

“Of all the joint ventures in which we might engage, the most productive, in my view, is educational exchange. I have always had great difficulty—since the initiation of the Fulbright scholarships in 1946—in trying to find the words that would persuasively explain that educational exchange is not merely one of those nice but marginal activities in which we engage in international affairs, but rather, from the standpoint of future world peace and order, probably the most important and potentially rewarding of our foreign-policy activities.”

—J. William Fulbright, from *The Price of Empire*

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Nonetheless, the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board offers this report with the hope that it will provide a strong indication of the program's value and continuing importance.

In today's complex but interdependent world, the Fulbright Program is as important as ever; in some respects even more important. Recognizing this, the Board has recently devoted special attention and efforts to enhancing the Fulbright Program for the 21st Century.

The Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board was established by Congress and has supervised the worldwide exchange program since 1947. It is the Board's privilege and responsibility to set policies and procedures and to exercise final responsibility for selection of all grantees for programs authorized under sections of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (Fulbright-Hays) of 1961, which consolidated and enlarged the role of the Board. Specifically that Act charges the Board with "selecting students, scholars, teachers, trainees, and other persons to participate in the programs" and "supervising such programs."

Concluding three years as Board chairman, I can affirm that the Fulbright Program remains true to the fundamental principles that have guided it for 52 years and to the belief that we all can and must learn from each other.

III

Hoyt Purvis

Hoyt Purvis, Chairman
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board

To PORTRAY THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAM AND ITS WORLDWIDE IMPACT would require an ongoing, vivid, animated panorama of multiple dimensions. While that is impossible to present in a standard printed format, this report is an effort to bring together information on and insights into this dynamic international program which will collectively provide a meaningful portrait of the Fulbright Program and its components.

Statistics and snapshots can only hint at the impact of Fulbright in advancing mutual understanding. However, in the following pages we will attempt to convey a sense of the program's immense impact on international relations. This report will offer details about the program's activities around the world during 1998, and examples of the achievements and contributions of the program and of some individual Fulbrighters.

One of the factors that makes the Fulbright Program so distinctive and successful is the network of people who serve and participate in this global collaboration. Obviously it is not possible to single out all those who bring credit to the Fulbright Program through leadership, service, and contributions to their societies and the world. Nor is it possible to calculate the program's immeasurable impact on international relations.



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Ms. Letitia King	Deputy Staff Director J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board Washington, DC

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Thousands of individual stories and experiences—of learning, advancing knowledge, increasing understanding between the United States and the peoples of other nations—are the lifeblood of the Fulbright Program. In both the short and long term, every Fulbrighter—student, scholar, teacher, professional—can have an enormous impact on others.

A review of some of the events, activities, and achievements in which Fulbrighters and the Fulbright Program were involved in 1998 provides a sense of what Fulbright is about and offers examples of its value and meaning.

I. SPREADING KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

In countries around the world, current and former Fulbright grantees continued in a variety of important ways to make significant contributions to mutual understanding and to advancements in education and development of civil societies.

The Media

In Moldova, Fulbrighter Jack Ronald made major contributions to the development of an independent press. Ronald, an Indiana editor and publisher, lectured at Moldova State University on the role of a free press in an open society. He also worked extensively outside the classroom, sharing his expertise with local newspapers and journalists.

In the United States, another editor Edward Seaton of the Manhattan (Kansas) *Mercury*, is committed to improving foreign coverage in the American press. He understands the importance of knowing what is happening around the world. Thirty years ago he was a Fulbright Scholar to Ecuador. The experience has had a powerful influence on his life. As president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) in 1998, he launched a campaign called "Project ASNE for International News." He has a special interest in Latin America and has been heavily involved in the Inter-American Press Association.

Freedom of the press was also a major topic for Fulbright Senior Scholar Dr. Janet Steele, journalism professor from George Washington University. In Indonesia she addressed press freedom in meetings with several key media organizations.

Legal Reform

In China, six American Fullbright law professors, in an effort to expand their impact beyond their classrooms, organized and participated in a major conference on the Reform and Development of Legal Education at Tsinghua University in Beijing.

One of the U.S. professors, David Warren of Duke University, was teaching at Tsinghua and, with Fulbright colleagues who were elsewhere in China, decided to organize the law conference. The conference focused on the rule of law and integrating western ideas about teaching and jurisprudence. The conference attracted nearly 100 participants representing 17 Chinese universities and six Chinese government offices, as well as several American and other foreign universities and the U.S. Embassy. The six Fulbright law professors each presented key features and developments in American legal education and made some comparisons with their experience in Chinese schools.

"Their frank observations seemed to reinforce an attitude of openness displayed by Chinese presenters," said Warren. He reported that there was spirited and wide-ranging discussion on important issues in legal education. "Several of the Chinese participants noted that this was the first time that some of these issues had been openly addressed in an audience of both government officials and multiple law schools. There was marked enthusiasm for continuing these discussions on how to jointly and individually improve legal education in China."

As a result of Warren's experience, the Duke Law School is exploring a long-term exchange of faculty and students with Tsinghua. In 1999 Warren returned to China as the first exchange professor under the proposed program.

A former Fulbrighter in Slovenia, Dr. Bojan Bugaric, applying the knowledge and experience he gained during his studies in the United States, worked to enlarge and enrich the law curriculum at the University of Ljubljana School of Law, focusing on such issues as privatization.



Fulbrighter Jack Ronald, Editor and Publisher of *The Commercial Review*, Portland, Indiana speaking at a Eurasia Foundation seminar with Radica Stevaranche of the Independent Journalism Center, in Chisinau, Moldova, 1998.

FULBRIGHT ALUMNI HONORED IN 1998

China-U.S.A. Conference on Reform and Development of Legal Education, Beijing, China, May 1998. Pictured left to right: Li Shiqin, Executive Dean, Law Department, Tsinghua University; Yu An, Professor and Conference Co-Chair, Tsinghua University; David Warren, Professor, Fulbright Scholar and Conference Co-Chair, Duke University.



Luis Campos Bacá • <i>Peru</i>	Member of Congress elected as the South American representative to the International Parliament
Jose Borrell • <i>Spain</i>	Elected Leader of the Spanish Socialist Party (PSOE)—one of Spain's two principal parties.
Luis Botello • <i>Panama</i>	Presented a medal from the University of Panama for achievements abroad as the Director of the International Journalists' Network of the International Center for Journalists in Washington, D.C.
Josefin R. Cortes • <i>Philippines</i>	Named President of the University of the East
Gheorghe Costinescu • <i>U.S.A.</i>	Featured composer of the International Week of New Music in Bucharest, Romania
Onapito Ekomoloit • <i>Uganda</i>	Elected a Member of Parliament
Doreen Fernandez • <i>Philippines</i>	Given Most Outstanding Teachers Award by the Philippine Metrobank Foundation
Robert Finn • <i>U.S.A.</i>	Appointed U.S. Ambassador to Tajikistan
Alfredo Toro Hardy • <i>Venezuela</i>	Designated Venezuelan Ambassador to the U.S.
Géza Jeszennky • <i>Hungary</i>	Appointed Hungarian Ambassador to the U.S.
Richard Krasno • <i>U.S.A.</i>	Named President of the Monterey Institute of International Studies
George Lamming • <i>Barbados</i>	Awarded the Langston Hughes Festival Award for distinguished contributions to arts and letters.
David Montgomery • <i>U.S.A.</i>	Elected President of the Organization of American Historians
Najma Najaam • <i>Pakistan</i>	Appointed Vice-Chancellor of the first-ever women's university in Pakistan, the International Women's University
Marie-Claire Paiz • <i>Guatemala</i>	Featured in the <i>National Geographic</i> for her work preserving the national bird, the Quetzal.
Maria Pasini • <i>Argentina</i>	Selected as instructor for the Presidential Classroom in Washington, D.C.
Pal Pepe • <i>Hungary</i>	Named Minister of Environmental Protection
Sylvia Poggioli • <i>U.S.A.</i>	Honored by the Anti-Defamation League for "courage in exposing brutality, injustice and hatred."
Edward Seaton • <i>U.S.A.</i>	Editor in Chief, Manhattan, Kansas <i>Mercury</i> , elected President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors
Ruth Simmons • <i>U.S.A.</i>	Received the Human Achievement Award from the National Urban League
Juwono Sudarsono • <i>Indonesia</i>	Appointed Minister for Education and Culture
Inese Vaidere • <i>Latvia</i>	Named Minister for the Environment
Raiivo Veitik • <i>Estonia</i>	Elected Director of the Institute of International and Social Studies
Charles Wright • <i>U.S.A.</i>	Awarded the Pulitzer Prize in Poetry
Jose Ismael Guevara Zelaya • <i>El Salvador</i>	Named agronomist of the year in El Salvador for his work raising the standards of cattle quality
Peter Zoller • <i>Austria</i>	Awarded Wittgenstein Prize, Max Born Prize & Schroedinger Prize for eminent research in theoretical physics.

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Curriculum Reform

A number of U.S. educators have been involved in working with colleagues in Central and Eastern Europe on curriculum reform and development. Martha Merrill of International House, New York, collaborated with the Ministry of Education and Science in Kyrgyzstan and other institutions to develop curriculum and a junior college system for the country. The examples mentioned here point to an important aspect of the Fulbright Program: the multiplier effect. Every Fulbright scholar, student, or teacher influences many others. Sometimes the effect is not outwardly apparent, but the influence can be strong and long lasting.

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III. LEADERS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Leadership development has been a major by-product of the Fulbright Program. The rigorous, open selection process has enabled the participation of future leaders and policymakers in a variety of fields.

The top ranks of the foreign policy officials and diplomatic services of the United States and many other nations are filled with Fulbrighters. To name a few: Victor Marrero, Fulbright to the United Kingdom, became U.S. Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States; career diplomat Robert Finn, Fulbrighter to Turkey, became U.S. Ambassador

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Board Chairman Hoy Purvis and Vice-Chairman Alan Schechter also addressed the Fulbright Association meeting, updating the group on the work of the Board and the status of the program.

Among others participating in the Fulbright Association activities was Dr. Prakash Chandra Lohani, member of parliament and former foreign minister of Nepal. As a Fulbright Distinguished Senior Scholar, he also lectured at the University of Maryland for the Fulbright International Center.

...the Fulbright Program recognizes that genuine international understanding depends not only on historians, statesmen, and economists, but equally on writers, musicians, and scientists.

