THE FOOD SYSTEM

THE OMNIVORE'S DILEMMA

To one degree or another, the question of what to have for dinner assails every omnivore, and always has. When you can eat just about anything nature has to offer, deciding what you should eat will inevitably stir anxiety, especially when some of the potential foods on offer are liable to sicken or kill you. (p. 3)

 As omnivores, what should humans eat when we could, hypothetically, eat anything?

DEFINING FOOD

Food

Any substance or stuff that provides nutritional calories

Nutritionism

An ideology that conceives of food purely in terms of nutrients consumed for the maintenance & development of the organism's bodily health

AN ALTERNATIVE TO NUTRITIONISM?

Perhaps what we need now is a broader, less reductive view of what food is, one that is at once more ecological and cultural. What would happen, for example, if we were to start thinking about food as less of a thing and more of a relationship?

FOOD HOLISM

Food Holism

We should evaluate the status of a foodstuff as **food** with respect to its place in a chain of production and consumption

- Is the foodstuff heavily processed?
- Is the foodstuff that is produced also consumed by its producers?
- Is the production of the foodstuff harmful to the environment?
- Is the production of the foodstuff heavily dependent on technological intervention?

THE AGRARIAN IDEAL

Agrarianism

a social philosophy which sees farming as a way of life, valuable not only for the food and agriculture it produces, but also in itself.

THE INDUSTRIAL FOOD SYSTEM

- 1. Technologically driven
- 2. Large scale
- 3. Highly efficient
- 4. Monoculture
- 5. Commodification

TECHNOLOGY

- Relies on largely mechanized production
- Consumes significant amounts of fossil fuels
 - High "carbon footprint"
- Makes heavy use of synthetic pesticides & fertilizers

SCALE & EFFICENCY

- 1850
 - Total population: 23.2 million
 - Farm population: (approx) 11,680,000
 - Farmers constitute roughly 50% of population & 64% of labor force
- 2012 (most recent farm census)
 - Total population: 314.1 million
 - Farm population: 3.2 million (roughly 2% of population)
 - Today's farmers produce 262 percent more food with 2 percent fewer inputs (labor, seeds, feed, fertilizer, etc.), compared with 1950.
 - Farm goods are shipped globally not locally

MONOCULTURE

- The agricultural practice of producing or growing a single crop, plant, or livestock species, variety, or breed in a field or farming system at a time
 - advantages include specialization & cheaper sale prices from economies of scale
 - disadvantages include heavy dependence on fertilizers, pesticides, and GMO seed, all of which have known negative "externalities"

COMMODIFICATION

Commodity

an economic good or service when the demand for it has no qualitative differentiation across a market

Commodification

(1) the transformation of the market for a unique, branded product into a market based on undifferentiated products; (2) the assignment of economic value to something not previously considered in economic terms

"FAMILY" VS. "CORPORATE" FARMS

 96.4 percent of the crop-producing farms in the U.S. are owned by families, and they represent 87 percent of all the agricultural value generated

