Faculty Papers in the University Archives: Preserving Cornell History
Cornell University Library seeks your help to ensure the long-term survival of the work of generations of Cornell faculty. The University Archives serve as Cornell’s institutional memory, identifying, describing, and preserving records of enduring value that chronicle and promote knowledge of Cornell’s origins, growth, and ideals. The work of Cornell faculty forms an important part of Cornell history. Curriculum materials, research files, correspondence, and administrative records document not only the progress of the university, but the advancement of science, literature, art—in short, of human knowledge in all fields.

Historical Collections: A vital part of the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections in Carl A. Kroch Library, the Cornell University Archives collects and preserves records of historical, legal, fiscal, and administrative value to Cornell University.

Faculty Collections: Cornell’s archival collections reflect the whole range of academic life in the university. Their historical strengths lie in subjects including agriculture and the biological sciences; architecture and planning; human ecology; the humanities, including Classics, history, English, and theater arts; the physical sciences; and the social sciences.

Donating a Personal Collection: Because the Archives cannot personally contact all members of the faculty, we rely on you to help us identify potential collections. We can help you determine what kinds of material are suitable for donation to the Archives. For more information:
http://rmc.library.cornell.edu/collections/faculty_papers_brochure_final.pdf

The 2015 CAPE Fall Lecture Series
BTL Auditorium
10:30am-11:30am - come any time after 10am for refreshments

October 22nd - Anthony Ingraffea, Civil & Environmental Engineering and Lawrence Cathles, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, “The Risks and Benefits of Shale Gas”
"In 2011, Howarth, Santoro, and Ingraffea published an estimated range of life-cycle methane emissions from development of natural gas, petroleum, and coal. They concluded that, even at the low end of their estimate, methane emissions from shale gas would make it the worst of the fossil fuels from a climate change point of view. They also concluded that their estimate was based on insufficient data and information because actual measurements of emissions on a national scale had never been done. Others, including Cathles et al. at Cornell, disagreed, concluding that methane emissions were at levels where natural gas was the best of all fossil fuels from a climate change point of view. In the last 4 years many actual measurements of methane emissions have been made and new science on methane and climate change has been put forth. Cathles and Ingraffea will review this evidence, reaching very different conclusions. Please attend our presentations and judge for yourselves how methane emissions might impact climate change.”
**November 19th - Nimat Barazangi, Research Fellow, “Foundations of Muslim Extremism and the Marginalization and Violence Against Women”**

In this presentation I argue that Muslim women issues are symptoms of the widespread crisis in understanding Islam. I also argue that these issues, being the consequences of extremism on all fronts, are the active drive to understand the foundations of Muslim extremism. To better understand this crisis, we need a radical shift in discourse to be able to analyze the mind-set of these extremist Muslims, the majority of whom are males. They may claim to adhere to Islam, yet they are violating the basic principle of Islam by coercing people to follow their own rules under threat of force or rape. They call for the rule of shari’ā, but the meaning of “shari’ā” has been largely abused for many centuries. Their behavior is mainly based on few Islamic texts that are either taken out of context or fabricated to justify their violent acts.

For example, Muslim extremists use some of the reported narratives (Hadith) on the authority of the Prophet Muhammad (also known as his tradition or sunnah) to enforce social structure that negatively affect Muslim women, like issues of modesty, leadership, and testimony. This abuse of the reported narratives, I argue, is the main cause of the crisis in understanding Islam because some of these narratives are not corroborated by the Qur’an. Muslim women, therefore, need to rethink the Hadith because it is still being used as a source for applying the Qur’an, or as the primary source before the Qur’an, even when the contents of some narratives are not corroborated by the Qur’an. Hadith narratives must be carefully evaluated and should not replace Qur’anic guidance, the only divine and binding text of Islam.

**December 3rd - Per Pinstrup-Anderson, Graduate School Professor and Professor Emeritus, Cornell University and Adjunct Professor, University of Copenhagen, “Achieving Food Security for all in the Foreseeable Future”**

Large increases in cereal prices in 2007-08 raised questions about the ability of world agriculture to produce the food needed by future generation. Predictions about impending world famine and continued increases in food prices are plentiful but almost certain to be wrong. Today, the world is awash in cereals and prices have decreased rapidly during the last three years. Enlightened policies, appropriate investments in research and technological change and better utilization of the currently underutilized productive capacity, are likely to result in continued increases in global food production sufficient to sustain a long-term trend of falling but more volatile real food prices.

Increasing food production is necessary but not sufficient for food security. To be food secure, households must have access to the quantity and kinds of food needed for a healthy and productive life. Very large stocks of food currently coexist with widespread food insecurity. Appropriate policies along with public and private investments are needed to enhance low-income people’s purchasing power or food production capacity. Considering both the supply and demand sides, this presentation will discuss what it will take to achieve food security for all in the foreseeable future.