Ambassador Thomas Pickering

to Tajikistan, and Karl (Rick) Inderfurth, Fulbrighter to Scotland, served as Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia.

The prominence of Fulbrighters in international relations was evident at the events related to the 21st annual meeting of the Fulbright (Alumni) Association in Washington in October 1998. The Association, a private, non-profit organization, composed of alumni and friends of the program, awards the J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding, which in 1998 went to Patricio Aylwin Azocar, president of Chile from 1990 to 1994. As Chile's first elected president after 17 years of military rule, Aylwin guided Chile's reintegration into the community of democratic nations. At a ceremony honoring him at the State Department, he was welcomed by Thomas R. Pickering, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, former Fulbrighter and a distinguished U.S. diplomat. In his remarks, Ambassador Pickering saluted the Fulbright Program. He said "For 52 years, those who have crossed thresholds thanks to the Fulbright Program have gone on to build bridges between countries, across academic disciplines and generations, and most importantly, among people."

As Pickering observed, the Fulbright Program recognizes that genuine international understanding depends not only on historians, statesmen, and economists, but equally on writers, musicians, and scientists.

Pickering commented that "no virtual reality, chat room or two-week trip abroad" can replace the real knowledge that develops over the course of a full year living and studying in a foreign country. He added:

"As a former Fulbright Scholar, I remain grateful for what was in essence my first diplomatic assignment. It was a period of deep and intensive exposure to an almost foreign land—Australia. As a diplomat, I salute the Fulbright Program for its continuing work, especially in newly emerging democracies. In each of my assignments I have worked with ministers, businessmen, teachers, and diplomats who got to know America as Fulbrighters. This contribution to diplomacy is real and enduring."

III. SPECIAL OVERSEAS EVENTS: ANNIVERSARIES, INAUGURATIONS, AND HONORS

Around the world there were other events and conferences that demonstrated the vitality and continuing contributions of the Fulbright Program.

In Greece a series of special activities highlighted the 50th anniversary of the Fulbright Program in that country. Senator Paul Sarbanes was speaker at a dinner in Athens attended by more than 300 alumni, government officials, business leaders, and other friends of the Fulbright Program. Senator Sarbanes emphasized the importance of the Fulbright Program in providing a strong link between Greece and the United States for 50 years. U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Burns introduced Sarbanes and also read a letter from President Clinton praising the Fulbright Program for its role in promoting contacts between the two countries.

Other events marking the 50th anniversary in Greece included an art exhibit by Greek and American Fulbrighters, a series of plays, and a concert by the Juilliard String Quartet attended by 1,300 people. The Fulbright Commission in Belgium and Luxembourg also celebrated its 50th anniversary. Special events included a celebration dinner and academic session in October. Reviewing the history of the Fulbright Program with Belgium, which has involved nearly 3,000 Belgian and U.S. grantees, Rudi Schollaert, president of the

Greece, May 25, 1998.



Senator Paul Sarbanes (left) and American Ambassador to Greece, R. Nicholas Burns commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Fulbright Program in Greece, May 25, 1998.

Juilliard String Quartet commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Fulbright Program in Greece, May 25, 1998.

While some of the Fulbright Commissions, including some of those dating from the early years after the program was established in 1946, were celebrating anniversaries, a new Fulbright Commission was being launched in South Africa. South African Minister of Education Sibusiso Bengu and U.S. Ambassador James Joseph presided over the inaugural board meeting of the new commission in October in Cape Town. The establishment of the commission, which was strongly supported by the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, resulted from an agreement signed in 1997 by South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and U.S. Vice President Al Gore. Among those participating in the opening meeting of the commission was Keith Geiger, director of the Office of Academic Programs at USIA. The new commission will coordinate the Fulbright Program in South Africa, similar to the role played by binational commissions in 51 other countries.

Board Chairman Hoyt Purvis took part in a meeting of the Canadian Fulbright Commission in Montreal, Canada. The Commission's board includes members from the U.S. and Canadian business communities as well as representatives of academic and public life in both countries



Fulbright Alumni Association in Belgium, said, "The cross-fertilization brought about by these educational, academic, and cultural exchanges between two friendly nations has produced an immense added value on both sides of the Atlantic."

In Spain, the 40th anniversary of the Fulbright Program with that country was marked at a program featuring former President Jimmy Carter who lauded the program for advancing international understanding and bilateral ties. Carter, recipient of the 1994 Fulbright Prize, spoke at a breakfast hosted by U.S. Ambassador Edward Romero.

Another notable event in Spain was a ceremony honoring Maria-Jesus Pablos, executive director of the Fulbright Commission, who was presented with a prestigious award from FEDEPE, an organization of Madrid's leading women's business and management groups. The award recognized her efforts in promoting educational ties between Spain and the United States through the Fulbright Program.

Also honored in 1998 was James Moore, executive director of the Fulbright commission in the United Kingdom. He was cited on Queen Elizabeth's honors list and named an OBE, an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, in recognition of his extraordinary work promoting understanding between Britain and the United States through the Fulbright Program.

"Education and Civil Society in the Post-Totalitarian World" was the theme of the third Fulbright Conference in Bulgaria, which also marked the fifth anniversary of the Bulgarian Fulbright Commission. The conference continued the effective dialogue on international and intercultural communication started by the two previous conferences organized by the Bulgarian Commission. It attracted 100 participants from nine countries, including the United States, Bulgaria, and most countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic region. Most of the distinguished scholars, scientists, educators, and policymakers were Fulbright alumni.

In Egypt, where the Fulbright Commission was planning for its 50th anniversary in 1999, there were a number of notable activities, including a concert featuring Fulbright alumnus and First-Concert Master of the Cairo Symphony Yasser El-Serafi on the violin and Fulbright grantee David Rudge conducting the Amadeus Chamber Orchestra.

Conference on Education and Civil Society hosted by the Bulgarian Fulbright Commission, Sofia, Bulgaria, May 1998. Commission Executive Director Dr. Julia Stefanova at the podium.



Meeting of the Board of the Fulbright Commission in South Africa, October 14, 1998. From the left: Connie Magale, Vice-Chancellor of Wits Technikon, Sibusiso Bengu, South African Secretary of Education, Ronald Gault, J.P. Morgan (in back), James Joseph, U.S. Ambassador Robert Wood, Cultural Affairs Officer, USIS Pretoria, Keith Geiger, Director, Office of Academic Programs, USIA.

I V. FULBRIGHT CONFERENCES AND CONVOCATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Among the other Fulbright gatherings during the year was a conference on the U.S. - Italian Fulbright Program organized by the Italian Academy for Advanced Studies in America at Columbia University. The meeting at Casa Italiana was both a reunion and a series of lively

Yang on "Fulbright at Fifty: Meeting the Challenges of the Next Year." The panel reviewed the report and recommendations of the National Humanities Center Steering Committee on the Future of the Fulbright Program issued in 1997. Panelists who discussed the independently conducted study and the follow-up were W. Robert Connor; president and director of the National Humanities Center; Madeleine Green, vice president, International Initiatives, American Council on Education; Maria-Jesus Pablos, executive director the Fulbright Commission in Spain; and Board Chairman Hoyt Purvis.

Earlier in the year a Fulbright Commission Staff Workshop was held in Washington. Staff members from commissions met with USIA officials, Board members, and representatives of cooperating organizations to discuss program management. A panel on "Fulbright Board Policies and Direction" was moderated by Chairman Purvis, with Vice-Chairman Schechter; Margaret Nicholson, executive director of the Fulbright Commission for Belgium and Luxembourg; and Rosalind Swenson, deputy chief, Academic Exchanges Division, USIA, taking part.

In June, Fulbright executive directors from throughout Europe met in Budapest, Hungary for the 21st regional conference. "Fulbright in a New Europe" was the theme for the meeting. Conference speakers included Vernon Weaver, U.S. Ambassador to the European Union; Michael Lake, European Union Ambassador to Hungary; and Balint Magyar, Hungarian Minister of Culture and Education, along with officials from USIA and cooperating organizations and Board Chairman Hoyt Purvis. The directors expressed appreciation to the Fulbright Scholarship Board for its "support in recognizing the uniformity and diversity of the program." They made a number of recommendations stressing the importance of preserving the uniqueness of the Fulbright Program. They called for the development of accurate and up-to-date international Fulbright alumni information.



Fulbright in a New Europe—21st Regional Conference of Fulbright Directors from Europe, Canada and Israel; Budapest, Hungary June 6-11, 1998.

Board Member Caroline Malano Yang speaking at the Joint Meeting of the Fulbright Board and Commission Executive Directors, May 1998.



discussions about the program and possible improvements. Past and present Fulbrighters to and from Italy, along with representatives of the Italian Embassy and Fulbright Scholarship Board Chairman Hoyt Purvis participated. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Richard Brilliant, director of the Italian Academy, and a former Fulbrighter to Italy.

Participants in the conference were asked to write about their Fulbright experiences for a special publication. One of the participants wrote:

"I admired the studies produced by the best scholars active in American universities. I decided that I wanted to be able to learn from this line of research (art history) and become part of it. My expectations...were extremely high. I am happy to say that my experience in Chicago has been one in which I found no distance between a dream and its realization. Even the opposite: reality is better than the dream...To discover how much there is in common with people from so many different traditions, and appreciate and respect our diversity, really is one of the most rewarding aspects of my year as a Fulbright grantee."

—Riccardo Marchi, Italian graduate student, University of Chicago.

Several meetings during the year drew together those who play leading roles in administering the Fulbright Program around the world. Fulbright Commission Executive Directors met with the Board on May 27 in Washington for a report and discussion on major issues and developments in the program. Attention was focused on funding and fund-raising issues; streamlining application and approval processes for grantees; strengthening Board-Commission communications; and enhancing the Fulbright Program. This was the second meeting of the Board and Executive Directors in recent years and both groups agreed that such sessions are extremely valuable.

A number of Fulbright Commission executive directors and Board members also participated in the 50th annual conference of NAfSA—Association of International Educators. A feature of the conference was a plenary panel moderated by Board Member Caroline Malano

Fulbright Institute of International Relations at the University of Arkansas.

Later in the year, members of the Board's Executive and Planning Committee took part in a program and reception for the 1998-99 Hubert H. Humphrey Fellows at the Department of State. The Humphrey Fellows heard a talk by journalist and Fulbright biographer Haynes Johnson.

Board members also met in September with cultural attachés from the member countries of the European Union to discuss the Fulbright Program in a session held at the Embassy of Austria. Several of the diplomats had earlier studied in the United States as Fulbrighters.

