

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Interviews:

"American Experience: TV's Most-watched History Series." Interview. PBS. PBS, 8 June 2007. Web. 27 Jan. 2017.

In 2007 Norman Borlaug gave a lecture. Borlaug shared his thoughts about his work and how things were like before the Green Revolution. This helped us uncover who the real Norman Borlaug was, a humble man. He doesn't give himself enough credit for the work he has done and we learn that in this interview.

Borlaug, Norman. "An Abundant Harvest: Interview with Norman Borlaug, Recipient, Nobel Peace Prize, 1970." Interview by Mary Gray Davidson. AgBioWorld. AgBioWorld, 2011. Web. 17 Jan. 2017.

In this interview, Borlaug talks about the different variables that factor every day when in the fields and the challenges that come along with them that he faces daily. We also learned the effects of the Great Depression had on him, and how he thinks this was the reason he wanted to go into the agriculture field. He talks about his enrollment in the University of Minnesota, and how he got a part of the Rockefeller Foundation-Mexican Government cooperative program. Lastly, we learned about how Borlaug was invited to work in Africa.

Borlaug, Norman. "Biotechnology and the Green Revolution An Interview with Norman Borlaug." Interview. AgBioWorld. AgBioWorld, 2011. Web. 17 Jan. 2017.

We used this interview of Dr. Borlaug that we found on a website. Borlaug talks about the important role the Rockefeller Foundation played in the agriculture success in Mexico. He talks about the programs main intentions, and how they changed. This helped us get a better understanding of the whole transformation, and clarified some contradicting information. He gives statistics about the Green Revolution in other countries as well. He talks about his work and Africa, and then lastly explains the progress in science and agriculture, that we had not known about until hearing this interview.

Borlaug, Norman. "Father of 'Green Revolution' Derides Organic Movement." Interview by Robert Siegel. Npr. Npr, 26 Mar. 2004. Web. 8 Jan. 2017.

This radio interview, Norman talked about what he thought about the backlash of the Green Revolution. At the time of finding this, we were finding many negative effects that the green revolution caused, and this interview helped portray Norman's thoughts and his main intentions. This helped us gain a better understanding of why he did certain things and how they can be minimized, but not thrown away. Also, Norman talked about the population problem, and how the world's environment would be decreasing a lot faster if it weren't for the Green Revolution.

CIMMYTint. "Dr. Norman Borlaug - 1980 Interview about Development and Wheat." YouTube. YouTube, 20 May 2011. Web. 22 Jan. 2017.

In this video Norman talked about High Yield Varieties and the development of his miracle wheat. This video was crucial to our research because before starting this project we didn't know much about agriculture and the problems it faced. This video helps us learn about the problems Borlaug faced while creating a new crop, why there was a need for a new crop, and how he created the wheat. He explained what process he used and what things worked. He also explained the disease stem rust a little.

CIMMYTint. "Dr. Norman Borlaug - 1987 Interview about His and CIMMYTs History." YouTube. YouTube, 20 May 2011. Web. 26 Jan. 2017.

Borlaug talked for the whole 40 minutes in this interview and provided a lot of information. The topics he talked about ranged from his time at college to his work in third world countries. Borlaug expressed his opinion on this and explained some of the challenges he faced while working in Mexico, India, and Africa. He talked about personal experiences he had and provide many events and facts about things you couldn't find on websites.

"Dr. Eugene Bunkowske on the Green Revolution." Personal interview. 13 Jan. 2017.

We did this interview personally with Dr. Eugene Bunkowske. He provided us with lots of information on the Green Revolution's impact on Africa. Dr. Bunkowske lived in Nigeria during the most prominent time of the Green Revolution. He provided us with information on what agricultural changes he encountered. Dr. Bunkowske really made us feel like we were in Nigeria experiencing all of these drastic changes in food production as we talked with him.

"Indira Gandhi Interview on Food Shortage Problem (1)." YouTube, 13 Nov. 2011, youtu.be/BkJs47FjBKc. Accessed 7 Dec. 2016.

This clip is an excellent primary source for our documentary. It provides the viewer with an interview with Indira Gandhi in 1966 and she discusses the food shortage problem in India. It originally aired as a British Newscast and its video footage significantly improves our documentary by adding a glance of the unsustainable production of food in India.

"Interview: Norman Borlaug discusses the Green Revolution and challenges to the use of inorganic fertilizers." All Things Considered, 26 Mar. 2004. Accessed 2 Feb. 2017.

Robert Siegel and Norman Borlaug are on the famed talk show "All Things Considered," this was useful when it came to Norman Borlaug talking about populations increasing and looking back on the Green Revolution. Borlaug spoke while he was in Oberon, Mexico where the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center is and provided the talk show host with his thoughts on organic fertilizers and nitrogen fertilizers. Borlaug also talks about the rapid population growth happening all around the world.

MisterTiberius. "Last Interview with Norman Borlaug." YouTube. YouTube, 03 Mar. 2014. Web. 26 Jan. 2017.

We watched this video of Norman and during it he talked about how he ended up meeting Dr. Stakeman. It explained the events that lead up to the encounter, and how it was lucky that they even met. This gave us personal information on Norman's point of view on his earlier life, so we could then add it to the other gained information.

Videos Used in Documentary:

"Dr. Norman Borlaug: Stars." YouTube, 1 Sept. 2009, youtu.be/nACAyq0WScY. Accessed 6 Dec. 2016.

By basing their visuals on the encouragement and motto Borlaug followed, this video shares how Borlaug was able to produce wheat that had high yields and become resistant to disease. We used a clip of him speaking at the end to really capture the determination and mindset of Norman Borlaug, and to enthrall the viewers on a good note.

Famine in Bengal (1940-1949). British Pathe, 13 Apr. 2014. Web. 25 Apr. 2017.

The *Famine in Bengal* video emphasizes the need for food in India. It shows starving children and makes the audience realize how much the population needed. This makes them understand why Norman Borlaug did what he did.

The Great Depression. Youtube. History Channel, 16 Dec. 2010. Web. 25 Apr. 2017.

Norman Borlaug went through huge disasters as a child. This lets the viewer relate to Borlaug and understand his choices. It shows that Borlaug had already experienced disaster and knew what he was fighting to end.

“Norman Borlaug: A Lifetime Fighting Hunger.” YouTube, 14 Apr. 2009, youtu.be/m2TmEdiXTvc. Accessed 10 Feb. 2017.

