

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Aandahl, Fredrick. "The Ambassador in India (Henderson) to the Secretary of State." In *OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN*. Last modified January 28, 1951. Accessed January 5, 2024. <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1951v06p2/d432>.

This source is a telegram that discusses the implications of the United States providing 2,000,000 tons of food grain to India and concerns about the perception of supporting a country whose actions may be viewed negatively by the U.S. government. We used this source to describe the debate involving supplying foreign countries with US food aid in the hopes that it would stave off communism.

Brown, Lester R. "The Agricultural Revolution in Asia." *Foreign Affairs*, July 1968. EBSCOhost.

This source discusses the agricultural revolution in Asia, focusing on the introduction of high-yielding varieties of cereals, the role of political commitments, and the economic implications of the agricultural revolution. We used this source to demonstrate how HYVs positively affected agriculture in Asia, causing increased crop yields and economic growth.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, 22 U.S.C. govinfo.gov.

This source shows the importance of United States cooperation in international development by stating how developing countries need access to appropriate technology to address issues such as food, water, health, housing, education, and agriculture. We used this source to describe how the United States felt the duty to supply countries with international aid, more specifically, HYVs.

Howard, Adam M. "34. Telegram from the Embassy in Liberia to the Department of State." In *OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN*. Last modified April 7, 1978. Accessed January 5, 2024. <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1977-80v17p2/d34>.

This source discusses talks between Presidents Carter and Tolbert over the spread of communism in Africa. We used this source to highlight US fears over the spread of communism internationally, which provided a reason for giving US food aid to these nations.

"In Pictures: President John F. Kennedy." In *CNN*. Last modified November 22, 2023. Accessed January 21, 2024.

<https://www.cnn.com/2023/11/22/politics/gallery/john-f-kennedy/index.html>.

This source includes a library of images related to JFK's political career and personal life. We used to this source to include an image of JFK while he was a senator.

Kennedy, John F. Address, August 12, 1952. Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History.

This source is a draft of a speech delivered by John F. Kennedy in August 1952 to the American Federation of Labor during his campaign for the US Senate. In the speech, Kennedy talks about the communist threat, and emphasizes how dangerous it is. We used this source to show how fighting communism how extremely important to Kennedy, which relates to how he used USAID and HYVs to fight the spread of communism internationally.

Noring, Nina J. "225. Special National Intelligence Estimate." In *OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN*. Last modified March 28, 1962. Accessed January 5, 2024.

<https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1961-63v17/d225>.

This source discusses the political situation involving the leader of Egypt at the time, Gamal Abdel Nasser, during the 1960s. The source provides insights into Nasser's interactions with the United States and the Soviet Union, particularly how he is reliant on the US for aid. We used this source to demonstrate how Nasser was hesitant to ally himself too closely with the USSR because he needed the US's food aid. This helped push our argument that HYVs and USAID fought against the spread of communism.

Paarlberg, Donald. "Food For Peace: BANE OR BOOM TO THE ECONOMY OF OTHER NATIONS." Address presented at International Symposium, Columbus, OH, May 2, 1962. EBSCOhost.

This source shows the importance of agriculture as an asset possessed by some developing nations. It shows the role of food and agriculture in fostering economic growth for nations seeking to overcome challenges while developing. We used this source to show how USAID and HYVs helped and assisted nations in their development.

Raupe, Craig. "The Success Of Foreign Aid." Address presented at Foreign Policy Seminar of the National Jaycee Convention, March 3, 1964. EBSCOhost.

The source states that we should respond to the Communist system, by actively engaging in strong economic competition. It recommends using this approach because the Communist system is not as effective as modern capitalism in America or a free society. We used this source to state how the US felt that communism was an ineffective and dangerous form of government that should not spread across the world.

Rickerby, Arthur B. Norman Borlaug in Mexican Wheat Field. Photograph. Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery. 1970. Accessed January 21, 2024.

https://npg.si.edu/object/npg_NPG.2010.3?destination=node/63231%3Fedan_q%3Dnorman%2520borlaug.

This source or image depicts Norman Borlaug holding up high yield variety crops. He is shown to be standing in a large wheat field in Mexico. We used this image to give our readers an idea of what Norman Borlaug looked like and what his work accomplished.

