

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Archival Collections

Goeppinger, Walter W., Papers, 1958-2001. University Archives, Special Collections Department, Iowa State University, Ames.

Understanding that M/Sgt. Richard Thomas' idea to assist Japanese farmers could create markets in Japan for U.S. grain, Walter Goeppinger helped organize 1960 hog lift to the Yamanashi Prefecture. As president of the National Corn Growers Association, Goeppinger also worked to initiate exports of U.S. agricultural goods to Japan following the hog lift. The Goeppinger collection contains documents, scrapbooks, and photographs related to the hog lift. Newspaper articles in the scrapbooks describing the hog lift and aftermath were very helpful. I also read numerous letters exchanged between Goeppinger and people with whom he worked in Japan. Many of the photographs I used to illustrate my website came from this collection.

Newsreel footage. Television Yamanashi, Japan. 1959, 1960, 1993.

Bruce Aune, anchor for KCRG-TV9 news in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, provided me with newsreel footage he obtained from Japanese television archives while visiting Yamanashi Prefecture, Japan, in 1996. Aune was in Japan to cover an exchange that involved constructing homes to withstand earthquakes with building materials from Iowa. While staying with a Japanese journalist, Aune and his host discussed the origins of Iowa's Sister State relationship with Yamanashi and Aune was provided with copies of newsreel footage from the Yamanashi typhoons in 1959, the hog lift from Iowa in 1960, and coverage of Japan's monetary gifts to Iowa during the devastating floods of 1993. It was exciting to find footage of Richard Thomas in Japan.

Articles

"8 Japanese Youths Visit." n.d. State Historical Society of Iowa (Des Moines). Clippings File 2.

A group of eight Japanese students visited Des Moines to see the Japanese Temple Bell on the ground of the Iowa State Capitol. They were on their way to San Francisco to attend the World Congress. This article was probably published in 1965 because it mentions that the congress will observe the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations and would discuss world problems including the war in Vietnam. I considered this a primary source because the article provided information about citizen diplomacy and ongoing exchanges due to the success of the hog lift to Yamanashi that originated with Richard Thomas' idea.

Braverman, Marvin. “1,000 See Gift Bell Dedicated: Japanese Token of Friendship.” *Des Moines Tribune*, October 18, 1962.

Braverman covered the ceremony dedicating the bell of friendship given by the Japanese Prefecture of Yamanashi to the state of Iowa in gratitude for the hog lift initiated by Richard Thomas that helped rebuild Japan’s livestock industry after devastating typhoons. This article helped me identify the writer of a letter I accessed in the Goepfinger collection. Masamori Yamamoto, an Iowa State University student from Yamanashi, represented Yamanashi Governor Hisashi Amano at the ceremony, hoping the bell would proclaim “everlasting friendship.” The article also offered insight into the formality of Japanese culture and the importance of ceremony.

“Gift to Japanese City.” *Des Moines Register*, June 19, 1964.

This article provided information on expanding relationships between Iowa and Japan that highlight the success of the hog lift. In addition to the sister state relationship between Iowa and Yamanashi, Des Moines created a sister city relationship with Kofu, capital city of the Yamanashi Prefecture. The article describes examples of citizen diplomacy and international exchanges resulting from Richard Thomas’ unprecedented idea that help build bridges between cultures and create allies out of former enemies.

“Give Painting of Japan Bell.” *Des Moines Register*, March 18, 1966.

Campfire Girls and Blue Birds club members in Iowa collected money to purchase a painting of the Japanese bell on the state house grounds to send to Japan where it would be displayed in the Des Moines Room of the Kofu City Hall. The article provides evidence of citizen diplomacy initiated by the hog lift that involved young children. I learned through interviews conducted during my research how important it is to plant seeds of peaceful international relationships in children in order to sustain those relationships through later generations. Richard Thomas may not have foreseen the impact of his humanitarian gesture, but the lasting impact is a chain reaction of friendship and cooperation between people and nations.

“Gov. Amano off to Ohio by Plane.” *Des Moines Tribune*, May 3, 1961.

Yamanashi Governor Amano, along with his wife and son, spent five days in Iowa touring agricultural facilities and visiting Roscoe Marsden, president of the Iowa Corn Growers Association, who had accompanied the hogs to Yamanashi a year earlier. The Iowa legislature voted Yamanashi Prefecture as Iowa’s sister state early in 1961. This article helped me see how the hog lift served as the beginning of a lasting relationship involving friendships, trade, and agricultural exchanges. This illustrates “the power of one” to have a lasting impact for peace.

Hawley, Cameron. “Are We Driving Japan into Red China’s Arms?” *Saturday Evening Post*, August 10, 1957.

In this article, Hawley analyzed what he considered a, “disturbing aspect of our economic relations with Japan,” noting that alliance with Japan was vital to preventing the spread of

communism and “containing the explosive power of Red China.” He cited conditions in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia as evidence of Communist China’s aggression. This article helped me understand the political context and U.S. foreign policy at the time Richard Thomas proposed the hog lift to Yamanashi.