To enhance the historical context portion of our documentary, we used a lot of clips from this documentary. Although there were some devastating clips of children suffering from starvation, it gives the viewer of our documentary a sense of the horrific reality many people in developing countries were facing.

PBS. "Freedom from Famine: The Norman Borlaug Story." PBS Video. Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), 2017. Web. 26 Jan. 2017.

The first source that we used for background information about our topic was this documentary and it gave us a great understanding of Borlaug’s work and his accomplishments. After watching it, we figured out what we wanted to focus in on for our own documentary, and Freedom from Famine captured the heart of his work. It includes video clips of Borlaug speaking, along with many other people who worked alongside him or knew him. The information gained through this video is widespread and very informative, and the knowledge we learned was so specific that it was not gained anywhere else.

“A Tribute to Norman Borlaug.” YouTube, 1 Dec. 2010, youtu.be/IuqjdrNYo4Y. Accessed 15 Feb. 2017.

In this video it gave us an understanding of the hardships that many developing countries faced before Borlaug’s work came into effect. Many of these clips were used in our documentary as it was a tribute to Norman Borlaug produced by the College of Food, Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences.

Speeches:

Borlaug, Norman E. Third International Wheat Genetics Synopsis. Australia, Canberra. 1968. Lecture.

This speech dictated by Norman Borlaug really helped give us some background information. It also provided us with a very helpful graph to use in our documentary and reinforced some of our previous attained knowledge. It was comforting to know that the information found on multiple different websites matched up to the information being given to us by Norman himself.

Borlaug, Norman. "Speech by Norman Borlaug." Nobel Centennial Symposia. Norway, Oslo. 6 Dec. 2001. Speech by Norman Borlaug - Media Player at Nobelprize.org. Web. 27 Jan. 2017.

Norman Borlaug talked about the challenges he faced, and also about how over time the process became more efficient. He also talked about how the green revolution got his name, and how the tools that they used are the main reason for the green revolution. He talks about how the world technology should be able to feed the growing population, and he hopes someone will take on the challenge. This speech gave us an insight into his opinion because Norman expressed his personal opinion about the work in Mexico.

Bush, George W. "Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Norman Borlaug Speech." Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony. United States Capitol, Washington D.C. 17 July 2007. The White House. Web. 7 July 2017.

This speech was given by President George W. Bush before Norman Borlaug received the Congressional Gold medal. Bush talked about how Norman's work had helped many people overcome poverty after World War Two, with his agriculture innovation. This helped us with the beginning of our background information. Also, this speech also included Bush thanking the president for what he has done and explaining the overview of Norman's life.

Carter, President Jimmy. "Tribute to Dr. Norman Borlaug." Sasakawa Africa Association 2010 Borlaug Symposium. 12 July 2010. The Carter Center. Web. 15 Jan. 2017.

In this speech that is presented by President Jimmy Carter gave us a personal opinion on Borlaug's life. President Carter was good friends with Borlaug and in this speech he talked about the personal experience in the SG 2000 together. He also talks about Borlaug's work in Mexico, and how it played a role in India and Pakistan. He reinforced information already known, and provide further knowledge in the Sasakawa Global 2000 production organization.

Gore, Al. "REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE THIRD ANNUAL FARM JOURNAL CONFERENCE." Third Annual Farm Journal Conference. 1 Dec. 1998. National Archives. Web. 27 Jan. 2017.

This speech talked about how the improvement of farming has grown, and how it needs to continue to grow if we want a suitable economy for our nation's. Although the speech does not spend a lot of time talking about Dr. Norman Borlaug it does mention him, and talked about his work and Mexico and remarks his great accomplishments to the agriculture committee.

"Pelosi: No Person Has Done More Than Dr. Norman Borlaug to Liberate the World From Hunger." US Newswire, 17 July 2007. Accessed 5 Jan. 2017.

Nancy Pelosi awarded Norman Borlaug the Congressional Gold Medal and the words she said at the ceremony really captured the heart of Borlaug's work. During her remarks, she mentions these words, "It was his will, his bold vision, and the solutions of science, by which Dr. Borlaug used the timeless resources of one farmer and one field to feed more people than ever before." These words opened our eyes to what big names in politics, thought about Borlaug and his work.

Books:

Borlaug, Norman E. "Feeding a World of 10 Billion People: The Miracle Ahead." *In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology*. Society for In Vitro Biology, 2002. 221-30. Print.

This piece of writing was written by Norman Borlaug. It was in PDF form and contained information and graphs. Norman talks about the population problems, in this piece of writing, and explains how the world food supply was and still is in danger. There were a few graphs in there that help you get the understanding of the increase in food production.

Borlaug, Norman E. *Norman Borlaug on World Hunger*. Ed. Anwar S. Dil. San Diego: Book service International, 1997. Print.

In this book, we learned a ton of information on anything relating Norman and The Green Revolution. This book was written by Norman and presented you with a variety of different information. We did not read the whole book but read the parts about the creation of The World Food Prize, world food problems, and the creation of CIMMYT. In all three of these, we learned very useful information but were also given many visuals and graphs that helped enhance our understanding.

Bills:

S. 395, 109th Cong., 152 (2006) (enacted). Print.

We used this bill to help gain a better understanding of Norman Borlaug and how he affected the U.S. government. This also helped us gain an understanding of how the government felt about Borlaug.

S. S. RES. 273, 111th Cong. (2009) (enacted). Print.

This bill provided us with information about Borlaug's achievements and his life changing work. It goes into detail in the Resolution about Borlaug's accomplishments and how it impacted people all around the world.

Photographs and Archives Used in Documentary:

1940 Stakman Becomes Department Head. Digital image. University of Minnesota. University of Minnesota, 2017. Web. 16 Jan. 2017.

We chose to use this primary photograph shows Dr. E.C. Stakman in the 1940s. This photograph was taken when Norman Borlaug was attending the University of Minnesota and met Stakman. This picture adds to our documentary because of the time it was taken. It accurately shows Stakman during that time period.

Borlaug Smiling with African Farmers. Digital image. *AgBioWorld*. The Carter Center, 31 Dec. 2011. Web. 24 Apr. 2017.

This photo shows the audience what the African farmers looked like as well as what they wore and their state of health. You can see that they do not look like they are starving and that they have begun to have food.

CIMMYT. Digital image. *Hoover Institution*. Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University, 2007. Web. 3 Apr. 2017.

We used this iconic photograph was a great photo source. Not only was it taken of Norman Borlaug working in the fields during the 1940s, it also provides the viewers a good visual. The image you get for this picture is good quality and helped enhance our documentary greatly.

