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ENG&205
Annotated Bibliography

Topic: How charitable private organizations, foundations, and NGO’s interact with society and the government in the forms of healthcare, education, and politics.


This document from a university was written as a thesis requirement for a Bachelor’s degree, and is supported by people with doctorate degrees. This means that the credibility for this journal is high. The journal is non-biased because of its focus on research. The information that the journal provides is that Kenya has recently been able to create public schools, and further make them free due to NGO assistance. The Kenyan government also plans for the schools to remain until the near future of 2030, which according to the prediction made by the author, is only possible of NGOs continue to support the government through donations. The main prong this relates to is globalism.


This picture is credible by being backed by an organization, but is biased by pointing out the worst aspects of African education, prompting people to sympathize. This picture shows a group of young students in poor clothing, underneath a shanty hut with only paper and pencils to learn with. The argument here is that schools and education in Africa must improve.


This magazine article discusses the question as to what would happen if humans did end up making mosquitos extinct, and the effects that this mass extinction would have on the environment on a worldwide scale. The author explains how in every type of ecosystem ranging from wetlands to arctic, mosquitos would not make a substantial impact if they were to one day be forced to go extinct. This belief is also reinforced by explaining how even if mosquitos were killed off, a new organism would take its place, and be much safer to humans as well. The real question that the article poses is to how humans would
be able to exterminate a species so high in numbers and so widespread. The article was written by an intern at the D.C. branch of the Nature magazine, but is also backed by qualified professional ecologists, meaning that the credibility is moderately high. There is no bias because the ecologists whom are usually conservative of the environment, are supporting of mosquito extinction. The main prong this relates to is science.


This scholarly journal is non-biased due to research, and examination of multiple viewpoints. The journal examines how private foundations are structured and how they operate. The foundations are then viewed in the context of whether or not they are more interested in public or private needs, or should even be considered as ‘private’. The results concluded are that foundations are in fact interested in society, but are ultimately distinguished as private foundations, not public. The journal is credible due to long reference lists and support from distinguished persons. The argument that is made here is that foundations are in fact donating enough money to be considered as working in the interest of the people, not just of themselves. The main prongs this relates to are culture and business.


This think tank is the website for one of the most influential and charitable private foundations in the world. The think tank is non-biased because of the non-profit nature of the foundation. The website lists the history of the foundation, statistical evidence for past donations, current objectives, annual reports, ways to contact members of the foundation, and reasons why the founders are active in these goals. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is involved in numerous foreign affairs, including education programs, but mainly against the worldwide threat of Malaria. The foundation hopes to completely eradicate Malaria by eliminating the carrier mosquitos. The main prongs this relates to are science and globalism.

Global funding and global morality rate for Malaria. [Graph]. Retrieved from Malaria No More, https://www.malarianomore.org/advocacy/funding

This statistical graph is taken from a biased organization bent on eradicating Malaria, so naturally their evidence proves a positive decline in Malaria cases. The credibility of this graph is moderate because the organization that published the media is reliable. The
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Graph shows that as the U.S. spends more money in anti-Malaria efforts, mortality rates largely decline. The argument that can be used here is that the U.S. is one of the main contributors of the anti-Malaria effort, which may be due to the exorbitant amount of money donated from charitable organizations. The main prongs this relates to are globalism and nationalism.


This scholarly journal is highly credible, but is biased towards having higher taxes. The journal discusses the tax that corporations are forced to pay to the government. The journal also studied how when the minimum tax rate is increased, donations by foundations are generally decreased, but sometimes may increase to be even more. The information on donations increasing with tax increases is possibly the biased part of the journal. This means that tax rates for corporations fluctuate based on the government’s interaction, but with the right balance of taxation, donations of all varieties of foundations can be maximized. The argument here is that governments are highly influential on how much private foundations donate. The main prongs this relates to are government and capitalism.


This scholarly journal is peer reviewed and derives from the Oxford University. There is no bias due to the analysis of research leading to realistic conclusions. The journal focuses on private foundations and philanthropists centered in different countries, and how they compare to each other. The article also includes information about what cues donations by contrasting economic influence on foundations versus social influences. The conclusion that the author made for this subtopic was that social cues are more effective in predicting donations than economic influences were. The author also analyzes the potential partnerships that private foundations can make together. The argument in this article is that foundations are interested most in society, not money, which is proven to be a worldwide phenomenon. The main prongs this relates to are globalism and culture.


