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Chapter 1 : Rice University - Wikipedia

Book of the opening of the Rice Institute: being an account of an academic festival held in celebration of the formal opening of the Rice Institute. City of Houston, Texas, by William Marsh Ri Paperback - August 31,

In , Rice decided to charter a free-tuition educational institute in Houston, bearing his name, to be created upon his death, earmarking most of his estate towards funding the project. Jones, and presumed to have died in his sleep. The lawyer, Albert T. Jones, who had been persuaded to administer chloroform to Rice while he slept. Baker , aided in the discovery of what turned out to be a fake will with a forged signature. Jones was not prosecuted since he cooperated with the district attorney, and testified against Patrick. The board took control of the assets on April 29 of that year. In , the Board of Trustees selected the head of the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy at Princeton University , Edgar Odell Lovett , to head the Institute, which was still in the planning stages. Lovett undertook extensive research before formalizing plans for the new Institute, including visits to 78 institutions of higher learning across the world on a long tour between and Lovett was impressed by such things as the aesthetic beauty of the uniformity of the architecture at the University of Pennsylvania , a theme which was adopted by the Institute, as well as the residential college system at Cambridge University in England , which was added to the Institute several decades later. Lovett called for the establishment of a university "of the highest grade," "an institution of liberal and technical learning" devoted "quite as much to investigation as to instruction. Unusual for the time, Rice accepted coeducational admissions, but on-campus housing would not become co-ed until That year, the student body voted to adopt the Honor System, which still exists today. The first doctorate was conferred in on mathematician Hubert Evelyn Bray. The statue was crafted by John Angel. The original charter of Rice Institute dictated that the university admit and educate, tuition-free, "the white inhabitants of Houston, and the state of Texas". In , the governing board of Rice University filed a lawsuit to allow the university to modify its charter to admit students of all races and to charge tuition. In , two new schools were founded at Rice, the Jesse H. The Rice School of Social Sciences was founded in On-campus housing was exclusively for men for the first forty years, until Individual colleges became coeducational between and , with the single-sex floors of colleges that had them becoming co-ed by In , the James A. Smalley , were dedicated at Rice. In , the Center for Biological and Environmental Nanotechnology was created. The Rice Owls baseball team was ranked 1 in the nation for the first time in that year , holding the top spot for eight weeks. In , the Owls won their first national championship in baseball, which was the first for the university in any team sport, beating Southwest Missouri State in the opening game and then the University of Texas and Stanford University twice each en route to the title. In , President David Leebron issued a ten-point plan titled "Vision for the Second Century" outlining plans to increase research funding, strengthen existing programs, and increase collaboration. Beginning in late , the university considered a merger with Baylor College of Medicine , though the merger was ultimately rejected in Five streets demarcate the campus: In recent years, new facilities have been built close to campus, but the bulk of administrative, academic, and residential buildings are still located within the original pentagonal plot of land. Rice prides itself on the amount of green space available on campus; there are only about 50 buildings spread between the main entrance at its easternmost corner, and the parking lots and Rice Stadium at the West end. Lowrey Arboretum , consisting of more than trees and shrubs giving birth to the legend that Rice has a tree for every student , is spread throughout the campus. To that end, nearly every building on campus is noticeably Byzantine in style, with sand and pink-colored bricks, large archways and columns being a common theme among many campus buildings. Noteworthy exceptions include the glass-walled Brochstein Pavilion, Lovett College with its Brutalist -style concrete gratings, and the eclectic-Mediterranean Duncan Hall. Through its Sallyport arch, new students symbolically enter the university during matriculation and depart as graduates at commencement. The campus is organized in a number of quadrangles. The Humanities Building, winner of several architectural awards, is immediately adjacent to the main quad. Duncan Hall is the latest addition to this quad, providing new offices for the Computer Science, Computational and Applied Math, Electrical and Computer Engineering, and Statistics