CIMMYt. *Legendary Plant Breeder Norman Borlaug in the Field*. Digital image. *Borlaug: The Father of the Green Revolution*. Farm Online National, 3 Apr. 2014. Web. 25 Apr. 2017.

This photo shows that Borlaug worked hard and didn't just work in a field. He kept careful notes and remained studious. He is carefully writing in a journal in the scorching heat.

CIMMYT. Norman Borlaug in Field with Mexican Farmer. Digital image. *Why Is There So Much Buzz About Norman Borlaug?* Janice Person, 29 Mar. 2014. Web. 24 Apr. 2017.

This photo shows Borlaug's great relationships with the people he worked with. It is a great way of showing that he befriended all his coworkers and never saw himself as better than them. He say everyone equally and was nice to everyone.

Devastating. "Bengal Famine – India - 1770 AD." *Devastating Disasters*, 26 Feb. 2016. Web. 31 May 2017.

Why did skeletons pop up when I typed in Bengal Famine? Those aren't skeletons, those are real people that starved in India. This image shows the death citizens were facing everyday.

Moore112. "The Man Who Saved a Billion Lives." University of Minnesota Twin Cities. CFANS, 20 Nov. 2016. Web. 05 June 2017.

This picture shows a picture of Borlaug in the fields with his wheat. He is smiling which shows us that he enjoyed his work and wanted to spend all those hours in the field. He was passionate about helping these hungry people around the world.

Delta Cooperative Farm, Hillhouse, Mississippi. June 1937 Dorothea Lange photograph courtesy Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Farm Security Administration and Office of War Information Collection. Call No. LC-USF34-017288-C. Digital image. Mississippi Historical Society. Mississippi Historical Society, 2000. Web. 5 Feb. 2017.

We choose to put this photograph in our documentary because it showed what farming was like in the 1940s. We thought that this would be an important photo to show because it lets the viewers know what farming techniques were used around the time of Norman Borlaug.

DuPont Pioneer and CIMMYT form CRISPR-Cas public/private partnership. Digital image. *Agricultural News*. WebReady, 2016. Web. 6 May 2017.

This photograph was used in our documentary to show CIMMYT a program Dr. Norman Borlaug worked with. This visual provides another example of what CIMMYT is, but also showed their agriculture involvement.

Ejido. Digital image. *Definición De Ejido*. Venemedia, 2014. Web. 4 Apr. 2017.

This picture was used to help make our documentary better because of the great visual it brought. This photo helps show ejidos, but also shows what it is like working on them.

"Famine of Bengal." *Pinterest*. N.p., 1 May 2017. Web. 31 May 2017.

This site shows a collection of images of indians dying of hunger. This helps set the tone of our documentary and helps people relate to hunger. The faces of these people are truly sad and lets people see the true pain of hunger.

The Great Depression and Iowa City. Digital image. *Iowa Digital Library - The University of Iowa*. The University of Iowa, 2017. Web. 15 Feb. 2017.

This great photograph was used in our documentary because of the great detail it brought. This picture shows an old newspaper article of the main page in Iowa during The Great Depression. This was a great addition because Norman grew up in Iowa during The Great Depression and we felt that this image shows the tragic things happening during that time.

Henry A. Wallace (C) Talking with Peasant Citizens during His Trip to Mexico. January 01, 1940. Digital image. *Getty Images*. Getty Images, 2017. Web. 6 Apr. 2017.

This 1940 photograph offers viewers with an idea of what Vice President Wallace's trip to Mexico was like. It gives them the context of what he witnessed and understanding on why he decided to help.

Henry A. Wallace. Digital image. *Getty Images*. Getty Images, 2017. Web. 7 Apr. 2017.

This photo that captures Henry A. Wallace talking to the people in Mexico as he sees their agriculture problems provides an extremely important point of view to our documentary. This show how Wallace was such a great person for personally wanting to see the agriculture problems but also how he was talking to the people to get an idea of what to do to help.

In Honor of Norman Borlaug. Digital image. *The Significance of Borlaug*. University of Minnesota, 1 Apr. 2017. Web. 24 Apr. 2017.

This photo shows the work Norman Borlaug did in Minnesota, while other photos focused on his work in other countries. It also shows the environment Borlaug worked in each day, you can see the hot sun and the wind hitting the wheat stalks.

Kay, Phillip. "Culture of Poverty." *BESTqUEST*. Wordpress, 05 Apr. 2016. Web. 31 May 2017.

Poverty is a major issue today. This image captures the heart of the hardship a child goes through everyday while living in poverty. This helps the audience relate to starving people.

Jimmy Carter and Norman Borlaug. Digital image. *AgBioWorld*. AgBioWorld, 2011. Web. 17 Feb. 2017.

This photograph was added to our documentary because we thought it would be a good visual for our viewers to see. One because it has Norman and Jimmy in it. Also it was taken at the time that they started working together so it accurately visualizes him at the part we talk about him in our documentary.

Jimmy Carter, Norman Borlaug, and Ryoichi Sasakawa. Digital image. *AgBioWorld*. AgBioWorld, 2017. Web. 7 Feb. 2107.

We choose to have this picture in our documentary because it has all three of the main people who started the Sasakawa Africa Association. Another reason for this picture in our documentary is because it is photographed at the time period they were all working together.

Lázaro Cárdenas. Digital image. *Biografías Y Vidas*. Biografías Y Vidas, Mar. 2017. Web. 15 Mar. 2017.

This photo visualizes the Mexican president during Mexico's green revolution, Lázaro Cárdenas. This photograph helps the viewer picture the president and provides them with a much needed visual.

The Logo for CIMMYT or the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center. Digital image. CIMMYT. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), 2016. Web. 4 Jan. 2017.

This logo of the CIMMYT organization was a great addition to our documentary because it clears up some confusion. The CIMMYT organization was sometimes referred to as the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, so there was some misunderstanding and this picture clarifies that.

"Nobel Prize-Winning Agronomist Norman E. Borlaug. In the 1960s, a combined effort by nonprofit..." Human Geography: People and the Environment, edited by K. Lee Lerner, et al., vol. 2, Gale, 2013. 13 Apr. 2017.

This picture portrays Dr. Borlaug smiling with his life changing semi dwarf wheat. It provides the viewer with enough detail that they can infer that Dr. Borlaug loved what he did for a living; helping people around the world.

