



Possible Food Futures

Pillar(s): Healthy Eating and Positive Social Environments Division IV Grade Level: 10 Core Curriculum Connections: Social Studies 10

- SOCIAL STUDIES 10-1: Perspectives on Globalization
- SOCIAL STUDIES 10-2: Living in a Globalizing World

I. Rationale: Globalization, the process by which the world's citizens are becoming increasingly connected and interdependent, demands that students explore responsibilities associated with local and global citizenship and formulate individual responses to emergent issues related to globalization. Recognizing and appreciating the influence of globalization will lead students to develop individual and collective responses to emergent issues. In this lesson, students will identify food issues of global concern, international mechanisms that exist to address these, and potential solutions to these global concerns. They will produce brief, multi-media presentations on an issue.

II. Activity Objectives:

The students will be able to:

- identify food production and distribution issues of common global concern.
- recognize that solutions to global concerns often require international dialogue.
- recognize potential solutions to global concerns involving food distribution.

Curriculum Outcomes: Social 10-1 and 10-2

- Students will explore the impacts of globalization on their lives.
- Students will assess economic, environmental and other contemporary impacts of globalization.
- Students will assess their roles and responsibilities in a globalizing world.

III. Materials:

- newspapers or news magazines
- student task sheets included in this lesson

IV. Procedure:

• see activity descriptions and instructions on the following pages.

BACKGROUND -- For the Teacher

Many of the issues of major global concern involve food: famine, trade wars, food distribution, energy use, international grazing disputes and so on. Most issues that have existed for any significant time are addressed by government, United Nations or non-governmental organizations.

In this activity your students are asked for two things. In phase one, they gather news stories, magazine articles and broadcast information on as many of these issues as they can. In phase two, they select a topic and develop a short (5 to 10 minute) multi-media presentation on it for presentation to the class.

Through this two-step process your students should improve both their research skills and their ability to make interesting and involving presentations. They should also become more aware of what information sources surround them and what major issues are occurring in the world.

PROCEDURE

Part 1		
Preparation	 Decide how long students will have for information gathering and make a note o it in the space on Task Sheet One. Choose a presentation date and fill in the provide the space on Task Sheet Task. 	f
	appropriate space on Task Sheet Two. 2. You will need one copy of Task Sheet One for each student and one copy of Task	1.
	 You will need one copy of Task Sheet One for each student and one copy of Tas Sheet Two for every 3 or 4 students. Two or three copies of the data sheets shou suffice to show students examples of what to collect. 	
Part 2		
Introduction	With about 15 minutes left in a class, distribute Task Sheet One to the students.	
	Set out copies of the data sheets at two or three locations.	
	 Survey the class on what newspapers and magazines they have access to at home Suggest resources they might use from the school or public library, and radio or television programs they might find relevant. 	2.
Part 3		
Activity	6. Using the chalkboard, and acting as recorder, have the students contribute the	
(Day 1)	issues, agencies and proposals they have identified.	
	As you record each item, determine how many people found it during their investigations.	
	 Once all contributions have been recorded, have students choose a topic for furth work and form groups of three to work on their choice. (Allow only one group p topic; the first to organize being first to choose.) 	
	9. As soon as the groups are established and topics chosen (allow 15 minutes for	
	this), distribute Task Sheet Two to the groups. Make certain that students know	
	when presentation day is.	
	ONE WEEK SLIPS AWAY	
Part 4		
Conclusion	Assign or arrange a schedule for the presentations.	
	 For each issue, ask students to answer orally the question "What does this issue mean to us_today?" 	

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1. Which issues were found in the largest variety of sources?
- 2. Do any of the sources used present issues in ways that are strikingly different from others?
- 3. Are there themes or approaches that are constant within a medium regardless of subject?

RELATED ACTIVITIES

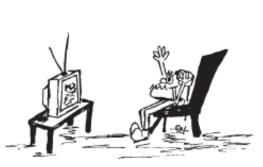
- 1. Invite a representative from one of the agencies identified in phase one to address the class.
- On a world map, locate sites where each issue is described as being significant. See whether any of the issues clust in particular areas of the world.
- Select nations from the list of United nations members and investigate what are the critical food, distribution and related issues there.

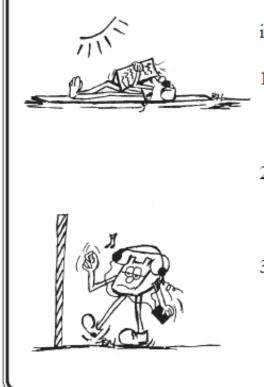


STUDENT RESOURCE

TASK SHEET ONE --Gathering Information

Over the next <u>days you</u> are to gather newspaper and magazine articles, radio or TV documentary summaries and any other information you can find on global food, food distribution and related issues.