**About our Colleagues**

The System of Rice Intensification (SRI), an agro-ecological method of growing rice that enhances crop yields and is resilient to the adverse effects of climate change, has been awarded the international Olam Prize for Innovation in Food Security. SRI is being recognized for its impact on the availability, affordability, accessibility and adequacy of food. Norman Uphoff, Professor Emeritus of Government and former director of the Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture and Development (CIIFAD), who has been working with SRI for over 20 years, accepted the prize during the third Global Science Conference on Climate Smart Agriculture March 16 in Montpellier, France. For more information: [http://www.news.cornell.edu/stories/2015/03/system-rice-intensification-earns-food-security-prize](http://www.news.cornell.edu/stories/2015/03/system-rice-intensification-earns-food-security-prize)

Late last year, Alice Colby-Hall, French Literature, published in Montpellier, France, an edition and translation into French of the *Vita sancti Willelmi*, the life of Saint William of Gellone, who founded the abbey of Gellone, later called the abbey of Saint-Guilhem-le-Désert. This saint, who was a first cousin of Charlemagne, is known in the Old French chansons de geste as Guillaume d’Ora.

Jerrold Meinwald, the Goldwin Smith Professor of Chemistry Emeritus, has received the National Medal of Science, the nation’s highest honor for achievement in science and engineering. Meinwald received the medal in chemistry; other awards were bestowed in behavioral and social sciences, biology, engineering, mathematics and physical sciences, the White House announced Oct. 3. Meinwald’s research has involved the isolation and identification of biologically active compounds from insect and other arthropod sources; pheromone systems of some amphibian and mammal species; and identification of messenger molecules involved in such systems and the understanding of underlying signal transduction pathways. “It’s a very nice thing,” Meinwald said of the award. “It’s maybe a representation of a growing interest in the field of chemical ecology.”
Per Pinstrup-Andersen, Nutritional Sciences, published “Food Price Policy in an Era of Market Instability” on Oxford University Press. Food price volatility is one of the major challenges facing current and future global food systems. This book presents results from political economy studies of food price policy in 14 developing countries as well as the United States and the European Union.

Nimat Barazangi, Research Fellow, has authored a new book, “Woman’s Identity and Rethinking the Hadith” which comes out in October. We are delighted that she will be the featured lecturer for the November CAPE lecture. This book is a first step in a comprehensive attempt to contrast Hadith with the Qur’an in order to uncover some of the unjust practices by Muslims concerning women and gender issues. Using specific examples the author helps the reader appreciate and understand the magnitude of the problem. It is argued that the human rights and the human development of Muslim women will not progress in a meaningful and sustainable manner until the Hadith is re-examined in a fresh new approach from within the Islamic framework, shifting the discourse in understanding Islam from a dogmatic religious law to a religio-moral rational worldview.

“Aabout Our Colleagues” is a featured selection. We are interested in what members are doing. Feel free to send along any news, updates, comments, etc. that you would like to share with your colleagues. Please limit your update to a small paragraph or two and send it to the CAPE office or via email: cape@cornell.edu.

Now Accepting Applications for the 2016 Podell Emeriti Awards for Research and Scholarship Program

In anticipation of grant funds, the Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti (CAPE) is pleased to announce the Podell Emeriti Awards for Research and Scholarship Program for 2016. Cornell Alumnus, Albert Podell (’58) generously supports research and scholarship related to making the world a better place to live. Representative topics of study could include:

- Enhancing the World’s Food Supply
- Improving Education
- Energy Supply and Demand
- Alleviation of Poverty
- Keeping Communities Healthy
- Economic Well Being
- Law and Conflict Resolution
- Water and Land Resources

Due to the wide array of their professional interests, applications by Cornell emeriti are welcome from all fields of study at Cornell. Hence, the above topics are to be interpreted in the broadest sense, including their relation to the humanities and social sciences. Award funds can be used for, among other things, the cost of books, equipment, postage, supplies, and wages for assistants, essential travel, and technical support. If you would like a more extensive list of guidelines and ideas, please contact the CAPE Office.

Applications should include a concise, double-spaced description of the proposed study, its significance, a specific budget, a current, selective CV, relevant publications and extracurricular lectures. Applications should not exceed 4-5 pages in length.

CAPE has established a PEARS Selection Committee to evaluate the proposals and to make recommendations to the Dean of the Faculty, who will administer the funds through the grantee’s department. Applications must be submitted by November 4, 2015. Submit applications via U.S. mail to: CAPE, 229 Day Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 or e-mailed to cape@cornell.edu. If you have any questions, call the CAPE office at (607) 255-6608. The announcement of the PEARS awards will be made January 2016.
Parking Permit – Boyce Thompson Institute Auditorium
Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti
(snip and leave in your auto)