Norman Borlaug and Mexican Farmers Bring in a Record Wheat Crop. Digital image. *THE GREEN REVOLUTION.* Norman Borlaug: A Legacy of a Billion Lives, 1 Apr. 2017. Web. 25 Apr. 2017.

This photo shows that Norman Borlaug remained happy and kind during his work. It emphasizes that even though he was there to help the farmers, he still viewed them as equal. He laughed and joked with them.

Norman Borlaug, a student at the University of Minnesota, May 1937. Digital image. *American Academy of Achievement.* American Academy of Achievement., 1996. Web. 9 Apr. 2017.

This photograph has young Norman standing in it. This great source was taken in 1937 when Norman was just beginning his education at the University of Minnesota. This photo lets viewers see what Norman looked like when he was younger.

Norman Borlaug. Digital image. *Celebrating Norman E. Borlaug*. University of Minnesota, 24 Mar. 2014. Web. 3 Mar. 2017.

This visual was not only a good picture it was also a good background for one of Norman Borlaug's quotes. It worked very well as addition to the quote and also helped enhance our documentary.

Norman Borlaug in 1944. Digital image. *The Des Moines Register*. www.desmoinesregister.com, 2017. Web. 3 Feb. 2017.

This photograph was perfect for our documentary because it was taken right when Norman started work in Mexico. Many of the pictures of him are of Norman when he is younger or older, but this one is at the time he started his work and offers the audience a good visual.

Norman Borlaug Sitting in a Wheat Field. Digital image. *Norman Borlaug*. *The Economist*, 17 Sept. 2009. Web. 24 Apr. 2017.

This picture emphasizes that Borlaug never let his age stop his from working. It also shows that even though he did hard work in harsh conditions, he stayed optimistic. The background of this photo also shows Borlaug's working environment.

NORMAN BORLAUG: TO SAVE A BILLION LIVES. The 8 Percent. Web. 24 Apr. 2017.

This picture greatly shows the love Norman Borlaug felt for his work. It shows a small smile on Borlaug's face while he examined wheat. The photo also showed Borlaug in a natural state, while other photos of him show him unnatural smile.

Norman Borlaug with Mexican field technicians who contributed to early seed production of improved wheat varieties. Photo courtesy of CIMMYT. Digital image. *Crop Science Society of America*. Crop Science Society of America, 2017. Web. 6 Feb. 2017.

This photo was a good addition because it showed a point of view that is not seen very often. It shows Norman working with the Mexican technicians on the field with the equipment that they used. We think that this was an important picture to show because most of the photos used just show Norman himself but this actually shows him working with people.

Norm and Cousin. Digital image. *Norman Borlaug Heritage Foundation*. Norman Borlaug Heritage Foundation, 2016. Web. 16 Jan. 2017.

This young photograph was the perfect image to put in our documentary at the introduction of Norman Borlaug. It is a great old image that shows little Norman. We thought that this picture would help show young Norman and help the audience get a better understanding of what he was like when he was younger.

Norman E. Borlaug was an All-American wrestler at the University of Minnesota in the 1930s. Borlaug was later inducted into the National Wrestling Hall of Fame. Digital image. American Academy of Achievement. American Academy of Achievement., 1996. Web. 10 Apr. 2017.

This photograph shows Norman Borlaug as a child when he was into wrestling. This picture that has Borlaug crouched down in a wrestling stance is the actual photograph taken during that time period. This photo shows a visual to the viewers of the characteristics of young Borlaug to the viewers but also goes along with the audio playing behind it to help enhance our documentary.

Norman Ernest Borlaug is the University of Minnesota's most honored and celebrated alumnus. Learn more about one of our most loyal and grateful graduates. Digital image. *University of Minnesota*. University of Minnesota, 2017. Web. 6 Mar. 2017.

This picture was used to show Norman Borlaug's work in the fields and the people he worked with. We didn't have many photos of Norman working with others so we thought this would be a good one to add.

Personal archive by David Hansen of Norman Borlaug and his work around the world, The University of Minnesota and India. Personal photograph by David Hansen. 2017.

We are grateful that Mr. Hansen let us access his personal archive of pictures of Norman Borlaug, as he has traveled around the world capturing Norman and the impact that his work has brought to the world. These photos really emphasized Borlaug's research and captured many emotions. David's pictures of starving Indians specifically showed the need for a man like Norman Borlaug. Many of the pictures sent to us by David Hansen were used in our actual documentary.

Photograph of 'Our New Age' comic that ran in the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune on Feb. 28, 1971. Courtesy of the University of Minnesota Archives. Digital image. *Minnesota Public Radio*. Minnesota Public Radio, 14 Oct. 2016. Web. 4 Mar. 2017.

This comic was a great way to show different pictures or visuals of Norman Borlaug. It also was a good way to put a more youthful spin on a depressing topic. We all love this comic and thought it would be important to show to our audience.

The Rockefeller Foundation. Digital image. *QS Intelligence Unit*. QS Quacquarelli Symonds Limited, 1996. Web. 2 Apr. 2017.

This basic photo of the Rockefeller Foundation logo offers a great visual to the audience and just helps match the name up to the logo.

The scientist is flanked by agricultural trainees. Photograph: CIMMYT/Flickr. Digital image. *The Guardian*. 7 Guardian News and Media Limited or Its Affiliated Companies, 2017. Web. 12 Mar. 2017.

We used this visual showing Norman in the center surrounded by agricultural trainees that were learning from Norman himself in our documentary. This photo helps enhance our documentary because it shows how Norman was more than a scientist, but also a teacher.

SHRINKING WHEAT: The development of short-statured wheat began with a semi dwarf variety called Norin 10. Norman Borlaug bred Norin 10 with multiple other varieties to select for those that had both strong, stocky stems and good agronomic features. This photo shows the widely varying progeny of a cross between Chapingo 53, a tall variety of wheat that was resistant to a fungal pathogen called stem rust, and a variety developed from previous crosses of Norin 10 with four other wheat strains. Digital image. *The Scientist*. The Scientist, 1986-2017. Web. 5 Apr. 2017.

This photo was used in our documentary for two reasons. One it shows the two different wheat strands that Dr. Borlaug used to create the famous semi dwarf wheat. Another reason was it was the actual photo taken at the research center and with thought it would be a good way to show the actual wheat.

Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, Dr. Norman Borlaug, President George W. Bush, and Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid as Borlaug is awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 2007. Digital image. *American Academy of Achievement*. American Academy of Achievement, 2017. Web. 19 Jan. 2017.