Hoschar, Allan. “Iowa Swine in Airlift to Japan Co-op.” *Des Moines Register*, January 17, 1960.

Hoschar’s article described Richard Thomas’ role in the hog lift project and the origins of the sister-states relationship. This article helped me to see how individuals, companies, and organizations were willing to help with typhoon relief efforts. They welcomed the prospect of new markets in Japan, but were also very willing to donate goods to the project. The hog lift started with Thomas’ idea, but the true heroism is the way he got so many influential people and organizations on board.

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In this article, Hoschar explained delays due to repairs on the plane before the hogs could be loaded and taken to Japan. It also described how long the trip would take and who would accept the hogs on behalf of the Japanese government in Yamanashi. This article helped me identify Hideo Tokoro, a man whose biographical information I found in the Goepfinger collection but could connect to the hog lift. Hoschar explained that Hideo Tokoro accepted the hogs on behalf of the Japanese government. This article also demonstrated how education played a role in the diplomacy between Yamanashi and Iowa. Hideo Tokoro attended Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa, before accepting a position in Japan’s Ministry of Agriculture.

“Iowa Hogs to Japan.” National Corn Growers Association *Corn Crib*, January 21, 1958.

This article announced the “Iowa hogs to Japan” program initiated by Richard Thomas to help modernize Japanese agriculture while replacing livestock lost in the 1959 typhoons. Two Iowa farmers were selected to accompany the hogs to Japan and stay for two months to teach Japanese modern swine production techniques. A shipload of corn would also follow the hogs because Japanese farmers did not use feed grains for livestock. The article demonstrated Iowa farmers’ desire to assist Japanese farmers while creating markets for U.S. grain. It also helped me understand Thomas’ role as an “unsung hero” because he did not remain the focus of the efforts. He was the catalyst that set history in motion.

“Japan-Bound Pigs Total 36.” *Des Moines Register*, January 13, 1960.

This article records details of donors who contributed pigs to the hog lift and describes the breeds. More importantly, it demonstrates how anxious normal Iowa citizens were to get involved and help Japan recover from the typhoons. People were ready to act in support of Richard Thomas’ proposal for the hog lift once he set the process and partnerships in motion.

“Japanese Give Iowans ‘Tremendous’ Welcome.” *Ames Tribune*, January 25, 1960.

This article described the arrival of the Iowa hogs in Japan and the process of disinfection and quarantine before taking them to farms in Yamanashi. The Iowans accompanying the hogs would also study details of Japanese farmers’ sanitation measures because there had never been any hog diseases in Japan. This primary source demonstrated the role of farmers in the process of carrying out Thomas’ idea through citizen diplomacy.

“Japanese Visit in Des Moines.” *Des Moines Register*, June 12, 1968.

In 1968, Yamanashi’s new governor, Kunio Tanabe visited Iowa. Tanabe had defeated the former governor, Hisahsi Amano, but maintained the relationship with Iowa developed during Amano’s years in office. This article helped me understand the importance of an international relationship that transcended the terms of elected government officials or individual personalities.

“Japanese Visit Temple Bell.” *Des Moines Register*, June 12, 1965.

This photo and article illustrated how the Japanese Temple Bell on the Iowa Statehouse grounds is an important destination for Japanese visitors to Iowa. Yamanashi Prefecture presented the bell with great ceremony; visiting the bell is something frequently mentioned in letters and other accounts of visits to Iowa by Japanese citizens. Giving something back to Iowa was important to Japanese officials following aid given in response to the 1959 typhoons. This exchange offers valuable insight into Japanese culture.

Kraus, Carroll. “108 Blows Struck Against Evil Spirits.” *Des Moines Tribune*, January 1, 1964.

Kraus described the Buddhist ceremony to drive away evil spirits that was performed in Iowa to mark the New Year. Fifty Japanese students attending universities in central Iowa were joined by dozens of Americans to ring the temple bell on the Statehouse grounds. Given by the Yamanashi Prefecture to the people of Iowa, the bell symbolizes friendship and connects cultures. The ancient ceremony is intended to drive out evil spirits, but one student from Yamanashi remarked that “[I]t’s for friendship here.” Even as memory of Richard Thomas’ personal contributions to the origin of the sister-states relationship faded, the friendship between nations grew stronger.

“Lower Hog Prices Are Cutting Into Iowa’s Income.” *Business Week*, June 27, 1959.

This article provided information about U.S. economic conditions related to agriculture in 1959. Topics covered included hog prices, corn yield predictions, and supply and demand for livestock. Information in this article helped me understand the economic context for the hog lift.

Muhm, Don. “Sees Grain Exports as Weapon.” *Des Moines Tribune*, December 11, 1961.