“The extraordinary experiences of this year will give you the courage to go forward with vision and confidence to lead in a new era of rapid change.”

Cathleen Black

V. THE BOARD'S ROLE: EMPHASIS ON ENHANCEMENT

During 1998, in addition to its continuing role of final selection of all grantees and supervision of the program and its policies and procedures, the Board devoted considerable attention to the need for enhancement of the Fulbright Program.

In July the Board held a special meeting on possible future program priorities and enhancements. As the basis for its discussion, the Board referred to the recommendations of the *Fulbright at Fifty* report, which called the program “severely underfunded,” and offered a number of suggestions for strengthening the program. The Board also considered recommendations from USIA staff, Fulbright Commissions, and working papers prepared by Chairman Purvis and Vice-Chairman Schechter, the latter focusing on the Fulbright Program in Russia and the Newly Independent States.

The Board agreed on certain areas that should be enhanced while retaining a strong presence in those countries where the Fulbright program has an established and successful history. It is the Board's view that there is an historic opportunity to expand the program and a powerful justification for doing so. The Board cited the need for particular enhancement in these areas:

- **Russia and the NIS** — *The program with Russia should be at least doubled in size. Fulbright could be a vital influence in Russia and could contribute significantly to the strengthening of democracy in the region.*
- **China** — *The existing program with China is not proportionate to the size and importance of the country. The newly announced Fulbright Presidential Scholars Initiative will expand the program somewhat, but the Fulbright Program with China needs to be doubled in scope, with much greater student participation.*

The Office of Inter-American Affairs of USIA organized an American Republics Exchanges Workshop in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, bringing together USIA officers and representatives of cooperating organizations involved with the Fulbright Program in the Americas. Convocations for Fulbright students and scholars were organized by the Institute of International Education in New York and Washington. The New York program, “Reflections on Leadership,” featured a talk by Cathleen Black, president of Hearst Magazines. “As Fulbrighters...you will have a chance to stand up and be counted — in the media, in government, in elected office, in law, in academia, in the nonprofit world, in all endeavors,” she told the group. “The extraordinary experiences of this year will give you the courage to go forward with vision and confidence to lead in a new era of rapid change.”

Students and scholars from more than 100 countries studying, lecturing, or conducting research in the New York area on Fulbright grants, as well as Fulbrighters recently returned from abroad, participated in the convocation. Representing the Fulbright Scholarship Board was Bev Lincsey, staff director. The audience also heard piano music performed by Scott Holden, Fulbrighter to Hungary in 1996, a Juilliard graduate and Vladimir Horowitz Award recipient.

At a similar event in Washington, Fulbright students and scholars heard from Paula J. Dobriansky, vice president and director of the Washington Office of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Council's first George F. Kennan Senior Fellow for Russian and Eurasian Studies. She spoke on the challenges of leadership and on the value of her own experience as a Fulbrighter. Also addressing the group was Fulbright Board Chairman Hoyt Purvis.

Another special Fulbright lecture series was given by political scientist Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta, president of De La Salle University's Yuchengco Center for East Asia in Manila, Philippines. As the Fulbright-Freeman Distinguished Lecturer, his U.S. lectures commemorated the centennial of Philippine independence and the 50th anniversary of the Philippine Fulbright Program. He spoke on regional security issues and bilateral relations and met with scholars and officials at 18 institutions, including the Brookings Institution, Columbia University, the University of California at Berkeley and San Diego, the Atlantic Council, and

Board Meets with visiting Fulbright students. (From Left: Hei Turmaa, Estonia; Alejandro Razzoli, Argentina; Horacio Martinez, Argentina; Board Chairman Hoy Purvis; Kai Hattendorf, Germany; Board Vice Chairman Alan Schlechter; Hajeeeyun Quintana, Philippines.)



• **Africa** — *It is critical to increase Fulbright exchanges with African countries, where there is a strong need for leadership development and for Americans who are knowledgeable about Africa. The case for a strong and growing program with South Africa is especially compelling.*

• **The Americas** — *The Clinton Administration announced expanded Fulbright Programs with Mexico and Chile, among others. Likewise, the Administration's announcement of increased base support for the Canada-U.S. program is welcomed. The expanding programs will, however, require significant additional funding in order to be properly implemented.*

The areas cited are just some of the more obvious and striking cases of the need for enhancing the Fulbright Program.

During the year, the Board continued to operate through its three working groups—Advocacy, Liaison, and Public Outreach and Information—to strengthen support for and recognition of the Fulbright Program.

The Board also examined issues and policy matters related to the various components of the Fulbright Program. Guidelines for fundraising on behalf of the Fulbright Program were issued, and the Board considered streamlining of application and approval procedures, revision of policy statements, and reviewed procedures for the Fulbright-Hays programs administered through the Department of Education. New regulations for the Fulbright-Hays programs (Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Fellowship Program, Faculty Research Abroad Fellowship Program, and Groups Projects Abroad Program) were published in the *Federal Register*, August 31, 1998.

Throughout the year, the Board received reports from and met with representatives of the USIA Office of Academic Programs and the Academic Exchange Programs Division and its geographic branches. In addition to its May meeting with Fulbright Commission executive

directors, the Board heard presentations and met with a number of others involved with Fulbright and related programs around the world. For example, at the December meeting, the Board heard from Adnan Siddiqi, cultural affairs officer for USIS in Morocco; Marco Antonio da Rocha, executive director of the Fulbright Commission in Brazil; Lloyd Neighbors, chief of the cultural and information section of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and chairman of the board of the Foundation for Scholarly Exchange, Taiwan; Oana Popu, the new Executive Director from the Commission in Romania; and Una das Cupla of the Indian Fulbright Commission. Allan Goodman, new president of the Institute of International Education, met with the Board several times during the year.

In November, members of the Board's Executive and Planning Committee attended the swearing-in ceremony for the new Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs at USIA, William Butler. Dr. Butler met with the full Board for the first time at its December meeting. Earlier in the year the Board welcomed a new Staff Director, Bev Lindsey, and Deputy Staff Director, Leitia King.

Throughout the year the Board gave special attention to the planned consolidation of USIA into the State Department. The Board was particularly concerned with the positioning of the Fulbright Program in the organizational structure. (The Fulbright Program was based in the State Department until 1978, when it was moved to USIA.) In meetings and communication with officials of the State Department and others in both the legislative and executive branches, the Board stressed the importance of protecting and assuring the program's stature, independence, and integrity.

Fittingly, at its final meeting of the year, the Board invited a group of Fulbright students studying in the Washington area to discuss their experiences and observations on the Fulbright Program. Students from Germany, Argentina, the Philippines, and Estonia told the Board about their areas of study and the experiences and challenges in adjusting to a new culture. Board members also heard suggestions from the students about administrative processes in the Fulbright Program. All of the grantees emphasized what a valuable experience and opportunity the Fulbright Program provides. Once again, meeting with and hearing from Fulbright students provided convincing evidence of the value and meaning of this unique program.



FACTS AND FIGURES OF THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAM

FULLBRIGHTERS BY STATE ACADEMIC YEAR 1998-1999

<i>State</i>	<i>U.S. Grantees</i>	<i>Foreign Grantees</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>U.S. Grantees</i>	<i>Foreign Grantees</i>
Alabama	13	11	Montana	13	7
Alaska	6	3	Nebraska	13	9
Arizona	25	57	Nevada	6	2
Arkansas	13	16	New Hampshire	12	6
California	259	330	New Jersey	56	68
Colorado	32	36	New Mexico	18	14
Connecticut	30	43	New York	194	373
Delaware	4	7	N. Carolina	42	39
DC	27	116	N. Dakota	1	1
Florida	50	67	Ohio	63	78
Georgia	36	66	Oklahoma	12	29
Guam	1	1	Oregon	32	35
Hawaii	14	8	Pennsylvania	109	132
Idaho	5	4	Puerto Rico	3	1
Illinois	80	136	Rhode Island	13	10
Indiana	43	56	S. Carolina	21	23
Iowa	21	21	S. Dakota	7	3
Kansas	17	29	Tennessee	20	14
Kentucky	8	11	Texas	57	78
Louisiana	18	38	Utah	1	9
Maine	14	5	Vermont	4	4
Maryland	34	88	Virgin Islands	0	0
Massachusetts	89	283	Virginia	49	46
Michigan	65	64	Washington	56	56
Minnesota	36	48	W. Virginia	7	2
Mississippi	1	1	Wisconsin	34	26
Missouri	34	28	Wyoming	2	2
Total		1,830	2,640		
U.S. and Foreign Total		4,470			

U.S. and Foreign Total

4,470

This is an overall look at the basics of the Fulbright Program. More detailed, country-by-country and region-by-region statistics are shown on the following pages.

Approximately 4,500 new grants are awarded to individuals annually. Grants are given to American students, teachers, and scholars to study, teach, lecture and conduct research in more than 140 countries in the world, and to foreign nationals to engage in similar activities in the United States.

Individuals are selected on the basis of academic or professional qualifications and leadership potential, plus ability and willingness to share ideas and experiences with people of diverse cultures.

The primary source of funding for the Fulbright Program is an annual appropriation made by the Congress to the U.S. Information Agency. Participating foreign governments, as well as host institutions in the United States and abroad, contribute through cost-sharing, as well as by indirect support such as salary supplements, tuition waivers and university housing.

In 1998, the Congressional appropriation to USIA for the Fulbright Program was \$99.4 million. Foreign governments through binational commissions added \$23 million more. (A separate appropriation of \$5.7 million was provided for programs administered through the Department of Education.)

The term "Fulbright Program" encompasses a variety of exchange programs, including several types of individual and institutional grants.

Fulbright Student Grants are offered to American and foreign graduate students and graduating seniors. In 1998-99, more than 850 Americans studied abroad with either full or partial support from the Fulbright Program. Some 1,000 new awards are offered yearly to foreign graduate students for support at U.S. universities and 1,800 renewal awards are also offered.

The U.S. Scholar Program sends nearly 800 scholars and professionals a year to more than 125 countries, where they lecture and/or conduct research in a wide variety of academic

Numbers refer to new and renewed grants for academic year 1998-99.
Grantees under the following programs are included: Fulbright Student Program, Fulbright Senior Scholar Program, Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Program.

and professional fields. In 1998-99, these fields ranged from journalism and urban planning to business administration and American Studies.