This photograph was used in our documentary because it clearly shows Norman Borlaug reviving the Congressional Gold Medal. Ask we thought that it was a good image to include because it showed the president giving it to him right on stage. We thought that this aspect might make it a better image for our viewers to see.

Starving Mother and Child. Digital image. *Old Indian Photos*. OLD INDIAN PHOTOS, 2014. Web. 8 May 2017.

On this website there were many photograph of starving Indians at the time period Borlaug was trying to help them. We used this picture to show desperation during this time period and help our viewers see the problems happening. This primary photographs help enhances our documentary in another way as well. It shows the time period and the area where Norman worked to give our viewers a better understanding of what was specifically happening where he was working.

Stop Hunger Now. Digital image. *George Herald*. Group Editors Co, 26 Nov. 2010. Web. 16 Mar. 2017.

This photograph was a great addition to our documentary because of the emotion it makes people feel. This is important because it makes the audience feel what it was like for these hungry people. It makes people see how devastating the time was and then this helps them realize how important Norman was to the world.

Subhankar-biswas. *Norman Borlaug*. Digital image. *DeviantArt*. DeviantArt, 2017. Web. 7 Feb. 2017.

We chose to add this creative artistic drawing of Norman Borlaug to our documentary because we thought it would bring a nice background to one of our quotes. All of us really loved how this artist drew Norman and thought it was a great way to show another version of Norman just in another format.

The University of Minnesota's School of Forestry, where Norman Borlaug studied in the 1930s. Digital image. *American Academy of Achievement*. American Academy of Achievement., 1996. Web. 13 Mar. 2017.

This picture shows the sign for the University of Minnesota School of Forestry. This is the school that Norman Borlaug attended to, so it gives the viewers a sense of where he went to school. Also, this picture was taken during the time period he was there, so also gives a viewer an idea of how it looked.

The World Food Prize logo. Digital image. *The World Food Prize*. The World Food Prize Foundation, 2017. Web. 7 Feb. 2017.

This picture was basically chosen to be in our documentary because it is the logo for The World Food Prize and would be something we needed to show.

Secondary Sources:

Newspaper/Magazine Articles:

Biello, David. "Norman Borlaug: Wheat Breeder Who Averted Famine with a "Green Revolution"" Scientific American Blog Network. Scientific American, 14 Sept. 2009. Web. 21 Dec. 2016.

By describing in great detail the timeline of Norman Borlaug's life, this magazine article talked about the process of creating the high yield varieties and then went on to explain how it affected certain countries. It taught us many new things at the beginning of our research and was a good platform to start going deeper into topics on.

Gills, Justin. "Norman Borlaug, Plant Scientist Who Fought Famine, Dies at 95." The New York Times. The New York Times, 13 Sept. 2009. Web. 16 Jan. 2017.

By adding a different perspective on the Green Revolution, this newspaper article was a great addition to our research. It talked about some of the negative effects of the green revolution. It helped explain what Norman did after he helped India and Pakistan, but before helping Africa. This article also contained a lot of quotes. We used some of them in our documentary.

Miller, Henry I. "Norman Borlaug: The Genius Behind The Green Revolution." Forbes. Forbes, 18 Jan. 2012. Web. 22 Jan. 2017.

This Magazine contained many quotes. Most of what Norman said in his younger years. It contained information on shuttle breeding. This helped a lot because before reading this article we were not sure on the process of shuttle breeding. This helped explain and clarify our confusion, and give us the information in a way we could understand.

"Norman Borlaug." The Economist. The Economist Newspaper, 19 Sept. 2009. Web. 29 Dec. 2016.

Basing their information off of the tough conditions Borlaug faced in Mexico, this article talks about the struggles and difficulties Borlaug faced when he first arrived. This source also gives background information about the work Borlaug was about to start in the coming years and why he was Mexico.

Smith, J. Y., and Joe Holley. "Norman E. Borlaug; U.S. Scientist Launched Green Revolution." Washington Post. Washington Post, 14 Sept. 2009. Web. 27 Jan. 2017.

The Washington Post's article written after Norman died, talks about how his high school teacher had inspired him to go into agriculture and talked about his daily college life. This then went on to explain what scientist were doing at the time, and how Norman got a part of the International Center for Maxie and Wheat Improvement. It also talks a little bit about him winning the Nobel Peace Prize, and provide quotes along with that information.

Tempest, Rone. "India Faces No Food Shortage Despite Drought." Los Angeles Times. Los Angeles Times, 30 Aug. 1987. Web. 23 Jan. 2017.

This newspaper article helped give us information on the India agriculture. It talked about how the population in India was creating a food problem, and how Norman's work in Mexico was used in India to help them with their agriculture problems. With providing us with new information, it also helped confirm previously known information.

Interviews:

Koukkari, William. "Will Koukkari Interview." Telephone interview. 4 Jan. 2017.

Dr. Koukkari gave us useful information for the organization of our project. Not only did he contribute his knowledge, he helped us with finding other primary sources. He also led us to the University of Minnesota CFANS page which greatly improved our understanding of Borlaug's childhood. The McGrath library a place with many primary sources of Borlaug was also mentioned by Dr. Koukkari.

Manning, Richard. "Richard Manning." Telephone interview. 5 Jan. 2017.

Mr. Manning greatly helped with the impact portion of our project. His thoughts and knowledge of the Green Revolution helped us gain a better understanding of the outcome of Borlaug's work. His opinion enabled us to view the negative impacts of the Green Revolution and how some of the outcomes of Borlaug's intentions ended up hurting our planet instead of helping it.

"Vanaja Taliyil Interview." Telephone interview. 26 Jan. 2017.

This interview helped us understand how plant breeding has spread throughout the world and changed how we grow food. Dr. Taliyil is a professor in India who has grown many types of rice in her native country of Kerala. Her expertise gave us an idea of what Borlaug has done and how science has changed for the better.

Videos Used in Documentary:

"Indian Farmers and Scientists Remember Dr. Norman Borlaug." YouTube, 19 Sept. 2013, youtu.be/EugBNs0jNa0. Accessed 02 Apr. 2017.

This video increased our understanding of the impact that Dr. Borlaug's work had on Indian farmers and scientists in India. It provided us with the different perspectives of the scientists and farmers who got to work with Norman Borlaug in the field. Many, if not all of them have only positive things and accounts of their time with Borlaug.

"In Honor of Norman Borlaug." YouTube, 7 Oct. 2009, youtu.be/gdivK9PwLX8. Accessed 25 Feb. 2017.

