

agricultural research centers (IARCs). The centers of research operation are in the developing country institutions, and these scientific centers are linked to on-farm research and to a host of institutions for stimulating adoption of IPM strategies, including NGOs, government extension services, and private firms. Government policy makers are considered important stakeholders as well as policies that directly or indirectly subsidize or tax pesticides or pest management practices influence IPM adoption. Methods of extending information to producers are not confined to one technique but take into account the cost effectiveness of various methods for reaching target audiences in different circumstances.

The program has centered on IPM programs of excellence in eight regions (West Africa, East Africa, South Asia, South East Asia, Central Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe), but has also included work on a set of global themes such as insect transmitted viruses, invasive species, and regional diagnostic laboratories that cut across regions. Both short term training for scientists and long term education for graduate students are integral components of the program. The IPM CRSP program has trained more than 85 students at the graduate level, with more than 80 percent of those students returning to their home countries to help in institutionalizing IPM in the developing world.

During his career, Dr. De Datta has personally advised 77 MS and PhD students, led the Agronomy Department at IRRI, and has served as Associate Provost for International Affairs and Director of the Office of International Research Education, and Development (OIRE) at Virginia Tech. In the latter capacity he has been Administrative PI for more than \$100 million in donor-funded projects in developing countries. The IPM CRSP has been the centerpiece of the OIRE program with over \$30 million in grants.

Under Dr. De Datta's leadership, Virginia Tech was ranked by the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges among the top five international agricultural programs in garnering funds from agencies such as USAID. Dr. De Datta's international administrative efforts were also significant in contributing to a top ten NSF ranking in the United States for the Virginia Tech College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

Dr. De Datta has devoted more than 44 years to a career entirely focused on improving food security in the developing world. His scholarship has been massive, exemplified by over 350 publications. His contributions are all the more remarkable because after playing a major role in the Green Revolution in rice in Asia, he was able to build on that experience and reduce pest problems on numerous crops throughout the world, especially on vegetables in rice-based systems. Few agricultural scientists have made such a dual contribution to improving the availability of food and the sustainability of the environment.

Over his career, Dr. De Datta has received numerous national and international awards, including the Norman Borlaug Award for Outstanding Contribution to Agricultural Sciences and the Green Revolution in India, and the fellows and international service awards from the Agronomy, Soil Science, and Crop Science Societies in the United States. His greatest achievement, however, has been the visible impacts of his research and research administration on improving the food situation of the poorest of the poor in fragile ecosystems around the world.