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No information available at this time. Author will provide once available. This challenging but accessible book critically examines the dominant food regime on its own terms, by seriously asking whether we can afford cheap food and exploring what exactly cheap food affords us. Detailing the numerous ways that food has become reduced to a state, such as a price per ounce, combination

of nutrients, yield per acre, or calories, the book argues for a more contextual understanding of food when debating its affordability. The author makes a compelling case for why today's global food system produces just the opposite of what it promises. The food produced under this regime is in fact exceedingly expensive. Thus meat production and consumption are inefficient uses of resources and contribute to climate change; the use of pesticides in industrial-scale agriculture may produce cheap food, but there are hidden costs to environmental protection, human health and

biodiversity conservation. Many of these costs will be paid for by future generations - cheap food today may mean expensive food tomorrow. By systematically assessing these costs the book delves into issues related, but not limited, to international development, national security, health care, industrial meat production, organic farming, corporate responsibility, government subsidies, food aid and global commodity markets. The book concludes by suggesting ways forward, going beyond the usual solutions such as farmers markets,

community supported agriculture, and community gardens. Exploding the myth of cheap food requires we have at our disposal a host of practices and policies. Some of those proposed and explored include microloans, subsidies for consumers, vertical agriculture, and the democratization of subsidies for producers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the

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to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. The environmental problems caused by fracking in America have been well publicised but what's less known are the gas industry's plans for expansion in other countries. This investigation, filmed in Botswana, South Africa, Alaska and North America, reveals how fracking plants are quietly invading some of the most protected places on the planet -

including Africa's national parks. The salvation life-eternal life-is a life of discipleship, a life actively and fully given over to the lordship and leadership of Christ. This manifesto by the founders of the Bonhoeffer Project fully and finally dispenses with the myth of cheap grace and invites us into the life that is truly life-life as a student and follower of the living God. This challenging but accessible book critically examines the dominant food regime on its own terms, by seriously asking whether we can afford cheap food and exploring what exactly cheap food affords us. Detailing the

numerous ways that food has become reduced to a state, such as a price per ounce, combination of nutrients, yield per acre, or calories, the book argues for a more contextual understanding of food when debating its affordability. The author makes a compelling case for why today's global food system produces just the opposite of what it promises. The food produced under this regime is in fact exceedingly expensive. Thus meat production and consumption are inefficient uses of resources and contribute to climate change; the use of pesticides in industrial-scale agriculture may produce cheap

food, but there are hidden costs to environmental protection, human health and biodiversity conservation. Many of these costs will be paid for by future generations - cheap food today may mean expensive food tomorrow. By systematically assessing these costs the book delves into issues related, but not limited, to international development, national security, health care, industrial meat production, organic farming, corporate responsibility, government subsidies, food aid and global commodity markets. The book concludes by

suggesting ways forward, going beyond the usual solutions such as farmers markets, community supported agriculture, and community gardens. Exploding the myth of cheap food requires we have at our disposal a host of practices and policies. Some of those proposed and explored include microloans, subsidies for consumers, vertical agriculture, and the democratization of subsidies for producers. Although manufactured goods have been getting cheaper, with that trend, Bosshart warns, comes cheap morals and cheap ethics. With implications for the

environment, the labor market, and for companies, "the age of cheap" comes with a price. This paper shows that the products and prices offered in markets are correlated with local income-specific tastes. To quantify the welfare impact of this variation, I calculate local price indexes micro-founded by a model of non-homothetic demand over thousands of grocery products. These indexes reveal large differences in how wealthy and poor households perceive the choice sets available in wealthy and poor cities. Relative to low-income households, high-income households

enjoy 40 percent higher utility per dollar expenditure in wealthy cities, relative to poor cities. Similar patterns are observed across stores in different neighborhoods. Most of this variation is explained by differences in the product assortment offered, rather than the relative prices charged, by chains that operate in different markets. In this book, Laird traces the bargain – that touchstone of American culture – from its humble dollar-store origins to its recent role as global juggernaut. Along the way, he discovers that much of today's collapsing consumer economy is dangerously