CRITIQUING THE IFS

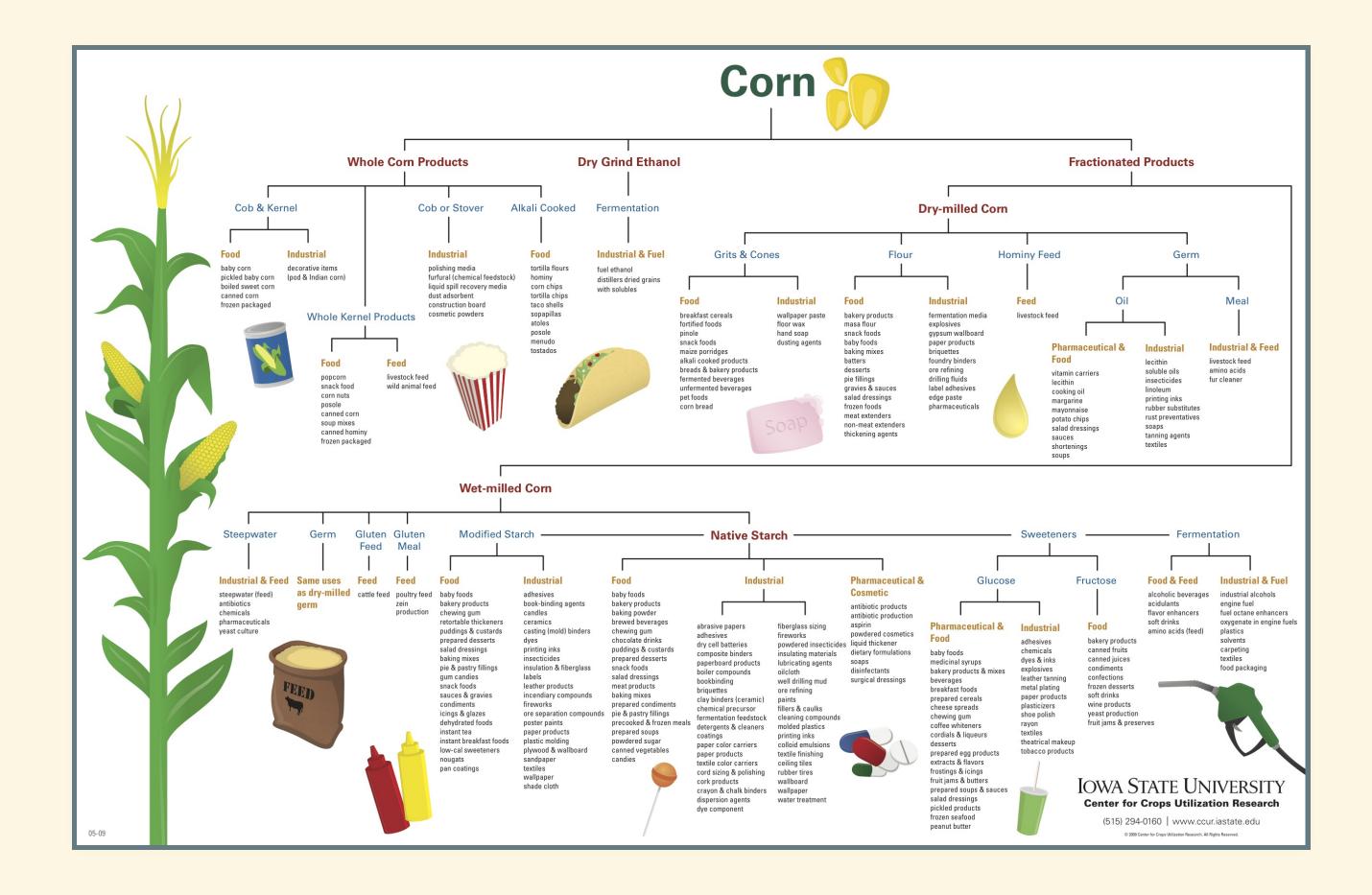
Genealogy

an explanation of some cultural phenomenon in terms of the way it came about

- Critique by "genealogy"
 - reveals contingency of the phenomenon
 - historical causes might not justify the phenomenon with respect to relevant alternatives
 - The genealogy of industrial food
 - Where does our food come from and why should it be so?

THE RISE OF KING CORN

- Corn production dwarfs all other agriculture production in the US
 - 386.75 million metric tons of corn
 - o soybeans: 118.69 million
 - o wheat: 62.86 million
- Versatile food & commodity
- The "protocapitalist" plant



INDUSTRIAL FERTILIZER

- Synthesizing nitrogen via the Haber-Bosch process
- Cheap fertilizer was initially due to WWII excess
- Synthetic fertilizer made monocultural farming practices possible on a large scale

AGRICULTURE POLICY

- Abolition of the "ever-normal granary" scheme of fixing commodity prices
- Institution of "direct pay" programs to farmers during price shortfalls

INDUSTRIAL MEAT

- Inexpensive corn becomes high-energy feed for livestock
- Corn-fed cattle reach "slaughter-weight" in less than 1/3 of the time grass-fed cattle require

FOOD ECONOMICS

- "Inelasticity" of demand
- Constant threat of commodification