departments. Housing is divided among eleven residential colleges , which form an integral part of student life at the university see Residential colleges of Rice University. The colleges are named for university historical figures and benefactors, and while there is wide variation in their appearance, facilities, and dates of founding, are an important source of identity for Rice students, functioning as dining halls, residence halls, sports teams, among other roles. Rice does not have or endorse a Greek system , with the residential college system taking its place. Of the eleven colleges, Baker is the oldest, originally built in , and the twin Duncan and McMurtry colleges are the newest, and opened for the first time for the school year. Will Rice, Baker, and Lovett colleges are undergoing renovation to expand their dining facilities as well as the number of rooms available for students. After improvements in , the stadium is currently configured to seat 47, for football but can readily be reconfigured to its original capacity of 70,, more than the total number of Rice alumni, living and deceased. Kennedy on September 12, in which he challenged the nation to send a man to the moon by the end of the decade. A new Rec Center now houses the intramural sports offices and provide an outdoor pool, training and exercise facilities for all Rice students, while athletics training will solely be held at Tudor Fieldhouse and the Rice Football Stadium. The university and Houston Independent School District jointly established The Rice School , a kindergarten through 8th grade public magnet school in Houston. They also have skills based classes during the summer in the Rice Summer School. Organization[edit] Students walk through the Sallyport upon matriculation and commencement Rice University is chartered as a non-profit organization and is governed by a privately appointed board of trustees. The board consists of a maximum of 25 voting members who serve four-year terms. Leebron was appointed President in and succeeded Malcolm Gillis who served since The provost, six vice presidents, and other university officials report to the President. The President is advised by a University Council composed of the Provost, eight members of the Faculty Council, two staff members, one graduate student, and two undergraduate students. The President presides over a Faculty Council which has the authority to alter curricular requirements, establish new degree programs, and approve candidates for degrees.

Chapter 2 : A Brief Rice History : Rice University

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Which country has the most open defecation in the world? Open Defecation in the World, The good news, as many of you are probably aware, is that open defecation is on its way out in most of the world. This statistic masks vast differences between countries, however: Indeed, open defecation is increasingly concentrated in India, and some very poor conflict-torn countries, such as South Sudan and Chad. India stands out in this comparison. It is not as poor as sub-Saharan countries, but is worse than most of them. Only a handful of countries in the world have worse open defecation than India. Many countries, in contrast, have both a lower fraction of the population defecating in the open and a lower fraction with improved sanitation. Although the table only presents country-level statistics, the contrast for rural India is even starker: In many countries, proceeding up the sanitation ladder was not only the path out of open defecation, but also an important step towards improved health and human capital. Many people in rural India can afford to build simple latrines that people in poor countries such as Bangladesh use. It is also important to note that while present in Urban India, open defecation is primarily a rural issue: Open Defecation in the World, Rural, Map 2 shows the proportion of the rural population that defecates in the open. You would see that all of South Asia, which is much poorer than India, and indeed, most of sub-Saharan Africa, has less rural open defecation than India. The countries which do have higher rural open defecation are horrible places to be in â€" Eritrea, South Sudan, or Chad. No one would recognise it as an achievement that India is better than these places in rural open defecation. But is India really better than these countries when it comes to open defecation? Indeed, even intuitive reasoning would lead to the conclusion that for a kid, what matters is not the proportion of people defecating in the open in a country, but the number of people defecating in the open around his or her surroundings. A way to measure that is to measure number of people defecating in the open per square kilometre. Map 3, does exactly that. Number of people defecating in the open, per square km, India has more than people per square kilometer defecating in the open. No other country in the world has a higher number of people defecating in the open per square kilometer. In fact, India has the most open defecation per square kilometer by a long long margin: Bangladesh, Pakistan, all of sub-Saharan Africa, every place on the planet, is much better than India. Neither population nor poverty can be blamed for the situation that India is in. Bangladesh, which has a much higher population density than India and is way poorer, or China, which has a larger population, are much, much better than India when it comes to sanitation.

Chapter 3 : The book of the opening of the Rice Institute Vol 2

The above brief outline is necessary for a clear under standing of the environment in which the first introduction of Western learning took place. The Portuguese were wel comed by the military chiefs principally for the sake of fire arms, which were first introduced by them, and which of course gave.