dependant upon unsustainable labor, transport, resources, trade imbalances, and consumer debt. Through interviews with everyone from box store executives to illegal immigrants, a single question emerges: Is the Wal-Mart culture sustainable on a global level? From Asia's factory borderlands to rural Mexico, from Las Vegas to the Arctic Circle, Laird explores the hidden revolution of discounting, and the promise and consequence of everyday low prices. Until recently, Elizabeth Cline was a typical American consumer. She'd grown accustomed to shopping at

outlet malls, discount stores like T.J. Maxx, and cheap but trendy retailers like Forever 21, Target, and H&M. She was buying a new item of clothing almost every week (the national average is sixty-four per year) but all she had to show for it was a closet and countless storage bins packed full of low-quality fads she barely wore—including the same sailor-stripe tops and fleece hoodies as a million other shoppers. When she found herself lugging home seven pairs of identical canvas flats from Kmart (a steal at \$7 per pair, marked down from \$15!), she realized that something was deeply wrong. Cheap fashion has

fundamentally changed the way most Americans dress. Stores ranging from discounters like Target to traditional chains like JCPenney now offer the newest trends at unprecedentedly low prices. Retailers are producing clothes at enormous volumes in order to drive prices down and profits up, and they've turned clothing into a disposable good. After all, we have little reason to keep wearing and repairing the clothes we already own when styles change so fast and it's cheaper to just buy more. But what are we doing with all these cheap clothes? And more

important, what are they doing to us, our society, our environment, and our economic well-being? In *Overdressed*, Cline sets out to uncover the true nature of the cheap fashion juggernaut, tracing the rise of budget clothing chains, the death of middle-market and independent retailers, and the roots of our obsession with deals and steals. She travels to cheap-chic factories in China, follows the fashion industry as it chases even lower costs into Bangladesh, and looks at the impact (both here and abroad) of America's drastic increase in imports. She even explores how cheap fashion harms the charity

thrift shops and textile recyclers where our masses of clothing castoffs end up. Sewing, once a life skill for American women and a pathway from poverty to the middle class for workers, is now a dead-end sweatshop job. The pressures of cheap have forced retailers to drastically reduce detail and craftsmanship, making the clothes we wear more and more uniform, basic, and low quality. Creative independent designers struggle to produce good and sustainable clothes at affordable prices. Cline shows how consumers can break the buy-and-toss cycle by

supporting innovative and stylish sustainable designers and retailers, refashioning clothes throughout their lifetimes, and mending and even making clothes themselves. *Overdressed* will inspire you to vote with your dollars and find a path back to being well dressed and feeling good about what you wear. Solar energy is a substantial global industry, one that has generated trade disputes among superpowers, threatened the solvency of large energy companies, and prompted serious reconsideration of electric utility regulation rooted in the 1930s. One of

the biggest payoffs from solar's success is not the clean inexpensive electricity it can produce, but the lessons it provides for innovation in other technologies needed to address climate change. Despite the large literature on solar, including analyses of increasingly detailed datasets, the question as to how solar became inexpensive and why it took so long still remains unanswered. Drawing on developments in the US, Japan, Germany, Australia, and China, this book provides a truly comprehensive and international explanation for how solar has become inexpensive.

Understanding the reasons for solar's success enables us to take full advantage of solar's potential. It can also teach us how to support other low-carbon technologies with analogous properties, including small modular nuclear reactors and direct air capture. However, the urgency of addressing climate change means that a key challenge in applying the solar model is in finding ways to speed up innovation. Offering suggestions and policy recommendations for accelerated innovation is another key contribution of this book. This book will be of great interest

to students and scholars of energy technology and innovation, climate change and energy analysis and policy, as well as practitioners and policymakers working in the existing and emerging energy industries. This chapter examines the cost-benefit for ISO 26000. The first section of the chapter goes back to the origins of the standard to determine what made ISO embark on the project and why ISO 26000 was developed as a non-certifiable guidance standard. The second section examines whether ISO 26000, and standardization of SR in the broader sense, is appropriate to

