

NHD 2019-2020 Bibliography

Primary Sources:

APBioWorld. "An Abundant Harvest: Interview with Norman Borlaug, Recipient, Nobel Peace Prize, 1970." *An Abundant Harvest: Interview with Norman Borlaug, Recipient, Nobel Peace Prize, 1970*, 12 Aug. 1997, www.agbioworld.org/biotech-info/topics/borlaug/abundant.html. This interview was used to understand how Borlaug felt after creating his wheat hybrid, and the impact on India.

APBioWorld. "Biotechnology and the Green Revolution An Interview with Norman Borlaug." *Biotechnology and the Green Revolution -- An Interview with Norman Borlaug*, 2011, www.agbioworld.org/biotech-info/topics/borlaug/bioscience.html. This interview was used to get insight on Norman Borlaug's views of his wheat, defended his work.

Borlaug, Norman. "The Nobel Peace Prize 1970." *NobelPrize.org*, 6 Dec. 2001, www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1970/borlaug/symposia/. This speech of Norman Borlaug receiving his Nobel Peace Prize was used to stress the importance of his wheat hybrid.

The Carter Center. "Photos of Norman Borlaug and Jimmy Carter." *Photos of Norman Borlaug and Jimmy Carter*, 2011, www.agbioworld.org/biotech-info/topics/borlaug/borlaug-photos.html. This source was used for pictures of Norman Borlaug and Jimmy Carter.

Critchfield, Richard. "China: World's No. 1 Rice Producer Is Fast Becoming World's No. 1 Grain Producer." 16 Sept. 1980. This newspaper was used to show the impact that the wheat Norman Borlaug created had on foreign countries like China.

Gannet. "30 Photos: Iowa Native, Nobel Peace Prize Winner Norman Borlaug." *The Des Moines Register*, Des Moines Register, 1 Jan. 1AD,

www.desmoinesregister.com/picture-gallery/news/2014/03/19/30-photos-iowa-native-no
b

el-peace-prize-winner-norman-borlaug/6609105/. Website was used to get pictures of Borlaug and wheat.

Ganzel, Bill. "Norman Borlaug & Henry Beachell." *Norman Borlaug and Henry Beachell*, 2007, livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe50s/crops_15.html. This interview was used to see the Green Revolution through the eyes of the creator. Borlaug was able to give insight on his beliefs in ratifying the composition of wheat.

Hammond, Alexander. "Heroes of Progress, Pt. 1: Norman Borlaug." *Human Progress*, 12 Sept. 2018, humanprogress.org/article.php?p=1498. This website explained the success of Borlaug's wheat varieties, and provided a picture of Borlaug receiving his Nobel Peace Prize.

Harley, Richard. "Feast or Famine." 1981. This newspaper article was used to find an opposing viewpoint from the people who lived during the time period of the Green Revolution.

Media, Nobel. "The Nobel Peace Prize 1970." *NobelPrize.org*, 2019, www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1970/borlaug/photo-gallery/. This source was used to get pictures of Norman Borlaug during the time of his Nobel Peace signing. It also provided his Nobel Peace lecture and additional personal information.

Pilot, Otto. "The Population Bomb, 50 Years Later: A Conversation with Paul Ehrlich." *Climate One*, 13 Feb. 2019, climateone.org/audio/population-bomb-50-years-later-conversation-paul-ehlich. This source was used for background information on the "population bomb" and a different viewpoint for the same situation.

Rajaram1, Sanjaya. "Norman Borlaug: The Man I Worked With and Knew." *Annual Reviews*, 2011, www.annualreviews.org/doi/full/10.1146/annurev-phyto-072910-095308. This

primary source was used to examine how Norman Borlaug worked from the viewpoint from another person. It was used to see how Borlaug worked as a person, and a Scientist.

Schneider, and Caroline. "Celebrating 100 Years of Dr. Norman Borlaug." *Crops, Soils, Agronomy News*, 1 Mar. 2014, dl.sciencesocieties.org/publications/csa/articles/59/3/4.

This website was used to find pictures.

Secondary Sources:

Borlaug, Norman. "The Nobel Peace Prize 1970." *NobelPrize.org*, 6 Dec. 2001, www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1970/borlaug/symposia/. This source was used to listen to Norman Borlaug's Speech and to gain background information on him. There were also pictures on the website.

"Chapter Five: Norman Borlaug- Over 245 Million Lives Saved ." *Scientists Greater than Einstein: the Biggest Lifesavers of the Twentieth Century*, by Billy Woodward et al., Indian Institute of Biotechnology, 2013, pp. 143–171. This source was used to find extensive background on Norman Borlaug and some of his work in genetically modifying the wheat.

