Along with planning for the fall, during the summer months we close the books on one fiscal year and open them for the next. Thanks to you, we had a spectacular year, and I'd like to share some of the great things that happened in Fulbright College between July 1, 2014, and June 30, 2015.

During the 2015 fiscal year, the college received an increase of more than $4 million to its hard budget. The college also received more than 170 grants totaling more than $13.5 million.
The number of undergraduate and graduate students pursuing Fulbright degrees reached 8,248 in 2014 – a 1 percent increase from the previous fall. Or to put things in perspective, a 14 percent increase since 2009 and a 22 percent increase since 2004. We also awarded more than 1,700 degrees.

We welcomed one tenured, 23 tenure-track and 75 non-tenure-track faculty members to campus for the 2014-15 academic year. Twenty-six tenure-track faculty will join us during the 2015-16 academic year. We will be introducing you to these newest members of our Fulbright Family in the coming months.

Faculty members produced more than 1,100 pieces of scholarly research and creative work including more than 20 books, 50 book chapters, 350 articles in refereed journals, 60 articles in non-refereed journals, 150 invited lectures, 360 conference papers and presentations and 80 other types of creative activity such as art exhibitions, music recordings, plays and films.

Some other milestones in 2014-15 included new chairs for the departments of journalism and philosophy, visits from the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board and Peter Coyote, associate dean Lynda Coon chosen as the next dean of the Honors College, and work on Champions Hall, the Faulkner Performing Arts Center, and the Hill Street Art and Design District.

I am amazed every day at the dedication of the Fulbright College faculty and staff, humbled by our donors, and gratified by the aspirations and accomplishments of our students and alumni. You are a huge part of our success, and I hope you know every day how much we appreciate all you do for the college and to continue Senator J. William Fulbright’s legacy of peace through education.
Legacy
Reporting History
You’re a professional journalist – too old to be green, too young to be seasoned – and you land the dream job: a reporter for the *New York Times*. You go to New York City and are only partially through orientation when you’re dispatched to cover the civil rights movement. You relocate your spouse and two young children from Little Rock to Atlanta, and then spend most of your time on the road because even though there are plenty of things to cover in Georgia, the big story is in Alabama because it’s February of 1965 and although you don’t know it yet, you’re about to become a pivotal part of history.

This was Roy Reed’s introduction to working for the *New York Times* after two years in the U.S. Air Force and nearly a decade at the *Arkansas Gazette*.

“I went to Selma one month after I officially went to work at the paper, which was Jan. 1, 1965,” Reed said. “The big blow up at Selma didn’t happen for another little over a month. I just had time to get my feet on the ground.”

Reed witnessed the movement and shared his observations with the world. He attended meetings at Brown Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church (which was called Browns Chapel Church at the time), and attended marches and rallies every day. He diligently wrote his stories and called them in to the recording room in New York, but his reports got little attention.

“News was being made that would interest the *Times*, so I was filing stories, but I’m not sure any of them ever got on to page one because they were just routine protest stories that were happening all over the south.”

Then came Bloody Sunday.

On March 7, 1965, six hundred civil rights demonstrators marched to protest the killing of Jimmy Lee Jackson, an unarmed protester who was fatally shot by a state trooper in Marion, Alabama, the previous month. Sheriff James G. Clark, his deputies and state troopers stopped the marchers at the Edmund Pettus Bridge. This became the first of three attempts to march from Selma to Montgomery.

Many commemorations have been held in 2015 – 50 years after the marches – and the movie *Selma*, released in 2014, explores the marches as well as surrounding events.

“[The film’s portrayal of the scene on the bridge] was exactly the way it was,” Reed said. “It’s hard for me to believe that those were actors. I thought at first that they had used old television footage.”
In a Jan. 8, 2015, interview on *Fresh Air*, director Ava DuVernay discussed how she approached casting and shooting the scene recreating the violent confrontation. Although extremely realistic, it was still a fictional depiction of the actual event.

“In 1965, March 7, that Sunday, they were not actors,” Reed said. “They were for real.”

An actor in *Selma* named John Lavelle introduces himself as “Roy Reed from the *New York Times*.” In the film, Reed represents all of the press, but several journalists – print and broadcast – were on site in 1965. Reed’s account of the events informs much of the dialogue and is used as voiceover commentary during the scene on the bridge.

This excerpt from Reed’s March 8 story in the *New York Times* captured the tone of the event:

> The next sound was the major’s voice. "Troopers, advance," he commanded. The troopers rushed forward, their blue uniforms and white helmets blurring into a flying wedge as they moved. The wedge moved with such force that it seemed almost to pass over the waiting column instead of through it. The first 10 or 20 Negroes were swept to the ground screaming, arms and legs flying and packs and bags went skittering across the grassy divider strip and on to the pavement on both sides. Those still on their feet retreated. The troopers continued pushing, using both the force of their bodies and the prodding of their nightsticks. A cheer went up from the white spectators lining the south side of the highway. The mounted possemen spurred their horses and rode at a run into the retreating mass. The Negroes cried out as they crowded together for protection and the whites on the sideline whooped and cheered. The mounted possemen spurred their horses and rode at a run into the retreating mass. Suddenly there was a report, like a gunshot, and a gray cloud spewed over the troopers and the Negroes. "Tear gas!" someone yelled. The cloud began covering the highway. Newsmen, who were confined by four troopers to a corner 100 yards away, began to lose sight of the action. But before the cloud finally hid it all there were several seconds of unobstructed view. Fifteen or twenty nightsticks could be seen through the gas flailing at the heads of the marchers. “When the troopers put their tear gas masks on, we knew what was coming,” Reed said. “They threw those tear gas canisters out into the marchers, and of course, it didn’t all stay with the marchers. We all got a snoot full. I hope you never have to have tear gas. It is terrible. You’ve got to breathe, but you know you can’t. “The crowd broke and started running back across the bridge back toward Browns Chapel Church, and we had to follow them. We did the best we could. And the troopers and the people in the posse, they kept on beating [the marchers] all the way to the other side of the bridge.”
In addition to the tear gas and nightsticks, some unofficial deputies carried whips.

