PETER COALDRAKE:  
A Queensland Great

SPACE ARCHITECTURE!  
It’s just like regular architecture, but... in space!

J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT:  
Contemplating
The Arrogance
of Power
Our future is not in the stars but in our own minds and hearts.

Creative leadership and liberal education, which in fact go together, are the first requirements for a hopeful future for humankind.

Fostering these—leadership, learning, and empathy between cultures—was and remains the purpose of the international scholarship program that I was privileged to sponsor in the U.S. Senate over forty years ago.

Senator J. William Fulbright
The Price of Empire

The Fulbright Program is the flagship foreign exchange scholarship program of the United States of America, aimed at increasing binational collaboration, cultural understanding, and the exchange of ideas.

Born in the aftermath of WWII, the program was established by Senator J. William Fulbright in 1946 with the ethos of turning ‘swords into ploughshares’, whereby credits from the sale of surplus U.S. war materials were used to fund academic exchanges between host countries and the U.S.

Since its establishment, the Fulbright Program has grown to become the largest educational exchange program in the world, operating in over 160 countries.

In its seventy-year history, more than 370,000 students, academics, and professionals have received Fulbright Scholarships to study, teach, or conduct research, and promote bilateral collaboration and cultural empathy.

Since its inception in Australia in 1949, the Fulbright Commission has awarded over 5,000 scholarships, creating a vibrant, dynamic, and interconnected network of Alumni.

The Fulbright Program is the flagship foreign exchange scholarship program of the United States of America, aimed at increasing binational collaboration, cultural understanding, and the exchange of ideas.

Born in the aftermath of WWII, the program was established by Senator J. William Fulbright in 1946 with the ethos of turning ‘swords into ploughshares’, whereby credits from the sale of surplus U.S. war materials were used to fund academic exchanges between host countries and the U.S.

Since its establishment, the Fulbright Program has grown to become the largest educational exchange program in the world, operating in over 160 countries.

In its seventy-year history, more than 370,000 students, academics, and professionals have received Fulbright Scholarships to study, teach, or conduct research, and promote bilateral collaboration and cultural empathy.

Since its inception in Australia in 1949, the Fulbright Commission has awarded over 5,000 scholarships, creating a vibrant, dynamic, and interconnected network of Alumni.

The Fulbright Program is the flagship foreign exchange scholarship program of the United States of America, aimed at increasing binational collaboration, cultural understanding, and the exchange of ideas.

Born in the aftermath of WWII, the program was established by Senator J. William Fulbright in 1946 with the ethos of turning ‘swords into ploughshares’, whereby credits from the sale of surplus U.S. war materials were used to fund academic exchanges between host countries and the U.S.

Since its establishment, the Fulbright Program has grown to become the largest educational exchange program in the world, operating in over 160 countries.

In its seventy-year history, more than 370,000 students, academics, and professionals have received Fulbright Scholarships to study, teach, or conduct research, and promote bilateral collaboration and cultural empathy.

Since its inception in Australia in 1949, the Fulbright Commission has awarded over 5,000 scholarships, creating a vibrant, dynamic, and interconnected network of Alumni.

The Fulbright Program is the flagship foreign exchange scholarship program of the United States of America, aimed at increasing binational collaboration, cultural understanding, and the exchange of ideas.

Born in the aftermath of WWII, the program was established by Senator J. William Fulbright in 1946 with the ethos of turning ‘swords into ploughshares’, whereby credits from the sale of surplus U.S. war materials were used to fund academic exchanges between host countries and the U.S.

Since its establishment, the Fulbright Program has grown to become the largest educational exchange program in the world, operating in over 160 countries.

In its seventy-year history, more than 370,000 students, academics, and professionals have received Fulbright Scholarships to study, teach, or conduct research, and promote bilateral collaboration and cultural empathy.

Since its inception in Australia in 1949, the Fulbright Commission has awarded over 5,000 scholarships, creating a vibrant, dynamic, and interconnected network of Alumni.
Mary Ajamian (2015, Columbia University to Monash University) published a new article, *The utility of serum zonulin as a marker of gastrointestinal dysfunction* in the August issue of the *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology*.

Robert Cummings (2014, University of Mississippi to University of Sydney) returned to the University of Sydney to present a talk, *Open Educational Practices, or, Vygotsky in the Commons*, focusing on how network knowledge is reshaping higher education and redefining the cultural value of rhetoric.

Mary Ajamian (2015, Columbia University to Monash University) published a new article, *The utility of serum zonulin as a marker of gastrointestinal dysfunction* in the August issue of the *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology*.

Ruth Wallace (2016, Charles Darwin University to Kansas State University) returned from a successful 6-month residency at Kansas State University as the Fulbright Distinguished Chair in Agriculture and Life Sciences. “A real highlight for me was visiting some First Nations communities to talk about how they are working within their communities and learning more about Indigenous engagement from their perspective,” she said.

Matthew England (1991, The University of Sydney to Princeton University) was awarded the prestigious 2017 Tinker-Muse Prize in recognition of his outstanding research, leadership and advocacy for Antarctic science.

Harris Eyre (2014, James Cook University to University of California Los Angeles) received the Outstanding Alumni Award from the James Cook University the College of Medicine and Dentistry.

David Hobbs (2008, Flinders University to Shriner’s Hospital for Children in Philadelphia) was invited by the World Health Organisation to present his award-winning rehabilitation device, OrbIT, to the Global Research, Innovation, and Education in Assistive Technology (GREAT) Summit in Geneva.