Your information search should include material on three aspects:

- What problems and disagreements exist around the world on food matters?
- 2. What organizations deal with various issues; how do they work; what are they like?
- What innovations in food production, trade, transportation, food preservation, etc., are being proposed to address world problems?

STUDENT RESOURCE

TASK SHEET TWO ---

Presentation

From the information you have gathered, choose one topic — an issue, an agency, a proposed solution or a related set of these.

Over the next week you are to produce a 5-10 minute multi-media presentation on your chosen topic.

Presentation day will be





Rainy weather pushes prices higher

By CHARLES HOUSE Feedblufts Staff Editor

Rain and more rain drove grain prices higher still last week.

While profit-taking briefly stalled the bulls, extensive flooding, forecasts of more rain and numerous related problems pushed most markets up.

Soybean meal again led the parale. After backing off, futures prices rabled late last week. Cash prices in some markets have soared \$50 per ton — about 25% — in less than a month. Many grain and ingredient prices went along for the ride.

In some regions, the rain refused to relent. After eight consecutive months of above-normal precipitation, Iowa experienced its wettest week ever. The state

was awash with problems. Floodwaters broke levees in Illinois and Missouri and damaged thousands of acres of crops.

Hundreds of farmers in southern Minnesota, South Dakota and Winconsin face a summer without any crops. Either the crops have been washed away or fields have been too wet to plant. Now, it's too late.

Meanwhile, parts of the Southeast are losing ground to an increasingly serious drought.

In several midwestern states, crops continued to falter, although the welter of disaster declarations may have been misleading.

For instance, the entire state of lowa was officially declared a disaster area, but its ag department said last week that 29% of its soybean crop was in either fair or good condition. Iowa's corn was in similar shape.

In Wisconsin, 37 counties were declared disaster areas. Yet, 75% of the corn and 89% of the soybeans were rated fair to excellent.

One feed dealer in the state said he was surprised to learn that his county had been declared a disaster area.

"These's been some lowland flooding around here, but in most of these fields there's very little damage," he said. "Maybe 10-15%."

Minnesota's crops remained in rough shape. Fifty-two percent of the core and 53% of the soybeam were rated poor in Rain/n.²

STUDENT RESOURCE



ere's a guy who earns his money: the Ontario Veal Association's Keith Emiry, who fielded questions at The Farm exhibit at Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition last month.

'It's the most controversial booth," says Emiry, information officer with the association. Co-ordinated by the Ontario Farm Animal Council, The Farm exhibit has been at the CNE for four years.

Emiry says he's constantly getting off-hand remarks such as "Veal is so cruel", or "I could never eat veal," or "I saw a Fox



prices and drought driving young people away from farming By Phillip Day

OTTAWA - Farming is at risk of falling behind in an increasingly high-tack would know on former wearing meanly tech world because fewer young people are gotting involved, Statistics Canada said Monday.

The percentage of young people in The percentage of young people in farming was decreasing while the per-centage of farmers aged 60 and older

contage of larmers aged ou and older was up in 1991, the agency said. Drought, low commodity prices and increasing debt have led to hard times

This has fostered the view that This has tossered the view that ounger people do not perceive agri-culture as a desirable career, write Chain our and an analysis data from Chris O'Toole, analyzing data from

Revenue Canada and the 1991 census Revenue Canaoa and the two of agriculture. "The loss of young farmers could impede the application of new agricul-tural technologies and have a negative impact on rural development."

tural technologies and have a negative impact on rural development.* The agency says 25 per cent of all farmers were over 60 in 1991, up from the farm work and being on the farm

not

Layer exhibit draws negative

reaction

ple think broiler chickens are in cages and pumped full of hormones. The Farm is "the

best idea that's come along, "I don't mind my pro-

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19 per cent in 1981. At the same time, the percentage of farmers under 35 decreased to 16 per cent in 1991 from 21 nor cent in 1981.

decreased to 16 per cent in 1991 from 21 per cent in 1981. Jennifer Kilbourne, 22, grew up on a farm southwest of London, Ont. Like many people with farming back. grounds, Kilbourne loves the lifestyle it provides grounds, hubourne noves it provides, "It's practically genetically in-clined, she says, clined, she says,

Cineed, she says. Kibourne is now in her fourth year of animal studies at the Ontario Agricultural College at the University of Duoloh. She sawe many of her class. of Guelph. She says many of her class-

or Gueiph. Sine says many of her class-mates also grew up on farms. "We've been brought up with it, we've enjoyed it. We've seen the good times and we've seen the bad times on the farm, and we all home that when times and we ve seen the bad times on the farm, and we all hope that when we take over the farm that there il be more good times and fewer bad But about

But about six months ago, Kilbourne decided that she probably won't be working on a farm when she finishes school. She thinks that her options will be better as a farm options will be better as a farm con-

Visitors say young animals shouldn't be slaughtered

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(and) the freedoms that are associated (and) the freedoms that are associated with it, you still have to feed yourself and your family at the end of the day."

