

**Cavin:** You have two times to get them. You either get them as they start in the south to move north, or you get them at the northern terminus where a new generation occurs before they start to move south again. That would have been early September, when they started hatching out in that second or third generation.

**Q:** So for this area, we are now talking about May 1987 as the next critical point.

**Cavin:** That's right. When all of these new generation eggs will have wintered and carry over in the egg stage until the rains come in May or early June. They will then hatch, and the hatch keeps occurring as the rains move northward with the intertropical convergence. So you start at the south end where the rains begin and just move your control effort toward the north following the rains. . . .

**Q:** In the United States, in the 1930s, when the normal control procedures for grasshopper control were stopped because of the depression, the grasshoppers multiplied, eating right down to the roots of the vegetation. This destruction of the vegetation throughout the rangeland is partly what led to the dustbowl.

**Cavin:** This is one of the problems that hasn't been taken into consideration sufficiently in the Sahel—the damage that these things do to the grasslands themselves. They certainly contribute to the desertification of the Sahel.

**Q:** That is what I found particularly shocking: You have an area where the desert is encroaching anyway, and not to widely spray in the grasslands is just a gift to the desert. Also, it cuts out your source of protein; grazing animals are still a livelihood and source of meat in much of that area.

**Cavin:** Goats and cattle are still very important in that area. They still have large herds.

**Q:** So if you get rid of your grassland, even 60% of the vegetation on the grasslands, you really have nothing to feed your livestock.

**Cavin:** There's not very much left, that's right.

**Q:** On that basis alone, it seems to me that the FAO's prescription for the area is one that is bound to fail and cause a lot more starvation.

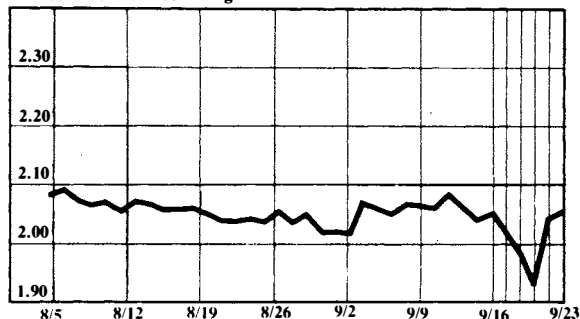
**Cavin:** This whole area, the Sahel, is a very, very fragile ecological zone in the first place. Anything like that tends to disrupt it; it can have a really severe effect on it.

I just think that the situation is getting to the point over there where definite action has to be taken, and it needs coordination of the governments that are assisting and so forth, because it looks like what we saw in the early 1950s, except then we really only had one problem, and that was the desert locust. This time we have several locusts plus the grasshoppers, so the situation is even much more alarming.

## Currency Rates

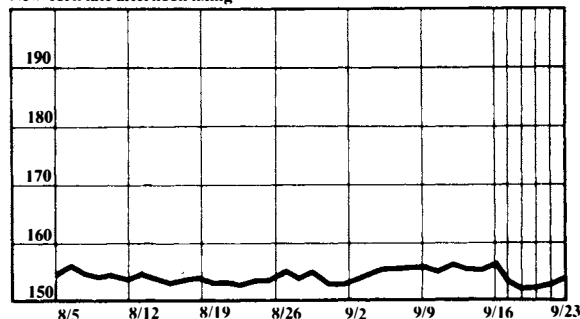
### The dollar in deutschmarks

New York late afternoon fixing



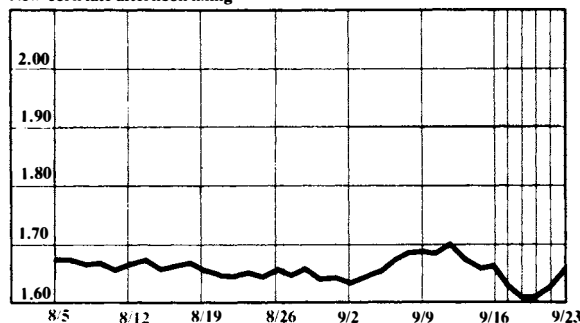
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

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