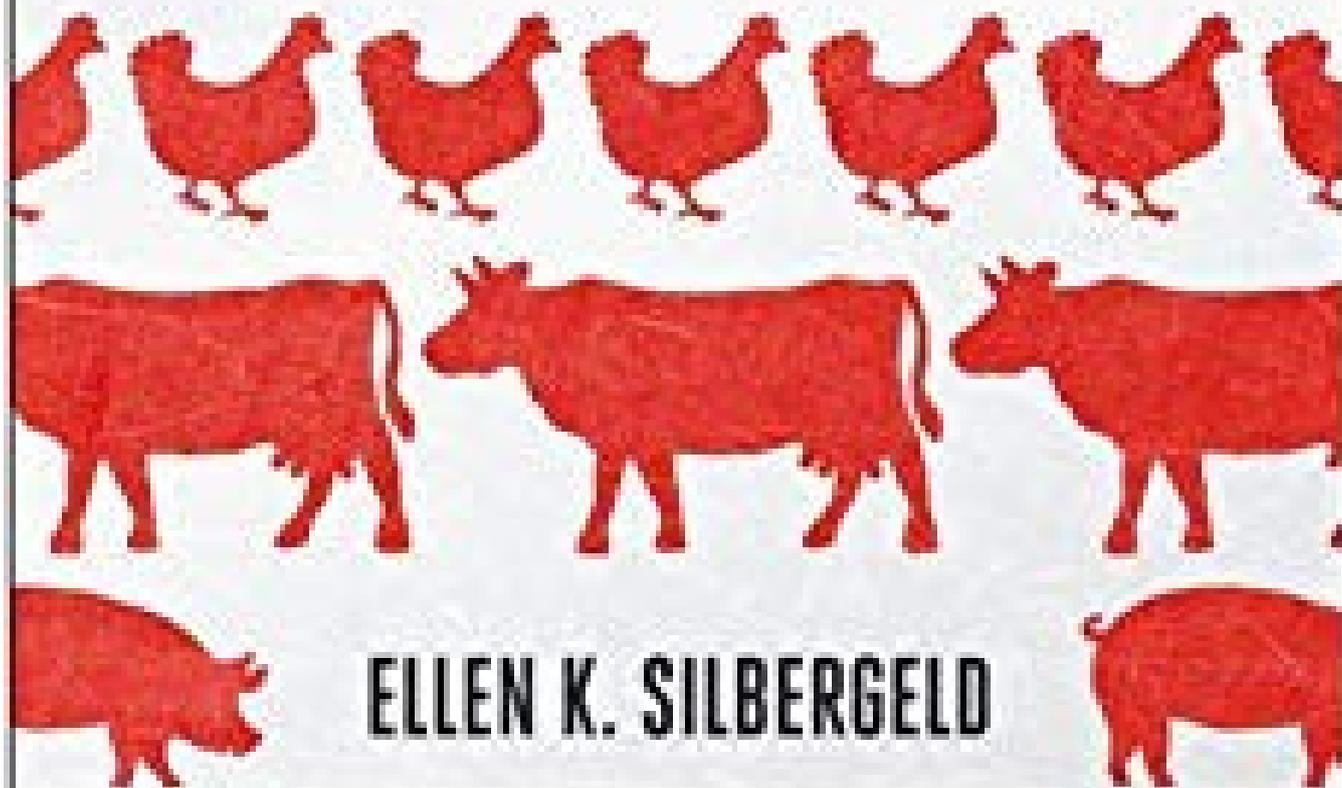


CHICKEN- IZING FARMS & FOOD

How Industrial Meat Production Endangers
WORKERS, ANIMALS, and CONSUMERS



ELLEN K. SILBERGELD

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Chickenizing Farms and Food: How Industrial Meat Production Endangers Workers, Animals, and Consumers