Slany, William Z. "The Ambassador in Yugoslavia (Allen) to the Department of State 1." In *OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN*. Last modified October 8, 1952. Accessed January 5, 2024. <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1952-54v08/d658>.

This source discusses Francis Mudie's agricultural support and economic aid in Yugoslavia. It highlights the tactics that Mudie used in an attempt to keep Yugoslavia obedient to Britain and the United States. We used this source to show how food aid can be used as a diplomatic tool to keep other nations loyal.

Truman, Harry S. "Inaugural Address." In *National Archives*. Last modified January 20, 1949. Accessed February 25, 2024.

<https://www.trumanlibrary.gov/library/public-papers/19/inaugural-address>.

This source is a complete transcript of President Truman's second Inaugural address. We used this source to discuss the Point-Four Program more in-depth and to display Truman's goals during his presidency.

"Truman Doctrine (1947)." In *National Archives*. Accessed January 21, 2024.

<https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/truman-doctrine#:~:text=I%20believe%20that%20it%20must,destinies%20in%20their%20own%20way>.

This source includes a transcript of the address that Harry Truman gave, known as the Truman Doctrine. We used this source to directly quote Truman and his doctrine to add more information to our pages.

"USAID at 60." In *USAID Archive*. Accessed January 21, 2024.

<https://2017-2020.usaid.gov/usaid-at-60>.

This source includes an image of President JFK signing into action USAID. We used this image to show how Kennedy and his administration wanted to battle communism using international food and agricultural aid.

Secondary Sources

CBS. "Harry Truman inaugural address: Jan. 20, 1949." Video. CBS News. January 20, 1949. Accessed February 25, 2024.

<https://www.cbsnews.com/video/harry-truman-inaugural-address-jan-20-1949/>.

This source is a video recording of President Truman's second inaugural address. We used this to give a more in-depth description of the Point-Four Program and the United States' foreign aid goals.

"Celebrating the Anniversary of the Marshall Plan: A Legacy Remembered." In *U.S. Department of State*. Last modified April 2, 2018. Accessed January 21, 2024.

<https://2017-2021.state.gov/celebrating-the-anniversary-of-the-marshall-plan-a-legacy-remembered/>.

This source includes an image of Harry Truman signing into law the Marshall Plan and information about the plan. We used this source to depict the signing of the Marshall Plan to add depth to our description.

Clapp, Jennifer. Review of *Fighting Hunger: The Cold War and US Foreign Aid*, by Michael E. Latham and Nick Cullather. *Perspectives on Politics* 11, no. 2 (2013): 529–31. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43280811>.

This source explores the concern that hungry peasants in Asia could be vulnerable to communist ideologies which would represent a threat to the United States internationally. We used this source to explain why the US felt that supplying underdeveloped countries in Asia with HYVs was important in the fight against communism.

Diven, Polly J. "The Domestic Determinants of US Food Aid Policy." In *Science Direct*. Last modified October 2001. Accessed January 5, 2024. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0306919201000069>.

This source discusses the initial establishment of the US food aid program in 1954. It also delves into why the food aid program was started, stating that its purpose was to promote humanitarian goals, economic development, and alliances with other nations. We used this source to describe why US food aid was first started, to support our argument that HYVs were primarily used to fight communism.

Eliazer Nelson, A.R.L., Ravichandran, K. & Antony, U. The impact of the Green Revolution on indigenous crops of India. *J. Ethn. Food* 6, 8 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s42779-019-0011-9>

This source is an article on Indian agriculture. We are using this source to display an image and to show the lack of crop diversity in India due to the creation of HYVs.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United States. Accessed February 25, 2024. <https://www.fao.org/home/en/>.

This source is a website that includes numerous articles about agriculture in the United States. We used this website to collect data on agriculture.

Jones, David M. "THE GREEN REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA: SUCCESS OR FAILURE?" *Publication Series (Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers)* 6 (1977): 55–63. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25765582>.

This source shows the success of the wheat program in Mexico, with nearly 90 percent of the nation's wheat acreage dedicated to high yield varieties by 1960. It also shows the substantial increase in wheat and corn production between 1950 and 1970. We used this source to describe the monumental impact the invention of HYVs had in Mexico, and how revolutionary they were in the realm of agriculture.

