

Annotated Bibliography

Introduction:

Noonan, M. C., & Rippeyoung, P. L. F. (2011). The economic costs of breastfeeding for women. *Breastfeeding Medicine*, 6(5), 325+. Retrieved from

http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CA272510848&v=2.1&u=nu_main&it=r&p=AONE&sw=w&asid=ca8cafa7981504bcd6f03945abbbe8fd

Quote #1: “Would we find greater societal support of breastfeeding if both men and women engaged in the practice?”

Raisler, J. (2000). Midwives helping mothers to breastfeed: Food for thought and action.

Journal of Midwifery & Women's Health, 45(3), 202-204. doi:

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/s1526-9523\(00\)00015-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/s1526-9523(00)00015-5)

Quote #2: “Our culture’s conflicted attitudes about breasts, infant feeding, and sexuality interfere with women’s right to breastfeed their children. These factors, combined with the barriers in the U.S. healthcare system and work places, create obstacles for breastfeeding that are unique to women in the industrialized world.”

Peterson, J., & Garman, K. (2004). Breastfeeding laws, needed or not? *Kansas Nurse*,

79(1), 1-3. Retrieved from

<http://ezproxy.nu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/212317522?accountid=25320>

Quote #3: “The purpose of legislation in most states is to clarify that breastfeeding is legal and the laws are designed to change societal attitudes about breastfeeding.”

Evaluation Annotation

The first quote assists in the introduction of the topic, stating a thought-provoking question that sets the tone for the entire paper. The source itself discusses the controversy about breastfeeding, and suggests several solutions to the problem. The idea that breastfeeding would be socially accepted if it was not exclusively linked to women is related to the arguments of the final paper for this course. The second quote helps to create a foundation, serving as a summary of the main points in the introduction itself. The author argues the factors that act as barriers against women, in a society in which women have to juggle between motherhood and career. The third quote aligns with the idea that the social attitudes mentioned in the second quote need to be changed, and that the main purpose of the laws that are presently in place do not protect women; instead, a perfunctory result of doing women a disservice has been accomplished. The source itself claims that the laws have limited women. Furthermore, it argues that women are forced to choose between being a mother and having a career; hence, the choice to be involved in both has been restricted. I will use these quotations in my introduction paragraph to catch the reader’s attention, provide a background on the issue, and build up to my thesis.

Thesis:

Breastfeeding laws do not provide a solution for women who want to be involved in both family and work; instead, these helps to exclude and promote division, by supporting and encouraging breastfeeding in public but not in the workplace.

Body Paragraph 1: Topic Sentence- The laws in the United States need to be enforced so that women can protect themselves against those who interfere with their rights, and that (2) law differences between states need to be limited.

Jake, A. M. (2007). Lactation and the LAW. *Mothering*, 48-57. Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.nu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/212581506?accountid=25320>

Quote #1: “There are state and federal laws to protect public breastfeeding. But with no measures to enforce them, women are still being criminalized for nursing their children.”

Quote #2: “Currently, the strongest state laws are those that both protect a woman’s right to breastfeed anywhere she or her child have [sic] a right to be, regardless of whether the breast is showing, and that also give [sic] the woman the power to bring a legal action against anyone who interferes with her breastfeeding.”

Evaluation Annotation

The author conducted research on the differences among laws within the United States, and their effectiveness. He points out that all laws have been designed to create social awareness by promoting breastfeeding as a legal act, but not to protect women’s ability to exercise their right. Without measures to enforce them, the laws do not protect breastfeeding women against active discrimination, harassment and humiliation; ergo, allowing them to be vulnerable targets. These quotes will help me argue that (1) the laws in the United States need to be enforced so that women can protect themselves against those who interfere with their rights, and that (2) law differences between states need to

be limited. An important fact is that laws do not cover breastfeeding as a whole, but are limited to breastfeeding in public, without including the workplace. This nuance allows for a transition into the next main point of discussion in the paper.

Body Paragraph 2: Topic Sentence- The patriarchal approach that the laws have enforced has placed limitations on women's lifestyle choices.

Suski, Emily F. (2001). In One Place, But Not Another: When the Law Encourages Breastfeeding in Public While Simultaneously Discouraging It at Work. *UCLA Women's Law Journal*, 12(1). Retrieved from:
<http://www.escholarship.org/uc/item/1bm740wm>

Quote #1: "It might seem that if law was going to support breastfeeding in places outside of the home, then those spaces would be the more private ones, such as the workplace."

Quote #2: "The single case from the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals that not only supported breastfeeding at work, but also found the act of breastfeeding to be a protected Constitutional right, has never been followed. Instead, it has been limited."

Evaluation Annotation

This source argues that the laws have been designed to support breastfeeding in public, although the workplace has not been included in the stipulation. The author claims that based on the private nature of breastfeeding, the workplace constitutes a more private place to perform the act when compared to any other public place that the law supports. Furthermore, the author researches how this has impacted women in the United

States, where breastfeeding laws are disparate from state to state. The first quote helps to claim and argue the patriarchal approach that the laws have enforced limitations on women's lifestyle choices, which supports the thesis. The second quote aids to allege that breastfeeding is a right that has been restricted, resulting in the possible goal of excluding women from the workplace. This thought builds a transition into the next paragraph.

Body Paragraph 3: Topic Sentence- Women have the right to use their body for what it has been naturally designed for as this is a human right.