“It’s almost too easy to call what happened there an act of savagery, but that’s what it was. And it was deliberate savagery. It was not incidental to what happened.”

The bloodshed was also captured by broadcast journalists and shown on televisions across the nation. What Clark and Wallace had intended as a warning became a rally cry.

“This was the importance of organizations like Dr. King’s [the Southern Christian Leadership Council] and SNCC [the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee], they made sure that that lesson backfired on the white supremacists. They were out there in the black community every day. Living among the black community, and especially among the leaders of the black community – the preachers, the teachers and the professional people. But beyond that, the run-of-the-mill black folks. Stirring things up. Causing the rallies to happen night, after night, after night. And the white supremacists simply didn’t know what they were dealing with. The warnings of the past had worked. Lynching worked … But suddenly [the warnings] didn’t work anymore.”

The tension continued on March 9, when the group made its second attempt. King, led a group to the Pettus bridge, and they were met again with armed law enforcement. King turned the group around to avoid a second altercation.

In the midst of the turmoil in Alabama, President Lyndon Johnson called for federal voting rights legislation. His address to a joint session of Congress on March 15 challenged the legislative branch to protect African Americans from state-imposed barriers to voting.

On March 21, more than 3,000 marchers left Selma to walk 45 miles to Montgomery. Three days later, after walking 12 hours a day and sleeping in fields along the route, around 25,000 people joined the marchers at the Montgomery city limits.

An excerpt from Reed’s story in the March 21 edition:

_Hundreds of Army and federalized National Guard troops stood guard in Selma and lined the highway out of town to protect the marchers. The troops were sent by President Johnson after Governor Wallace said that Alabama could not afford the expense of protecting the march. The marchers were in festive humor as they started. The tone was_
set by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, top aide to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. In the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, as he introduced Dr. King for an address before the march started. "When we get to Montgomery," Mr. Abernathy said, "we are going to go up to Governor Wallace's door and say, 'George, it's all over now. We've got the ballot.'" The throng laughed and cheered.

Congress met Johnson's challenge later that year when the Senate passed legislation in May, the House of Representatives approved it in July and Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act into law on Aug. 6, allowing for sweeping change in the landscape of the electorate.

"Across the South, there are now several thousand black officials who wouldn't be there without those legal changes. In a way, it all started that day in Selma, Alabama, because it was all about voting rights. And as a direct consequence of that day, and the brutality that was shown on television screens all across the country, as a direct consequence, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed. "It took effect immediately. I mean it began to change the South almost at once. It didn't wipe out racism, but it really wiped out a vital part of the system that held black folks in that terrible oppression for decades. "I think I was privileged to have been there that day, when the beginning of the end happened in that little ol' town."

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Times
Times
Times

Beware of Limbo Dancers: A Correspondent's Adventures with the New York Times

New York Times March 8, 1965, masthead with Roy Reed's byline
Legacy
The Lee Williams Legacy: Mentor, Adviser, Servant, Friend
Lee Williams, longtime aide to Sen. J. William Fulbright and former member of the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, died June 3, 2015, at age 89. He worked for Fulbright from 1955-1974, first as a legislative assistant and then as an administrative assistant and chief of staff.

“Lee Williams devoted his career to upholding the fundamental principles of the American system of representative government and to improving international understanding,” Hoyt Purvis, professor of journalism and press secretary to Fulbright, wrote in a commentary for the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette. “He spent 25 years as a key figure on Capitol Hill, assisting and advising three of the most influential figures in the history of the U.S. Senate: J. William Fulbright, Mike Mansfield and Robert Byrd.”

Williams attended the University of Arkansas School of Law (LL.B. ’53) after distinguished service in World War II. He and Purvis were both appointed to the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board by President Bill Clinton on Nov. 12, 1993.

"Like many Arkansans, I have long regarded Senator William Fulbright as both a role model and a mentor," Clinton said in the announcement of their appointments. "The Fulbright scholarships are his most lasting achievement. I trust that these four Board members, two of whom served on his staff, will work to preserve his legacy."

Williams served 10 years on the board and was a vigilant and dedicated guardian of the program’s principles, providing insightful wisdom in promoting mutual understanding through educational exchange.

“He maintained an active interest in the program following his board service,” Purvis said. “Like Fulbright, he was committed to building a more civilized and humane nation and world.” “Williams told me once that, his bond with Fulbright notwithstanding, he had never regarded himself as the senator’s employee, nor the Senate’s, but the nation’s,” Steve Barnes wrote in an article for the Pine Bluff Commercial. “He did not always approve of his country’s direction, and he had winced at some of Fulbright’s votes. He had served in World War II, which was not won by walking away from the fight. (As was Fulbright, Williams was appalled by Vietnam, a war they believed was not America’s fight).”

Williams’ influence in shaping public policy of the era is often noted in histories of the Vietnam War and other prominent affairs of the time. He was general counsel to the Senate Democratic Policy Committee from 1974-1978 and served as the senior vice president and legislative counsel to the National Retail Federation from 1978-1989. He returned to Fayetteville, where he practiced law and was a fellow in

“As a news source Williams was helpful, as an interpreter of national politics he was invaluable,” Barnes wrote. “Yet he was discreet; the secrets he took to the beyond are beyond imagining.”