further the sustainable development agenda, and what role ISO can and cannot /should not play in same. The argument holds that the money spent on developing and procuring the standard may have been more efficiently spent elsewhere, that is on alternative processes of SR governance that promise to, and actually make companies' clock tick: the pursuit of civil tort liability cases against subsidiaries and holding companies before jurisdictions in the 'developed' world. A myth-shattering investigation of the true cost of America's passion for finding a better

bargain From the shuttered factories of the Rust Belt to the strip malls of the Sun Belt-and almost everywhere in between-America has been transformed by its relentless fixation on low price. This pervasive yet little-examined obsession with bargains is arguably the most powerful and devastating market force of our time, having fueled an excess of consumerism that blights our landscapes, escalates personal debt, lowers our standard of living, and even skews of our concept of time. Spotlighting the peculiar forces that drove Americans away from quality, durability, and craftsmanship and

towards quantity, quantity, and more quantity, Ellen Ruppel Shell traces the rise of the bargain through our current big-box profusion to expose the astronomically high cost of cheap. An Atlantic correspondent uncovers the true cost--in economic, political, and psychic terms--of our penchant for making and buying things as cheaply as possible, providing evidence that "buying cheap" has resulted in a host of socioeconomic ills that include a blighted landscape, escalating debt (both personal and national), stagnating incomes, and fraying communities. This book provides an intimate look at the

lives of former African-American farmworkers who labored in central Florida's farms along the shores of Lake Apopka. The author familiarizes readers with the history of Lake Apopka and the social and environmental injustice centered on food production that has taken place there. Right now 2019 the world has gone mad, it has changed completely from what it was like when I was young. The government has gone tax mad and regulation mad. And to top it off we have the added expense of the internet. Electricity prices keep going up, and rents are definitely not cheap anymore. And if you

have made the biggest investment of your life and actually brought your house, you can guarantee land taxes will go up and keep going up. And while keeping up with world events, the price of oil has dropped over 50% this year and the price of gas at the pump has dropped about 05 cents. We are getting screwed on all sides. What about milk -- the bottom has fallen out of the world price, but on the supermarket shelf the price hasn't moved. All expenses have gone up, but wages and if you are on the pension, nothing has moved up. Things are not good on the home front. Saving money is something your parents used to do,

and something you'd love to do, but there is nothing left at the end of the week. Money just slips through your fingers. Even now if you have a job, you still need to have a plan to save money. If you are living paycheck to paycheck, you cannot afford any hiccups. Even the price of food has gone through the roof. Bread a staple food, and butter what you eat with bread, has gone out of reach of anybody pinching pennies. Just to survive you need to keep track of how much money slips through your fingers. The worst expense is the rent, and that comes out every week. That is first expense and there is not much left after that. Now,

how do you pay cheap rent. I know one guy who lives in a van. All he pays is the parking space in a covered, locked, parking garage. And that is a lot cheaper than paying rent on a room or apartment. It takes a while to get to know what any place has to offer, so you got to ask around. In the end he knew all the toilets, where to go for a shower, cost \$2 and all the churches and community places that handed out free food. He lived very cheap and loved it. The garage he lived in was pretty run down, had spaces for about 30 cars, but after work and on the weekends he had the whole place to himself. But not

everybody can do that. What if you've got a family. He was on his own. Also every month expenses like water and electricity has just increased incredibly. And the new expense, the internet has added a new monthly bill that has to be paid. About 10 years ago that was not an every month expense. We could call it a modern expense. But with the internet we don't need TV and the cable companies. We can also forget about the everyday newspapers and even books for that matter. So there is a few savings there. Everybody talks about budgeting, but all I do is try and keep track of where it all goes. I

keep receipts from everything and add them up at the end of the month. That is on top of all the other expenses, like the car. That is a major expense added onto all the other monthly expenses. If you know where the money goes you can plug the leaks, so the first thing to do is to keep all receipts, and know where it is going out. Very difficult to budget when you are living money in money out. Then there are the yearly expenses like taxes that sneak up on you and they aren't cheap. How can you budget when you have nothing to budget with? The distribution of food played a considerable yet largely