The Visiting Scholar Program and the Scholar in Residence Program award grants to scholars from partner countries to lecture or conduct post-doctoral research at U.S. institutions for an academic year or term. Nearly 800 scholars come to the U.S. each year under these two programs.

The Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program involves one-on-one exchanges of U.S. and foreign teachers and educational administrators, primarily at the secondary level. The program includes approximately 400 participants and operates between the United States and approximately 30 countries worldwide.

The Hubert Humphrey Fellowship Program brings outstanding mid-level professionals from developing or newly democratized nations to the United States for a year of professional development and academic work at the graduate level. Grants include various social and public policy fields. Nearly 2,500 fellows from over 100 countries have participated in the program since its inception in 1979. In 1998-99 there were 114 Humphrey Fellows in the United States from 65 countries.

The University Affiliations Program seeks to enable U.S. and foreign post-secondary institutions to pursue educational objectives in partnership with one another through exchanges of faculty and staff. The program supports U.S. foreign policy by fostering faculty and curriculum development in academic disciplines which relate to democracy building, trade, economic development and the environment. Since the program began in 1982, over 385 grants have been awarded to U.S. colleges and universities. Currently there are 76 active grants.

The Modern Foreign Language Training Programs and Area Studies Programs, authorized by Section 102(l)(6) of the Fulbright-Hays Act, are operated by the U.S. Department of Education under a separate Congressional appropriation, which in 1998 was over \$5.7 million. Designed to promote and improve modern foreign language training and area studies in the United States without providing for reciprocal exchanges, these programs, which involved 785 Americans in 1998, include the following:

The Fullbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program awards fellowships, through U.S. institutions of higher education, to Ph.D. candidates to engage in full-time dissertation research abroad in modern foreign languages and area studies with an emphasis on those languages and areas not commonly taught in the United States.

The Fullbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program

awards fellowships, through U.S. institutions of higher education, to faculty members to conduct research on modern foreign languages and area studies.

BINATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS

Country	Date Signed	Date Signed
Afghanistan (inactive)	August 20, 1963	Japan
Argentina	November 5, 1956	Jordan
Australia	November 26, 1949	Korea
Austria	June 6, 1950	Liberia (inactive)
Belgium and Luxembourg	October 8, 1948	Malaysia
Brazil	November 5, 1957	Mexico
Bulgaria	September 2, 1992	Morocco
Burma (inactive)	December 22, 1947	Nepal
Canada	February 13, 1990	Netherlands
Chile	March 31, 1955	New Zealand
Colombia	January 9, 1957	Norway
Cyprus	January 18, 1962	Pakistan
Czech Republic	January 14, 1991	Paraguay (inactive)
Denmark	August 23, 1951	Peru
Ecuador	October 31, 1956	Philippines
Egypt	November 3, 1949	Poland
Ethiopia (inactive)	December 6, 1961	Portugal
Finland	July 2, 1952	Romania
France	October 22, 1948	South Africa
Germany	July 18, 1952	Slovak Republic
Ghana (inactive)	January 24, 1962	Spain
Greece	April 23, 1948	Sri Lanka
Hungary	December 6, 1990	Sweden
Iceland	February 23, 1957	Thailand
India	February 2, 1950	Tunisia (inactive)
Indonesia	July 15, 1992	Turkey
Iran (inactive)	September 1, 1949	United Kingdom
Iraq (inactive)	August 16, 1951	Uruguay
Ireland	March 16, 1957	Yugoslavia (inactive)
Israel	July 26, 1956	Taiwan*
Italy	December 18, 1948	November 30, 1957

*The U.S. recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the U.S. maintains unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan.

USIA will be integrated into the Department of State as of October 1, 1999. Under policies established by the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, USIA provides administrative staff for the academic exchange program, directly administers teacher exchanges, negotiates agreements covering educational interchange with foreign governments, maintains liaison with U.S. Embassies overseas on exchange affairs, and, in Washington, seeks the help and cooperation of other U.S. government and private agencies on certain aspects of the program.

In U.S. Embassies abroad, Agency program activities are the overall responsibility of a Public Affairs Officer. A Cultural Affairs Officer, or an Educational Exchanger Officer, where assigned, is usually responsible for exchange program activities. At least one of these officers is a member of the local binational commission and maintains for USIA the liaison with the commission on policy and program matters. In countries where there is no commission, the Cultural Affairs Officer administers the educational exchange program.

Department of Education

The U.S. Department of Education's Office of Postsecondary Education administers the Modern Foreign Language and Areas Studies program authorized by section 102(b)(6) of the Fulbright-Hays Act. This program differs from other Fulbright-Hays activities in that its objective is research and training with no provision for lecturing assignments overseas and no direct exchanges. The program is meant to improve U.S. education in modern foreign language and area studies, and is a part of the U.S. educational effort in those fields.

Binational Commissions

There are now 51 active binational commissions in countries which have entered into executive agreements with the United States to conduct a program of educational exchanges. Belgium and Luxembourg share a single commission in Brussels. In addition, there is a Fulbright office serving Taiwan. They are always binational, composed equally of distinguished national educators and cultural leaders and of Americans from the U.S. Embassy and the resident American community. A commission's purpose is to administer the educational exchange program on an impartial and binational basis, to assure that grantees and educational institutions participating in the program are qualified to do so, and to plan and propose educational exchanges that are in keeping with the needs and educational resources of each country.



Fulbright English Teaching Assistant Glenn Barbersch with students in Korea, 1998.

The Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program is designed to provide opportunities for teachers and faculty to study in foreign countries. Grants are awarded to U.S. institutions of higher education, state departments of education, and private nonprofit educational organizations to conduct overseas group projects in research, training, and curriculum development.

The Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program provides opportunities for U.S. teachers, school administration, social studies supervisors, and curriculum directors to participate in short-term seminars overseas on a number of topics focusing on the history, culture, and language of participating foreign country. The majority of these seminars have been initiated through bilateral agreements between the Department of Education and selected education ministries abroad.

The following agencies have administrative responsibilities for the Fulbright Program:

J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board

The J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board was created by Congress to supervise the Fulbright educational exchange program. The intent was to establish an impartial and independent body which would assure the respect and cooperation of the academic world for the educational exchange program, particularly in the selection of grantees and of educational institutions qualified to participate. The Board sets policies and procedures for administration of the program, has final responsibility for approving selection of all grantees, and supervises the conduct of the program both in the United States and abroad. Appointed by the President of the United States, the Board is composed of 12 members drawn from academic, cultural and public life.

United States Information Agency

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency (USIA) serves as the administrative and executive arm of the educational exchange program.

Country	Direct Financial Support to Foreign Governments*	Overseas Private Contributions and In-Kind Support*	Country	Direct Financial Support by Foreign Governments*	Overseas Private Contributions and In-Kind Support*	Governments*	In-Kind Support*
Argentina	200,000	1,792,484	Malaysia	0	245,708		
Australia	305,469	225,545	Mauritius	0	3,300		
Austria	294,538	217,210	Mexico	1,269,000	975,177		
Belgium	318,098	113,263	Mexico CONACYT	4,366,000	0		
Benin	0	8,300	Morocco	948,200	115,335		
Botswana	34,180	12,500	Namibia	0	33,000		
Brazil	260,000	172,400	Nepal	0	13,430		
Bulgaria	0	16,650	Netherlands	449,735	55,000		
Burkina Faso	0	4,000	New Zealand	136,000	306,757		
Canada	354,000	450,342	Nigeria	0	5,000		
Chile	617,327	613,752	Norway	784,260	199,437		
Cyprus	400,000	0	Pakistan	8,291	3,600		
Colombia	884,580	158,694	Peru	500,000	200,731		
Czech Republic	220,036	60,916	Philippines	250,350	39,642		
Denmark	408,137	112,100	Poland	108,698	74,008		
Ecuador	0	34,843	Portugal	125,000	58,000		
Egypt	0	94,971	Romania	94,800	38,000		
Ethiopia	0	22,000	Saudi Arabia	0	0		
European Union	70,513	0	Senegal	9,000	20,500		
Finland	192,600	367,172	Slovak Republic	34,949	23,500		
France	554,456	439,849	South Africa	0	22,300		
Germany	6,060,980	830,160	South Korea	426,180	352,245		
Ghana	0	20,000	Spain	1,890,224	1,744,503		
Greece	175,000	405,750	Sri Lanka	908	17,500		
Hungary	186,247	19,565	Swaziland	0	4,000		
Iceland	137,243	31,050	Sweden	325,177	418,081		
India	0	256,845	Switzerland	0	0		
Indonesia	0	206,161	Syria	80,333	0		
Ireland	0	0	Taiwan**	891,094	560,029		
Israel	115,000	494,282	Thailand	85,714	94,563		
Italy	924,344	52,601	Turkey	147,100	69,500		
Japan	3,265,605	727,115	Uganda	0	12,800		
Jordan	100,000	26,320	United Kingdom	861,012	2,198,747		
Kenya	6,000	41,500	Uruguay	25,000	132,202		
Madagascar	0	0	Venezuela	0	372,000		
Malawi	0	7,500	Zimbabwe	0	33,600		
Total		\$29,901,378	\$16,483,035				
* in U.S. Dollars							

** The U.S. recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the U.S. retains unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan.

* Foreign Government and Overseas Private Contributions include figures for the Fullbright Student, Scholar and Teachers Program. Figures for the Scholars Program were not included in previous reports.

The Institute of International Education (IIE) handles day-to-day supervision of foreign student grantees in the United States and assists in a preliminary review of American student candidates competing for awards. IIE also supervises the Humphrey Fellowship Program, which brings to the United States mid-career professionals from developing countries. The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES), affiliated with the Institute of International Education, assists in the exchange of lecturers and research scholars. It conducts a preliminary selection of American lecturer and research scholar candidates and assists in the day-to-day administration of the exchange program for research scholars and lecturers from abroad.

In addition to the two primary cooperating agencies, several other organizations play important roles in the Fulbright academic exchange program. These organizations, funded in part through grants from the United States Information Agency, conduct exchange activities for students and scholars similar to those performed by the principle agencies described above, but with a focus on a specific country or geographic area.

Exchanges with American Republic countries for training university faculty members are assisted by the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU). In selected Middle Eastern countries, the America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (AMIDEAST) arranges study programs for graduate students. The Committee on Scholarly Communication with China (CSCG) of the American Council of Learned Societies helps U.S. scholars conducting research in China.