In a story by Bill Bowden that appeared in the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, several former Fulbright staff members including Purvis and Marsha Scott, recount memories of working with Williams.

According to Scott, who was hired by Williams, he was responsible for giving Clinton his first job in Washington, and he drafted the legislation that created the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington.

“Senator Fulbright was a smart man and a good statesman, but Lee made him a great senator,” Scott said. “Lee was his closest confidant and adviser.”“Lee was also a mentor to some young people who went on to success, including Bill Clinton,” Purvis said.

While Clinton was a student at Georgetown University, Williams hired him to be a messenger and clerk for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff, Purvis said. Fulbright was chair of the committee.

Williams told Clinton that there were two part-time jobs available: one paying $5,000, and another paying $3,500. Clinton said he wanted them both.

“Williams responded, ‘You’re the guy I’m looking for. Be here Monday,’” Purvis said.

In 2006, the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service announced the establishment of the Lee Williams Fellowship in Public Service. The fellowship, administered jointly by the Clinton School and Fulbright College, is awarded annually to a University of Arkansas graduate pursuing a master’s degree at the Clinton School.

“This is a unique student fellowship because of its association with Fulbright College,” said Skip Rutherford, dean of the Clinton School, in fellowship’s announcement. “Because of Lee’s long-term service to the state of Arkansas and his extraordinary contributions to the careers of President Clinton and Senator Fulbright, it is appropriate that a scholarship fund be named in Lee’s honor. This will also be a great way to recruit outstanding Arkansans to the Clinton School.” “The people who have contributed to the fellowship know that Lee
is one of the most dedicated public servants to ever serve our state and our nation. I hope that even more of Lee’s friends will help build the endowment,” said long-time friend David Lambert. “It is a wonderful project that pays tribute to Lee’s interest in the Clinton School, in Fulbright College and to helping young Arkansans pursue a meaningful career in public service.”

While concerned with the current state of government and politics, Williams was ever the optimist when looking to the future. He considered his role of cultivating the next generation to be every bit as important as that of advising major national leaders. He was a mentor and guide for countless young professionals, especially those from Arkansas, many of whom went on to distinguished careers in public service and public affairs.

“It is hard to believe that it was 48 years ago that I had lunch with Senator J. William Fulbright and Lee Williams, his administrative assistant, in the senators’ dining room in Washington,” Purvis wrote. “We mostly discussed the hearings on the Vietnam War Fulbright was conducting and it soon became time for him to return to that duty. After he left, Williams stood and posed a question to me: ‘Well, Purvis, are you going to go to work for us or not?’ … That also marked the beginning of an abiding friendship with Lee, one that continued up to his death.”

Born Floyd Lee Williams II in Denver, Colorado, on July 7, 1925, he was preceded in death by his parents, Floyd Lee Williams and Effie (Lingo) Williams. He is survived by his wife of almost 70 years, Vicky, of Arlington, Virginia; his son, Floyd, and daughter-in-law, Carol; grandchildren Lisa and Carter; and great-grandchildren Leila, Lucas, Jude and Hattie.

Contributions to support the Lee Williams Fellowship may be sent to the Fulbright College Development Office, 525 Old Main, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville 72701.

Hoyt Purvis, Lee Williams and J. William Fulbright at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington
Gifts
Supporting the Future
Nearly 10 years ago, shortly after earning degrees in geology and securing their first career jobs in the field, Shane Matson (B.S. ’01, M.S. ’07), Eddie Valek (M.S. ’99) and Clayton Yarri Davis (B.S. ’04, M.S. ’07) joined together with a group of alumni and friends and became philanthropists – making their first annual gift to their alma mater to benefit the Department of Geosciences.

In 2007, Maston, Valek and Davis helped lead the effort to establish the Doy L. Zachry Endowed Scholarship and the Walter L. Manger Endowed Scholarship, which are each awarded annually. As with so many ambitious ideas, this endeavor began with a simple conversation among friends.

“We were just talking one day – Shane, Eddie and me,” said Davis, who is a geoscience manager with Vitruvian Exploration II, LLC. “We wanted to do something to honor these professors who have made such a huge difference to us.”

They kept the group of donors small so the scholarships would be a surprise. They went to 40 fellow alumni and created a gift to honor two of the department’s long-standing professors and mentors who were committed to the department’s number one need at the time – increasing undergraduate student support. Manger and Zachry also taught young alumni the power of supporting the department and creating a tradition of giving back to the next group of students.

“Geological alumni provide a lot of financial support,” said Matson, who is a manager at Spyglass Energy Group, LLC. “As a student, I received the benefit of that support. When you receive something like that, a responsibility comes with it. The people who invested in me made me feel that it’s my responsibility to do the same. My wife and I both give back.

We are investing in students of today.”

“Dr. Manger, the primary adviser to my graduate work, he always reminded us that we were standing on the backs of giants,” said Valek, a division exploration manager at EOG Resources. “Somebody has tread ground prior to your arrival and paved the way for you to research and study the things you’re interested in. The opportunities we have are because of the work done by people before us. Our successes don’t come by ourselves.”

Since making their first gifts to the department, these three alumni have continued to champion causes for the department, promote its financial and curriculum needs and support many funds that benefit undergraduate and graduate students, faculty and programs within the department. They established an annual fundraising float trip, and all serve on the Department of Geosciences External Advisory Board, which helps advocate for the department’s needs and provides recommendations to the faculty regarding industry trends, employer needs and recruiting opportunities. Davis is currently the board’s chair.
“Eddie and Shane are the ones who got me interested in the advisory board – truly an amazing group of people,” Davis said. “It’s incredible to get to come back to the university. I get to meet the students and to be a part of all the great things that are happening. Helping the university improve also improves my degree – in both a professional sense and in a personal sense.”

