Services Held for Senator Fulbright
In D.C., Fayetteville

The life of Senator J. William Fulbright, who died Feb. 9 at the age of 89 at his home in Washington, D.C., was celebrated by family, friends, colleagues, and admirers in memorial services at the National Cathedral Feb. 17 and at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Feb. 19.

Nearly 1,000 people attended the service in Washington in honor of Senator Fulbright. Among them were Hillary Rodham Clinton and President Clinton, whose tribute to his mentor and long-time friend is reprinted on pages four and five.

Edward Thadeus Foote, II, president of the University of Miami, also paid tribute to his father-in-law, sharing with mourners images of Senator Fulbright as his family knew him. The Very Reverend Nathan D. Baxter, dean of the cathedral, delivered the homily.

Grandchildren Elizabeth Winnacker Gheorghita, William Fulbright Foote, Edward Thadeus Foote, III, Matthew Fulbright Winnacker, and Julia Foote LeStage and stepdaughter Shelby Spader Watts contributed readings to the ceremony.

In Fayetteville Governor Jim Guy Tucker gave the eulogy in a ceremony held at Giffels Auditorium in Old Main, a building where Senator Fulbright attended classes, on the University of Arkansas campus. All seats in the auditorium were taken. Others gathered outside for an audio broadcast of the service.

Distinguished poet Miller Williams began the service by reading a poem he composed in Senator Fulbright's honor. (The poem is reprinted on page seven.) University representatives making remarks were Bernard L. Madison, dean of The Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences; Daniel E. Ferritor, university chancellor; B. Alan Sugg, president; and Bart R. Lindsey, chairman of the board of trustees.

Paying tribute were Senator David Pryor, Senator Dale Bumpers, Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty, Lee Williams, Irma Fitch Giffels, Chuck Welch, John Lewis, James B. Blair, stepdaughter Heidi Mayor, and grandchildren William Fulbright Foote and Elizabeth Winnacker Gheorghita.
Appreciation and Pledge

(continued from page one)

salute the Fulbright Association at its formation. I endorse its stated purpose of utilizing the experience of the former participants in the Fulbright-Hays and similar educational and cultural programs in promoting international exchange among all nations, and to encourage and promote constructive, supportive relationships among former participants in these programs. I hope very much that the Association will succeed, and I wish it well." His signature reads: J. William Fulbright, Honorary Chairman, Fulbright Association.

Senator Fulbright and public statements over the following years repeatedly affirmed his commitment to his beloved program and its graduates. In 1990, he offered the only he did, the parsimony of congressional funding for exchange scholarships against the "criminality and stupidly wasteful" squandering of "humanity's creative energies on war and the preparation for war."

The senator noted that Fulbright alumni, the educated div- idends of "a long-term, low-cost investment," had acquired potentially useful knowledge and perspective on other nations by participating in the program.

He wrote, "Some are now contributing to the education of another generation, some are strengthening American competitiveness, and a considerable number are serving with distinction in the executive and legislative branches of our Government." And, he surmised, "the rewards are perhaps even greater from the contributions of foreigners who study here."

"It doesn't take many to make a difference," Senator Fulbright emphasized. "A single leader or a few legislators or writers who know something about what other countries are like can contribute to making a wise decision or to forestalling a disastrous one. If Kruschev had had more of a rudimentary sense of what the United States was like, " he proposed, "there might have been no Cuban missile crisis. If President Johnson or his senior advisers had had a deeper understanding of the Chinese and Vietnamesee, we might have been spared the Vietnam War."

Fulbright was the first to say that the Fulbright Association grew into one of the most vibrant means at hand to attain his cherished objective of a more peaceful and less war-like world. At memorial services for Senator Fulbright, Head of the Fulbright Association, His affec- tion for his program's grantees was evident. To him, we were living proof of his hopes for mankind's future. We loved him for his faith.

Indeed, Fulbrighters are his progeny. Embodied in the Fulbright Program and in ourselves lie his hopes for bringing about a world without war.

The first issue of the association's Newsletter's cover (1977) was edited by Paul Ferlazzo, conveyed Senator Fulbright's message in his own words. "In 1946, as World War II was ending, it occurred to me that in order to create an international constituency working for peaceful settlement of disputes among nations and enlightened progress among the peoples of the world, a program of this kind was needed."