O'Toole says most young farmers O roote says most young tarmers begin their careers with the advantage of information gained at school on the batter territories wathout and territories latest agricultural methods and tech-

While older farmers can keep up with abase of up-to-date information, with a base of up-to-date information. With a base of up-to-nate information. "It's one of more important things, you have to keep up with the things... that much a more afficient farmer.

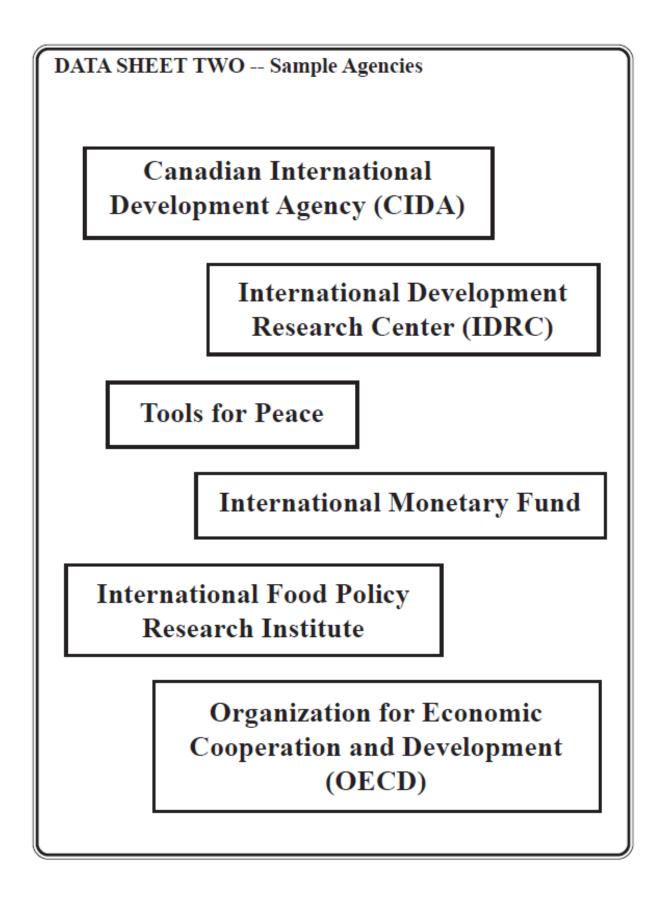
that make you a more efficient The data on farming trends also

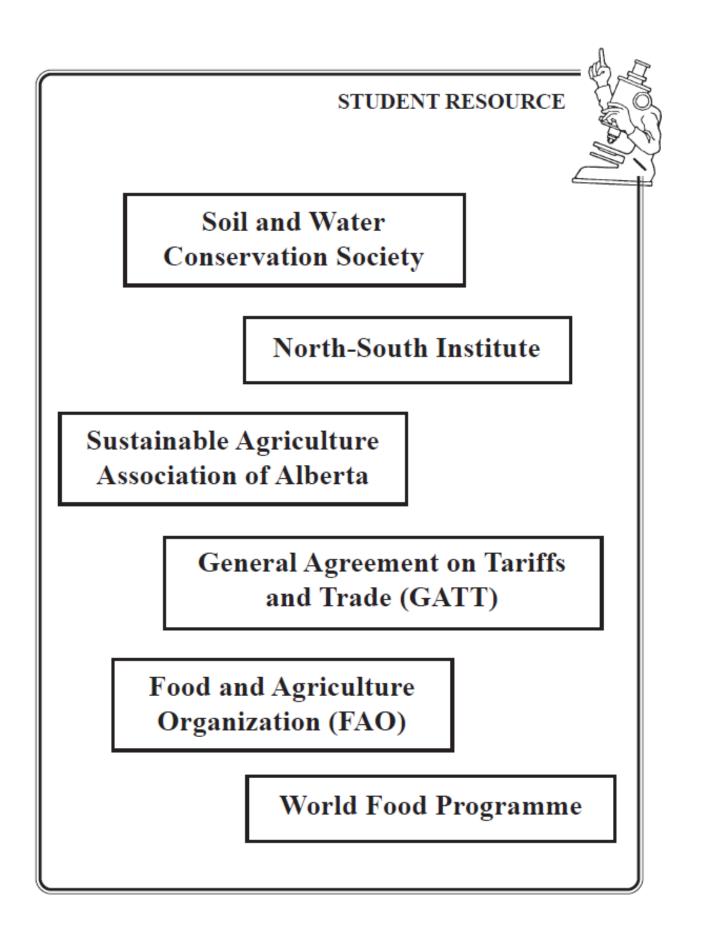
The data on tarming trends also work farming, although O'Toole says the entropy of the second were farming, although O'Toole says the numbers prohably reflect what has always bead on the case. He said more women are now listed as partners in farming operations. In the past, may were often listed as the sole operator.