TOTAL FUNDING FROM ALL SOURCES • 1998–99

U.S. Government	U.S. Information Agency U.S. Dep't. of Education	99.2 million 5.7 million
Foreign Governments		
Private Sector	U.S. In-kind Support Foreign In-kind Support & Private Donations	29.8 million 64.2 million 16.5 million
<i>Total Funding</i> <i>(in U.S. Dollars)</i>		\$215.4 million

Includes U.S. and Foreign Government funds for Fulbright Student, Scholar and Teacher Exchange Programs.

DISTINGUISHED FULBRIGHT ALUMNA

Sylvia Poggioli is a Senior European Correspondent for National

Public Radio from Europe and the Middle East. The daughter of Italians who were forced to flee Mussolini, Poggioli grew up in Massachusetts, graduated from Harvard and studied in Italy as a Fulbrighter. Since joining NPR's Foreign Desk in 1982, Poggioli has covered the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, the breakdown and ongoing turbulence in the former Yugoslavia, and the Gulf War. She has received numerous awards, including a Peabody and an Emma Award, from the Congressional Women's Caucus/Radcliffe College for her work reporting on Bosnia. In 1998, Sylvia Poggioli was honored by the Anti-Defamation League for "courage in exposing brutality, injustice and hatred." She recently agreed to respond to questions about her life and her Fulbright experience.

Previous page: *Sylvia Poggioli as a young Fulbright Fellow in San Circeo, May 1959.* Below: *Sylvia Poggioli, National Public Radio Correspondent, January 1987.*



Q. *How did your interest in international affairs begin?*

A. While I was growing up, politics was a constant subject of family conversation: my parents were anti-fascists who had fled Italy in 1938 and the Cold War was the backdrop of my childhood. I also remember the anguish of the McCarthy period, which made political discussions even more intense. And I have a very vivid memory, when I was ten years old, of a TV newscaster announcing the Soviet crackdown in Hungary. I also had the opportunity to travel extensively with my parents both throughout the U.S. and in Europe, therefore, what was happening beyond U.S. borders was of constant interest during my childhood and adolescence.

Q. *What led you to pursue a career in journalism? What do you find most meaningful about your work?*

A. Like many other reporters of my age, it was more chance than anything else that got me into this business. My knowledge of languages helped me get a part-time job at a news agency in Rome and then, several years later, National Public Radio had an opening for a stringer in Italy. In the meantime, I also freelanced for several newspapers. What I find most meaningful about my work is that every new situation I face is a new intellectual challenge. And what is most rewarding is when a listener informs me that I have succeeded in communicating information, thoughts and emotions.

Q. *You had a Fulbright grant to study Italian literature, how did that experience affect you professionally? Personally? Was it a life-changing experience?*

A. As a foreign correspondent who did not go to journalism school, I believe studying literature as well as history is perhaps the most important preparation one can have in this field because it helps widen one's horizons and understand other cultures. And I try to read as much as I can of the literatures of the countries I cover. My Fulbright year was an unusual one: it was 1968–69 and it came against the backdrop of student unrest and protests against the Vietnam War throughout Europe—Rome University was occupied for the entire academic year. Therefore, my experience that year was focused on direct contacts with professors and consulting libraries in Milan and Venice, but more importantly, interacting with the protesting students at Rome University. This proved to be a political workshop: 1968 was a watershed year in European politics and particularly in Italy with the rise of a powerful trade union movement and, as elsewhere in the west, with the birth of modern feminism. It was after this experience that I became active in women's groups, feminist theater and film cooperatives and, later, I became a journalist.

Q. *Why do you think the Fulbright program is important? When Senator Fulbright conceived the exchange program that now bears his name, he believed that the exchange of individuals across borders for lengthy cultural immersion would lead to greater understanding and cooperation reducing the likelihood of future international conflicts. Do you see a role for such exchanges in the troubled regions on which you report?*

A. I think the Fulbright program is fundamental for mutual understanding among different cultures. I myself have written letters of recommendation for young Europeans wanting to study in the U.S. In particular, in troubled areas such as the Balkans, the chance to study in the U.S. could prove to be a lifesaver for the many young people who do not identify



Q. Some argue that U.S. European exchanges are no longer necessary since we share so many historical and cultural ties and similarities with our long-time allies. Do you see evidence of an ongoing need for increasing mutual understanding through educational and cultural exchanges?

A. I find most meaningful about my work is that every new situation I face is a new intellectual challenge.”

Sylvia Poggiooli

with the ethnic exclusivity often imposed by nationalist politicians. I am constantly reminded of this desire when I see, for instance, in Belgrade, long lines of young Serbs, and in Sarajevo, long lines of young Bosnians, outside foreign embassies hoping to get a visa to get out to wherever they can go.

Q. How has living abroad affected your view of the world? You regularly report on seemingly insoluble ethnic conflicts. Is there anything that gives you hope that those problems will be resolved?

A. Most simply, I've learned that world events cannot and should not be analyzed exclusively through an American prism—a tendency that can only further nourish misunderstandings. Reporting on ethnic conflicts is often an emotionally draining experience; however, I believe that to be able to continue to do this kind of reporting a journalist must constantly believe that, ultimately, there is a solution. A key aspect of ethnic conflicts is total lack of respect of human and minority rights and the international powers which have imposed peace in parts of the Balkans often pay lip service to the need for strong human rights legislation in those troubled areas. However, for the people living in Bosnia and Croatia, there is a growing awareness that ethnic exclusiveness does not equal democracy and economic well-being. Traveling through the region last fall, I repeatedly ran into people who expressed nostalgia for their former neighbors and for the way life was before the war and more and more people expressed the conviction that the conflict was imposed from on high by nationalist politicians.

Q. Some argue that U.S. European exchanges are no longer necessary since we share so many historical and cultural ties and similarities with our long-time allies. Do you see evidence of an ongoing need for increasing mutual understanding through educational and cultural exchanges?

A. I think that, paradoxically, since the end of the Cold War new strains have appeared in transatlantic relations. First of all, with the move toward greater European Union integration, there has been the emergence of a stronger European identity, especially among the young. And Europeans can be heard increasingly complaining about what they perceive as excessive American domination both in the cultural and the security fields. I've been struck recently by the emergence on both sides of old stereotypes I thought had disappeared: in Europe, one can often hear remarks about “American Imperialism”; and, in the American media, European dismay that a extramarital affair could lead to the impeachment of an extremely popular president was often dismissed as “the usual European hypocrisy and moral corruption.” Therefore, in my opinion, at a time when Europe is trying to assert more fully its own identity, it's all the more important to maintain and perhaps strengthen the Fulbright program.

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Sylvia Poggiooli and other reporters observing NATO soldiers talking to Bosnian Serbs outside the remains of a taverna. War crimes investigators are inspecting the area, Kravica, Eastern Bosnia, April 1996.



29
Sylvia Poggiooli recording celebratory gunfire on Serbian New Year's Day, Derventa, Bosnia, January 1996.



The first thing that strikes you about Horacio Martinez is his energy, drive and determination. This young Fulbrighter is going places. If you work in international finance, particularly in Argentina, you are bound to encounter him in the future. If you are a sport rock climber, you may also encounter him finessing his way up a more tangible challenge. The second thing that strikes you is the breadth of his knowledge, interests and experience.

This ambitious young man took his academic skills and applied them directly in his work for the provincial Secretary of Trade. Working his way through school, he received trade missions and organized outgoing trade missions for the province. He helped design the framework for privatization of utilities and a provincial bank as well as negotiate MERCOSUR agreements for different sectors affecting the Cordoba region.

Despite limited means, Horacio was committed to pursuing his goals of living and studying in the United States to acquire further credentials for a career in international finance. Fulbright is one of about three scholarship programs in Argentina supporting study in the United States. As in all countries, the Fulbright Program awards grants based on open competition and merit-based selection and is widely recognized for adhering to strict procedures to maintain the standards of excellence. In Argentina it is also crucial that the local binational Fulbright Commission expends staff time and resources to travel to open the program to the interior of the country. Because, traditionally, only well-off families can afford to send their children to study abroad, the Commission even goes so far as to pay for travel to the capital for those candidates who make it to the second round of interviews. Horacio could not have studied in the United States without the Fulbright award.

Both the U.S. and Argentine governments contribute to finance this program. And in Horacio's case, there is an important public-private partnership. The Fortabat Foundation, an Argentine foundation, makes a contribution through the U.S.-Argentine Fulbright Commission to finance scholarships. Recognizing Horacio's remarkable potential the Foundation extended the two-year grant to cover his three-year joint degree program.

As Horacio explains, the Fulbright Program has "had a huge impact." Personally he has started a new life. Professionally he has had "access to the best education available" at one of the top schools in international affairs. Horacio has gained valuable knowledge about the mechanisms of U.S. trade policy and an enhanced understanding of the decision-making of multinational corporations. His view of the relationship between business and government has been considerably altered. He sees the model of U.S. business standards increasingly adopted internationally. His insight and experience have given him the tools to better prepare Argentine corporations to attract international financiers and bridge the gap of understanding between government and business.

PROMISING YOUNG FULBRIGHTER

Horacio Martinez is presently on a Fulbright fellowship at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service in a joint Masters in international affairs and business administration program. From Cordoba, Argentina, he graduated high school two years ahead of schedule, an early indication of his drive and determination as well as his intelligence. He then pursued a physics program at Argentina's National University for three years before moving onto a new course of study in political science at the Catholic University of Cordoba (because he understood the principles of supply and demand in the future job world.)

Getting to know one Fulbright fellow gives you a glimpse at an intensely determined, highly intelligent, and inquisitive group of young leaders. This year 1,690 foreign post bachelors students came to the United States and 900 U.S. students traveled abroad to study or conduct research on in-depth academic experiences through the Fulbright Program.



theory. Unfortunately, his schedule here permits little time for the painting and writing he enjoys at home.

It is easy to understand why Horacio was selected as a Fulbrighter. He is perfectly suited to fulfill the program's goal of increasing mutual understanding and peaceful relations between the people of the United States and those of other countries. Not only has Horacio's view of the world broadened and his knowledge of the United States deepened—his life has changed dramatically. In addition, many Americans have increased their understanding of Argentina as a result of his stay in the United States. When he returns to Argentina in 2000, many Argentines are sure to be similarly affected, increasing their knowledge and understanding of the United States. This however, is only the beginning. Because of the Fulbright Program, through Horacio and students like him, the U.S.-Argentine bond will strengthen well into the future.

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Fulbrighter Horacio Martinez at the Sportrock Climbing Center in Alexandria, Virginia, February 1999.