The hog lift to Japan happened within the context of the Cold War, and Iowa farmers hoped that agriculture and trade would be an effective tool to combat Communism. The article quotes Walter Goeppinger, an Iowa farmer and agricultural advisor to President Kennedy, who believed that hungry people are likely to follow Communist leaders. Developing feed grain markets in countries including Japan would help boost livestock industries and create better food options for citizens. This, he believed, would make precepts of Communism less desirable. The article helped me understand how the context of the Cold War influenced trade decisions and why Thomas’ idea to strengthen Japanese agriculture was so important.

“Oriental Grace Abounds in Boone.” *Boone News-Republican*, May 1, 1961.

Yamanashi Governor Hisashi Amano and his wife visited the Boone, Iowa, home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Goeppinger in 1962. The article described Gov. Amano’s gratitude to Iowans for the hogs and grain sent to Japan following the typhoons and explained that the hogs were doing well and would soon be distributed to cooperative farms in Yamanashi. One of the interesting things about this article was the language that reflected stereotypes of the time regarding the “Oriental race.” This article helped me to think of questions to ask people I interviewed about how building a relationship helped confirm or dispel preconceived notions about the people of Japan.

“Prisoners of Japan.” *Life* 16, no. 6 (February 7, 1944).

Life covered the stories of ten Americans who escaped from Japanese prisoner-of-war camps in the Philippines after the fall of Corregidor and the Bataan Death March. Because of wartime censorship, this was the first time many U.S. citizens learned of the “atrocities, murder and starvation inflicted by the Japanese on their American prisoners.” This article helped me understand the context of healing relationships after war and helped me identify photos I could use on my website.

“Ring Bell to Rout 108 Evil Spirits.” *Des Moines Register*, January 2, 1963.

This article describes the efforts of Japanese students attending colleges and universities in Iowa to ring in the New Year on the Statehouse grounds by striking the temple bell given by Yamanashi Prefecture following the hog lift. The ceremony drew hundreds of participants and helped acquaint Iowans with an ancient Buddhist tradition. The information provided me with examples of how the hog lift inspired by Richard Thomas helped bridge two very different cultures. This was the first time the ceremony was performed in Iowa.

Books

Hughes, Harold E. *The Man from Ida Grove: A Senator's Personal Story*. Lincoln, Virginia: Chosen Books, 1979.

While serving as governor of Iowa from 1963-69, Hughes, a World War II veteran, visited Kofu, Japan, and toured farms including the hog barns holding “thousands of swine” descended from the 1960 shipment of hogs to Yamanashi. In this memoir, Hughes wrote of the irony that his Japanese guide, also a WWII veteran, would have been his enemy twenty years earlier. Hughes’ first-person account helped me understand how the hog lift helped strengthen friendship between two nations that had been at war.

Kawai, Kazuo. *Japan's American Interlude*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960.

Kawai’s book tells the story of the U.S. occupation of Japan (1945-1952) from a Japanese perspective. It helped me understand the political, social, and economic reforms that provided the context for the hog lift to Yamanashi in 1960. In prewar Japan, two-thirds of agricultural land was owned by feudal landlords, not the people who farmed it. Reforms during the American occupation of Japan redistributed the land helping farmers become more economically independent.

Correspondence

Quinn, Kenneth. E-mail messages to author. February 8, 9, & 12, 2011.

Ambassador Kenneth Quinn had a 32-year career with the U.S. State Department. Through our correspondence, we discussed what he called “the powerful influence of citizen diplomacy in terms of preserving democracy and protecting human rights.” Now president of the World Food Prize, Ambassador Quinn traveled to Yamanashi with an Iowa delegation to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the hog lift. He helped me understand the importance of the hog lift, initiated by Richard Thomas, in the long process to heal the wounds of World War II through his stories of personal interactions with Japanese citizens.

Vilsack, Thomas J. E-mail to author. May 8, 2011.

Through e-mail correspondence with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack, I asked his opinion on the lasting effect of the hog lift, whether he thought another event like the hog lift might occur in light of the recent earthquake and tsunami in Japan, and how the hog lift influenced current U.S. response to disaster. Through his answers, I came to realize how much this single event, stemming from Richard Thomas’ pursuit of a good idea, has impacted the relationship between Japan and the United States. I considered Secretary Vilsack a primary source because he has personal experience related to the ongoing relationship between Japan and the United States that began with the hog lift.

Yamamoto, Masamori. Letter to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Goepfinger. November 10, 1962.

Masamori Yamamoto wrote this letter to the Goepfingers after returning to Japan. In the letter, Yamamoto expresses a desire to return to Iowa to complete his degree at Iowa State University in Ames. He also describes how surprised people are in Japan upon hearing “about the customs and habits of Iowa people.” Yamamoto represented Gov. Hisashi Amano at the ceremony to dedicate the bell Yamanashi gave to Iowa. This letter helped me see how citizen diplomacy encourages people across cultures to get to know each other beyond stereotypes. Richard Thomas initially proposed the hog lift because, while being stationed in Japan after WW II, he had grown to love the people and prefecture of Yamanashi. As a farmer, the friendships Thomas built in Yamanashi made him want to help after typhoons devastated agriculture there.