"I felt that if people from all over the world could come together but I knew one another, and understand and respect the traditions and cultures of other people, an international climate might be created which would be conducive to peace and harmony among nations. I was not suggesting that cultural exchanges of themselves would eliminate war or make the worst a better place, but I believe their impact upon the international climate and on national perceptions and attitudes is far greater than we sometimes believe...."

"Consequently, I am pleased to commissions in Europe and Israel resolved to encourage the growth of a global network of Fulbright alumni associations in the following words:

"We recognize that the experience and the contributions of former participants can help to maintain the high quality of the Fulbright Program in the future; we shall assist the construction and activities of Fulbright alumni within our respective countries; and we shall hold future meetings with the Fulbright Association of the United States of America.

"The Salzburg Resolution pleased Senator Fulbright. "The idea of inspiring a more active role for former participants in support of the program," his letter to me declared, "is surely a sound one."

In Senator Fulbright's thinking, the Fulbright Association grew into one of the most vibrant means at hand to attain his cherished objective of a more peaceful and less war-like world. His scrawled postscript intended for Fulbrighters everywhere reads: "Keep up the struggle for Peace!"

"The finest testimonial that that price tag, some 200,000 Fulbright grants have been awarded through rigorous, open competitions to enable U.S. citizens and those from 130 other countries to study, teach, and conduct research in each other's countries. So valuable has the Fulbright Program been to support the Fulbright Program. Fulbright's office upon his agreement in 1977 to serve as honorary chairman of the Fulbright Association. The Fulbright Program remains after nearly 50 years only one of the most successful government programs. And the Fulbright Program is a bargain. Since its creation in 1946, the Fulbright Program's cost to taxpayers has not yet surpassed the cost of one battle sight, a fact Senator Fulbright delighted in pointing out."

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"Keep up the struggle for Peace!"

The Fulbright Program: A Valuable Public Investment

By Jane L. Anderson

Executive Director

At memorial services for J. William Fulbright in Washington, D.C., and in Fayetteville, Ark., those who knew Senator Fulbright in their final respects to the former senator from Arkansas. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in paying their final respects to the former senator from Arkansas, said that his many great accomplishments, none surpasses his principal legislative creation: the international academic exchange program which bears his name. In the era of often vitriolic debate on national priorities and public spending, when politicians rush to embrace the dic- tion that the only role for government is to "protect our shores and deliver the mail," the Fulbright Program remains after nearly 50 years only one of the most successful government programs. And the Fulbright Program is a bargain. Since its creation in 1946, the Fulbright Program's cost to taxpayers has not yet surpassed the cost of one battle sight, a fact Senator Fulbright delighted in pointing out."

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"Keep up the struggle for Peace!"
President Clinton Hails Fulbright as Builder of Peace

President Clinton and Senator Fulbright at The American University Centennial Convocation in Washington, D.C., in February 1993.

Eulogy

President Clinton Hails Fulbright as Builder of Peace

Editor's Note: President Clinton delivered this eulogy on Feb. 17 at the memorial service at the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. Following is the text of President Clinton's remarks as released by the White House.

Mrs. Fulbright, the children and grandchildren of Senator Fulbright, all of his family and friends here assembled, we come to celebrate and give thanks for the remarkable life of J. William Fulbright — a life that changed our country and our world forever and for the better.

Bill, you are gone, but your life endures. You left us a legacy, you fought the good fight, and you won.

By all accounts, you were an extraordinary man. He worked for progress and peace, often against great odds and sometimes at great personal cost; expanding opportunities for the people of his beloved Arkansas and other Americans who needed help to make the most of their lives; leading the way to found the United Nations; taking a long, lonely stand against Joseph McCarthy; expanding the reach of our culture as the drawing force behind the Kennedy Center; fighting to change our course in Vietnam; reminding us that the forces of freedom would win the Cold War if we could avoid nuclear war, what he called his generation's power of veto over the next; and, of course, in a cold dawn only two weeks after Hiroshima, calling for the creation of the international exchange program that will live as his most profound legacy.

The Fulbright Scholarship Program is a perfect example of Bill Fulbright's faith — different kinds of people learning side by side, building what he called "a capacity for empathy, a distaste for killing other men, and an inclination for peace."

Next year will be the 50th anniversary of that program. Now it includes over 350 Nobel Prize winners, members of Congress, leaders for peace and freedom the world over; and many not so famous people who went home to live out the faith of Senator Fulbright, more than 120,000 from other countries have come here and more than 90,000 Americans have gone overseas to study, to learn and to grow.

