

Conference on the "Economic Consequences of New Rice Technology", IRRI, Los Baños, December 15-16, 1976). Even if the complementary agronomic management packages only contributed half that of the varieties themselves, the work led by Dr S. K. De Datta, generated at least \$70 million in benefits during those ten years for a total benefit of \$210 million. If his identification of IR8 as the most promising line (IR8-288-3) to release sped up its release by just one year, that one year alone was worth at least \$20 million to society. The improved rice productivity was crucial to keeping rice prices low so poor people could afford to eat more nutritious rice. Millions of the poorest of the poor could now buy rice.

One of the greatest resources that any country can have is its trained people. Dr. De Datta invested heavily in people training 77 M.S. and Ph.D. students in 23 countries in agronomy, soil science, and weed science. These professionals returned home and had major impacts in their national systems. Dr. De Datta set high standards for his students, both scientifically and ethically. Almost all of them published papers out of their research, contributing to the spread of knowledge. The paper by Evenson and Gollin cited above points out that roughly two thirds of the gains due to the Green Revolution are attributable to the national systems. However, S. K. De Datta can rightfully claim part of those benefits as well, as few national systems had rice scientists that were not influenced by his program. Not only did he supervise graduate students at IRRI, but he also was very active in providing non-degree training for rice scientists, which helped to generate rice production gains throughout the rice growing world. He was responsible for establishing an international Network on Soil Fertility and Fertilizer Use Efficiency in Rice covering 20 countries. In the Philippines, he advised the Government in the establishment of its Philippine Rice Research Institute in Muñoz. Secretary of Agriculture Arthur C. Yap wrote "In the Philippines, this (green revolution) led to the implementation of the Masagana 99 program initiated by then Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos that resulted in the country's rice self-sufficiency from 1973 to 1986 (fertilizer management practices stemming from Dr De Datta's research has been part of the 16 step recommendations of our Department for the Masagana 99 program" (see Secretary Yap's support letter).

After leaving IRRI, Dr. De Datta, through his innovative integrated pest management program (IPM CRSP), developed and helped to institutionalize IPM programs around the world, resulting in significant impacts on agricultural productivity and profitability, consumer health, environmental quality, and poverty reduction. These programs have helped to diagnose pest problems, develop and disseminate IPM strategies, train IPM professionals, and improve livelihoods for farmers. This program built on his earlier agronomic and weed science program at IRRI to address the next generation of production and environmental constraints facing rice and other producers. George Nutter (presentation at the 6th International IPM symposium, Portland, Oregon, March 20th) conservatively estimates the benefits of that 15-year IPM program at \$500 million.