Not only has Horacio's view of the world broadened and his knowledge of the United States deepened—his life has changed dramatically.



Previous page: Fulbrighter Horacio Martinez on Georgetown University Campus by the Intercultural Center, February 1999. Above: Board member Lee Williams with visiting Fulbright student Horacio Martinez of Argentina.

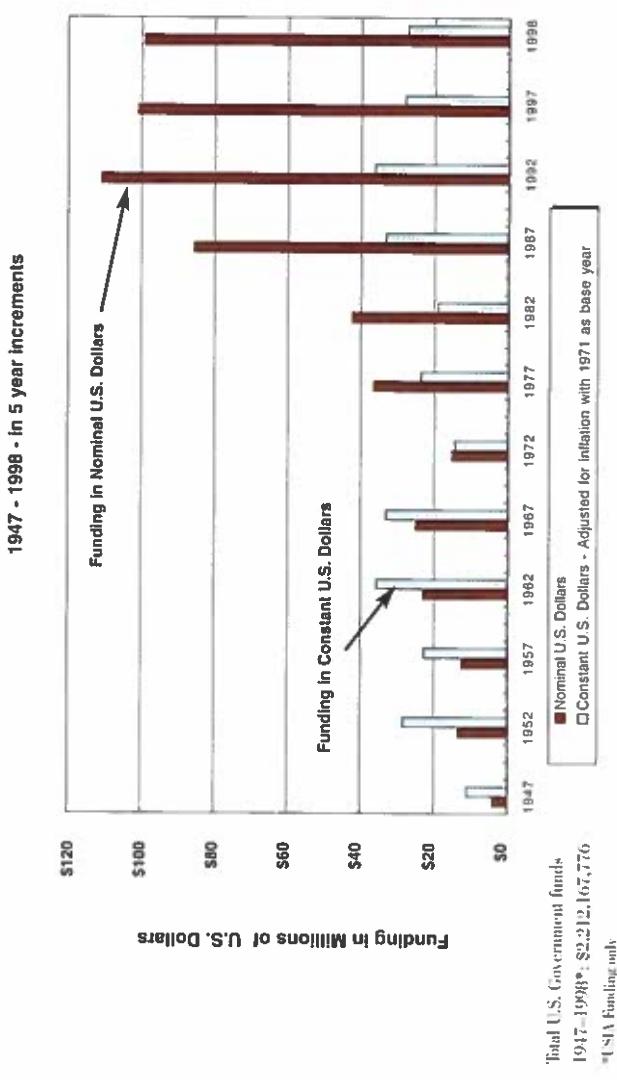
In between preparing for classes in business, finance and international affairs, completing group projects, reading the *Financial Times*, *The Wall Street Journal* (all in his second language) and the Argentine papers, Horacio is remarkably active. Seeing a lack of knowledge here in the United States of Argentina, he organized, with the help of two other Argentine students, a day-long seminar to foster contacts between Argentinean and U.S. government and business people. With typical Fulbright ingenuity he and his fellow students (one of whom is another Fulbrighter from Argentina, Alejandro Razzotti) engaged the Argentine Embassy and the Center for Latin American Studies at Georgetown University to co-sponsor the event for approximately 150 people. As a result of the seminar, a group is now working to establish a faculty position and course work focused on Argentina at the Center for Latin American Studies. In addition, a similar seminar took place at the Fulbright Institute at the University of Arkansas with the cooperation of outgoing Fulbright Board Chair Hoyt Purvis. Horacio also worked with the Argentine Embassy to create a Center for Argentinean Students in Washington, D.C.

Somehow, between all these initiatives, Horacio finds time to serve as a research assistant for Dr. Dale Murphy, a professor of international business diplomacy, researching regulatory frameworks around the world. He rock climbs weekly in a gym or out-of-doors if weather permits. He keeps in touch with friends and family at home through e-mail. He spends time with his wife, Maria, who works at the Organization of American States. He tries to keep up on physics

Grants to U.S. Citizens 1998

The tables on the following pages provide a detailed count of Fulbright awards for academic year 1998–99, as well as cumulative totals for 1949–98, the years the Fulbright Program has been in operation. Grants administered by the U.S. Department of Education are reported separately from those administered by the U.S. Information Agency. All are divided by country and geographic area, as well as by grant categories.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT • 1947–1998



Country	Students	Research	Scholars	Exchanges or Seminars	Scholars	Students	Exchanges or Seminars	Scholars	Lecturing	Humboldt	Total	U.S. and Foreign
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burkina Faso	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroun	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eswatini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rwanda	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sierra Leone	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Togo	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tanzania	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Africa	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Zambia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Zimbabwe	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	91	23	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Country	Students	Teachers	Research	Scholars	Lecturing	Humboldt	Humboldt	Total	Teacher or	Practical	Exchanging or	Scholars	Scholars	Students	Reseacher	Lecturing	Scholars	Total	U.S. and	Foreign
Angola	23	32	8	0	0	0	0	1	31	31	17	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
Burkina Faso	46	45	6	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	17	13	13	13	10	10	10	10	108	108
Burundi	21	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroun	34	34	8	5	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	21	23	143	97	97	25	25	36	133
Cape Verde	14	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Rep.	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	17	17	17	17	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	19	19
Chad	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	10	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	49	49	4	4	0	0	0	0	42	42	42	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	27	27
Ghana	99	99	23	23	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	70	70	70	45	45	45	45	202	202
Ginea	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	465	465	465	36	36	36	36	62	62
Ginea-Bissau	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	20	20	14	14	0	0	0	0	17	17	17	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	118	118
Kenya	74	74	48	48	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	12	12	41	41	33	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	57	57	11	11	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	31	31	6	6	0	0	0	0	16	16	16	59	59	59	16	16	16	16	130	130
Mauritius	28	28	12	12	0	0	0	0	23	23	23	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	105	105
Namibia	27	27	4	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	43	43	43	43	89	89
Niger	19	19	19	19	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	76	76
Rwanda	30	30	23	23	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	93	93
Senegal	55	55	59	59	0	0	0	0	34	34	34	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	106	106
Sao Tome	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Togo	209	209	22	22	2	2	0	0	10	10	10	15	15	15	320	320	320	320	930	930
Zaire	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	45	45	244	244	71	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3893	1074	606	606	0	0	0	0	901	901	901	6725	6725	6725	1550	1550	1550	1550	9611	9611

Grants to U.S. Citizens 1998

Grants to Foreign Nationals 1998

Western Hemisphere

Country	Students	Teachers	Research	Scholars	Lecturing	Humboldt	Humboldt	Total	Teacher or	Practical	Exchanging or	Scholars	Scholars	Students	Reseacher	Lecturing	Scholars	Total	U.S. and	Foreign
Angola	23	32	8	0	0	0	0	1	31	31	17	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
Burkina Faso	46	45	6	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	17	13	13	13	10	10	10	10	108	108
Burundi	21	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroun	34	34	8	5	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	26	26
Cape Verde	14	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Rep.	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	17	17	17	17	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	19	19
Chad	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	10	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	49	49	4	4	0	0	0	0	42	42	42	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	27	27
Ghana	99	99	23	23	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	64	64	64	16	16	16	16	62	62
Ginea	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	465	465	465	36	36	36	36	303	303
Ginea-Bissau	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Gambia	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	57	57	11	11	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	17	10	10	10	10	118	118
Guinea-Bissau	32	32	12	12	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	6	6	6	0	0	0</td			

Western Hemisphere-Historical Totals

Grants to Foreign Nationals 1949-1998 Grants to U.S. Citizens 1949-1998

East Asia and Pacific

Grants to Foreign Nationals 1998

Country	Students	Teachers	Research	Seminars	Lecturing	Humber H.	Total	Teacher	Students	Research	Seminars	Lecturing	Total	U.S. and Foreign
Australia	13	6				19	Australia	14				5	19	38
Cambodia	8	20				3			15	China (PRC)	36	36	24	0
Burma	5	4				2	Burma	4	Cambodia			0	0	7
Fiji	11	1				1	Fiji	4	Hong Kong	1	1	2	7	1
Indonesia	18	10	15	1	1	2	61	11	Japan	2	2	7	15	28
Korea	2	27	18	1	1	1	61	11	Korea	30	31	1	5	36
Malaysia	5	10	11	1	1	1	11	11	Malaysia	9	9	1	0	0
New Zealand	11	1				1	6	6	Mongolia	13	13	1	1	17
Papua New Guinea	11	3	2	2	4	0	0	0	New Zealand	9	9	1	0	0
Philippines	12	2	2	4	18	0	0	0	Philippines	12	12	1	1	26
Taiwan	20	3	3	4	18	0	0	0	Singapore	14	14	1	1	32
Vietnam	12	12	12	4	18	0	0	0	Thailand	17	17	1	1	34
TOTAL	161	78	15	7	21	202	151	14	Vietnam	25	25	1	1	42

Country	Students	Research	Scholars	Exchanges or Seminars	Lecturing	Scholars	Humanity	Students	Research	Scholars	Seminars	Lecturing	Total	U.S. and Foreign
Azerbaijan	7	2	3	3	2	1	9	2	1	1	1	2	12	12
Armenia	7	2	3	3	2	1	9	2	1	1	1	2	12	12
Bulgaria	7	6	5	5	2	1	8	4	2	1	1	2	12	12
Croatia	5	5	4	4	2	1	8	3	2	1	1	2	12	12
Czech Republic	3	4	4	4	2	1	8	3	2	1	1	2	12	12
Estonia	3	4	4	4	2	1	8	3	2	1	1	2	12	12
Georgia	3	3	4	1	2	1	7	2	2	2	1	2	12	12
Hungary	10	8	8	8	3	1	34	13	2	1	1	1	12	12
Kazakhstan	16	4	4	4	2	1	10	10	2	1	1	1	12	12
Lithuania	5	4	4	4	2	1	10	10	2	1	1	1	12	12
Macedonia	5	2	2	2	1	1	7	7	2	2	2	2	12	12
Moldova	19	19	15	15	5	1	44	44	9	9	9	9	12	12
Romania	19	19	15	15	5	1	44	44	9	9	9	9	12	12
Russia	47	47	40	40	5	1	35	35	4	4	4	4	12	12
Slovak Republic	7	7	5	5	3	1	15	15	4	4	4	4	12	12
Turkmenistan	18	18	15	15	5	1	18	18	2	2	2	2	12	12
Ukraine	18	18	15	15	5	1	18	18	3	3	3	3	12	12
Uzbekistan	30	30	30	30	12	12	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	122	122	1172	1172	15	15	328	328	11	11	11	11	556	556