Laaksonen, Mikko. "FOOD for LEVERAGE UNITED STATES FOOD AID as a POLITICAL WEAPON of THE COLD WAR." In *Tampere University*. Last modified November 2023. Accessed January 5, 2024.

<https://trepo.tuni.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/152988/LaaksonenMikko.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>.

This source shows the impact of American food aid delivered to other countries and the use of Public Law 480 food aid to block Soviet or communist influence. The source also provides information about international dynamics shaped by food aid policies during the

Cold War. We used this source to support the idea that the US utilized food aid to battle communism and the USSR during the Cold War.

Matzner, Alan Herbert. "The Militarization of Agriculture: Cold War, Foreign Aid, and the Expansion of the American Agricultural Welfare System under President Eisenhower." In *William & Mary*. Last modified 1998. Accessed January 5, 2024.
<https://scholarworks.wm.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5951&context=etd>.

This source shows how America's agricultural abundance during the Cold War was used as a tool against the Soviet Union. We used this source to explain how and why HYVs were so effective in facing communism during the Cold War.

Offenheiser, Ray. "The Green Revolution: Norman Borlaug and the Race to Fight Global Hunger." PBS. Last modified April 3, 2020. Accessed December 5, 2023.
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/green-revolution-norman-borlaug-race-to-fight-global-hunger/#:~:text=Norman%20Borlaug%2C%20who%20was%20the%20staple%20crops%20around%20the%20world>.

This source is an interview with Ray Offenheiser, who was a former president of Oxfam America. In the interview, he discusses Norman Borlaug's role in the Green Revolution and talks about both the positive and negative affects of HYVs on farmers. We used this source to explain how HYVs affected the American economy and farmers, so readers could gain a more in-depth understanding of the effects of the crops.

Patel, Raj. "Caught Up in the War on Communism: Norman Borlaug and the 'Green Revolution.'" PBS. Last modified April 3, 2020. Accessed January 5, 2024.
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/caught-war-on-communism-norman-borlaug-and-green-revolution/>.

This source includes an interview with Raj Patel, who is an expert on Norman Borlaug's work. In the source, Patel criticized Borlaug's focus on providing more food because Borlaug did not consider the affects it would have on poor farmers. We used this source to describe the negative impact of HYVs in America, and how they negatively affected poor farmers.

PBS. "Chapter 1 | The Man Who Tried to Feed the World." Video. PBS. April 21, 2020. Accessed February 25, 2024.

<https://www.pbs.org/video/chapter-1-man-who-tried-feed-world/>.

This source is a clip from a docuseries that centers around Norman Borlaug and his work. We used this source to include a clip that shows two different people discussing the negative impacts of the invention of HYVs, which includes environmental damage and the extreme growth of industrial agriculture.

Perry, C.J. "Water Charging in Irrigated Agriculture Lessons from the Field." In *ResearchGate*. Last modified January 2003. Accessed January 21, 2024.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237566269_Water_Charging_in_Irrigated_Agriculture_Lessons_from_the_Field.

This source is a research paper that discusses irrigation and agricultural technology. We used an image from this research paper to demonstrate how growth in India's population coincided with growth in grain production.

Pesticide consumption in India (1954 to 2017). Photograph. Research Gate. Accessed February 25, 2024.

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Pesticide-consumption-in-India-1954-to-2017-Source-http-wwwfaoorg-faostat-en_fig2_352145745.

This source is an image showing pesticide consumption in India from 1954 to 2017. We used this source to display data on pesticides in India,

"A Short History of U.S. International Food Assistance." In *U.S. Department of State*. Accessed January 5, 2024.

<https://2009-2017.state.gov/p/eur/ci/it/milanexpo2015/c67068.htm#:~:text=The%20Food%20for%20Peace%20program%2C%20originally%20enacted%20as%20a%20short,aid%20as%20a%20diplomatic%20tool>.

This source showed an overview of how food and agricultural have been used in U.S. diplomatic efforts throughout the 20th century. It shows the evolution of US food aid programs and demonstrates how they worked in response to US diplomatic agendas. We used this source to state that during the 1960s and the Kennedy Administration, US food aid was used as a diplomatic tool to battle communism.