Yokouchi, Shomei. E-mail to author. February 25, 2011.

Carol Grant, director of the Iowa Sister States office, initially connected me with Yamanashi Governor Shomei Yokouchi via e-mail correspondence. I consider Gov. Yokouchi’s responses to my questions to be a primary source because he has first-hand knowledge of the long-term consequences of the hog lift to Japan. His insight helped me analyze the impact of my topic over the years. I later met Gov. Yokouchi when he was in Des Moines, Iowa, in August 2011 for ceremonies to reaffirm the historic sister-state relationship between Iowa and Yamanashi that began with Richard Thomas’ determination to assist Yamanashi farmers in 1959.

Documents

Amano, Hisashi. “Dedication.” December 25, 1961.

Hisashi Amano was Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture at the time of the hog lift. This document is a transcript of his message that is engraved on the Bell of Peace and Friendship. I quoted from this transcript on my website to demonstrate the heroic nature of what Thomas set in motion through the hog lift.

Elkington, Charles M. “Japanese Feed Grain Mission.” United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service, 1960.

Elkington, Agricultural Attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo at the time of the hog lift, prepared this report describing the 1960 Japanese Feed Grain Mission, an effort to develop Japanese markets for U.S. commodities used as livestock feed. Livestock production in Japan was increasing, but Japanese farmers could not produce enough feed grains to support the growing poultry, pork, and beef industries. Representatives from Japan traveled to ten U.S. cities to learn of U.S. production methods and negotiate trade. At the time, only a small percent of Japan’s feed grain imports came from the U.S. As a result of the relationship established through the hog lift, Japan is now one of the United States’ top trading partners for agricultural goods. My interview with Hans Goepfinger helped me understand and analyze the facts and figures in this report and the significance of the hog lift in initiating trade.

Historic Site

Bell of Peace and Friendship. Iowa State Capitol Grounds.

Among the monuments on the Iowa statehouse grounds is a Japanese-style enclosure housing the temple bell given by the Yamanashi Prefecture to the citizens of Iowa in appreciation for the gift of purebred breeding hogs donated after the devastating typhoons of 1959. Engraved on the bell are messages of thanks to the people of Iowa for their expressions of humanity and profound friendship that helped the people of Yamanashi “recover from the unprecedented typhoon disaster.” Engravings also acknowledge that the sister state relationship between Iowa and Yamanashi was the first such affiliation between the U.S. and Japan. Conducting research about the bell helped me understand the importance of ceremony and tradition in Japanese culture. Because of my interest in Richard Thomas and research related to the hog lift, I was invited to attend a rededication of the Bell of Peace and Friendship with Iowa Governor Terry Branstad and Yamanashi Governor Shomei Yokouchi on August 12, 2011. I also participated in a ceremony reaffirming the Iowa-Yamanashi Sister-State relationship on August 13, 2011.

Interviews

Erickson, Lori. Interview by author. Iowa City, Iowa. February 28, 2011.

Lori Erickson is the author of the book, *Sweet Corn and Sushi*. During my interview she told me about how she learned about the hog lift and why she chose a children’s book as a medium for telling the story. She also clarified the misinterpretations Japanese and Americans have of each other. As a citizen diplomat she has used her book to share the story of the relationship that formed between Yamanashi and Iowa as a result of “one man’s act of kindness.” I considered my interview with Lori a primary source because she has been involved with trips to Japan in the capacity of a citizen diplomat in the wake of Richard Thomas. She used her influence as an author to share the story with children, not only in Iowa, but also in Yamanashi and other regions of Japan. Children respond to the story and she sees it as a way to plant seeds of continued peaceful international relations.

Goeppinger, Hans. Interview by author. April 11, 2011.

Hans Goeppinger is the son of Walter Goeppinger, who was the first president of the National Corn Growers Association. Hans was a 19-year-old college student when his father helped organize the hog lift and Hans helped load the hogs onto the plane that carried them to Yamanashi. During my interview, Hans described his father’s involvement with the hog lift and successful efforts to open Japanese markets to U.S. feed grains. It was extremely valuable to hear about the hog lift from the point of view of someone who was there and who went on to be a career farmer. This interview helped me understand the full scope of the hog lift—humanitarian (meeting the needs of Japanese farmers following a natural disaster), political (efforts to create a relationship that would be stronger than communist advances), and economic (creating world-wide markets for U.S. agricultural products). Hans also used his experiences related to the hog to

prepare himself for later diplomatic events when representatives from China and the Soviet Union visited his farm to learn more about U.S. farming methods. Through this interview, I also learned the importance of agriculture in international diplomacy. When a country's people are starving, there is unrest. Increasing food production paves the way for peace. Hans also shared photographs from his personal collections, including photos of Richard Thomas, that I used in my website.