Grants to Foreign Nationals 1998

Eastern Europe

Country	Students	Research	Scholars	Exchanges or Seminars	Lecturing	Scholars	Humanity	Students	Research	Scholars	Seminars	Lecturing	Total	U.S. and Foreign
Papua New Guinea	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	65	14	10	12	177	177
New Zealand	31	5	2	2	1	1	4	14	3	3	13	13	77	77
Mongolia	166	125	58	58	12	12	72	246	226	106	295	97	2174	2174
Laos	57	1	1	1	1	1	43	1397	1397	9	330	721	2118	2118
Korea	887	346	70	70	31	1	1	43	479	117	583	1732	8067	8067
Japan	3806	1835	412	412	31	1	1	6335	553	134	351	1368	260	260
Indonesia	748	57	66	66	0	0	0	41	41	94	166	166	130	130
Hong Kong	50	11	29	3	1	1	1	61	2	36	59	59	1134	1134
Fiji	37	3	10	1	0	0	0	71	179	0	385	625	4205	4205
China (PRC)	118	246	12	57	5	41	41	61	509	0	42	43	694	694
Burma	97	90	301	2	1	1	1	513	17	19	50	50	1685	1685
Cambodia	182	97	90	5	0	0	0	27	0	0	65	65	181	181
TOTAL	11686	4555	1764	923	152	9	0	1949	1949	12	24	38	2861	2861

Grants to Foreign Nationals 1949-1998

East Asia and Pacific-Historical Totals

Country	Students	Research	Scholars	Seminars	Honoraria	Total	Teaching or Research	Teaching	Students	Conduct	Total	U.S. and Foreign
Austria	27	3	14	77	77	20	22	22	5	1	17	61
Belgium	18	3	14	77	77	20	22	22	4	4	14	46
Cyprus	20	5					25	25	2	2	32	82
Denmark	17	3	1	1	1	7	7	7	3	3	25	46
Finland	17	3	1	1	1	7	7	7	1	1	10	55
France	21	5	5	30	30	20	14	14	75	30	300	606
Germany	22	253	30	30	14	14	10	10	165	1165	97	97
Greece	10	10	5				15	15	6	6	18	40
Iceland	15	35					18	18	3	3	11	26
Liechtenstein	15	15					19	19	1	1	11	28
Luxembourg	10	10					20	20	0	0	0	106
Malta	20	10					21	21	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	29	15	15	60	49	22	47	47	9	6	15	45
Norway	20	10					30	30	1	1	1	1
Portugal	29	15	15	60	49	22	47	47	9	6	15	45
Spain	10	7					82	82	11	11	12	65
Sweden	19	15	15	66	66	22	39	39	2	2	110	209
Switzerland	24	17	17	113	113	2	33	33	1	1	113	248
United Kingdom	726	188	226	14	2	2	114	114	1156	1156	1156	726
United States	726	188	226	14	2	2	117	117	115	115	135	135

Western Europe

Grants to Foreign Nationals 1998 Grants to U.S. Citizens 1998

grants have been made there since 1992, when grants were first reported under the names of the successor states.

Country	Researche	Students	Scholarships	Exchanges or Seminars	Lecturing	Participat	Students	Total	Students	Exchanges or Seminars	Lecturing	Participat	Students	Scholarships	Total	U.S. and Foreign
Azerbaijan	Armenia	143	43	0	0	10	120	Albania	7	0	22	31	31	46	151	41
Azerbaijan	Belarus	20	27	0	0	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27
Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	15	22	0	0	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	41
Croatia	Croatia	68	38	0	0	49	30	0	0	1	17	17	14	14	46	46
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	25	43	143	30	0	0	100	100	22	22	22	33	57	157	596
Czechoslovakia	Estonia	19	23	1	0	0	0	Georgia	44	38	38	38	15	15	49	49
Czechoslovakia	Hungary	251	95	0	0	0	0	Hungary	113	96	96	96	7	7	30	30
Czechoslovakia	Kyrgyzstan	74	78	1	1	0	0	Kyrgyzstan	31	24	24	24	15	15	80	80
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	17	17	0	0	0	0	Lithuania	13	13	13	13	49	49	127	127
Czechoslovakia	Macedonia	19	31	0	0	0	0	Macedonia	25	0	0	0	49	49	144	144
Czechoslovakia	Moldova	21	44	0	0	0	0	Moldova	22	2	2	2	33	33	35	34
Czechoslovakia	Romania	215	451	443	656	0	0	Romania	18	88	88	88	252	252	357	357
Czechoslovakia	Russia	26	35	0	0	10	35	Russia	168	168	170	170	1303	1303	156	156
Czechoslovakia	Slovak Republic	21	11	10	0	0	0	Slovak Republic	14	0	0	0	47	47	98	98
Czechoslovakia	Slovenia	25	4	0	0	0	0	Slovenia	10	4	4	4	57	57	155	155
Czechoslovakia	Ukraine	20	0	0	0	0	0	Ukraine	12	0	0	0	21	21	13	13
Czechoslovakia	Uzbekistan	22	15	0	0	0	0	Uzbekistan	116	116	116	116	64	64	180	180
Czechoslovakia	Yugoslavia	319	333	0	0	0	0	Yugoslavia	34	374	373	373	1230	1230	2711	2711
USSR.	USSR.	426	693	722	70	0	0	USSR.	141	1768	1768	1768	766	766	2534	2534
USSR.	Uzbekistan	20	0	0	0	0	0	Uzbekistan	112	112	112	112	19	19	37	37
USSR.	Yugoslavia	319	311	0	0	0	0	Yugoslavia	1	1	1	1	19	19	13	13
TOTAL	TOTAL	2344	3543	3543	707	1100	15	TOTAL	151	7877	7877	7877	5064	5064	12941	12941

Eastern Europe-Historical Totals

Country	Students	Teachers	Researchers	Scholars	Lecturing	Honorary	Humane	Scholars	Students	Research	Scholars	Seminars	Lecturing	Total	U.S. and Foreign
Afghanistan	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	17	22	17	3	2	0	0	0	2	12	1	1	1	0	0
Gaza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	2	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	5	5	2	35	35
Israel	16	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	7	7	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	18	38	38
Nepal	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Oman	4	8	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	18	38	38
Pakistan	3	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	20	20
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	20	20
Saudi Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	20	20
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.A.E.	4	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	15	15
Yemen Arab Rep.	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yemeni Arab Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	88	104	4	4	0	0	0	0	226	226	226	226	375	375	375

Grants to Foreign Nationals 1998

Near East and South Asia

Country	Students	Teachers	Researchers	Scholars	Lecturing	Honorary	Humane	Scholars	Students	Research	Scholars	Seminars	Lecturing	Total	U.S. and Foreign
Afghanistan	1391	127	233	119	0	0	0	0	1195	165	165	436	1884	4891	4891
Bahrain	456	511	511	61	61	0	0	0	3007	Australia	Countries	Foreign	Students	1195	1195
Belgium	1227	21	13	13	0	0	0	0	1895	Belgium	Belgium	398	998	2793	2793
Cyprus	803	400	400	1	1	0	0	0	1895	Cyprus	Cyprus	182	182	182	182
Denmark	1636	1330	1330	711	711	0	0	0	9281	France	France	165	165	165	165
France	11830	1191	1191	37	37	0	0	0	16197	Germany	Germany	1402	1402	1402	1402
Germany	5531	1636	1636	1330	1330	0	0	0	9281	France	France	723	723	723	723
Greece	1314	526	526	32	32	0	0	0	2322	Friends	Friends	318	318	318	318
Iceland	55	69	69	4	4	0	0	0	135	Iceland	Iceland	15	15	15	15
Ireland	318	342	342	4	4	0	0	0	705	Ireland	Ireland	199	199	199	199
Ireland	55	69	69	2	2	0	0	0	135	Iceland	Iceland	15	15	15	15
Luxembourg	45	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1396	681	681	172	172	0	0	0	303	Norway	Norway	456	456	456	456
Norway	1864	610	610	204	204	0	0	0	2893	Denmark	Denmark	310	310	310	310
Portugal	562	1864	1864	102	102	0	0	0	113	Egypt	Egypt	83	83	83	83
Spain	84	84	84	24	24	0	0	0	80	Egypt	Egypt	17	17	17	17
Sweden	725	343	343	72	72	0	0	0	1303	Sweden	Sweden	147	147	147	147
Turkey	1201	1	1	24	24	0	0	0	130	Switzerland	Switzerland	25	25	25	25
United Kingdom	3707	0	0	218	218	0	0	0	5285	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	92	92	92	92
Turkey	1201	1	1	24	24	0	0	0	204	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	84	84	84	24	24	0	0	0	483	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	1201	1	1	24	24	0	0	0	204	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	84	84	84	24	24	0	0	0	483	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	1201	1	1	24	24	0	0	0	204	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	84	84	84	24	24	0	0	0	483	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	1201	1	1	24	24	0	0	0	204	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	84	84	84	24	24	0	0	0	483	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	1201	1	1	24	24	0	0	0	204	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	84	84	84	24	24	0	0	0	483	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	1201	1	1	24	24	0	0	0	204	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	84	84	84	24	24	0	0	0	483	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	1201	1	1	24	24	0	0	0	204	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	84	84	84	24	24	0	0	0	483	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	1201	1	1	24	24	0	0	0	204	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	134	134	134	134
Turkey	84	84	84												

Data provided by the Department of Education. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of group projects and seminars funded.