unrecognized role in the economic history of Victorian and Edwardian Britain. In the midst of rapid urbanization and industrialization, retail competition intensified and the channels by which food made it to the market became vital to the country's economic success. Illustrating the pivotal importance of food distribution in Britain between 1830 and 1914, *The Social Cost of Cheap Food* argues that labour exploitation in the distribution system was the key to cheap food. Through an analysis of labour dynamics and institutional changes in the distributive sector, Sébastien Rioux

demonstrates that economic development and the rising living standards of the working class were premised upon the growing insecurity and chronic poverty of street sellers, shop assistants, and small shopkeepers. Rioux reveals that food distribution, far from being a passive sphere of economic activity, provided a dynamic space for the reduction of food prices. Positing food distribution as a core element of social and economic development under capitalism, *The Social Cost of Cheap Food* reflects on the transformation of the labour market and its intricate connection to the history of food and

society. In this book academics and practitioners from a wide range of disciplines provide a survey of research into buildings, epidemiology and medical issues, followed by an assessment of the tools available to the practitioner. The book goes on to provide clear guidance on putting theory into practice. This will be a powerful reference source and a compelling read for a wide range of built environment and health professionals from surveyors to environmental health officers. This thought-provoking but accessible book critically examines the dominant food regime on its own

terms, by seriously asking whether we can afford cheap food and by exploring what exactly cheap food affords us. Detailing the numerous ways that our understanding of food has narrowed, such as its price per ounce, combination of nutrients, yield per acre, or calories, the book argues for a more contextual view of food when debating its affordability. The first edition, published in 2011, was widely praised for its innovative approach and readability. In this new edition the author brings all data and citations fully up to date. Increased coverage is given to many topics including

climate change, aquaculture, financialization, BRICS countries, food-based social movements, gender and ethnic issues, critical public health and land succession. There is also greater discussion about successful cases of social change throughout all chapters, by including new text boxes that emphasize these more positive messages. The author shows why today's global food system produces just the opposite of what it promises. The food produced under this regime is in fact exceedingly expensive. Many of these costs will be paid for in other ways or by future generations and

cheap food today may mean expensive food tomorrow. By systematically assessing these costs the book delves into issues related, but not limited, to international development, national security, healthcare, industrial meat production, organic farming, corporate responsibility, government subsidies, food aid and global commodity markets. It is shown that exploding the myth of cheap food requires we have at our disposal a host of practices and policies. This study examines carbon spot and futures price relationships and the dynamics of the carbon term

structure in the European Union Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) between 2005-2012. Using spot and futures prices, we calculate an implied cost of carry. Using sequential futures prices, we calculate the implied forward cost of carry. Under the rules of the ETS, the cost of carry is - with some exceptions just the opportunity cost of money, so that the term structure of the cost of carry should exactly equal the term structure interest rates. However, we show that spot carbon allowances were originally expensive relative to futures, but since late 2008 the situation reversed and spot carbon

allowances have been persistently cheap relative to futures prices. That is, the return to holding a carbon allowance together with a short futures position was originally less than the interest rate, but since late 2008 has been much greater than the interest rate. The same result holds throughout the term structure: shorter maturity futures are cheap relative to longer maturity futures. This relationship is puzzling and deserves attention. It may reveal important facts about market expectations for the evolution of EU-ETS rules related to the banking of allowances across years. We fit the

term structure of carbon prices to a popular model of the term structure of interest rates, and find a very different structure. Again our term structure analysis points to the theory not holding. Society and the Environment examines today's environmental controversies within a socio-organizational context. After outlining the contours of 'pragmatic environmentalism', Carolan considers the pressures that exist where ecology and society collide, such as population growth and its associated increased demands for food and energy. He also investigates how

various ecological issues, such as climate change, are affecting our very own personal health. Finally, he drills into the social/structural dynamics (including political economy and the international legal system) that create ongoing momentum for environmental ills. This interdisciplinary text features a three-part structure in each chapter that covers 'fast facts' about the issue at hand, examines its wide-ranging implications, and offers balanced consideration of possible real-world solutions. New to this edition are 'Movement Matters' boxes, which showcase grassroots

movements that have affected legislation. Discussion questions and key terms enhance the text's usefulness, making Society and the Environment the perfect learning tool for courses on environmental sociology. Farm animals have been disappearing from our fields as the production of food has become a global industry. We no longer know for certain what is entering the food chain and what we are eating - as the UK horsemeat scandal demonstrated. We are reaching a tipping point as the farming revolution threatens our countryside, health and the quality of our food wherever