This source provided us with the thoughts and memories University of Minnesota faculty members and mentors had with Borlaug. It benefited our understanding of the relationships Borlaug had professionally and socially. It also gave us a glimpse of the impact Borlaug's work had on his colleagues.

Rajan, Bhuvan. "Insecticide Spray On Wheat Crop." *YouTube*. YouTube, 27 Feb. 2017. Web. 30 Apr. 2017.

Information gained by this video was very helpful to our documentary. This video provided a great visual for our viewers by showing the harmful pesticides that are being used today to grow Borlaug's miracle wheat.

"Wheat in India and the Legacy of Dr. Norman Borlaug." YouTube, 1 Nov. 2012, youtu.be/JiH11UcCqy8. Accessed 1 Apr. 2017.

This source provides us with the same scientists and farmers, but with different accounts of their time with Borlaug. It provides us with additional information about the progress that India has made due to Borlaug's life changing wheat.

Books:

Hesser, Leon. *The Man Who Fed the World: Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Norman Borlaug and His Battle to End World Hunger*. Dallas, TX.: Durban House, 2006.

This book was a great bibliography on Dr. Borlaug's life. It contained a widespread of information, but also contained pictures. We found good quotes in this book and was a reassuring source. This book helped reassure a lot of information, and it was comforting to know that a lot of information matched the same stuff in the book.

Senauer, Benjamin, Philip G. Pardey, and Mark W. Rosegrant. "*Science and Food Security*." *Ending Hunger In Our Lifetime*. By C. Ford Runge. International Food Policy Research Institute, 2003. 69-101. Print.

Even though this book did not specifically talk about Borlaug's work, it explained the science behind the green revolution. We only used one chapter of this book for research and it was about science and food security. It had many graphs that showed the rate of growth in agriculture. This chapter gave us facts about population and agricultural growth, but also made predictions for what is going to happen in the future. This helped us get a better understanding of how science has changed because of Borlaug's work.

Websites:

Alter, Jonathan. "He Only Saved a Billion People." *Newsweek*, 30 July 2007, p. 39. Research in Context, Accessed 2 Feb. 2017.

This document talked about the importance of Norman's work but also talked about some of the downfalls. We mainly used this source to get information on the work Norman did in the 1960s. This explained the beginning process of his work and in India and Pakistan, and gave us many facts.

Betsy Isaacson. "THE BIG READ: THE FUTURE OF FARMING." *Irish Examiner*. Irish Examiner, 06 Nov. 2015. Web. 16 Dec. 2016.

This source contains many predictions on what farming will look like in the future. It also goes into depth about the changes already in place to improve farming. Efficiency and effective farming practices are also explained in detail.

"Bill Gates announces money for farmers." *UPI NewsTrack*, 16 Oct. 2009. Accessed 28 Jan. 2017.

This source helped us realize the impact Borlaug has left. Bill Gates, one of the richest men on Earth. He pledged that his foundation will give 120 million dollars to small farmers around the world. He claims that he wants to build off the work of Borlaug and continue to help feed our hungry planet and it just put things into perspective that Borlaug not only changed lives of poor people in developing countries, he started a revolution to end world hunger and his legacy lives on.

Briney, Amanda. "All You Wanted to Know about the Green Revolution." *About Education*. About, Inc, 30 Apr. 2015. Web. 28 Dec. 2016.

This source was very helpful in the beginning of our research. At the time we were still figuring out what the green revolution was and this gave us an excellent understanding. It talked about how the Green revolution started. The programs in place that helped it succeed. Finally, it also explained the positive and negative effects that it had nationwide.

Columnist, Times Of Trenton Guest. "Opinion: Muhammad Yunus Joins Elite Group with Congressional Gold Medal, Nobel Prize, Presidential Medal of Freedom." NJ.com. New Jersey On-Line LLC, 27 Apr. 2013. Web. 22 Jan. 2017.

We used the beginning of this source to clarify some mixed information about reciprocates who have received the Congressional Gold Medal, Nobel Peace Prize, and Presidential Medal of Freedom. We also gain some unknown knowledge on a new person who has just been honored with all three of these awards.

"Father of the Green Revolution." Science Heroes. 94W HOLDINGS, INC., 2008-2010. Web. 15 Jan. 2017.

This source provided us with a ton of information. The topics it covered varied widely. We gained a lot though with Borlaug's early life and the background information. It also was used greatly for the impact on Borlaug's work. They provided us with a timeline that also helped us understand the order in which his life events happened.

Ganguly, Saby. "India's Green Revolution." From the Bengal Famine to the Green Revolution. Ontrack Systems Limited, 2009. Web. 26 Jan. 2017.

This source was one of the main sources used to gain information on the Indian Green Revolution. It gave us many statistics on the results of the Green Revolution. It explains many of the positive reactions that India experienced after the Green Revolution. Also, it explained some of the negative effects that India experienced and still is.

Ganzel, Bill. "India and Pakistan during the Green Revolution." Farming In The 50s and 60s. Ganzel Group, 2007. Web. 09 Jan. 2017.

In this source, we got key information on India and Pakistan's' agriculture problems. It talked about how they found themselves with many hungry people and explained how Norman helped them in the same way he did with Mexico. It explained the process Norman had to go through to get the seeds to India and talked about the success in later years.

Ganzel, Bill. "Norman Borlaug and Henry Beachell." Farming in the 1950s & 60s. Ganzel Group, 2007. Web. 14 Jan. 2017.

This source gave us information about Borlaug's personal early life. It explained how he got to college and how he meant Dr. Stakman. It explained his early ambitions in life and the process of how he ended up where he did. It also helped to clear contradicting information about the programs in place in Mexico and what their names were.

Global Reach Internet Productions, LLC - Ames, IA - Globalreach.com. "Extended Biography." Extended Biography - The World Food Prize - Improving the Quality, Quantity and Availability of Food in the World. World Prize Foundation, 1 Dec. 2016. Web. 22 Dec. 2016.

This website gave us a lot of useful information about the driving force of the Green Revolution. Norman Borlaug created the World Food Prize and this is the website about the award and it talks a whole lot about the legacy Borlaug left.

"Norman E. Borlaug, Ph.D." Academy of Achievement. American Academy of Achievement, 5 Dec. 2016. Web. 19 Jan. 2017.

This source explains the events that lead up to create the Mexico agriculture crisis. It was very informative with giving historical context details, but also included many impacting events. It went on to explain the accomplishments that Borlaug received himself and a little bit of the failure of his work. We mainly used the context on the Mexican agriculture before Norman's work.