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In the last century, new farming strategies, feed additives, and social and economic structures have radically transformed agriculture around the globe, often at the trouble of human health. Silbergeld tells the true story of how antibiotics were first introduced into pet feeds in the 1940s, which has led to the emergence of multi-drug-resistant pathogens, such as MRSA. Along the way, she talks with poultry growers, farmers, and slaughterhouse workers on leading lines of exposure, moving from the Chesapeake Bay peninsula that offered birth to the modern livestock and poultry sector to North Carolina, Brazil, and China. Drawing on her behalf deep understanding of and encounter in environmental engineering and toxicology, Silbergeld examines the complicated history of the present day industrial food animal creation sector and describes the widespread effects of Arthur Perdue's amazing agricultural innovations, which were so important that the US Department of Agriculture uses the term chickenization to cover the transformation of most farm animal creation. In *Chickenizing Farms and Meals*, Ellen K. Silbergeld reveals the unsafe globe of chickenization?big agriculture's top-straight down, contract-structured factory farming program?and its negative outcomes for workers, customers, and the surroundings. Arguing that the agricultural industry is in desperate need of reform, the book searches through the fog of illusion that obscures most of what has occurred to agriculture in the twentieth century and untangles the history of how laws, regulations, and policies have stripped government firms of the power to protect workers and consumers as well from occupational and food-borne hazards. *Chickenizing Farms and Food* also explores the limits of some well-known alternatives to commercial farming, including organic creation, nonmeat diets, locavorism, and small-scale agriculture. Silbergeld's provocative but pragmatic call to action is tempered by real challenges: how can we ensure a secure and accessible food program that can feed everyone, including consumers in developing countries with new tastes for western diets, without hurting employees, sickening consumers, and undermining some of our most effective medicines?



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A crucial browse for anyone who has worries about food creation. Silbergeld demonstrates most of these unwanted effects could be avoided, but aren't. Her conclusions address the most troubling problems, but would require massive cultural awakenings from not merely government and market, but from consumers as well. The Chicken Nugget. I will be reading it next and will pass it to other relatives. Powerful and well-sourced indictment of commercial food. Despite some extremely dense going, that is a must-read for anybody thinking about the corruption of industrial food systems. Good reading to learn!!! while still making creation cost effective enough to feed actually those who can't afford "boutique" food (CSAs, etc. Overview. It isn't carefully composted. I have not really encountered anyone presenting this subject with such understanding and depth before. Personally I think Silbergeld deserves 5 celebrities (though her editor does not). Silbergeld's general style is enjoyable and not dry, but she can make sentences overly complicated and wordy. I'm familiar with the insidious 'ag-gag' laws that prohibit anyone who has anything regarding certain types of industrial slaughterhouses from discussing what goes on with anyone not really in the 'club', but I certainly was not aware that being within an airplane above a slaughterhouse in order to take air flow samples is an concern. Putting;

CH 2 – Background of industrial agriculture. CH 3 – More on the annals of recent agriculture, primarily looking at broiler hens (where it began). This is the chickenization described in the name. CH 4 – How the chickenization practice was applied to other livestock and crops utilized to feed livestock, across the world. Subheading in this chapter will vary Paths To Chickenization; THE ENERGY OF Study: Brazil; Thailand: The Multinational Company's Role In Industrial Food Pet Creation; China: Import The Industry And Then Buy Back again The Originals; India: Trade Restriction, Resistance To Public Change, And Poverty;). CH 5 – Use of antimicrobial medicines in livestock.; a good overview of modern livestock production Chickenizing Farms and Food is a hard, but I believe necessary read on contemporary agriculture practices. It is a well-planned and well documented argument for market reform. What's The Evidence That GPAs Function? CH 7 – Environmental damage caused by commercial agriculture, including antimicrobial resistance. Two Wrongs; This is the overriding topic of the reserve. CH 6 – Use of confinement in industrial agriculture. I'm no good at research, but her explanation of antimicrobial level of resistance, and how bacteria operate, is fascinating and not too difficult to comprehend.; The author has delved into a critical area with a dispassionate study of industrial agriculture, its benefits, its externalized costs, its political perversions and the needs of the populace of the world. Subheadings: A Dangerous Self-confidence; How Agriculture Builds ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY Resistome. CH 8 – Harmful effects on the surroundings. Subheadings: Taking; The Amazon: The Soybean Frontier; The "one health" idea of public health practitioners and veterinarians which looks at the interconnections between animal health insurance and human health. Human being Ecology. What I like about "Chickenizing" is certainly that it is not written from an pet rights or vegetarian perspective. Today consider pigs and cows, and that is a heck of a whole lot of waste materials. Before picking it up, I knew little about industrial farming, though I was acquainted with some of the basic animal rights arguments and thinking about finding/supporting more humane food creation. Subheadings: The Score Is: Industrial Significantly Outweighs Traditional; HOW ABOUT Nourishment? Ellen Silbergeld, a Johns Hopkins professor, has created a complex and deep overview of modern, global best down livestock agriculture systems. High Fructose Corn Syrup; and he stated it was very informative and would recommend for all to read I gave this book to my buddy and he said it was extremely informative and would recommend for almost all to learn. CH 11 – The necessity to make changes that provide healthy food to depends upon, not just people that have the most money. Level of resistance.) Silbergeld provides good overview of how we got here, with notes about particulars of chicken that are different (for now) from those other types of livestock.; What Is The "World" That We Commit To Feeding? . "What" Are We To Feed The Globe? Subheadings in this chapter are: Origins: The Tale of Dr. The sections on poultry in the countries of Brazil, Thailand, China, and India are also exceptional.; Beyond Production To Meals Security; Still, this is a good summary of how and just why modern commercial livestock production began, and how it results everyone.; Silbergeld talks about the damage done by damming certain rivers, civil strife using areas, drought, and various other factors. CH 12 – Silbergeld's vision of what needs to be done, in conclusion. Starts with a display of conclusions, then techniques to actions to take. Subheadings: The Way Forward. Highlighting problems of factory farming system This is a pretty good book, focusing on agriculture and new farming methods which frequently have had a poor impact on animals, workers, and consumers. It gets fairly