Grant, Carol. Interview by author. January 31, 2011.

Carol Grant is the Executive Director of Iowa Sister States in Des Moines, Iowa. Carol was the first person to introduce me to the idea of citizen diplomacy related to Richard Thomas' idea for typhoon relief. She helped me see that there is more to this story than humanitarian aid through the hog lift; it is also about the power a single person can have through one action. While much of the relationship between Yamanashi and Iowa is done through official diplomacy, there are many exchanges between students in grades six through twelve. "There's always someone from Iowa in Yamanashi and vice-versa," she explained, and it all stems from Thomas' ability to generate support and build a team to organize and execute the hog lift. I considered this interview a primary source because Carol is the director the Sister States Organization and has been on several trips to Yamanashi to tend the ongoing relationship between the two states started by an unsung hero more than 50 years ago.

Vilsack, Christie. Interview by author. February 14, 2011.

Christie Vilsack is the wife of United States Secretary of Agriculture Thomas Vilsack, who is also the former governor of Iowa. During his time as Iowa's governor, they went to Yamanashi on several occasions, but Christie went first as a speaker for a women's issues conference. It was then that she first learned about the hog lift and how the sister state relationship formed as a result of Thomas' ideas and actions. During my interview, she explained her role in the publication and distribution of *Sweet Corn and Sushi* and how she considers herself both a citizen diplomat and an official representative of the U.S. She emphasized the importance of the little acts of kindness that have large impacts. She also helped me see how one act of kindness by a single person can bring two nations together. "Relationships need to be tended," she insists. I considered this a primary source because she has done a lot of work as a citizen diplomat to continue the relationship initiated by Richard Thomas between Yamanashi and Iowa.

Secondary Sources

Articles

Brasher, Philip. “35 Hogs Sent Overseas in ’60 Fattened Iowa, U.S. Exports.” *Des Moines Register*, April 8, 2010.

I first learned of the hog lift through this article in the *Des Moines Register*. Historical photographs of pigs coming off an airplane caught my attention. Intrigued by the idea that one man with an idea to share pigs with farmers overseas could have lasting impact, I decided to do further research. My interest in the topic led to our family hosting students from Yamanashi in August 2011, participation in the sister-states reaffirmation ceremony with Governor Branstad from Iowa and Governor Yokouchi from Yamanashi, and many lasting cross-cultural friendships.

Davenport, Dan. “Alumni Cited for Distinguished Achievements.” *The Iowa Stater*, June 1990.

Hideo Tokoro’s role in the hog lift and successful careers in diplomacy and agriculture were highlighted in this article. Tokoro, who studied at Iowa State University, was the agricultural attaché in the Japanese embassy who came on board with Thomas’ idea and helped organize the hog lift in 1960. After serving 20 years in the Japanese ministry of agriculture, Tokoro founded his own poultry and egg company, revolutionizing this industry in Japan. This information helped me connect all of the people and events that worked together to make the hog lift successful and create a lasting relationship between Iowa and Japan.

“Iowa Remembers 50th Anniversary of Japan Hog Lift.” *Mason City Globe Gazette*, April 8, 2010.

This article explained the basic story of the hog lift and was published in honor of the fiftieth anniversary. The article also provided information about how much pork and grain are now exported to Japan, a direct consequence of the hog lift.

Pierce, Kathy. “Recall Hog Lift to Japan 50 Years Ago.” *Ogden Reporter*, April 21, 2010.

Ogden, Iowa, farmer Albert Miller helped escort the 36 hogs donated by Iowa farmers to Yamanashi, Japan, in 1960. In addition to a review of the history of the hog lift, this article contained an excerpt from an interview Miller gave to *The Ogden Reporter* following his trip with the hogs to Japan in 1960. He described differences between Japanese and U.S. farming techniques and the potential markets in Japan for U.S. agricultural products.

Piller, Dan. “Japan is Still Hungry for U.S. Beef and Corn.” *The Des Moines Register*. March 25, 2011.

U.S. producers were unsure how the recent earthquake and tsunami in Japan would affect Japan’s demand for U.S. farm products. The article explains that the demand is still strong and that Japan continues to buy U.S. agricultural products. This information helped me decide what questions I wanted to ask U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Thomas Vilsack related to trade and aid after the earthquake, and whether an idea like Richard Thomas’ would work again.

-----. “Japanese Comeback Vital for Iowa Meat.” *Des Moines Sunday Register*. March 20, 2011.

The report Charles Elkington prepared for the USDA in 1960 (see “Japanese Feed Grain Mission” in primary sources) demonstrated that the U.S. had a minor share in agricultural products imported by Japan at that time. As a consequence of the hog lift, that share has steadily grown making Japan one of the top importers of U.S. grains and meat. According to this article, approximately one-quarter of U.S. pork is sold overseas and “Japan is the number one customer.” This article provided data on U.S. exports to Japan that verifies the impact the hog lift had on trade relations with Japan.