The source of this picture is moderately credible by publishing under an organization, but is biased to point out the positive parts of African education. The picture features young,
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moderately well-dressed children watching school lessons on tablet computers. The argument here is that education around the world is improving due to support from U.S. organizations and programs, namely “One Laptop Per Child” and other similar movements. This picture ties into the globalism and culture prongs.


This scholarly journal is highly credible due to long reference lists and peer-editing. The author admits that by being an academic they are biased, but tries to negate this bias by examining a diverse field of viewpoints. The contents of the journal are focused on higher/college education in the U.S. and how much of an effect foundations have on the educational system. The argument here is whether or not foundations have made a substantial social impact or not. The author concludes that foundations are useful for micro-aid of education, as in independent scholarships, but do not significantly help the mass majority of students. The main prongs this relates to are culture and capitalism.


This graph is credible, but is also biased in that the organization wants to prove how global development has been strictly positive from NGO and foundation donations, and is also biased by highlighting the U.S. contributions. The graph shows how much money in billions is donated from different sources (NGO, corporations, foundations, etc.), and additionally categorizes the donations by country, displaying the U.S. as the superior donor. The prongs that this ties into are globalism and government.


This scholarly journal is highly credible. There is no bias in this article because of the article’s fact-based nature. The contents of the journal focus on how private foundations have influenced American society in a historical context, which has shaped America into the current form of society. The main topics of the journal are of the economy and welfare, which lead the argument to be of how private foundations have supported the growth of these subjects. The main prongs this relates to are cultural norms and capitalism.

This scholarly journal is highly credible, but is biased against corporate foundations as being too powerful. The journal analyzes the economic status of corporate foundations, and how through this economic power they influence politics and shape laws to fit their own needs. The author explains how this strategy is more fitting of a capitalistic system, and how the end result of corporate foundations is to control necessary societal systems such as education and research. This control factor is argued to be a business tactic rather than a purely beneficial action towards society. The main prongs this relates to are government and capitalism.


The newspaper article is moderately credible, but is biased towards larger farms being a negative influence by taking the majority of government subsidies. The article is too tonal, which gave away the bias. Content discussed in this article is focused on government interaction with small and large farms, how large farms are better off economically and therefore have more political power. Small farms are described in this article as being kept in poverty due to their inability to receive the subsidies that they need, which is the main argument. The main prongs this relates to are business and laws.


This statistical chart shows a map of the United States, and color coated areas of where the most non-profit NGO’s are located. The chart also gives statistics as to how many NGO’s there were in the U.S. as of 2012, which gives the viewer a perspective as to how many organizations are dedicated solely to helping others. The argument that is shown here is that there is an astounding number of non-profit organizations in the U.S., which contributes highly to the economy of the U.S. The argument that is not made in the chart but is applicable to my argument is that the organizations not only contribute to the U.S. but also to foreign countries. There is no bias to this chart due to the fact-based nature of it. The main prongs this relates to are nationalism and globalism.

The White House Blog. (2010). *President Obama on citizens united: "Imagine the power this will give special interests over politicians"*. Retrieved April 8, 2015 from [https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2010/07/26/president-obama-citizens-united-imagine-power-will-give-special-interests-over-polit](https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2010/07/26/president-obama-citizens-united-imagine-power-will-give-special-interests-over-polit)
This blog from the White House is credible, and biased by having Democratic viewpoints. The blog explains how influential corporations have too much political power by being able to show advertisements against certain candidates that the corporations do not favor. The corporations that run these advertisements are not limited financially, as they are not supporting a particular candidate per say, and can therefore donate limitless amounts of money as an independent venture against their disfavored candidate. The blog also states that the corporations that make these ventures are able to remain anonymous so as to not obtain any negative publicity/effects from their advertisements. The argument made in this blog is that in order to curb corporate power, the main benefactors of the advertisements should be required to say who they are, so as to make people responsible for the ads. The main prongs this relates to are government and capitalism.


This scholarly journal is credible, and non-biased due to research and statistics. The journal analyzes how private foundations interact with public government-ran schools to cooperate and benefit education standards. Germany and the U.S. are both analyzed in this journal, leading to a link in the globalism prong. The conclusion in this journal is that the combination of private and public schooling is mainly leading to success. The argument in this journal is that private foundations should be encouraged to work with the government on public education more. This leads the journal to be tied into the government prong as well as globalism.