Over the last two years, Valek, Matson and Davis have taken on the department’s top priority by becoming key supporters of the newly created doctoral program. Until the program’s establishment in 2012, Arkansas was the only state without a geosciences doctorate. With this addition, rather than sending top students out of state, the University of Arkansas can provide doctoral-level training to address the need for highly specialized geoscience research teams to work on issues in natural resources and energy.

“Industry requires a Ph.D. program to fund significant research,” Valek said in 2012 when the program was launched. “Doctoral-level research can be conducted on a broader scale, and address more complex trends and issues. Having this program will help all students, even those not pursuing a Ph.D. Industry will hire more of our geoscience master’s-level graduates and at better terms because of their exposure to this level of research.”

“The float trip has raised money for the Manger and Zachry scholarships since 2008, but this year we decided to shift focus,” Davis said. “To help meet the generous Walton Challenge Gift made to the Geoscience Ph.D. Fellowship Fund that expires in July of this year we donated funds raised from the 2014 float to student support for the doctoral program.”

As they reflect, these committed alumni know that creating a tradition of giving – no matter how much – is important to them and the department. They believe that with their own success comes the need to ensure the success of those who follow in their footsteps. For them, giving is both a benefit and a responsibility that comes with being a successful geologist. And, funding future geologists is also a channel through which they can watch the next generation’s education and careers blossom.

“I didn’t know where my decision to come to the University of Arkansas would lead me,” Valek said. “I chose to go here after walking around campus. Everything that was happening turned out to be positive for me as a student. I just can’t help but think what a chance I was taking coming here for graduate school. Everything boiled down to that one decision. I was always going to give back to that in some way, because I appreciated what the program did for me.”

“Because you receive thank you cards and watch students in their careers, you get a lot of unexpected benefits,” Matson said. “You get to watch these students grow.”

“The departmental scholarships help I received as a student made
a big difference to me and to the kind of experience I had while in school," Davis said. “Even before I graduated, I decided I was going to give back if I was ever in a situation that allowed me to.” “The amount is much less important than the action itself,” Matson said. “Few have the ability to give hundreds of thousands, but all have the ability to give fifty. Those small amounts are meaningful to the students of today.”

To learn more about the Geosciences Ph.D. and supporting the Department of Geosciences, please visit: http://fulbright.uark.edu/deans-office/offices-and-services/development/matching-opportunities.php.
Gifts
Nine Students, Seven Countries, One Dream
For more than 20 years the Roy and Christine Sturgis Educational Trust has helped redefine what is possible for Fulbright College students around the globe. The initial gift established the Sturgis Fellowship, the University of Arkansas’ oldest fellowship, which gives incoming freshmen a four-year stipend for tuition, educational supplies and international travel. In 2014, the trust extended its support by creating the Sturgis International Fellows Program.

The program supports undergraduate honors students and graduate students with creative international learning opportunities and promotes J. William Fulbright’s legacy of peace through education by encouraging mutual understanding between exceptional young scholars and people from other countries around the world.

Mark Anthony Ayure-Inga Agana, Elizabeth Arredondo, Kaveh Bassiri, Holly Farris, Kaelin Groom, Kathleen Heil, Aimee Odum, Max Thompson and Malek Zuraikat will represent Fulbright College and the University of Arkansas as they conduct research around the world thanks to this gift.

**Mark Anthony Ayure-Inga Agana | PhD | Environmental Dynamics | Germany**

Agana will spend the fall 2015 semester in four cities studying municipal-level climate action plans. His project will involve in-depth case studies of local climate action plans in Hamburg, Munich, Heidelberg and Dresden.

“My research focuses on the broader geopolitical circumstances of the United States and Germany in local climate mitigation policies and the local specific factors that influence the innovation and capacities of local climate action plans,” Agana said. “This endeavor will not only serve as an important source of information for future policy direction, in terms of the formation, implementation and improvement of LCAPs, but also climate change mitigation in general.”

**Elizabeth Arredondo | MS | Biology | South Africa**

Arredondo will travel to Kruger National Park to research survival rates of African wild dogs, which are in decline. Her project will add to past census data to better understand population dynamics and
demographics of wild dogs in the park, which will help others develop management plans to bring the population back to a stable level.

“The wild dog is an endangered social carnivore similar to the gray wolf and is currently suffering from extreme population decline, even in the park where they are largely protected from harmful human interactions,” Arredondo said. “Researchers are unsure why the dogs are declining inside the park, and I want to help advance the knowledge of the species in a way that will improve conservation efforts.”

Kaveh Bassiri | PhD | Comparative Literature and Cultural Studies | Iran
Bassiri will work with local poets who will be translated and included in an anthology of modern Iranian poetry. The project will include the work of 25 Iranian poets with an introduction of their work as well as a survey of contemporary Iranian poetry.

Holly Farris | PhD | Space and Planetary Sciences | Chile
Farris will travel to the Atacama Desert to research the stability of liquid water and how it might impact survival on Mars. Atacama is the driest terrestrial desert and one of the best Martian analog sites on Earth. The project is in collaboration with Alfonso Davila, a staff scientist and astrobiologist at NASA AMES Research Center and SETI Institute.

Kaelin Groom | PhD | Environmental Dynamics | Jordan
Groom will travel to Petra to study the relationship between tourism and landscape change. The research will ultimately help those at the site with the delicate balance between visitor experiences and heritage
resource conservation. Groom will conduct interviews with Bedouin tribal elders, officials with governmental and non-governmental organizations, local residents and veteran tourists.