Swaim, Ginalie. “The 1960 Hog Lift to Japan: How Iowa & Yamanashi Became Sister States.” *Iowa Heritage Illustrated* 82, no. 2 (June 2001): 92-96.

Swaim’s article provided an overview of the history of the hog lift. She traveled to Yamanashi in 1999 with an Iowa Sister State delegation to discuss women’s issues. Her article quoted former Iowa Governor Harold Hughes, leading me to his primary source memoir for information on the impact of the hog lift. Swaim also shared a number of primary source images with me that she had collected from Richard Thomas’ scrapbooks for her article.

Swanson, Ryan. “The History of the Foreign Agricultural Service: Helping U.S. Producers Feed, Clothe and House the World.” *AgExporter* 15, no. 3 (March 2003).

Ryan Swanson, of the Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, prepared this article recounting the history of the Foreign Agricultural Service based on research of historical records. He described “the early years of the fledgling Agency” as a time of “learning and experimentation.” Helping to organize the hog lift Richard Thomas proposed after the 1959 typhoons was one of the agency’s first tasks. This history corroborated Hans Goeppinger’s description of the hog lift as a form of aid that had never before been attempted. Swanson described the efforts of Iowa farmers who donated hogs, the Commodity Credit Corporation that provided 80,000 bushels of corn, and the U.S. Air Force that provided transportation, concluding, “The results of this collaboration were impressive.” While U.S. grain farmers gained a new market for feed, more importantly, “a diplomatic bond had been formed.” This article helped me analyze the role of the hog lift in the origin and growth of the FAS. Richard Thomas was not looking for accolades—he was looking for a solution to a problem and the lasting impact of his actions outlived his moment of fame. That, I believe, is why he is an unsung hero.

Books

Dower, John W. *Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1999.

Dower's Pulitzer Prize-winning history of the American occupation of Japan following WW II was a valuable resource for helping me understand Richard Thomas' idea and the actions that followed in historical context. The book helped me see how the Japanese empire expanded prior to WW II, how their defeat impacted Japanese citizens, and how reforms during the occupation influenced farming and agriculture.

Erickson, Lori. *Sweet Corn and Sushi: The Story of Iowa and Yamanashi*. Ames, Iowa: McMillen Publishing, 2004.

Erickson wrote this book because she thought it was vital to keep the story of the hog lift alive. Through her research and writing, she learned what a great impact one person could have internationally. To me, she represents the power and importance of citizen diplomacy as she interacts with school children in Iowa and Yamanashi, bridging the cultural differences between these two regions as she keeps Richard Thomas story alive.

Koshiro, Yukiko. *Trans-Pacific Racisms and the U.S. Occupation of Japan*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1999.

Koshiro examines the racial hatreds of World War II when each side demonized the other and claimed superiority. The author points out that racism did not simply disappear with Japan's defeat the emergence of a new era of post-war Japanese-American cooperation. This study helped me understand the context of diplomacy in the years following World War II.

Lee, Harold. *Roswell Garst: A Biography*. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1984.

Lee's biography of Garst provided details that enabled me to provide a comparison between Richard Thomas' proposition for the hog lift and Nikita Khrushchev's visit to Garst's farm in 1959. I thought this was relevant because Khrushchev's visit and the idea for the hog lift occurred in the same year, with the same goal but dramatically different responses.

Correspondence

Aune, Bruce. E-mail to author. February 28, 2011.

A reporter for KCRG TV-9 news in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Mr. Aune went to Japan in 1996 as part of a sister state contingent that was visiting Yamanashi Prefecture. A housing project was underway in Kofu utilizing American building techniques to show that American 2x4 framing is more earthquake resistant than the traditional Japanese post and beam method. Several companies from Iowa provided materials for the homes, such as windows from Pella, cabinets from Waterloo, and furnaces from the Lennox Company. Mr. Aune did a series of stories on the

sister state relationship that has its roots in Richard Thomas' efforts to help Japanese farmers following devastating typhoons in 1959. This correspondence helped me understand the impact of the long-term relationship between individuals and nations forged by the hog lift in 1960.

Branstad, Terry. E-mail to author. May 17, 2011.

After viewing the archival film footage of the 1959 typhoon damage in Japan, the 1960 hog lift, and Yamanashi's aid to Iowa following the 1993 floods, I contacted Gov. Branstad via e-mail. Gov. Branstad was Iowa's governor in 1993 and is shown on the video clip in my website accepting a check for \$300,000 from Yamanashi's governor at the show ring during the Iowa State Fair. In the e-mail, he commented on the ongoing relationship between Iowa and Yamanashi and how Iowa might respond to the March 2011 earthquakes in Japan. I considered this a secondary source because the correspondence was not directly related to Richard Thomas and the hog lift, although the ongoing relationship between Iowa and Yamanashi is a consequence of Thomas' actions.