"Norman Ernest Borlaug." Encyclopedia of World Biography, Gale, 1998. Research in Context, Accessed 5 Jan. 2017.

This source talked about what Norman did after Mexico became self-sufficient in wheat. It explained the impact of Norman's work, more in the negative way and explained in detail information on what exactly caused the green revolution to have a bad effect. Also informed you about the other countries he helped, and him winning the Nobel Peace Prize.

"Organization." Organization | CIMMYT. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center. 2016 International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), 1 Dec. 2015. Web. 03 Jan. 2017.

This source increased our knowledge of the dates that were vital during the Green Revolution. This helped our group recognize the timeline of the founding of The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT.)

Phillips, Ron. "About Norman Borlaug." The World Food Prize. N.p., 1 Jan. 2016. Web. 4 Jan. 2017.

This source provided information on what Norman Borlaug's life was like. We used this to paint a better picture of what Borlaug was like as a younger kid and how his humble beginnings created a determined man. It also explains how what he learned as a wrestler became the supporting base of his life long work.

Schmidt, Sarah Maria. "Cereal Killer: Stem Rust Threatens World Wheat Surprise." Microbes Eat My Food! N.p., 30 Oct. 2014. Web. 23 Dec. 16.

Websites are a great secondary source and this one helped explain the impact of stem rust on society, as well as how it hurt wheat. This website's information provided the best statistics to be used in our documentary. We learned many things about the fungus and was extremely helpful because we didn't know much about it before reading this article.

"The Significance of Borlaug." The University of Minnesota. N.p., 1 Dec. 2016. Web. 4 Jan. 2017.

This provided the information how what Borlaug did at the University of Minnesota. It also provided general information on our topic as well as the positive impact Borlaug has left. In all this was one of the most useful sites offering a widespread of information all helping enhance our final project.

Singh, Salil. "Norman Borlaug: A Billion Lives Saved." Agbioworld. Agbioworld, 1 Dec. 2016. Web. 23 Dec. 2016.

This source summarized the state of countries' economies while Borlaug did his work. It also showed why these areas were having trouble farming. This helped us understand the importance of Borlaug's work and what was happening that led up to the stand being taken.

"The Origins of Semi-dwarf Wheat." Blog post. The Call of the Honeyguide. N.p., 28 Sept. 2016. Web. 3 Jan. 2017.

This source was greatly needed for our understanding of the science behind the semi dwarf wheat. It talks about where and how Borlaug received the gene that enabled Borlaug to shorten the wheat without reducing the amount of grain per head. It also gives us the details of what genes are found in the Japanese Dwarf Wheat and the science behind the plant.

Photographs Used in Documentary:

An animated version of Borlaug's Congressional Gold Medal. Digital image. *United States Mint*. United States Mint, 2017. Web. 9 Feb. 2017.

This was a perfect image to include in our documentary because it detailedly showed what Norman Borlaug's Congressional Gold medal looked like. We liked how the audience or the viewers would be able to see clearly what it look like realistically still showed the medal.

Charities helping feed the hungry. Digital image. *Charity Matters*. Charity Matters, 2017. Web. 19 Feb. 2017.

This photograph was used in our documentary to show how charities are now not as responsible for feeding the hungry. It is suppose to let our viewers know that science is now responsible and there has been a change.

Culture of Poverty. Digital image. *BESTqUEST*. Phillip Kay, 2016. Web. 2 Apr. 2017.

The picture was used in our documentary to really captures the desperation going on around the world during the time Norman Borlaug was making his semi dwarf wheat. This visual offers an inside view of what life was really like.

Dhar, Anuradha. Zero-Till Wheat Raises Farmers' Incomes in Eastern India, Research Shows. 1 Oct. 2015.

This picture provides the viewer with an accurate depiction of what a wheat farmer in India looked like during the time of a successful harvest. In addition, the picture provides the viewer with information in the form of a visual, of the emotional impact Borlaug's wheat had on people.

En Nuevo León hay 594 ejidos en 14 comunidades ocupando seis millones 355 mil 885 hectáreas. Digital image. *Señalan Riesgos En Ejidos Por La Reforma*. Grupo Milenio, 2017. Web. 4 Mar. 2017.

This photograph visualizes the ejidos that were being created in Mexico. This photo presents the viewer with a basic idea of what the ejidos are like and adds an important visual to a term many do not know.

Genetically modified wheat produces a greater number of high quality grains than wild wheat. Digital image. *BlueSci The Cambridge University Science Magazine*. BlueSci, 3 May 2010. Web. 12 Mar. 2017.

Beautiful picture of wheat was a great way for our viewers to visualize the effects Norman had on the world. This picture of wheat is a type of wheat that was genetically modified and that is what Norman created.

Kids are the first to suffer as parents cut them off from food and clothing. Food and clothes are for those who can work and bring in food. Children are a liability in these situations. Who among us could make such a decision? Severe hunger changes the way even loving parents think. Digital image. *Catholic Online*. Catholic Online, 2017. Web. 23 Jan. 2017.

This photograph really showed how hard life is for many children growing up in developing countries and we decided to put it in our documentary to bring attention to the issue. Hunger is still a big problem so we knew we need to put a picture in at the end and explain why hunger is still a big problem and what we should do.

InDeathProof. *Two Years Old Girl Dying from Starvation in Tanzania, Africa*. Digital image. *Youtube*. Youtube, 8 Apr. 2010. Web. 5 June 2017.

Some images of hunger were too sad to show in our documentary. This video was a perfect way to showcase the sadness of world hunger in a clean and family friendly way.

Malnourished Children in Nigeria. Digital image. *OMG Top Tens List*. OMG Top Tens List, 2017. Web. 7 Feb. 2017.

This photo was added to our documentary to make our audience feel a glimpse of what these hungry children feel every day. It was suppose to stir emotions but also inform people. We think that people think that Norman Borlaug ended hunger and that is wrong. Norman just put it off and there are still many people suffering from it.

Meet Norman Borlaug - India's Annadaata Who Saved The Lives Of Billions In Famine And Starvation. Digital image. *Lifestyle*. Neha Borkar, 24 Mar. 2016. Web. 25 Apr. 2017.

This photo shows that Borlaug felt great concern for the people in India and genuinely wanted to help the people. He is showing a face of concern and is talking with an Indian Farmer.