scientific in spots, sometimes too much, but when you can stick with it through the finish of the publication it's well worth the effort. Today think of workers in the industry. What Is The Point? How Are We To Feed The World? The writer highlights the issue of growth-promoting antibiotics (GPA'S), drugs added to feeds to increase the growth rates of chickens, pigs, and additional farm animals raised for human being consumption. Not an easy read, but value the effort. History, Politics, and Science I actually consider myself to be fairly well-educated about industrial farming, and yet I found myself thinking over and over, 'are you freaking kidding me? excellent book NOT your usual book on the "industrial agriculture issue" Silbergeld is looking in how we need to make changes in agriculture that allow for healthier livestock and healthier ecosystems, and thus, healthier people; Basic overview: CH 1 – Perceptions of agriculture and how the agricultural industry manages these perceptions. She explains why antimicrobial level of resistance (bacterial resistance to drugs) is a very real concern and, more importantly, she has suggestions for how this problem can be addressed. That, in turn relates to other areas of the partnership between Tyson, Pilgrim's Pride, et al, and their growers. In those 7 weeks, the bird created 10 pounds of feces. CH 10 – Meals basic safety. The antibiotic laden wastes are not all beautiful fresh fertilizer for our azaleas and roses. I've read extensively on this subject and my major was in animal research; There are few to no restrictions on the managing of dangerous and disease riddled waste. Chapter 8, Collateral Damage, is among the best in the reserve. This book is written more as educational text, it is without the high emotions and gut reactions that the reality share with the reader. March Of The Antimicrobials; A Must Read Book Well written book and incredibly readable. I eat hardly any meat and this increases my conviction that the FDA isn't putting the buyer first---the farm industry's revenue come first and most farm raised meats and seafood are not healthy to take. I wish more have been discussed the antibiotics directed at farm animal's influence to human obesity. An Essential Book Disclaimer: "Chickenizing" may be the first book I've read on agribusiness. Think food borne illness, for one. CH 9 – Harmful effects on those who those that function in agriculture. The author notes the terrible circumstances that food animals can be found in, but she doesn't make an effort to guilt the reader into acquiring action, nor does she advocate a drastic modification of diet. Nor does she recommend feeding on organic; to the contrary, she points out that organic meals is unaffordable for thousands of people. Instead, Silbergeld goes over many reasons why our current ways of raising animals and turning them into food are dangerous (for everybody involved), offering backed arguments and potential solutions. Are you kidding me? Subheadings: Other Porosities: Humans And Animals On The Move. An excellent summary of industrialized agriculture with a good conclusion This is an excellent insight on the past, present and future of industrialized livestock farming. Silbergeld targets hens because these trendlines are more pronounced with poultry than with pork, where subsequently they are more pronounced than with beef. (I've no idea about how exactly vertically integrated aquaculture, like catfish farming, is normally or is not. Subheadings: What Perform We Mean By "Feeding"? For instance, did you know that chicken growers (not really farmers) rent, not personal, their chickens? When investing in a poultry in a supermarket, you are buying a bird that was slaughtered at 7 weeks of age and is about 4 pound, yielding most likely a bit over 3 pounds of edible meats. She then takes a worthy side visit to "chickenization" somewhere else in the world, looking in even more depth at Brazil, specifically, and relatively at China and India. That is a good sidetrip for future years of intensive agriculture, and the interconnectedness of it. Lucy Wills;; Because therefore much has happened so quickly, on a global, consumerist scale, that is a worthwhile read. While not written with the style of a Michael Pollan or additional popular critics of contemporary agriculture, the great value of the work is the research provided within the context of her narrative. The industrialization, and its scale and rapid growth is told effectively here, as can be how those not at the very top end are struggling - ag workers, local farmers who have lost decision making capability by getting contractors. While social adjustments have driven the need for modern industrial agriculture, there are effects to food created exclusively for its scale and low cost. The writing could be a bit crisper and sometimes the reader could be bogged down in information, with the enormity of everything. Can We Feed Ourselves Without Industrial Agriculture?



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