Kathleen Heil | MFA | Creative Writing and Translation | Germany

Heil will spend 10 months at the Inter-University Centre for Dance in Berlin. Her research will explore Berlin's international contemporary dance scene and the relationship between words and movement by creating poetry using compositional features common to both dance and poetic contexts such as breath, syncopation and spacing.

“While the U.S. was the birthplace of modern dance, Germany was the birthplace of expressionist dance theater,” Heil said. “I look forward to exchanging ideas about ways to collapse and enrich the space between poetry and dance.”

Aimee Odum | MFA | Ceramics | Iceland

Odum will spend August at the Nes Artist Residency in Iceland and the rest of the fall 2015 semester conducting research at the Iceland art Academy in Reykjavik. Her research will include interviews with locals, tourists, students and faculty, as well as conducting a workshop, making sketches for future art projects and giving a public presentation of the research and art work in a local venue.

“My dedication to an artistic career began with recognition of art’s ability to spur contemplation, action and expression,” Odum said. “My most recent work consists of videos depicting a surreal sense of place, displaying the process of human interaction within a new physical atmosphere.”

Max Thompson | MFA | Creative Writing and Translation | Russia

Thompson will spend the 2015-16 academic year at the Maxim Gorky Literary Institute in Moscow, translating the Kyrgyz writer Chingiz Aitmatov’s literary works into English. In addition to translating the
novella *Farewell, Buttercup!* and a collection of stories titled *Tales for the Mountains and Steppe*, Thompson intends to form contacts with Russian translators and literary scholars.

“When I first tried a bit of prose in the spring of 2013, I doubted that I could render the polyphony of Aitmatov’s work in English, but I soon fell in love with it and grew committed to translating it full-time,” Thompson said. “Since then, it has become my goal to translate all of his major works into English so as to enable American readers to experience them as richly as I have.”

**Malek Zuraikat | PhD | Medieval English literature | Jordan**

Zuraikat will continue his work on a form-to-form translation Geoffrey Chaucer’s *Troilus and Crseyde* into Arabic verse. He wants to take some graduate courses in literary translation at one of the Jordanian universities and to attend training courses at some professional organizations of translation.

“Literary translation is not merely a literal transformation of a group of words from a language into another,” Zuraikat said. “It is a creative process that transforms the language, culture, and historical context of literary texts into a completely different culture.”

This is the second year that Sturgis International Fellowships have been awarded. The original class of fellows included Anthony Eller, an undergraduate honors student in biochemistry, who went to Costa Rica and Panama, Tameshia Rudd-Ridge, a master’s student in communication whose research took her to Ghana, Aaron Shew a doctoral candidate in environmental dynamics who conducted research in India, Matthew Sylvest, a doctoral candidate in space and planetary sciences who went to England, and Chadwick Totty, a master’s student in history who studied in Japan.

Up to 10 Sturgis International Fellows are chosen each year. Fellows receive $15,000 to facilitate international study of a semester or longer. The funds assist students with tuition and fees for the University of Arkansas and for an international host institution, organization or family; expenses associated with an international internship or research project such as foreign or domestic transportation; housing; and personal expenses.

Applicants must be a current graduate or undergraduate student in Fulbright College and have a record of high academic achievement and outstanding leadership. Undergraduate students must be carrying
a full-time course load with a declared major in Fulbright College, a rising junior or rising senior in the Fulbright College Honors Program and pursuing a career with international emphasis. Master’s or doctoral candidates must be a full-time student with a declared degree area anchored Fulbright College and going into their first or second year of graduate studies.

Gifts from the Roy and Christine Sturgis Educational Trust have established three prestigious programs within Fulbright College: the Sturgis Fellowship Program, Sturgis Study Abroad Program and Sturgis International Fellows Program.
Successes
The Emerging Role of Game Design in Digital Humanities
What academic program involves students and faculty from the social sciences, architecture, visual and performing arts, the humanities, computer science and the natural sciences? Game design – an increasingly important methodology in digital humanities. David Fredrick, associate professor of classics and director of the humanities program in Fulbright College, uses game design to teach Greek and Roman mythology and Roman civilization.

The teaching method eventually led to Tesseract Studio for Immersive Environments and Game Design, which uses a game-centered approach to produce immersive content for online, face-to-face and blended courses.

The genesis of academically driven game design at the U of A lies with several visualization projects focused on Roman urbanism. The enterprise brought Fredrick together with faculty from the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies and the Fay Jones School of Architecture.

“In 2004, I worked with Latin students in an Ovid class to construct a fictional Roman house in SketchUp decorated with myths from Ovid,” Fredrick said.

In 2006, the project received significant seed money, as Fredrick and several colleagues were awarded an Interdisciplinary Course Development Grant from the Honors College. With Jackson Cothren and Fredrick Limp in CAST and Timothy de Noble, who was an associate professor in the Jones School at the time, Fredrick developed a new course, “Visualizing the Ancient Roman City.” The team spent two weeks laser scanning significant areas of Ostia Antica, the harbor city of ancient Rome. The data was used to reconstruct baths, temples and residential districts.

With additional support from the Honors College, Digital Pompeii was offered as a course for the first time in fall 2008. The goal was to develop 3D models of houses to explore how decorative ensembles, such as wall paintings, mosaics, sculptures and fountains, work together to shape spatial experience and behavior. Students were given the opportunity to model and texture specific rooms inside these ancient homes.