Public Documents

Iowa Sister States. 2010 Annual Report.

Carol Grant gave me this document during our interview. It helped me understand and analyze the importance of Iowa's sister state relationships.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. *The History of U.S. Exports of Feed Grains to Japan* by Michael Conlon. GAIN Report. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, November 5, 2008.

GAIN stands for Global Agriculture Information Network, and GAIN reports are prepared by the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service. This report examined the history of U.S. agricultural exports to Japan, allowing me to analyze the significance of the hog lift in the history of trade between the U.S. and Japan.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. *Partners in Agriculture – Sweet Corn and Sushi Readings* by Akiko Kashiwagi, Akiko. GAIN Report. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 22 April 2010.

This analysis of commodity and trade issues related to Japan highlighted Christie Vilsack's and Lori Erickson's visits to Yamanashi and Tokyo elementary schools to share the book, *Sweet Corn and Sushi*. This helped me analyze the significance of citizen diplomacy as Vilsack and Erickson taught Japanese students about the agricultural partnership that started in 1960 with the Iowa hog lift, the product of Richard Thomas' revolutionary idea. When I interviewed Mrs. Vilsack about this experience, she explained it as "planting seeds for peace that will grow with the children and future generations."

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Office of Communications. *Vilsack Commemorates 50th Anniversary of 'Hog Lift' at Events in Japan's Yamanashi Prefecture: Agriculture Secretary in Japan to Promote U.S. Agricultural Exports In Support of National Export Initiative* by Linda Habenstreit. Press Release. April 8, 2010.

In an address commemorating the 50th anniversary of the hog lift, U.S. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack emphasized the importance of the sister state relationship formed between Yamanashi and Iowa. Diplomacy involved in the cooperation and trade between the U.S. and Japan has been beneficial for both countries. On this trip, Vilsack promoted expansion of trade as part of President Obama's agenda.

U. S. Department of State. Bureau of International Information Programs. *21st-Century Agriculture*, Richard W. Huckaby, ed. *eJournal USA*, March 2010. <http://www.america.gov/media/pdf/ejs/0310.pdf#popup> [accessed January 10, 2011].

This U.S. Department of State discussion of agriculture in the global market place helped me understand how trade relations with Japan fit into the bigger picture of foreign diplomacy related to international trade.

U.S. Grains Council. "Issue 1: How Iowa Hogs Helped Make Japan U.S. Farmers Top Export Market for U.S. Feed Grains." <http://www.grains.org/~grains27/50th-anniversary-story-series> [accessed January 10, 2011].

The U.S. Grains Council is dedicated to building export markets for barley, corn, sorghum and their products. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the council has ten international offices and active market development programs in more than 50 countries. The experience with the hog lift initiated by Richard Thomas helped lay the foundation for the establishment of the U.S. Grains Council in 1960. This report represents the first of four key issues highlighted in the USGC's 50th Anniversary publication.

News Broadcasts

"Iowa Remembers 50th Anniversary of Japan Hog Lift." KCRG-TV 9, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. April 8, 2010. <http://www.kcrg.com/news/local/90288112.html>.

A brief story commemorating the 50th anniversary of the hog lift is available to watch on the KCRG-TV9 website. The story contained a film clip of the hogs from Iowa being unloaded in Japan. I had searched various archives for film footage of the hog lift, but was unsuccessful. I found the news anchor's contact information with the story and asked him about the source of the film footage. That's how I began corresponding with Bruce Aune, who provided digital copies of Japanese newsreel footage for my website.

Northey, Bill. Interviewed by Brownfield Ag News for America. Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship Audio.
<http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/tradeMission.asp>.

This interview demonstrates the lasting impact of the relationship with Japan initiated by Richard Thomas' proposed hog lift. This also showed how the U.S. relationship with Japan impacts diplomacy with other foreign nations.

Quinn, Bob. Farm News Broadcast. WHO Radio (Des Moines). March 23, 2011.

Something Mr. Quinn said during the 6:15 a.m. farm news update on Wednesday, March 23, caught my attention as I was getting ready for school. He speculated that if livestock in Japan were contaminated with radiation due to the damage to nuclear plants following the earthquake, "the hog lift is something we'll be thinking about doing again." I decided to ask Secretary Vilsack if the U.S. would orchestrate another hog lift (or other livestock sharing program) in response to the earthquakes.

Websites

Gordon, Bill. "The Allied Occupation of Japan." May 2000.
<http://wgordon.web.wesleyan.edu/papers/alliedoc.htm>.

Gordon's essay offered a brief overview of U.S. policy during the occupation of Japan. Most importantly, it led me to Dower's book, *Embracing Defeat*, which was vital to my research.

"The History of Iowa's 'Bell of Peace and Friendship.'" Iowa Sister States.
<http://www.iowasisterstates.org/HistoryOfTheBell.html>.