As the single largest source of food, employment, and income for millions of poor people, it is the most important economic activity on Earth. It is because rice affects so many lives, especially in Asia, that the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations saw it prudent to create an international institute for rice research. These developments were popularly hailed as the Green Revolution, the miracle that transformed agriculture Chandler, Knowledge about attributes is essential in building an effective market. What makes HYVs better than the seeds farmers are now using? Why should extension workers be believed or trusted? The Green Revolution is a good case in point. Developments in agriculture were limited to industrialized nations and, without organized efforts or the means to share any lessons or best practices with the less developed communities, there were knowledge gaps between and within countries. For example, it referred to a study that found an average loss of percent in potential farm income due to ineffective implementation of HYV seeds and techniques. The World Bank report also stressed the importance of training, research and development, and support. Furthermore, the public nature of funding allowed the HYV seeds, information, and technologies to be distributed as common goods. Because of this, the full advantages were captured by society at large, not just by the instigators of the Green Revolution or, had it not been freely available, by those who could afford to use it. While in principle, seeds were free, distribution entailed cost. Once HYVs and related technologies proved feasible, many poor countries set up national agricultural research and extension systems NARES to pursue agricultural development World Bank, These agencies were tasked to disseminate seeds and technologies and to work directly with farmer organizations to adapt varieties to local conditions. For PDF, click here. In terms of total dollar investment, this business model has been shown to generate positive returns Raitzer, At IRRI, the formula has worked especially well in three key areas: Without the assistance of local partners that have a direct line to their constituents, IRRI would be unable to determine the real needs of farmers to be able to derive the appropriate technologies and tools to develop through research. Delivering knowledge and evaluating impact: For market efficiency, a producer should deliver its offering directly to its users. IRRI does not have the funds, manpower, and other resources required to do so. Three major upheavals in the last 10 years alone will affect how IRRI does its work: With the publication of the rice genome sequence in , IRRI scientists and collaborators may soon be able to identify specific genes that can increase productivity, protect against disease, resist drought, and address nutritional deficiencies. The finished genome sequence also acts as a research blueprint for other major crops. Almost unlimited storage capacity for data: This will allow IRRI to capture and manage large amounts of data and perform complex analyses. New and improved technologies: Information and communication technologies ICT are becoming more affordable and accessible. Bridging the knowledge gap in rice research Under the new strategy, IRRI will seek to provide equitable access to information and knowledge on rice and help develop the next generation of rice scientists Goal 4. As the World Bank pointed out, this kind of scope may translate to even more knowledge gaps and information problems. ICT infrastructure and capacity; Robust research and development through partnerships; and Delivery of knowledge through scholarly communication and publishing. The role of partnerships With the altered landscape, IRRI needs to be dynamic and flexible as an organization and its programs more product and impact oriented. A change in paradigm becomes even more urgent, as the institute is faced with reduced donor funding, leaner manpower, and fewer resources. Through training and technology transfer, the Institute can gradually devolve work on mature technologies to its partners. As the environmental threat increases, IRRI will shift its attention from general farming system issues to rice diversification and climate change concerns. IRRI is exploring opportunities to work with the business sector. As the hub in multiple collaborations Figure 2 , IRRI increases its reach and efficiency in disseminating technologies. This distributed structure enables national administrators, scientists, and extension

workers to assume a stronger sense of project ownership, responsibility, and accountability. To do so, it must continue to push the latest research findings through the network via scholarly communication and publishing and, at the same time, distill and transfer skills, methods, and technologies through training and capacity building. At IRRI, it results in the dissemination of knowledge products and services, which reach farmers as production packages. To disseminate research findings, it works closely with staff scientists to develop information products. To date, CPS has published almost 1, books comprising more than , total pages. The Library is frequented by both local and international researchers and students. Training Center TC at http: IRRI images are available, as well, through the Photobank http: Through the Library Internet site http: It also maintains a separate site http: These sites have been online only for about five years but have already been widely accessed. The RKB alone recorded more than one million hits within the same year of its launch. All books, photos, training modules, software, and other knowledge products are available through Creative Commons license deeds and similar types of open access OA mechanisms. As as example, see what IRRI states on its photo bank site at http: In practical terms, however, the change will affect significantly the way that IRRI goes from research to delivery. Operationalizing open access in IRRI: The largest knowledge generators have been its scientists, especially those who publish the results of their research. It promotes OA uptake by: Developing a freely accessible online database of technical literature about rice; Digitizing rice technical literature e. Only one open access journal, Breeding Research, made it to the top five. Subscription charges to commercial journals have increased by more than 37 percent since Van Orsdel and Born, Table 1 shows the average prices and price changes of journals in subjects that are most likely to be used by IRRI scientists.

Chapter 4 : New Maps: Which country has the most open defecation in the world? | r.i.c.e.

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Chapter 6 : The Book of the Opening of the Rice Institute

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