“Unity, the software game engine that we use is incredibly valuable as a tool for visualization in archaeology and art history, but we soon began to realize how much more it had to offer for education,” Fredrick said. “So in 2010 we began offering a course in game design. We received 20 licenses from Unity and hardware from the university’s IT office – big thanks to Marie Riley [technology support manager with University Information Technology Services] – and off we went.”
Tesseract moved into a larger space in the J.B. Hunt Transport Services Inc. Center for Academic Excellence, and the program continued to grow.

In 2012, along with Tom Hapgood, associate professor in the Department of Art, Fredrick received a second Interdisciplinary Course Development grant from the Honors College, to create a visualization course based on the 10th Street Studio in New York. The course was taught in summer 2013 and fall 2014. The project remains ongoing.

Through multidisciplinary collaboration among faculty, graduate students and undergraduate students the studio creates engaging games and interactive experiences. Thanks to a partnership with Global Campus, the group has developed and offered online courses in classical studies subjects that are game-centered but still require texts, writing and creative thinking.

“People often don’t realize all that's involved in creating a game, all the different types of knowledge and expertise you need,” Fredrick said. “You absolutely need computer science people, but you also need writers to create the narrative, appropriate characters and dialog for them. You need actors to voice the characters’ dialog. You need musicians and composers so the game has a score. Character artists—much like costume designers and makeup artists for film—sculpt the characters and make sure they’re dressed appropriately. When you’re creating a world that is set in a certain time, you need historians, political scientists, anthropologists and sociologists to provide all of the cultural context and details—timelines, events, social relations, artifacts. It takes a lot of people if you’re going to do it well.”

Course offerings have grown, and now students may take Game Design I and Game Design II to learn the basics of making video games, in addition to courses in Greek and Roman mythology and Roman civilization to experience game-based online learning. Tesseract worked with Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art to create an interactive gallery application featured in an online art history course, which was piloted in spring 2015.

“This curriculum has so many potential applications. We don’t even know what’s possible because we’re finding out as we go. It’s very exciting.”

The game design courses require peer-to-peer collaboration and project-based learning, while the game-based online courses depend on student feedback to improve level design and game play.
“The idea of students developing coursework for other students is a unique one and gives us an incredible source of feedback on our projects,” Fredrick said. “It’s Razorbacks teaching Razorbacks, and this kind of course development model is extremely rare. But at the same time, it capitalizes on the affinity of online teaching for well made immersive content—serious games.”

Immersive environments and game design have the potential to affect every academic unit within the university. If current trends continue, games will soon be used to teach a wide variety subjects in higher education. While game-based content is increasingly available from outside vendors, Fredrick believes that it benefits the university to build much of this content in-house. By using this model, one group of students learns from the games themselves and another through the process of making them, giving the University of Arkansas an opportunity to become a leader in academically focused game design.

“This is not an overly-crowded field, but it’s happening lots of places. There are strong programs in Scandinavian countries, but when we look at other schools in the U.S., our program isn’t behind, we’re actually ahead – especially when compared to other major state universities in the SEC and elsewhere.”

The peer-to-peer learning and deep engagement with academic content make the U of A program unique.

“To me, the real power is the connection between the game environment, game play and primary evidence like texts. It makes everything about learning about another place, time or culture much more memorable because the player ideally has meaningful choice in the environment. But it’s no replacement for primary evidence. We have had, and will continue to have, a strong reading and writing component in the game-based courses. This allows students to critique the game through the reading and to think critically between the two.”

Tesseract Center for Immersive Environments and Game Design
Successes
Sharing Our Common Past: Three professors personalize history of America through the voices of Americans
Fulbright College is home to three of the top historians in America. Elliott West, Randall Woods and Daniel Sutherland explore very different themes in their historical research but get to the heart of their stories in much the same way, using the personal correspondence and first-hand accounts of those Americans who stood at the center of history as it was happening. Their insightful, nuanced and detailed writing has been widely acclaimed, and they are regularly invited to give lectures around the nation and overseas.

Elliott West
A specialist in the social and environmental history of the American West, West’s writing explores the past even as it helps bring greater understanding of today’s world.

“If you make a list of the most important issues facing the American people today, it would include ethnic diversity, environmental concerns, conservation of resources, relations with developing countries, urban planning,” West said when Contested Plains was published. “Well, the West has been dealing with those issues ever since it became part of the nation.”

Publishers Weekly described his book, The Last Indian War: The Nez Perce Story, as the “definitive analysis of the United States’ 1877 war with the Nez Perce” and concluded that “West tells it brilliantly.” His book about the Nez Perce and his books Growing Up with the Country and The Way to the West have earned him the Western Heritage Award three times.

The Center of the American West awarded him the 2013 Wallace Stegner Award for his sustained contributions to the cultural identity of the American West.

West is the Alumni Distinguished Professor of American History. He has written eight books and more than 100 book chapters, articles and book reviews in national history journals and publications.

He has been honored with several national awards for his book The Contested Plains: Indians, Goldseekers and the Rush to Colorado, including the Caughey Prize from the Western History Association, Best Work of Research Non-Fiction by PEN Center USA West, the Francis Parkman Prize from the Society of American
Historians, Best Historical Non-Fiction on the West by Western Writers of America, and the Ray Allen Billington Prize from the Organization of American Historians.

Randall Woods

When Oxford University invited Woods to serve as its John G. Winant Professor of American Government in 2013, his historical research and books about key political figures in the mid-20th century came front and center on the international stage.

In *LBJ: Architect of American Ambition*, the first biography of Lyndon Baines Johnson to come out after the release of his presidential tapes, Woods argued that the same idealism that drove the Civil Rights Movement and the Great Society also drove the war in Vietnam. Woods came to this realization after conducting in-depth interviews with many who had worked closely with Johnson, including his long-
time secretary and dozens of his aides, and after studying newly released White House recordings and declassified documents.

