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Professor Sparks

English 1B – Sec. 9

16 April 15

Annotated Bibliography

 My broad topic is childhood obesity, and the focus will be to the role of public school lunches. Based on my preliminary research, I believe that improving the nutritional value of public school lunches *would* help reduce childhood obesity. My audience will be the principal, PTA, and school board of my little brother’s school in Willow Glen, CA. I’d like to actually deliver as a speech to the PTA before submitting the proposal in report form, but I might also publish it to a national audience later on, maybe as a guest posting on the website of Michelle Obama’s Let’s Move program.

My research questions include these:

* How unhealthy are school lunches now?
* Will children actually eat the healthier food if presented in cafeterias?
* Why do schools provide unhealthy food items to their children?
* How does the school budget affect the quality of school lunches?
* What is the relationship between a child’s nutrition and their mental preparedness for school?
* How widespread are school gardens and nutrition programs? How effective are they in improving the quality of school lunches?

Confessore, Nicholas. "How School Lunch Became the Latest Political Battleground." *New York Times.* New York Times. 12 Oct. 2014, The Food Issue: MM44. Print.

This article, originally published in the New York Times, discusses the starting point and motivation behind Michelle Obama's "Let's Move!" program as well as results from various schools using this program and the advantages/disadvantages of the program as a whole. It addresses and recognizes the nation-wide problems regarding poor nutrition, as well as obesity and other nutrition-related diseases. It concludes that while not all nutrition related problems with school lunches have been fixed, the various programs put in place to battle them are turning out to be more successful than planned, including Michelle Obama’s “Let’s Move!” program, which is the main focus of this article. This source seems to be credible since it was published in the *New York Times* by one of their own political correspondents, Nicholas Confessore. This article provides me with the facts needed to back up the point I'll make about how government programs are actually working to fight obesity, specifically in schools and among children.

Dunaway, Ann. "National School Lunch Programs: An Interview with a Local Director of Nutrition." Interview with Cindy Culver. *Sweet Surprise*. Corn Refiner’s Association, 17 Oct. 2013. Web. 17 Mar. 2015.

 This interview gives insight into the quality of public school lunches by questioning the Director of Nutrition Services for Marietta City Schools. The interview discusses what public schools are actively doing to improve the nutrition of the meals offered at their school and the challenges they face. Cindy Culver explains the challenges her school faced and the actions they took to overcome them. Culver also discusses the nutrition of the food her school serves and why they chose to improve their school lunches and how the students reacted to the healthier options. It also reports on the many other beneficial changes around the nation aimed at improving school lunches. Culver gives her opinion on whether the programs implemented are actually helping fight childhood obesity. This source seems credible since the author, Ann Dunaway, is a registered dietician and has appeared as an expert nutritionist on both CNN and CBS. Dunaway has over fourteen years’ experience in counseling people, from all age groups and backgrounds,on nutrition and overall health. However, since it is posted on a site sponsored by the Corn Refiner’s Association, which would likely have a bias towards products such as high fructose corn syrup, I have to keep that in mind, too. I will use this interview to derive information gathered by someone who works in the public school system and use them to support my thesis.

Madden, A. M., et al. "A Kitchen-Based Intervention to Improve Nutritional Intake from School Lunches in Children Aged 12-16 Years." *Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics* 26.3 (2013): 243-51. *Ebsco Host*. Web. 16 Mar. 2015.

 This article examines an experiment in which school lunches were slightly improved and tinkered with in order to become more nutritional for children. The experiment involved changing some of the options available to kids for lunch, making healthier options more readily obtainable and accessible to them and encouraging them to eat more nutritional foods. Some examples include replacing chips and crackers with bananas, carrots, and various other fruits and vegetables instead. The article explains how the experiment actually helped to reduce the children’s’ fat intake; increase their energy output, while also positively encouraging them to eat more fruits and vegetables. This source seems to be credible since it comes from the official Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics (a peer-reviewed journal) and was conducted as well as written by A.M. Madden, who is an active member of the Department of Human and Environmental Sciences at the University of Hertfordshire. I will use this written experiment along with its conclusions and data as facts to support my thesis that children will benefit from healthier meals at school and action should be taken to promote healthier eating among school-aged children in today’s society.

Schanzenbach, Diane Whitmore. "Do School Lunches Contribute to Childhood Obesity?." *Journal of Human Resources* 44.3 (2009): 684-709. *OmniFile Full Text Mega (H.W. Wilson)*. Web. 16 Mar. 2015.

 This article discusses whether or not public school lunches contribute to obesity in school-aged children. It does so by showcasing data as well as evaluating the nutritional values of reduced-price lunches for children. The article claims that children whose parents have a low income and therefore must resort to reduced-price meals are more likely to become obese than those whose parents are well-off and can afford full-price lunches for their children. It also stresses the seriousness of the childhood obesity epidemic that is spreading worldwide. This article seems to be credible since it was originally published in the *Journal of Human Resources*, a peer-reviewed journal. I will use this article and its information as more facts supporting my thesis that childhood obesity is a major issue and improving school lunches may be able to reduce the severity of it and help to fix it.

Sifferlin, Alexandra. "Why Some Schools Are Saying ‘No Thanks’ to the School-Lunch Program." *Time Magazine* 29 Aug. 2013: n. pag. *Time Healthland*. Web. 17 Mar. 2015.

 This article discusses the opposing viewpoint of why some schools are turning down participation in the National School Lunch Program. It stresses the fact that the new, improved, and most importantly healthier school lunch programs may not be the best options for schools revenue wise. Many schools lost and are still losing thousands upon thousands of dollars by switching to a healthier meal plan and this is a reason why the move to healthier foods may not be the best choice for schools. The article also addresses how many kids do not eat the healthier food and therefore, more food is wasted with the more nutritional meal program. Therefore the question arises as to what is the bigger issue, food waste or childhood obesity? It stresses the fact that if a child is given the option, and allowed to make their own decision, on whether to choose a piece of fruit or a bag of cookies, they’re almost always going to choose the unhealthier option. The article does a good job at limiting its bias and showing both sides of the story, even though its main points are against switching to a healthier school lunch program. This article’s credibility can be recognized through its appearance in *Time* magazine, a well known national magazine whose editors and fact-checking staff can most likely be trusted. I will use this article to present viewpoints and facts that oppose my own, which I will then contest. [word count 1,302]

Note: This is from an English 1B class, with an emphasis on rhetorical analysis and argument, so obviously this is for a different kind of project. Still, you can get a sense of the format and style that applies to all annotated bibliographies.