Méndez Huaxcuatitla, Martín N. Āmatlapohualistli De Don Lázaro Cárdenas. Digital image. *Āmatlapohualistli De Don Lázaro Cárdenas*. N.p., 5 Mar. 2017. Web. 5 June 2017.

Lázaro Cárdenas creates a wonderful image that fills the screen while we talk about his work in our documentary. This primary image helps the audience visualize what Lazaro's work looked like by showing his face.

Mexico's federal government may limit the amount of debt and the size of deficits that states and cities can accumulate. A handful of governments, including Jalisco's, have recently defaulted on debt payments. Digital image. *Mexico to Limit Local Government's Debt*. BanderasNews, 30 Jan. 2013. Web. 1 Apr. 2017.

Mr. Ryoichi Sasakawa. Digital image. 日本財団 図書館. The Nippon Foundation, 1 Mar. 2017. Web. 15 Apr. 2017.

This photograph was used in our documentary to display Ryoichi Sasakawa. Many people have never heard of him before so we thought it would be important to show what he looks like to our audience.

Mukerjee, Madhusree. *Shivaji Raje*. Digital image. *The Imperial Roots of Hunger*. N.p., 16 June 2015. Web. 31 May 2017.

If the our many other sad pictures weren't enough, this picture makes sure the audience can relate to these starving children. The look of these dying people show the viewers to true importance of Borlaug's work.

Pakistan Wheat Farmers. Digital image. Pakistan's Poor Farmers Face Uphill Battle with Climate Extremes. GEO TV, 28 Mar. 2017. Web. 16 Apr. 2017.

This picture is greatly used to enhance our final project because of the way it describes exactly what we are saying. The photograph not only perfectly fits what the audio is saying in our documentary it provides a visual to what wheat farmers were having to deal with.

Pesticides used to help plants grow. Digital image. *SFGATE*. SFGATE, 1 Mar. 2017. Web. 8 Apr. 2017.

We chose to add this picture to her documentary because it showed pesticides. This was important for us to add to our documentary because pesticides are one of the main things that Borlaug was receiving as backlash due to his modified wheat. This picture of our viewers see how they were distributing pesticides.

Sasakawa-Africa Association/ Global 2000 SG 2000 Agricultural Program in Africa. Digital image. *LinkedIn*. LinkedIn Corporation, 2017. Web. 22 Mar. 2107.

This photograph was added to our documentary to show the viewers what the Sasakawa Global 2000 agriculture program was. It was a good picture to use because it showed the logo but also the people it helped.

Scientist working together. Digital image. *Dissolve*. Dissolve, 2017. Web. 16 Jan. 2017.

This photograph was used in our documentary for one purpose. We just wanted to show to our viewers how scientist are now working together to help solve our food problem, and we have Norman Borlaug to thank for that.

Scott, Anna. "Global Food Security: Could Wheat Feed the World?" *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 01 Apr. 2014. Web. 31 May 2017.

Could an image really capture the joy from a child finally having food? This image does. Boys from Afghanistan finally having food shows us the true happiness Borlaug created. He helped people just like these boys and put smiles on their faces too.

Seed Underground Gallery. Digital image. *Home*. SEO, 31 Apr. 2017. Web. 31 May 2017.

This image creates a great background for our title screens. The consistent growing periods of wheat create perfect landscapes for our titles.

Side view of green crop of wheat showing stalks and seed head. Digital image. *Getty Images*. Getty Images, 5 May 2017. Web. 1 May 2017.

This picture offered a great background for our title screen. It showed how the wheat has progressed and is another way of showing how Borlaug's work has grown and is still growing.

Spandan, Aman. "Why Is Winston Churchill Hated in India." *Quora*. Quora, 27 Apr. 2015. Web. 31 May 2017.

Sadness is the emotion that this image captures. By showing starving dogs and people, the audience can sense the sadness in the air. We chose this image because it added the right mood to this segment of our documentary.

Stem rust infection phenotypes of Fielder and transgenic wheat. Digital image. *Nature Biotechnology*. Macmillan Publishers, 25 Apr. 2016. Web. 4 Jan. 2017.

This photograph was a great addition to our documentary because it perfectly showed how stem rust has been disappearing because of the weed resistant wheat that Norman Borlaug created. This visual helps the viewers see how the wheat is now not getting infected by the rust. This will also explain why there is so much more wheat being produced because it is not dying due to disease.

Sridharan, Ashok. *The Bengal Famine*. Digital image. *Historian's Blog*. Indian History, 28 Apr. 2015. Web. 31 May 2017.

How do you show the emptiness a person that is starving faces? This is the question my group members and I faced when we talked about the Bengal Famine. By using this image we can successfully show the pain of starvation.

Untouchables in India. Digital image. *Tales Along The Way*. TalesAlongTheWay, 16 Nov. 2013. Web. 3 Mar. 2017.

This photo shows the desperate faces of hungry children in India. This gives more emotion to our documentary and allows people to feel a glimpse of what the harsh reality for children in developing countries was like.

A very luscious top of a wheat stalk. Digital image. *AGRICULTURAL WIRE*. Agriculture Wire Copyright, 2012. Web. 25 Feb. 2017.

This was a great visual to add to our documentary because it showed how wheat has changed with the help of Norman Borlaug. It also helps viewers see how the top of the wheat has become much bigger to provide more nutrients to the people.

Water is eroding and causing pollution to earth. Digital image. *GEI Works*. GEI Works, 2016. Web. 23 Jan. 2017.

This photograph was added to our documentary when we discussed some of the negative effects Norman's work played on society. This was a perfect picture for this because it showed how it was creating unclean water and erosion.

WHEAT STEM RUST INFECTION TYPES. Digital image. United States Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service. USDA.gov, 10 Apr. 2017. Web. 22 Apr. 2017.

This visual presents the viewers with data. It shows the different types of stem rust that Mexico was facing and what it did to their wheat. This enhances our documentary because of the example it gives the viewers. Most people do not know what stem rust is or what it looks like, so this gives them that information.

Music Used in Documentary:

Arnalds, Ólafur. "Happiness Does Not Wait." Erased Tapes Collection V.

We chose this music because it enhanced the quality of the documentary and set a motivational tone. This music was used for the beginning as well as the turning point of our documentary. Furthermore, it complemented the audio nicely.

Jorge Méndez, orch. Silhouettes. 2013. MP3.

Music plays a key role in setting the mood for documentaries. We felt that this music helped capture the sadness and desperation people in these impoverished countries are feeling. This music is the perfect addition to our documentary.