In *Shadow Warrior: William Egan Colby and the CIA*, Woods traced the life of Colby, who began working with the Office of Strategic Services — the precursor to the CIA — during World War II and spent more than a decade leading secret actions in Vietnam.

Woods is also author of *Fulbright: A Biography*, which was awarded the Robert H. Ferrell Prize for the Best Book on American Foreign Relations and the Virginia Ledbetter Prize for the Best Book on Southern Studies. It was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award.

His appointment at Oxford included a lecture about Johnson:

> “I spoke about the Great Society as a reform movement in the context of a 20th century reform movement, comparing it with populism and progressivism and the New Deal. The British seem very interested in what I have written about, especially my book about LBJ.”


Woods currently serves as the John A. Cooper Distinguished Professor of History. In addition to the Winant Professorship, he has been a Mellon Fellow at Cambridge University and Stanley Kaplan Distinguished Visiting Professor at Williams College.

**Daniel Sutherland**

Sutherland’s ninth and most recent book is *Whistler: A Life for Art’s Sake*. Published in 2014, it is the first biography of the artist to make extensive use of his private correspondence, and Sutherland mined Whistler’s own words to give a full understanding of the “painter’s painter.”

> “I’m not an art historian, so I looked at his life holistically,” Sutherland said. “I think others recognized there was a difference between his public and private lives, but because they
never went deeply into his private correspondence they never understood the way in which it really affected how he viewed art and the world.”

Whistler “was a very great artist, arguably the greatest of his generation, and a pivotal figure in the cultural history of the 19th century,” according to Sutherland.

There have been nearly 20 biographies of Whistler since he died in 1903, but Sutherland’s is the first in more than two decades. Sutherland is one of nine authorities who lent their expertise in the making of the public television documentary film, James McNeill Whistler and The Case for Beauty.

Nearly all of Sutherland’s other books have dealt with the Civil War or 19th century American society. His 2009 book, A Savage Conflict: The Decisive Role of Guerrillas in the American Civil War won the Tom Watson Brown Book Award of the Society of Civil War Historians and the Distinguished Book Award, given by the Society for Military History.

A Savage Conflict was the first book to treat guerrilla warfare as critical to understanding the course and outcome of the Civil War. In a meticulously researched account, Sutherland argued that irregular warfare took a large toll on the Confederate war effort by weakening the South’s support for state and national governments and diminishing the trust citizens had in their officials to protect them.

Sutherland serves as a Distinguished Professor of history. Since the release of Whistler, he has given invited lectures at Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art in Bentonville, the Detroit Institute of Art, the Norton Simon Museum in Pasadena, California, and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

Sutherland, West and Woods’ latest books on Whistler, The Last Indian War and LBJ
Events
U of A Talks Race
During the 2015-16 school year, several groups will come together to discuss racial issues within the United States. The program “U of A Talks Race” will foster open conversation and education for students, faculty and staff about racial issues.

U of A Talks Race centers on a communal hope for peace and acceptance. Racial tensions play a large role in students’ lives, and the program is designed to begin an ongoing discussion that many students and community members wish to have.

The program, led by Charles Robinson, vice chancellor for diversity and community, Pearl Dowe, associate professor of political science, and Yvette Murphy-Erby, Fulbright College associate dean of social sciences, includes a series of events that will highlight racial tensions in America that were illustrated in the events of Baltimore, Maryland, and Ferguson, Missouri. All three scholars have backgrounds in diversity studies, making them experts on issues of race still prevalent in America.

“U of A Talks Race was inspired by the desire of some of our faculty and staff to use the recently publicized incidents involving the police and the death of black men to start a campus-wide dialogue about the continued significance of race,” Robinson said. “The hope is that students, staff and faculty will develop a better understanding of how racial issues still affect American society.” “For African Americans, across the nation this is a personal issue,” Dowe said. “Because of everything that had been happening over the past few years, it seems that there’s been an increasing amount of racial animus. Even from a scholarly perspective, we know there is a long history of racial animus towards African Americans that exceeds what is expressed towards other racial and ethnic groups. During the incidents last fall, Ferguson and Eric Garner, I reached out to the administration and deans and stated my concern that the university was missing a great educational opportunity if we did not develop programs and have sustained dialogue around these issues.” “As an institution of higher learning, the University of Arkansas is required to pick up this banner,” Murphy-Erby said. “This effort is about learning, and it is about improving outcomes for our state. We have a special responsibility to ensure that we’re helping our campus and community to engage in this critical conversation.”

Some of the planned events include: a forum on social movements and social media, multiple film screenings, and an Africa and African American Studies graduate research symposium. The programs will use different avenues of communication, ranging from lecture to student interaction.
“We want the programs not only to be lectures but interactive programs students could participate in,” Dowe said. “We are trying to figure out ways to have individual small groups among students, where they can discuss these issues on their own. I’m looking forward to programs the students will facilitate themselves.”

“What we’re really trying to do is facilitate a conversation, create a comfortable climate and enhance the knowledge,” Murphy-Erby said. “We’ll focus on not just students, but staff members, faculty and community members.”

U of A Talks Race has partnered with the J. William Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences, Fulbright College Honors Program, Sam M. Walton College of Business, School of Law, Graduate School and International Education, African and African American Studies Program, University of Arkansas Greek Life, University of Arkansas Multicultural Center and University of Arkansas Housing Office to achieve their goals. Many outside offices and registered student organizations have also offered their support.