"A Short History of U.S. International Food Assistance." US Department of State. Accessed January 5, 2024.

<https://2009-2017.state.gov/p/eur/ci/it/milanexpo2015/c67068.htm#:~:text=Post%2Dwar%20global%20recovery%20and,agricultural%20innovation%20and%20increased%20output>.

This source provided an overview of how agriculture and food were used in American diplomacy across the 20th century. It shows how US food aid changed and responded to US diplomatic goals. We used this source to demonstrate how US food aid or HYVs were utilized to fight communism and better diplomatic relations during the 1960s.

Sjerven, Jay. "US Food Aid Efforts Have Rich History." In *World-Grain*. Last modified December 20, 2021. Accessed January 5, 2024.

<https://www.world-grain.com/articles/16251-us-food-aid-efforts-have-rich-history>.

This article describes the history of U.S. food aid efforts. It highlights US efforts such as the Russian famine relief during 1921-22, and the establishment of the Food for Peace programs in 1954. The source states the motivations behind these efforts, one of them being the fight against communism. We used this source once again to support the idea that the United States used HYVs and food aid to battle communism internationally.

Swaminathan, M S. "Scientific Implications of HYV Programme." *Economic and Political Weekly* 4, no. 1/2 (1969): 67–75. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40736844>.

This source describes two different kinds of high yield variety crops that were developed in Mexico. The source describes how these crops were more resistant to hazardous and

hostile weather conditions. We used this source to describe how and why HYVs were revolutionary during the 1960s.

"The Truman Doctrine, 1947." Office of the Historian. Accessed January 5, 2024.

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/truman-doctrine>.

This source extensively describes and details the creation of the Truman Doctrine. The source explains how the Truman doctrine was established by President Harry S. Truman and stated the United States should provide political, military, and economic aid to all democratic nations that were under the threat of authoritarian governments. We used this source to explain why the US felt it was important to supply other nations with food aid and HYVs during the Cold War.

USAID History. Accessed January 5, 2024.

<https://www.usaid.gov/about-us/usaid-history#:~:text=President%20Kennedy%20recognized%20the%20need,spirit%20of%20progress%20and%20innovation>.

This source details the evolution of United States international aid and explains how President Kennedy felt that USAID could be utilized to further United States foreign political interests. The source also explains the birth of USAID. We used this source to explain how USAID developed and was used during the Kennedy administration to battle communism.

Weissman, Alexander D. "Pivotal Politics—The Marshall Plan: A Turning Point in Foreign Aid and the Struggle for Democracy." *The History Teacher* 47, no. 1 (2013): 111–29.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/43264189>.

This source states how following WWII, the United States focused on supporting the reconstruction of Western Europe through providing economic and food aid. The source also states that the US focused on containing Soviet expansion during this time. We used this source to describe how immediately after the end of WWII, the United States began using food aid programs to limit Soviet expansion.

Wood, Stanley, Liangzhi You, and Xiaobo Zhang. "Spatial Patterns of Crop Yields in Latin America and the Caribbean." In *International Food Policy and Research Institute*.

Accessed December 16, 2023.

<https://www.ifpri.org/publication/spatial-patterns-crop-yields-latin-america-and-caribbean>.

This source is a discussion paper that includes information about the increase in crop yields in Latin America in relation to the invention and utilization of HYVs. We used this source to describe how the invention of HYVs was extremely crucial in feeding the growing global population.

Tertiary Sources

Adams, Dale, Ralph W. Cummings, Jr, Larry Paulson, Lynn Salinger, and Robert Winterbottom. *USAID'S Legacy in Agricultural Development: 50 Years of Progress*. USAID, n.d.

Accessed December 6, 2023.

<https://www.usaid.gov/agriculture-and-food-security/document/usaid-legacy-agricultural-development-50-years-progress>.

This source is a document that provides an overview of the USAID's legacy and achievements in agricultural development during the last 50 years. The document demonstrates how USAID improved agricultural education, financed farmers and food systems, and expanded agricultural trade opportunities. We used this source to describe the monumental impact that USAID has had in the last half-century, and to demonstrate the organization's importance in agriculture.

