By Blaine P. Friedlander Jr.

For agricultural scientists in developing countries, scientific information can be a crucial tool for improving their work and the lives of the people they serve. A new online scientific lending library, called AGORA (Asia/Pacific Ocean Region Online Access to Scientific Information), aims to provide them with the latest research and information on a range of topics.

AGORA is the second leg of a digital library initiative called HINARI (Health Information for the Developing Countries), which was launched by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Rockefeller Foundation in 1998. AGORA is a partnership between the WHO, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), and it is being developed with support from the Rockefeller Foundation and other donor agencies.

The AGORA project is a global effort to provide researchers in developing countries with access to scientific literature, particularly in the fields of agriculture, health, and the environment. The project aims to improve the availability of scientific information in developing countries, which can help scientists and policymakers make more informed decisions about development programs.

AGORA is being developed with the help of a range of partners, including academic institutions, publishers, and funding agencies. The project is being overseen by the AGORA project manager, Mary Ochs, who is working closely with the new members of the faculty on this important initiative.

The new members of the faculty are bringing a wealth of experience and expertise to the project. They include scientists and researchers from a range of disciplines, including plant pathology, agricultural economics, and biotechnology. Their contributions will be essential in helping to ensure the success of the AGORA project.

In conclusion, the AGORA project is an important step in providing researchers in developing countries with access to the latest scientific information. The new members of the faculty are playing a vital role in this project, and their contributions will be essential in helping to ensure its success.

By Sharon Cleary

H.E. Suleyman Demirel, the former president and four-time premier of Turkey, speaking at Cornell Oct. 7, asserted his country’s strong connection with the United States and its good intentions in Iraq. His lecture, titled “Turkish-U.S. Relations: The New Political Landscape of the Middle East since the Collapse of the USSR,” was delivered to nearly 300 people in the David L. Call Auditorium of Kenneth Hall.

Demirel’s address was part of a three-day visit to Cornell, during which he met with faculty and administrators to acquaint them with Turkey’s Southern Anatolia Project, known as GAP (for Gunesyurdogu Anatolii Projesi) – the biggest development project ever undertaken by Turkey, which envisages the construction of 22 times of hydroelectric power plants on the Euphrates, Tigris and their tributaries. Demirel’s visit involved discussion of joint initiatives involving Cornell, the State University of New York system and the Turkish Higher Education Council. Demirel’s hosts, Robert L. King, the chancellor of the State University of New York, and Norman Scott, professor of biological and environmental engineering at Cornell, introduced him.

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