This website offers information on the bell Japan gave to Iowa as a thank you for the help given during typhoon recovery. I learned about the ceremony involved in the presentation of the bell and the symbolism it holds for the people in Yamanashi and Iowa.

"Iowa and Japan as Partners in Agriculture." Iowa State University Special Collections Blog. **<http://isuspecialcollections.wordpress.com/2010/03/03/iowa-and-japan-as-partners-in-agriculture/>.**

This blog discussed Iowa and Japan as partners in agriculture and contained thumbnails of images held in Iowa State University's collections. This resource helped me plan which images to purchase the rights for use in my website.

Lilienthal, Heather. “Vilsack in Japan: Rising Ag Output Key to Ending Hunger.” Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship. <http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/tradeMission.asp>.

This press release quoted USDA Secretary Vilsack’s comments about the importance of cooperation to end hunger. His comments helped me analyze the significance of food as a diplomatic tool in international relations.

Malandrino, Andrew. “United States, Japan Mark 50th Anniversary of ‘Hog Lift.’” (April 22, 2010). <http://www.america.gov/>.

Malandrino’s essay helped me analyze the value of Iowa’s agricultural exports to Japan. Negotiations represented official channels of diplomacy that helped me develop my understanding of the trade issues that resulted from Richard Thomas’ idea for the hog lift.

Naval Heritage & History. “Pearl Harbor Raid, 7 December 1941.” <http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/wwii-pac/pearlhbr/pearlhbr.htm>.

This section of the Naval Heritage and History website featured information and photographs of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that I used in the historical context section of my website. I considered the information secondary while the photographs would be primary sources.

“The American Occupation of Japan, 1945-1952.” Contemporary Japan: A Teaching Workbook. Columbia University, East Asian Curriculum Project. <http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/japan/japanworkbook/modernhist/occupation.html#essay>.

The overview of land reforms in Japan during the American occupation following World War II was helpful to my research. This curriculum project led me to find Kazuo Kawai’s book about the occupation, which was written in 1960 and offered a first-hand look at the occupation from a Japanese perspective.

“The POW Camps.” <http://info.lib.uh.edu/sca/digital/cruiser/camps.htm>.

Administered by The University of Houston Special Collections Department, this website provided background information along with primary source photographs related to U.S. prisoners in Japanese Prisoner of War camps during World War II that I used to illustrate historical context for Richard Thomas’ actions to aid Japanese farmers.

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service. <http://www.fas.usda.gov/>.

This website provided a searchable database of press releases and audio of radio news broadcasts related to trade diplomacy, helping me to trace the lasting impact of the hog lift.

Vilsack Addresses Partners in Agriculture Global Food Security Symposium.

http://www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/PressRelease/pressrel_dout.asp?Entry=valid&PrNum=0076-10.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Vilsack delivered the keynote address at a global food security symposium sponsored by the U.S. Grains Council (an organization that started because of the hog lift). This article included a transcript of Vilsack's speech that I quoted in my website.

Vilsack to Promote U.S. Ag Exports, Commemorate '59 Hog Lift to Japan. Iowa Ag Connection. March 17, 2010. <http://www.iowaagconnection.com/story-state.php?Id=253&yr=2010>.

In this statement, Agriculture Secretary Vilsack outlined his 2010 mission as part of President's Obama's efforts to expand U.S. exports. Vilsack intended "to push hard to open markets and to bolster and open, rules-based international trading system that will benefit both consumers and our farmers and ranchers who supply agricultural products around the world." The relationship created Richard Thomas and the hog lift provides a foundation of cooperation that helps smooth difficult conversations.

"Walter Goepfinger." Obituary. *The Iowa Stater*. February 2002. <http://www.iastate.edu/IaStater/2002/feb/goepfinger.html>.

This obituary highlighted a meeting between Walter Goepfinger and President Dwight Eisenhower in 1956 that led to the formation of the National Corn Growers Association. Goepfinger's efforts to create a national organization on behalf of farmers that would open and expand foreign markets provided an example of how citizen diplomacy can have a major impact on world affairs. Goepfinger, through the NCGA, was eager to join Thomas' plan and was instrumental in carrying out the hog lift.

Wyant, Sara. "How 'Hog Lift' Changed Lives for U.S. Farmers and Ranchers." *Agri-Pulse*. April 9, 2010. <http://www.agri-pulse.com/uploaded/20100408S2.pdf>.

Wyant's article analyzed the long-term impact of the hog lift. I learned from this piece that during Iowa's Great Flood of 1993 Yamanashi donated \$300,000 in aid to Iowa. Kindness shown by Richard Thomas through the hog lift was the beginning of many important exchanges. TV Yamanashi archival footage provided video of this gift for my website.

Yamanashi Prefecture Government homepage. <http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/english/>.

Yamanashi's official web page provided valuable information in identifying key political and social leaders. It also gave me insight into Yamanashi's culture to compare it to Iowa's.