you.
<http://ciw-online.org/wp-content/uploads/13PublixLTR1.pdf>

Educate: Download this flyer for when you are participating in an action, would like materials to hand out at an event you're attending or simply want to educate your friends and family! It has all the basics.
<http://ciw-online.org/wp-content/uploads/PUBflyer0812.pdf>

Supermarkets

Deliver: Download, print and take this letter to the supermarket near you! Drop it off with the store manager to let them know that people across the country want them to get on board with the Fair Food Program.

<http://ciw-online.org/wp-content/uploads/12KrogerLTR.pdf>

5. Join the Movement

There are many local and regional farmworker groups like PCUN, FLOC, the UFW, Florida Farmworkers, CIW, Lideras Campesinas and others. Please go to our website for a comprehensive list.

Link: <http://www.foodchainsfilm.com/cms/take-action>

6. Spread the Word

Did you take one of the actions above? Or just want to tell everyone about this film? Check out the graphics that you can share online to help drive awareness and action in support of America's farmworkers.

Link: <http://www.foodchainsfilm.com/cms/take-action#resources>

MEET THE FILM TEAM

Eva Longoria - Executive Producer

Eva is best known for her role on the hit series *Desperate Housewives* and is also a noted activist on Hispanic issues. She has been honored with countless awards for her achievements, including “Philanthropist of the Year,” “Latina Visionary and Community Empowerment Award” and the “Cesar Chavez Legacy Award.”

Her last documentary in collaboration with Academy Award nominated Shine Global, *The Harvest*, on child farm workers, won a number of awards at film festivals.

Eric Schlosser - Executive Producer

A renowned labor activist, author (*Fast Food Nation*) and filmmaker (*Food Inc.*), Eric appeared in *The Nation Magazine's* food issue in 2011, writing “I hope that the food movement will continue to grow and thrive. More important, I hope that it will become part of a larger movement with a broader vision—a movement committed to opposing unchecked corporate power, to gaining a living wage and a safe workplace and good health for the millions of Americans who lack them.”

Sanjay Rawal - Director

Sanjay spent over a decade working in the non-profit and government sectors while running a small agricultural genetics company with his father, Dr. Kanti Rawal. After working with Abby Disney and Gini Reticker as a consultant to their hit documentary *Pray the Devil Back to Hell* (2008), he was bit by the film bug. His first short, *Ocean Monk* (2010), took the Best Short Doc Prize (online) at the 2010 St. Louis Film Festival.

His second film, *Challenging Impossibility* (2011), premiered at the Tribeca Film Festival and played in 75 more, winning a number of awards. *Food Chains* is his first feature.

Smriti Keshari - Producer

Smriti is a personable filmmaker, shooter and storyteller, a keen eye for choosing narratives that offer underrepresented perspectives.

Her focus has manifested through a wide array of work, including feature length documentaries, adventure sports programming and photojournalism. She has contributed to original context ventures during her tenure at ESPN (ESPN Films, X Games, E:60) and has produced TV series, feature length documentaries (*Food Chains* feat. Eric Schlosser & Eva Longoria, *Bigger*); and has had her photography showcased in numerous publications.

Hamilton Fish - Producer

Hamilton is a legendary champion of social justice whose accomplishments include the reinvigoration of the *Nation* magazine making it the exemplary journal of politics and protest that it is today.

He is also an accomplished filmmaker, having produced *The Memory of Justice* and the Academy Award-winning documentary *Hotel Terminus*.

Forest Woodward - Director of Photography

Forest is an acclaimed professional photographer (2011 PDN) whose photos regularly appear in various publications (National Geographic, Forbes, Patagonia, Daily Beast).

Forest brings a photographer's perspective to filmmaking and his cinematography has appeared in various commercials (ESPN, Coachella), short films and feature length documentaries.

Erin Barnett - Editor

Erin is a dynamic and insightful editor who began her career in the cutting room of Alex Gibney's Jigsaw Productions under award-winning editors Sloane Klevin and Chad Beck. She worked in the editorial departments of notable social issue documentaries including Mea Maxima Culpa, The Last Gladiators and Park Avenue.

Gil Talmi - Composer

Gil Talmi is a world-renowned film composer with a focus on socially conscious projects. Gil's music can be heard in a variety of award winning films and TV programs worldwide, from productions for Warner Brothers, Paramount and PBS to pro bono collaborations with The International Rescue Committee and StoryCorps. Gil was nominated for a "National News and Documentary Emmy Award" for his work on CBS Evening News.

Executive Team:

Lekha Singh, Bob Leary, David Damian Figueroa, Alisa Swidler, Alfonso Montiel, Abigail Disney, Mayra Hernandez Gonzalez and Roberto Gonzalez Barrera. Co-produced by Barry Estabrook. Associate producers include Katie Leary and Jonathan Cogut.

FOOD CHAINS PARTNERS

The Coalition of Immokalee Workers:	www.ciw-online.org
Fair Food Program:	www.fairfoodprogram.org
California Rural Legal Assistance:	www.crla.org
Earth Justice:	www.earthjustice.org
CSPI/Food Day:	www.foodday.org
RFK Center for Human Rights	www.rfkcenter.org
Polaris Project:	www.polarisproject.org
Florida Farmworkers Association:	www.floridafarmworkers.org
United Farmworkers:	www.ufw.org
Pesticide Action Network (PANNA):	www.panna.org
Farmworker Justice:	www.farmworkerjustice.org
MALDEF:	www.maldef.org
Roots of Change:	www.rootsofchange.org
Food Chain Workers Alliance:	www.foodchainworkers.org
T'ruah:	www.truah.org
Rural & Migrant Ministry:	www.ruralmigrantministry.org
Alliance to End Slavery & Trafficking:	www.endslaveryandtrafficking.org
NRDC:	www.nrdc.org
Presbyterians USA:	www.pcusa.org

FOOD CHAINS GRAPHICS

Use these graphs to make the hard truths about farm labor visual, and help you spread the word about your screening. You can find these graphics on the [Food Chains Facebook page](#).