Country	Delegates	Registrants	Participants	Group	Faculty	Total	Country	Delegates	Projects	Abroad	Consultants	Curriculum	Total
Angola	0	Angola	0	0	0	0	Benin	1	1	0	0	0	168
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	1	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	4	0	0	0	Burkina Faso	12	0	0	0	0	5
Burundi	0	Burkina Faso	8	0	0	0	Burundi	1	0	0	0	0	14
Cameroun	0	Burundi	1	0	0	0	Cameroun	15	0	0	0	0	10
Chad	0	Cameroun	2	0	0	0	Chad	10	0	0	0	0	15
Ethiopia	0	Chad	3	0	0	0	Ethiopia	10	0	0	0	0	16
Eritrea	1	Ethiopia	2	0	0	0	Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gabon	0	Eritrea	14	0	0	0	Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	105
Ghana	2	Gabon	18	0	0	0	Ghana	30	0	0	0	0	43
Guinea Bissau	1	Ghana	6	0	0	0	Guinea Bissau	2	0	0	0	0	2
Ivory Coast	1	Guinea Bissau	18	0	0	0	Ivory Coast	9	0	0	0	0	49
Kenya	1	Ivory Coast	73	0	0	0	Kenya	17	0	0	0	0	309
Liberia	0	Kenya	17	0	0	0	Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	13
Madagascar	0	Liberia	4	0	0	0	Madagascar	3	0	0	0	0	90
Mauritania	0	Madagascar	42	0	0	0	Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	25
Mozambique	0	Mauritania	23	0	0	0	Mozambique	4	0	0	0	0	5
Niger	0	Mozambique	39	0	0	0	Niger	1	0	0	0	0	25
Nigeria	0	Niger	17	0	0	0	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	30
Rwanda	0	Nigeria	13	0	0	0	Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	45
Saint Lucia	1	Rwanda	360	0	0	0	Saint Lucia	0	0	0	0	0	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	Saint Lucia	59	0	0	0	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	157
Senegal	1	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	17	0	0	0	Senegal	9	0	0	0	0	98
Sierra Leone	0	Senegal	24	0	0	0	Sierra Leone	2	0	0	0	0	271
Togo	0	Sierra Leone	112	0	0	0	Togo	55	0	0	0	0	24
Tunisia	0	Togo	14	0	0	0	Tunisia	1	0	0	0	0	40
Zambia	0	Tunisia	15	0	0	0	Zambia	6	0	0	0	0	137
Zimbabwe	1	Zambia	71	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	12	0	0	0	0	40
Angola	0	Zimbabwe	16	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	1	0	0	0	0	17
Benin	1	Zimbabwe	53	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	674
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	1	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	143
Burkina Faso	1	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Burundi	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	30
Cameroun	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Chad	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Ethiopia	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Eritrea	1	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Gabon	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Ghana	2	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Guinea Bissau	1	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Ivory Coast	1	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Kenya	1	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Liberia	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Madagascar	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Mauritania	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Mozambique	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Niger	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Nigeria	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Rwanda	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Saint Lucia	1	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Senegal	1	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Togo	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Tunisia	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Zambia	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14
Zimbabwe	1	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	14

U.S. Granttees 1998 Historical Totals 1964-1998

Africa-Fulbright Hayes

Grants to Foreign Nationals 1949-1998 Grants to U.S. Citizens 1949-1998

Near East and South Asia-Historical Totals

U.S. Grantees 1998 Historical Totals 1964-1998

East Asia and Pacific-Fulbright Days

U.S. Granttees 1998 Historical Totals 1964-1998

Western Hemisphere-Fullbright Hays

Country	Dissertation		Research		Group		Seminar		Curriculum		Curriculum		Total	
	Faculty	Department	Professor	Project	Abroad	Country	Dissertation	Researh	Group	Seminar	Consultants	Consultants	Total	
Algeria	Engineering	Chemical	0	Algerianistan	10	Country	101	4	4	0	0	2	15	15
Bangladesh	Engineering	Chemical	0	Bangladeshi	5	Abroad	14	14	0	0	0	0	8	21
Egypt	Engineering	Chemical	0	Agreana	20	Faculty	101	0	0	(0)	(0)	0	0	15
India	Engineering	Chemical	89	India	318	Dissertation	46	1955	1955	188	489	123	4953	2300
Iran	Engineering	Chemical	30	Iraan	31	Researh	30	1	0	0	0	1	69	69
Israel	Engineering	Chemical	0	Irael	32	Group	30	18	18	90	90	202	10	344
Jordan	Engineering	Chemical	0	Jordan	11	Seminar	31	1	0	0	0	4	1	344
Kuwait	Engineering	Chemical	0	Kuwait	14	Consultants	31	3	3	169	169	(10)	4	188
Lebanon	Engineering	Chemical	0	Lebanon	12	Country	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	124
Morocco	Engineering	Chemical	0	Libya	1	Dissertation	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nepal	Engineering	Chemical	0	Middlewars	16	Researh	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	Engineering	Chemical	0	Middleeast	16	Group	13	55	55	0	0	0	0	137
Sudan	Engineering	Chemical	0	Sudan	12	Seminar	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	107
Syria	Engineering	Chemical	0	Syria	4	Consultants	27	6	6	18	18	(1)	0	4
Tunisia	Engineering	Chemical	0	Tunisia	15	Country	18	8	1	14	14	(1)	0	259
Yemen	Engineering	Chemical	0	Yemen	1	Dissertation	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	29
Algeria	Mathematics	Mathematics	189	Mathematics	157	Consultants	1065	8252	744	292	0	0	0	37
Bangladesh	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Milieuunary	29	Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Yemen	18	Dissertation	18	8	1	14	14	(1)	0	14
India	Mathematics	Mathematics	15	Tunisia	1	Researh	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	Mathematics	Mathematics	1	Yemen	1	Group	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Yemen	1	Seminar	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Yemen	1	Consultants	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Yemen	1	Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Yemen	1	Dissertation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Yemen	1	Researh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Yemen	1	Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Yemen	1	Seminar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Yemen	1	Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Yemen	1	Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Yemen	1	Dissertation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	Physics	Physics	17	Physics	13	Consultants	65	65	11	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	Physics	Physics	0	Agreana	5	Country	10	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	Physics	Physics	20	Bangladesh	4	Dissertation	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Physics	Physics	89	India	318	Researh	123	1955	1955	188	489	123	4953	2300
Iran	Physics	Physics	0	Iraan	7	Group	31	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	Physics	Physics	0	Irael	32	Seminar	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	Physics	Physics	0	Jordan	11	Consultants	18	18	18	90	90	202	10	344
Kuwait	Physics	Physics	0	Kuwait	14	Country	14	14	14	169	169	(9)	0	188
Lebanon	Physics	Physics	0	Lebanon	12	Dissertation	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	Physics	Physics	0	Middlewars	16	Researh	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	Physics	Physics	0	Middleeast	16	Group	37	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	Physics	Physics	0	Middleast	1	Seminar	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	Physics	Physics	0	Middleast	1	Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	Physics	Physics	0	Middleast	1	Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	Physics	Physics	0	Middleast	1	Dissertation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	Physics	Physics	0	Middleast	1	Researh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	Statistics	Statistics	15	Statistics	11	Consultants	16	16	11	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	Statistics	Statistics	0	Agreana	5	Country	10	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	Statistics	Statistics	20	Bangladesh	4	Dissertation	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Statistics	Statistics	89	India	318	Researh	123	1955	1955	188	489	123	4953	2300
Iran	Statistics	Statistics	0	Iraan	7	Group	31	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	Statistics	Statistics	0	Irael	32	Seminar	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	Statistics	Statistics	0	Jordan	11	Consultants	18	18	18	90	90	202	10	344
Kuwait	Statistics	Statistics	0	Kuwait	14	Country	14	14	14	169	169	(9)	0	188
Lebanon	Statistics	Statistics	0	Lebanon	12	Dissertation	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middlewars	16	Researh	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Group	37	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Seminar	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Dissertation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Researh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	Mathematics	Mathematics	17	Mathematics	11	Consultants	65	65	11	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Agreana	5	Country	10	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	Mathematics	Mathematics	20	Bangladesh	4	Dissertation	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Mathematics	Mathematics	89	India	318	Researh	123	1955	1955	188	489	123	4953	2300
Iran	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Iraan	7	Group	31	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Irael	32	Seminar	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Jordan	11	Consultants	18	18	18	90	90	202	10	344
Kuwait	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Kuwait	14	Country	14	14	14	169	169	(9)	0	188
Lebanon	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Lebanon	12	Dissertation	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Middlewars	16	Researh	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Middleast	1	Group	37	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Middleast	1	Seminar	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Middleast	1	Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Middleast	1	Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Middleast	1	Dissertation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Middleast	1	Researh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	Physics	Physics	17	Physics	11	Consultants	65	65	11	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	Physics	Physics	0	Agreana	5	Country	10	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	Physics	Physics	20	Bangladesh	4	Dissertation	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Physics	Physics	89	India	318	Researh	123	1955	1955	188	489	123	4953	2300
Iran	Physics	Physics	0	Iraan	7	Group	31	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	Physics	Physics	0	Irael	32	Seminar	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	Physics	Physics	0	Jordan	11	Consultants	18	18	18	90	90	202	10	344
Kuwait	Physics	Physics	0	Kuwait	14	Country	14	14	14	169	169	(9)	0	188
Lebanon	Physics	Physics	0	Lebanon	12	Dissertation	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	Physics	Physics	0	Middlewars	16	Researh	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	Physics	Physics	0	Middleast	1	Group	37	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	Physics	Physics	0	Middleast	1	Seminar	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	Physics	Physics	0	Middleast	1	Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	Physics	Physics	0	Middleast	1	Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	Physics	Physics	0	Middleast	1	Dissertation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	Physics	Physics	0	Middleast	1	Researh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	Statistics	Statistics	15	Statistics	11	Consultants	16	16	11	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	Statistics	Statistics	0	Agreana	5	Country	10	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	Statistics	Statistics	20	Bangladesh	4	Dissertation	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Statistics	Statistics	89	India	318	Researh	123	1955	1955	188	489	123	4953	2300
Iran	Statistics	Statistics	0	Iraan	7	Group	31	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	Statistics	Statistics	0	Irael	32	Seminar	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	Statistics	Statistics	0	Jordan	11	Consultants	18	18	18	90	90	202	10	344
Kuwait	Statistics	Statistics	0	Kuwait	14	Country	14	14	14	169	169	(9)	0	188
Lebanon	Statistics	Statistics	0	Lebanon	12	Dissertation	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middlewars	16	Researh	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Group	37	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Seminar	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Dissertation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	Statistics	Statistics	0	Middleast	1	Researh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	Mathematics	Mathematics	15	Mathematics	11	Consultants	16	16	11	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	Mathematics	Mathematics	0	Agreana	5	Country	10	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	Mathematics	Mathematics	20	Bangladesh	4	Dissertation	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Mathematics	Mathematics	89	India	318	Researh	123	1955	1955	188	489	123	4953	2300
Iran	Mathematics	Mathematics</td												

U.S. Granttees 1998 Historical Totals 1964-1998

Near East and South Asia-Fulbright Hayes

U.S. Grammies 1998 Historical Totals 1964-1998

Europe-Fulbright Days

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