Noonan, M. C., & Rippeyoung, P. L. F. (2011). The economic costs of breastfeeding for women. *Breastfeeding Medicine*, 6(5), 325+. Retrieved from

http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CA272510848&v=2.1&u=nu_main&it=r&p=AONE&sw=w&asid=ca8cafa7981504bcd6f03945abbbe8fd

Quote #1: "Breastfeeding is something that women's bodies do, and to deny them the right to use their bodies is an injustice."

Quote #2: "Social policies need to move beyond encouraging women either to engage in a practice that leads to a loss of financial and familiar autonomy (i.e. breastfeeding) or to engage in a practice that leads to a loss of autonomy over their bodies (i.e. formula feeding)."

Evaluation Annotation

The first source argues that breastfeeding is a women's right as it constitutes an anatomical and physiological function exclusive to the female body. The second quote claims that women are being suppressed, forcing them to choose between staying at home

and having a career. This concept is supported by other authors and research previously conducted. These quotes will help me argue that breastfeeding is a human right. Women have the right to use their body for what it has been naturally designed for. Why should someone capable of walking, not use his or her legs? Why should a bird capable of flight be restricted in the use of its wings? Additionally, women have the right to nurture their offspring while their own health can benefit from it, while a child has the right to food and health; both basic human rights stipulated and protected by law.

Body Paragraph 4: Topic Sentence- Countries other than the United States have included laws that promote breastfeeding, without restricting women's role in the workplace.

Frank, E. (1998). Breastfeeding and maternal employment: Two rights don't make a wrong. *The Lancet*, 352(9134), 1083-4. Retrieved from <http://ezproxy.nu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/198999620?accountid=25320>

Quote #1: "In Norway, mothers may receive 100% pay for 42 weeks' maternity leave, or 80% pay for 52 weeks, an arrangement highly conducive to healthy child development."

Noonan, M. C., & Rippeyoung, P. L. F. (2011). The economic costs of breastfeeding for women. *Breastfeeding Medicine*, 6(5), 325+. Retrieved from http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CA272510848&v=2.1&u=nu_main&it=r&p=AONE&sw=w&asid=ca8cafa7981504bcd6f03945abbbe8fd

Quote #2: “It is essential that the state take at least partial responsibility for the care of infants via paid parental leave, as is done in all industrialized countries except the United States.”

Quote #3: “We need more baby-friendly workplaces that view workers as individuals with responsibilities outside of the workplace.”

Quote #4: “Public health campaigns that promote breastfeeding need to shift their focus away from mothers and towards employers, communities, and fathers.”

Evaluation Annotation

The first quote reflects data from a country in which its government is invested in promoting a healthy nation, and where women are legally supported during motherhood, specifically in relation to the workplace. The author researches the benefits of breastfeeding mothers that are part of the workforce, and how other countries around the world support women in both areas. He claims that women have the right to do both, and that the rights should not restrict each other. The second quote will help to argue that countries other than the United States have included laws that promote breastfeeding, without restricting women’s role in the workplace. The third quote reinforces the idea that workers have the right to a personal lifestyle that involves personal choices, which should not be interfered with. The fourth quote serves to claim that breastfeeding, although performed by women and not men, is a topic that involves society as a whole. The benefits of breastfeeding affect future generations, and the wellbeing and comfort of women impact the population as a whole. Hence, other social groups should be equally involved in the matter to help the human race thrive, instead of exclusively targeting

women. Solutions suggested by several authors will help me transition into the conclusion.

Conclusion:

O'Mara, P. (2005). A quiet place: breastfeeding in whose public? *Mothering*, (132), 8+.

Retrieved from

[http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CA136122952&v=2.1&u=nu_main
&it=r&p=AONE&sw=w&asid=3abf96ae2c14776b37ededac62552287](http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CA136122952&v=2.1&u=nu_main&it=r&p=AONE&sw=w&asid=3abf96ae2c14776b37ededac62552287)

Quote #1: "It is impossible for us to reach our health goals as a nation if we do not become a breastfeeding culture."

Suski, Emily F. (2001). In One Place, But Not Another: When the Law Encourages

Breastfeeding in Public While Simultaneously Discouraging It at Work. *UCLA*

Women's Law Journal, 12(1). Retrieved from:

<http://www.escholarship.org/uc/item/1bm740wm>

Quote #2: "While the law cannot mandate such broad cultural changes, it can open the door to them and begin to change them."

Frank, E. (1998). Breastfeeding and maternal employment: Two rights don't make a

wrong. *The Lancet*, 352(9134), 1083-4. Retrieved from

<http://ezproxy.nu.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/198999620?accountid=25320>

Quote #3: "Breastfeeding and employment are both worthwhile, and both deserve familiar, professional, and societal support."

Evaluation Annotation

The first quote will aid in explaining that breastfeeding is a topic that impacts all human beings. If women's lifestyle choices continue to be limited, then the following could happen: (1) women that can afford to stay at home, which is represented by a minority, will choose to breastfeed; thus, this will positively affect healthcare, but will negatively impact the overall economy in a nation in which women represent the majority of the population, and (2) women that cannot afford to stay at home, which represents a majority, will choose to remain in the workplace, and whether formula-feed or no longer engage in child bearing; therefore, negatively affecting healthcare and population rates. The second quote argues that a cultural change is the remedy that is needed to target the issue from the root. Adapting the laws to make them more effective will only focus the aim on the branches, but will eventually allow for the opportunity to change the perception of breastfeeding at its root. The last quote will support the idea that women have the right to breastfeed and work, and that it is worth to fight for support, legal assistance included.