“The initial campus core group consisted of persons who have shown a sincere commitment to these issues and advancing diversity throughout the campus.” Dowe said. “Compassion Fayetteville and the City of Fayetteville will also support our efforts by encouraging community participation and providing information to our community partners. “I hope that we can institutionalize these discussions. We’ve had programs but they have not been systematic. There hasn’t been sustained discussion. When talking to students, it seems that they are interested in these discussions. We’re hoping to open the door to discussing the campus climate as well. We must remain diligent and seek ways to ensure all students, staff and faculty feel welcomed and respected.”

U of A Talks Race is for every community member who is interested in the topic of race or passionate about racial equality. After the discussion has begun, the next step is to find healthy ways of dealing with racial concerns.

“We want staff and administration to participate as well,” Dowe said. “Broad participation will expand inclusion and increase the relevancy of our concerns, and for diverse students, it highlights that these issues are important to them and that the university sees them and values their presence on this campus.”

web page

Marchers in Ferguson, Missouri
Events
International Scholars Debate Provincialism, Cosmopolitanism in the Fulbright Legacy
In September, scholars from around the world will meet at the University of Arkansas to discuss Sen. J. William Fulbright’s foreign policy legacy. Scholars from Australia, Europe and the United States have been invited to present papers at a conference addressing “J. William Fulbright in International Perspective: Liberal Internationalism and U.S. Global Influence.”

Fulbright was elected to the Senate in 1944 and served Arkansas for three decades. In 1959, he was named chairman of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. As the longest-serving chairman, Fulbright left a lasting imprint on the nation’s foreign policy. He wrote several books on the subject, including *The Arrogance of Power* (1966), *The Price of Empire* (1967) and *The Crippled Giant: American Foreign Policy and its Domestic Consequences* (1972), which still resonate with today’s policy makers.

During the two-day conference, sponsored by Fulbright College’s Diane D. Blair Center of Southern Politics and Society, attendees will examine the senator’s contribution and reassess his legacy as it applies to U.S. foreign relations and global developments in the 20th century.

“The conference is built around two central themes, which partly overlap but also contrast with each other in important ways,” said Angie Maxwell, associate professor of political science and director of the Blair Center. “First, scholars will consider the impact of the Fulbright Program itself. And second, they will explore Fulbright’s contributions toward liberal internationalism in the 20th century.”

While the conference itself will include only the participants and organizers, the public is invited to two free forums associated with the meeting. An opening event will begin at 5:30 p.m. Monday, Aug. 31, in Old Main’s Giffels Auditorium. Randall Woods, noted Fulbright biographer and the John A. Cooper Distinguished Professor of History, will serve as the keynote speaker.

“J. William Fulbright in International Perspective” will be the sixth in the Blair Center’s distinguished Blair Legacy Series, which was inaugurated in 2001 with an analysis of the Clinton Administration. As with previous symposia, the invited participants will work in small groups throughout the conference to produce a manuscript based on the papers presented and discussed during the meeting.

Tom Healy, former chairman of the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, will speak at the Blair Library Building, home of the Fayetteville Public Library, on Tuesday, Sept. 1. He will discuss the Fulbright Program’s worldwide impact. Watch the library’s calendar for additional details.
Conference invitees have examined many aspects of foreign policy and Fulbright’s contributions, including national exceptionalism, liberal internationalism, critiques of U.S. empire, the United States’ global influence, multilateralism, the role of women in the global intellectual elite, the impact of the Fulbright Program, racial inequality, segregation and white supremacy, belief systems, national missions, neo-isolationism, non-diplomatic representatives, U.S. global influence, cultural mediation and Fulbright’s relationship with President Lyndon B. Johnson.

“We are excited about hosting this gathering of experts on Senator Fulbright,” said Todd Shields, dean of Fulbright College. “I look forward to hearing their discussions and reading the insights that will come from this meeting in the palace that the Senator called home for so many years.”

According to organizers, the Fulbright Program, which the senator proposed 70 years ago, is the embodiment of his intent to promote a global intellectual elite center in the United States as well as internationalize U.S. culture and society. This flagship international educational exchange program sponsored by the U.S. government was designed to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. Now active in more than 160 countries and with roughly 325,000 alumni to date, it is arguably Fulbright’s most lasting achievement and has proved to be a vital element in global knowledge transfer.

“Committed to liberal internationalism and international educational exchange, Fulbright was also at heart a Southern politician, who early in his career represented the region’s sectional interests, including opposition to the civil rights agenda,” Woods said. “Like other Southern moderates he would come to embrace the Second Reconstruction. But that dichotomy – between provincialism and cosmopolitanism – revealed a divide that still has consequences for America’s global policies, and for the perception others have of the U.S. international presence. More significant, Fulbright’s reasoned opposition to the conflict in Vietnam is currently being referenced by critics of the second Iraqi war.”

Discussions are designed to shed light on the tensions between provincialism and cosmopolitanism inherent in Fulbright’s career; the embodiments and contradictions of Fulbright’s approach to the internationalism of his day; particular southern variants of mid-century internationalism, and racial, class, and gender aspects of liberal internationalism; and the Fulbright exchange program. Attendees will also evaluate Fulbright’s philosophy and its effects on other nations’ foreign policy conduct or style of internationalism.
Conclusions to these and other subjects will be included in participants’ revised papers, which will be compiled into a manuscript, which will be edited by conference committee members Alessandro Brogi, professor of history in Fulbright College; Giles Scott-Smith, Ernst van der Beugel Chair of Diplomatic History at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands; and David J. Snyder, associate professor of history and foreign relations at University of South Carolina.

*Senator J. William Fulbright and President Lyndon B. Johnson meet at the White House, 28 July 1965*