No matter what their native tongue, all of these are known by the same name — Fulbrights.

In a way, a lot of us here, especially those of us from Arkansas and those who worked for him in other ways over the years, are also in our own way Fulbrights. Those of us who knew and loved him, who worked for him, who learned from him, each of us have our indelible memories — some of them serious, some of them quite funny.

I must say that I was a little reluctant to accept the request that I speak today because I once attended a funeral with Bill Fulbright, and I know how much distaste he had for highly formalized rituals. If he were giving me instructions, he'd say, Bill, say something nice, be brief, and try to get everybody out so they can enjoy this beautiful day.

But let me tell you that those of us who understood the impact of Bill Fulbright on the world have gone overseas to study in England and Japan and the U.S.S.R. and the rest. And after reading it, he would say something like: "Dear Senator Fulbright: I have never voted for you. I have never missed a chance to belittle you. But deep inside me there is a nagging suspicion that I have been wrong.

As this world plunges headlong toward what well may be its destruction, it gets increasingly harder to hear lonely voices, such as yours, calling for common sense, human reason and a respect for the brotherhood of man.

"But, be of good cheer, my friend. Keep snipping at their heels. This old world has always nailed its prophets on yours, calling for common sense, human reason and a respect for the brotherhood of man.

"Keep nipping at their heels. This old world has always nailed its prophets to trees, so don't be surprised at those who come at you with hammers and spikes.

Know that those multitudes yet unborn will stand on our shoulders. And one among them will stand a little higher because he is standing on yours."

We owe a lot to Bill Fulbright — some of us more than others. Let us all remember the life he lived and the example he set.

President Clinton

The Fulbrighters' Newsletter
The Fulbright Legacy

By Joseph Duffey
Director, United States Information Agency

Senator J. William Fulbright's crowning achievement came in the earliest days of his long and distinguished Senate career. As a freshman member of the Congress, only two weeks after the first atomic bomb destroyed the city of Hiroshima, Senator Fulbright sponsored legislation creating the international educational exchange program which bears his name. The program was his pride and consolation for 50 years.

"The exchange program is the thing that reconciles me to all the difficulties of political life," he once said. "It's the only activity that gives me some hope that the human race won't commit suicide...."

Bill Fulbright continued to actively promote his exchange program well into his ninth decade, even from a wheelchair. He never stopped believing in its purposes and always spoke about them powerfully and eloquently.

In recent years, even as he was less prominent on the public stage in his own land, other nations on every continent continued to bestow on him their highest national honors. They recognized that his program has already helped to educate several generations of leaders around the globe. Fulbright's name has become part of world language. Spoken in India or Japan or Sweden of a "Fulbright" and the reference has widespread instant recognition.

In 1945 the freshman senator from Arkansas looked out on the devastation of World War II and on the new atomic age. He took seriously the admonition of Albert Einstein: "We must acquire a substantially new manner of thinking if mankind is to survive.

Remembering his own experience as a Rhodes Scholar, Fulbright reasoned that people and nations had to learn to think globally if the world were to avoid annihilation. He believed that if a larger number of persons came to know, understand, work, and learn beside their counterparts in other cultures, "they might," he said, "develop a capacity for empathy, a distaste for killing other men, and an inclination for peace.

His legislation establishing the Fulbright Program slipped through the Senate without debate. Its first participants went overseas in 1948, funded by war reparations and foreign loan repayments to the United States. Since then the program has brought more than 120,000 foreign nationals to teach, study or do research in the United States, and sent more than 90,000 Americans overseas to do the same. The master of Pembroke College, Oxford, once called this "the largest and most significant movement of scholars across the face of the earth since the 15th century."

Many foreign Fulbrighters have returned home to become prime ministers, cabinet members, diplomats, newspaper editors, and academics. Some, like United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, have gone from national to international prominence.

American Fulbrighters have included university presidents Derek Bok and Hanna Gray; economist Milton Friedman; scientist Joshua Lederberg; historian Henry Steele Commager; authors John Updike and Eudora Welty; musician Aaron Copland; actor Stacy Keach; and politician Daniel Patrick Moynihan, among others. They have also included not-so-well-known Americans hundreds of elementary and high school teachers who have exchanged classrooms with foreign counterparts for a year and returned home to broaden the views of their own students.

Inspired by the value and generosity of this U.S.-funded program, some of the 130 countries where the exchange operates now contribute up to half the funds needed to run their individual programs.