sole operator. They've always contributed to the

farm, becoming a partner on the tax roles is just making it legally recog-nized." Revenue Canada says women rep-

Revenue Canada says women rep-resented 19 per cent of people who reported farming as their major source of income in 1990, up from six per cent in 1963







GLOBE & MAIL -- SEPTEMBER 1993 Ontario Seeks to improve and development such planning and development system tent practices in Untario are iarsely ided by provincial legislation and rise and implemented by munici.

Medical Reporter

ong with land use planning slopment policies and prac-been the subject of review int Beform in Ontaria Chicken soup has long been a TORONTO popular remedy for the common cold, but could chicken collagen ease the aches and pains of rheumatoid arthritis?

A team of U.S. researchers thinks so. In a study being published today in the journal Science, they report a significant reduction in pain and swelling among rheumatoid arthritis patients fed collagen extracted from chicken cartilage

Four of 28 patients who received the experimental treatment - given to them in their morn-ing orange juice - improved so much that their improved so much that their disease appeared to be in remission. The others experienced an average 25- to 30-per-cent reduction in their symptoms.

The study was spearheaded by a Harvard Uni-versity rheumatologist, Dr. David Trentham, who is also chief of rheumatology at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston.

COLLACEN --- A2

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By GORDON S. CARLSON

Feedstuffs Corresponden WASHINGTON, D.C. - The Clinton Administration plans at least \$1 billion in farmer disaster aid, \$600 million of it in new money from Congress.

Presideral Bill Clinton has put together a package, cleared by the Office of Management & Budget, that calls for \$100 million in prior disaster aid recently released for 1993 crop losses, \$600 million in new supplemental 1993 appropriations, \$300 million in contingency funding to be used if necessary, and standby authority to use Commodity Credit Corp. funds if the full \$1 billion isn't enough.

The problem with the \$300 million, however, is that it must cover quality losses from damages prior to the current floods

Farmers with losses due to flooding or other natural disaster prior to Aug. I could be certified eligible immediately; any disaster after Aug. I would trigger relief payments only on the declaration of the disaster by the President. In both cases, farmers would share in the \$600 million in new appropriations

That \$600 million would cover crop losses at a rate of 50%, but, as Rep. Pat

Roberts (R., Kan.) pointed out July 14 at a House Agriculture Committee hearing on the disaster, when the formula for actual payment is applied, the rate of coverage is about 25%

Roberts also worried about winter wheat farmers with 1992 crop losses but was assured by officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture that the farmers would be covered by the \$300 million.

USDA deputy secretary Richard Rominger also told committee members that the aid package applies to all 1993 crop disasters, including crops that may later be damaged by drought in the Southeast. The crop losses now are concentrated in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wisconsin, Rominger said.

June rains in much of the western Corn Belt totaled more than 200% of normal, he added, with some localities getting more than 10 in. just in June. Some areas have seen rainfall in excess of 700% of normal. There were indications that the stalled weather systems that have brought the deluge were moving to the east, but slowly.

However, the economic effects of the weather should be felt month by farmers,

Rominger told the panel.

Food prices should increase little if at all as a result of the flood, but higher soybean and com prices will produce increases in meat production costs. However, with ample supplies of meat on hand, consumer prices should not be affected to any great extent. Rominger said.

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Water 3ystems are involved. development proposals may require an university and immediate and the statement

an environmental impact statement as a condition of approval by the

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place over the use and management of sewage disposal systems, primar, ily about private sentic tank ave.

or sewage disposal systems, primarily about private septic tank systems, and to a lesser extent, dunici bal aewage treatment niants. The

municipality

USDA plans to reopen the Farmer-Owned Reserve, he said, and maturity dates for 1992 wheat and feed grains coming due in June, July and August will be to Sept. 30. Conservation Reserve Program acreage in the affected areas will be opened for haying and grazing. Rominger added.

Rep. Glenn English (D., Okla.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee subcommittee with crop insurance jurisdiction, noted that crop insurance purchases were running 50% or more among eligible farmers, but most of those poli cies did not cover prevented planting conditions

Rominger said farmers without crop insurance would be eligible for disaster aid as would farmers who bought insurance, but those who bought could not double-dip beyond 100% of the value of

Aid/p

VI. Source:

lesson idea adapted from Agriculture in the Classroom. •