Crop Quest. "The Importance of Phosphorus Fertilizer in Wheat." *Crop Quest*, 14 Jan. 2019, www.cropquest.com/phosphorus-fertilizer-wheat/. This source was used to learn how wheat grows and what pesticides and fertilizers are used when they grow.

The Environmental Literacy Council. "Green Revolution." *The Environmental Literacy Council*, 2015, enviroliteracy.org/food/food-production-supply/green-revolution/. This website was used to explain the importance of the wheat hybrid, it's effect on different countries and the soil.

Fox, Michael W. *Beyond Evolution: the Genetically Altered Future of Plants, Animals, the Earth ... and Humans*. Lyons Press, 1999.

Friedman, Thomas L. *Hot, Flat, and Crowded: Why We Need a Green Revolution - and How It Can Renew America*. Picador/Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2009. Provided insight on the world with or without a Green Revolution.

Gillis, Justin. "Norman Borlaug, Plant Scientist Who Fought Famine, Dies at 95." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 13 Sept. 2009, www.nytimes.com/2009/09/14/business/energy-environment/14borlaug.html. This source was used to understand the legacy that Norman Borlaug left in Mexico and to get pictures.

icid.org, Madhu Mohanan -. "SECOND GREEN REVOLUTION." *Second Green Revolution*, 2016, www.icid.org/second_g_revolution.html. This source was used to get a picture of Borlaug in a field and to learn when the success of Mexico was able to leave and travel to other parts of the world.

IPFRI. "Green Revolution Curse or Blessing?" *International Food Policy Research Institute* , 2002, oregonstate.edu/instruct/css/330/three/Green.pdf. This source was used to compare the positives and negatives of the Green Revolution and its major impact on the world.

Kaur, Kiranjit. "The Green Revolution." *PlantBreeding*, 7 Nov. 2011, plantbreeding.coe.uga.edu/index.php?title=The_Green_Revolution. This website was used to show the extreme increase in grains from the Green Revolution and provided graphs and pictures.

Lumpkin, Thomas A. "How a Gene from Japan Revolutionized the World of Wheat: CIMMYT's Quest for Combining Genes to Mitigate Threats to Global Food Security." SpringerLink, Springer, Tokyo, 1 Jan. 1970, link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-4-431-55675-6_2. This website was used to gain background information on how Borlaug's wheat was created and the origins of it.

National Academy of Sciences. "National Academy of Sciences." *Norman Borlaug*, 2020, www.nasonline.org/member-directory/deceased-members/57527.html. This source was used to get dates and learn the awards that Borlaug received for developing his wheat.

Pepper, Daniel. "The Toxic Consequences of the Green Revolution." *U.S. News & World Report*,

U.S. News & World Report, 7 July 2008,

www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2008/07/07/the-toxic-consequences-of-the-green-revolution. This source was used to stress the downfalls of the Green Revolution, how it affected the world at the time and how it affects the world today.

Pingali, Prabhu L. "Green Revolution: Impacts, Limits, and the Path Ahead." *PNAS*, National Academy of Sciences, 31 July 2012, www.pnas.org/content/109/31/12302. This website was used to gain a different perspective on the Green Revolution, in that there were also negative effects of it.

Rahman, Saidur. "Green Revolution in India: Environmental Degradation and Impact on Livestock." *Asian Journal of Water, Environment and Pollution*, IOS Press, 1 Jan. 2015, content.iospress.com/articles/asian-journal-of-water-environment-and-pollution/ajw12-1-11. This source was used to stress the negative impacts of the Green Revolution and how the future may be changed.

Vanbo022, CFANS. "The Researcher." *Norman Borlaug*, 27 Aug. 2015, borlaug.cfans.umn.edu/about-borlaug/researcher. Was used to represent the incline of wheat production. Compared India and Mexico.

"Wheat Breeding in the Green Revolution." *SourceWatch*, 4 May 2011, www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Wheat_Breeding_in_the_Green_Revolution. This source was used to understand how Norman Borlaug created his wheat hybrid, and understanding wheat in India.

Tertiary Sources:

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Green Revolution." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 12 Mar. 2009, www.britannica.com/event/green-revolution. This source was used to learn about the Green revolution and to gain a basic understanding of the positive and negative effects of the revolution.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Norman Ernest Borlaug." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 8 Sept. 2019, www.britannica.com/biography/Norman-Borlaug. This source was used to find background information on Norman Borlaug.

Rogers, Kara. *The 100 Most Influential Scientists of All Time*. Britannica Educational Publishing in Association with Rosen Educational Services, 2010. This book was used to find background and general information on Norman Borlaug and some of his projects. The pictures in it were useful, but was unable to transfer to the website.