

**1. Full citation:**

Vogel, David. "Chapter Three: Food Safety and Agriculture." *The Politics of Precaution*. Princeton: Princeton UP, 2012. 43-102. Print.

**2. Where did/does the author work, what else has s/he written about, and what are her/his credentials:**

David Vogel is a professor in the Political Science Department at the University of California at Berkeley. He has also written about food safety, corporate social responsibility, as well as various environmental ethical issues. In addition to being a professor at Berkeley, their credentials also include being the Solomon P. Lee Chair in Business Ethics, as well as a Ph.D. in Politics from Princeton University.

**3. What are the topics of the text:**

The third chapter in Vogel's book, *The Politics of Precaution*, discusses regulation in regards to food safety and agriculture.

**4. What is the main argument of the text:**

The main argument of the third chapter continues with the overall trend that the United States went from more to less risk adverse during the early 1990s while the European Union went from being less to more risk adverse during the same period of time. Vogel utilizes examples pertaining to food safety and agriculture to present his evidence throughout the third chapter.

**5. Describe at least three ways that the argument is supported:**

- a) Vogel gives an example of the Delaney Clause to show how the framework for stringent regulations was laid out in the late fifties.
- b) Vogel points to the EU banning growth hormones for livestock as the first example of the change in risk aversions between the EU and US in 1990.
- c) Vogel then details how there was a decline in the use of the Delaney Clause.

**6. What three quotes capture the message of the text:**

- a) "The 1958 Delaney Amendment to Section 401 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act represents one of the earliest and best-known examples of a highly risk-averse American regulatory standard. Its implementation played a critical role in subsequent administrative decisions that made several American regulations more stringent than those adopted in Europe."
- b) "The EU's decision to ban all growth hormones for livestock represents the first important case of a transatlantic divergence in a health, safety, or environmental risk regulation stemming from a more stringent European-wide regulation."

- c) “Among its most important findings was a phenomenon that became known as the Delaney Paradox. This referred to the fact that the Delaney Clause did not apply to roughly half of pesticide-related carcinogens because they had no processed form.”

**7. What three questions about environmental risk and precaution does this article leave you with:**

- a) What is the history of the Delaney Clause more specifically? How much support did it receive in congress?
- b) How many BSE deaths were there in the US?
- c) How many EU countries have banned Monsanto corn?

**8. What three points, details or references from the text did you follow up on to advance your perspective on environmental risk and precaution:**

- a) There were no records of a roll call vote for the Delaney Clause. However, due to Vogel saying it passed with little discussion, I believe it is safe to infer that due to it being politically expedient to support it, it passed with little to no contention.
- b) There have been no BSE deaths in the US but 10 in Britian.
- c) While I could not find exact numbers for a Monsanto ban in the EU, I found an article that says one might be imminent after a French study found a link between Monsanto GM corn and cancer.