we live in the world. Farmageddon is a fascinating and terrifying investigative journey behind the closed doors of a runaway industry across the world - from the UK, Europe and the USA, to China, Argentina, Peru and Mexico. It is both a wake-up call to change our current food production and eating practices and an attempt to find a way to a better farming future. The Cost of Discipleship is one of the bestselling titles on the SCM Classics list and one of the classics of modern theology. Perhaps Dietrich Bonhoeffer's most radical book, this reading of the Sermon on the

Mount has influenced many Christians throughout the world over the last 50 years. 50 years after its first publication, the book is reintroduced to readers of our time by Stephen Plant, Dean of Trinity Hall, Cambridge and one of the leading Bonhoeffer scholars of our time. Do you really think you are getting a good deal when given that free mobile phone for switching service providers, if a multinational retailer undercuts its competitors or by the fact that food is relatively cheaper today in many countries than ever before? Think again! As Michael Carolan

clearly shows in this compelling book, cheapness is an illusion. The real cost of low prices is alarmingly high. It is shown for example that citizens are frequently subsidising low prices through welfare support to poorly-paid workers in their own country, or relying on the exploitation of workers in poor countries for cheap goods. Environmental pollution may not be costed into goods and services, but is paid for indirectly by people living away from its source or by future generations. Even with private cars, when the total costs of this form of mobility are tallied it proves to be an

astronomically expensive model of transportation. All of these costs need to be accounted for. The author captures these issues by the concept of "cheaponomics". The key point is that costs and risks are socialised: we all pay for cheapness, but not at the point of purchase. Drawing on a wide range of examples and issues from over-consumption and waste to over-work, unemployment, inequality, and the depersonalising of communities, it is convincingly shown that cheapness can no longer be seen as such a bargain. Instead we need to refocus for a better sense of well-being, social justice and a

balanced approach to prosperity. The first in a fantastically fun, magical cycling adventure series from Sir Chris Hoy. Fergus Hamilton, a boy who always dreams big, gets a rusty old bike for his ninth birthday from his mum and granddad. It's not the flashy Sullivan Swift he'd longed for - but when it's all cleaned up and he takes it for a test run, he discovers something amazing. When the pedals turn backwards, Fergus and his dog, Chimp, are magically transported to Nevermore, a land where cycling is banned by the wicked King Woebegot. He meets the ever enthusiastic

Princess Lily, has an amazing adventure bunny-hopping on his bike over the Swamp of Certain Death and outwitting the Knights of No-Nonsense and their Hounds of Horribleness, and lands back in the real world with a bump. Fergus still has to complete the time trial to join the local cycling team though - can Grandpa Herc and his best friend Daisy help him realise that he doesn't need magic to succeed, and that hard work, a bit of patience and some help from his friends can do the trick? With fantastic illustrations from Clare Elsom. Nature, money, work, care, food,

energy, and lives: these are the seven things that have made our world and will shape its future. In making these things cheap, modern commerce has transformed, governed, and devastated Earth. In *A History of the World in Seven Cheap Things*, Raj Patel and Jason W. Moore present a new approach to analyzing today's planetary emergencies. Bringing the latest ecological research together with histories of colonialism, indigenous struggles, slave revolts, and other rebellions and uprisings, Patel and Moore demonstrate that throughout history, crises have always prompted

fresh strategies to make the world cheap and safe for capitalism. At a time of crisis in all seven cheap things, innovative and systemic thinking is urgently required. This book proposes a radical new way of understanding—and reclaiming—the planet in the turbulent twenty-first century. "Research, artistic exploration and development were used to create a thesis body of artwork consisting of six artworks, ranging from print-making/mixed media to sculpture to installation. Aspects of the problems and challenges associated with fast fashion included psychological

effects, environmental effects, farming and garment manufacturer/labor effects and historical changes. The artist sought to create works that would be both beautiful and poignant, inspiring and at the same time address difficult subject matter."--Abstract from author supplied metadata.

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