In 1984, more than 100 former Japanese Fulbrighters returned to the United States on what they called a "Sentimental Tour," bearing a gift of $1.6 million they had raised to bring more American Fulbrighters to Japan.

Some in this Japanese delegation had studied in the United States immediately after the War. Said one who went on to become Japan's ambassador to the United States: "In those days, just after the Occupation, there were articles in the Japanese press which were very anti-American. After living in the United States for a year, I simply couldn't believe those arguments."

The Fulbright Program continues to live in and reflect the world around it. In August 1993, Amy Biehl, a dynamic 25-year old Fulbrighter from California, was working in a voter registration program in South Africa. She was murdered by an angry mob in Cape Town's Guguletu township. Following Amy's death, her mother met with Nelson Mandela and Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and she said, "She's more a part of South African history than of American history... She's almost South Africa's child now."

Last spring, Fulbright Program staff at the U.S. Information Agency and the Institute of International Education worked tirelessly to find and bring two Rwandans out of the refugee camps of Zaire to take up their Fulbright scholarships at Oregon State University and the Berklee College of Music in Boston.

Bill Fulbright would have been glad to know these Rwandans hadn't missed their opportunity for the "Fulbright experience." For 50 years, he remained convinced of his program's value.

In his book, The Price of Empire, published in 1987, he wrote: "It is a modest program with an immodest aim — the achievement in international affairs of a regime more civilized, rational and humane... I believed in that possibility when I began. I still do."
The Fulbright Program
(continued from page three)

ister of Italy, Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, and Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden. In the past, several Asian prime ministers have been Fulbrighters.

In a 1992 interview, Senator Fulbright succinctly explained why he thought Congress should choose to make public expenditures on international educational exchange: "Throughout the world, there are many people at high levels of government who have been in this program. And I can't help but think that they have developed attitudes toward international relations that would help to prevent the repetition of World War I and World War II."

During the Persian Gulf War, Senator Fulbright commented, "When people grow up with parochial attitudes — such as Mr. Saddam Hussein — and become leaders of a country, it's self-defeating for them. I have a feeling that if Mr. Hussein had had a Fulbright, he wouldn't have gone to war. He made a great mistake in misjudging the power and attitudes of Americans."

For every head of state or prominent artist, economist, writer, scientist, or educator who was a Fulbright scholar, there are also tens of thousands of former Fulbrighters who are less well known but who were also chosen to participate in the program for their academic excellence and for their willingness to share ideas and experiences with people of other cultures. Senator Fulbright was just as proud of them.

"The idea of the Fulbright Program was to take only people who are outstanding — not necessarily just in one particular way, but in any area of activity which they've chosen as their life's work.... I don't think that you can say we only want political activists. I think a fine singer or artist is equally important. They're all people who are educated and influential," he said.

They are people whom South African President Nelson Mandela has called generations of the world. In 1993 Mr. Mandela received the first J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding, an award created to honor the spirit and career of Senator Fulbright.

In his prize address, Mr. Mandela said, "We are thousands of miles away. Why should people in the United States of America worry about what is happening at the tip of the African continent? It is because we now have produced in this generation men and women who are not satisfied with addressing and solving problems within the borders of their country, who regard themselves as part of humanity...men and women who have chosen the world to be the theater of their efforts."

In one of the many obituaries for Senator Fulbright, the late Senator Frank Church was quoted as saying, "When all of us are dead, the only one they'll remember is Bill Fulbright."

We think Frank Church had it right. Senator Fulbright will long be remembered because he had the courage and the intelligence to try to change the world and the tenacity to fight for his beliefs, even when they were unpopular.

We trust that one of his abiding achievements will be a growing U.S. commitment to the Fulbright scholarships. Before his death Senator Fulbright encouraged the program's alumni to take action to support its growth. He said, "It's a big world, and there've been about 200,000 people in the program. That's not too many, you know. Supposing you had one million. A million wouldn't be too many out of the millions of people in the world."

No, Senator Fulbright, a million Fulbrighters would not be too many. As we prepare to celebrate the 50th anniversary of your program in 1996, we have your advice in mind. So we ask our elected representatives to find the courage to strengthen one of the finest public programs ever created.

Memorial gifts may be sent to:
The J. William Fulbright and Harriet Mayor Fulbright Endowment Fund c/o Fulbright Association
1130 17th Street, N.W., Suite 520
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 331-1590
(202) 331-1979 (FAX)