Atkinson, Paul C. "The Marshall Plan at 75: What Republicans Might Learn from Arthur Vandenberg." In *The Hill*. Last modified May 7, 2022. Accessed January 21, 2024. <https://thehill.com/opinion/international/3480563-the-marshall-plan-at-75-what-republicans-might-learn-from-arthur-vandenberg/>.

This article includes an image depicted Caribbean sugar being shipped to Europe under the Marshall Plan. We used this source to show how the Marshall Plan aided Europe.

"Black November: Nehru's Secret Letters." In *Telegraph India*. Last modified January 17, 2016. Accessed January 21, 2024. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/7-days/black-november-nehru-39-s-secret-letters/cid/1314133>.

This source includes multiple images of President JFK and the Prime Minister of India giving a speech. We used this image to show how the United States supported nations that were susceptible to the spread of communism with food aid.

Bostwick, Samuel. "THE IMPACT of THE GREEN REVOLUTION." In *BorgenProject*. Last modified October 5, 2019. Accessed December 6, 2023. <https://borgenproject.org/tag/hyv-seeds/>.

This article discusses the impact of HYVs in Mexico and India, highlighting how the crops transformed agricultural productivity and helped battle food shortages in these nations. We used this article to describe how the invention of HYVs supported nations around the world with food security.

Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Norman Ernest Borlaug." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, September 8, 2023. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Norman-Borlaug>.

This source is an article that provides a biography of Norman Ernest Borlaug, the inventor of HYVs. It describes Borlaug's contributions to agricultural technology, and shows how his work in battled world hunger. We used this source to give an introduction to Norman Borlaug and to describe how HYVs were invented.

Curiel, Ricardo. "Agriculture for Peace: A call to action to avert a global food crisis." CIMMYT. Accessed January 21, 2024.

<https://www.cimmyt.org/news/agriculture-for-peace-a-call-to-action-to-avert-a-global-food-crisis/>.

This article includes information about Norman Borlaug's work and his team. We used an image from this source to show Norman Borlaug teaching trainees about growing wheat.

Gharekhan, Chinmaya R. "Indira Gandhi, Ronald Reagan Exchanged Polite Letters for Show. Neither's Heart Was in It." In *The Print*. Last modified July 15, 2023. Accessed January 21, 2024.

<https://theprint.in/pageturner/excerpt/indira-gandhi-ronald-reagan-exchanged-polite-letters-for-show-neithers-heart-was-in-it/1670576/>.

This source is an article that includes an image depicted US President Ronald Regan with the Indian Prime Minister. We used this source to demonstrate how the United States has successfully created positive relationships with other nations through food aid.

The Hindu Business Line. Last modified August 15, 2022. Accessed January 21, 2024.

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/india-at-75/overcoming-food-emergencies-through-imports-from-us-via-pl480/article65753881.ece>.

This source includes an image that shows US wheat being delivered to India. We used this image to show how the United States supported India agriculturally by providing food.

Sama, Kailash C. "High-Yielding Varieties." In *ScienceDirect*. Accessed December 6, 2023.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/high-yielding-varieties>.

This source is a paragraph taken from a book which discusses questions about the accessibility of high-yielding varieties. The source debates on whether agricultural supplies and HYVs should be provided at no cost for farmers. We used this source to discuss some of the negative impacts of HYVs and how the crops impacted farmers.

Santini, Emma. "Ending Hunger: 60 Years of Action." In *Medium*. Last modified October 4, 2021. Accessed January 21, 2024.

<https://medium.com/usaaid-2030/ending-hunger-60-years-of-action-f3776d78d252>.

This source is an article that includes multiple images of foreign nations receiving US food aid. We used this image to depict the amount of food aid that the United States sent to Nigeria.

U.S. Gov. "MILESTONES: 1961–1968." *Officer of the Historian*. Accessed December 5, 2023.

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/pl-480>.

This article discusses the Kennedy and Johnson administration's efforts to revitalize US foreign aid and to focus on humanitarian aid as a form of international diplomacy. We used this source to detail the origins of the USAID during the Kennedy administration and to explain why Kennedy felt that feeding other nations would benefit the United States politically.