Brendon O’Connor (2006, University of Sydney to Georgetown University) was presented with a Citation for Outstanding Contributions to Student Learning by Education Minister Simon Birmingham as part of the federal government’s Australian Awards for University Teaching.


Yogesan Kanagasingam (2010, CSIRO to Stanford University) debuted a world-first AI-controlled eye scan technology, potentially enabling GPs to screen patients for debilitating conditions such as diabetic retinopathy.


Danaë Killian (1993, University of Melbourne to Juniata College) performed a range of music by Schoenberg; McKellar; Dillon; Brinch; Barden; Lawson; and McCombe, as well as her own original compositions at the 2017 Melbourne Fringe Festival.

Yogesan Kanagasingam (2010, CSIRO to Stanford University) debuted a world-first AI-controlled eye scan technology, potentially enabling GPs to screen patients for debilitating conditions such as diabetic retinopathy.

**Fulbright Events Recap**

**Fulbright in ACT** - Presentation on the Fulbright Program by alumni Susanita & Earl Dudley, and Josiah Khor at the Women’s International Club, Canberra, *7 August*

**Fulbright in WA** - Fulbright Scholarships presentation by alumna Joanna Vincent during the Research Week events organised by the University of Western Australia, *4-8 September*

**TEDxFulbrightCanberra** - organised by the Commission and funded by the U.S. Embassy Canberra. A diverse roster of ACT-based speakers wove their experiences, research, thoughts, and reflections into the theme of Empathy & Transformation at the first ever TEDxFulbrightCanberra event at the University of Canberra’s Ann Harding Conference Centre, *6 July*. Speakers and topics included Michelle Evans, *Power of Identities in Leadership*; Nicholas Southwood, *That’s just not feasible*; Kim Rubenstein, *The Vulnerability of Dual Citizenship in Australia*; Katie Thurber, *Celebrating Progress in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health and Wellbeing*; Vince Redhouse, *A Fair Go for Self Determination*; Diane Stone, *Academic Freedom and its Defenders*, and Manav Ratti, *Ten Ways to Become a Better Person*. Video recordings of each talk can be found on our website at: [www.fulbright.org.au/alumni/tedxfulbright](http://www.fulbright.org.au/alumni/tedxfulbright)

**Upcoming Events:**

**2018 Fulbright Gala Presentation Dinner** - Parliament House, Canberra, *27 February 2018*
Professor Peter Coaldrake is a juggernaut in Australian academia. His career highlights are many and varied – an appointment to the Order of Australia for distinguished service to higher education; recognition as a Queensland Great; stints as Chair of Universities Australia, the Queensland Heritage Council, Screen Queensland and the Australian Technology Network of Universities; positions on various boards including as Chair of the OECD’s higher education policy group (IMHE), the Australia Awards, and Graduate Careers Australia (to name just a few); not to mention his extensive publication record – suffice it to say, Peter knows a little bit about the higher education sector, and the higher education sector knows a little bit about Peter.

What many don’t know is that Peter is a two-time Fulbright Scholar, having received a Postdoctoral Fellowship to George Washington University in the fields of politics/public policy in 1980, as well as a Senior Scholarship in the field of higher education policy and management at the University of Arizona in 2001. Fewer still know that he received his first Fulbright without spending a minute of his undergraduate study looking at public policy textbooks.

Peter traces his interest in politics back to an unlikely source; a childhood job working for pocket money at the local newsagent.

“I used to have to tear off the mastheads of all the unread Time and Newsweek magazines that were sent by Gordon and Gotch. I still remember the distributors.

“Aramac where I lived was a town of 400 people. No-one in Aramac read Time which, of course, in those days was the American edition, it was the edition. So I started reading about these things and, in fact, before that, because I remember knowing quite a lot about American politics by the time I was eight or nine.”

“It didn’t occur to me at either school or university that you would study history or politics for a living. I did some history in an arts degree at James Cook, but not much on American history or politics. But I did have this interest. Perhaps it was because I knew a lot about it, I didn’t actually see a reason to study it formally.”

“I didn’t take my degree studies seriously until someone told me what honours was and I said, ‘How do you get into that?’ And at that point, in one nanosecond, became incredibly focused on making sure I got into honours.”

Following a good result for his Honours in Geography, Peter found a position as a graduate trainee in the public sector with the brand new Department of Urban and Regional Development (DURD) in Canberra, working under Mal Logan, who went on to become Vice Chancellor at Monash University.

Working with this dynamic figure, who both lectured in Geography and led Peter’s team at DURD, inspired Peter to continue his studies.

“I wanted to come back to Queensland to do a PhD, and I remember making contact with UQ Geography... I enquired about studying, but the people who I wished to contact were away, and there was a guy named Jim Ward at Griffith University who was an urban geographer, urban planner, he was recommended to me.

“So I went and I took a scholarship at Griffith, pursuing my PhD in an area which linked urban geography to public policy. So I actually have the unusual characteristic of having never studied a unit of public policy or political science, as such, but having secured a Fulbright postdoc in that field.

“I guess, I was able to confirm my case for a Fulbright on the basis of my publication, not by formal study. So I was always very grateful for the Fulbright because it enabled me to make that transition.”

Peter’s year at George Washington University taught him a great deal about the benefits of an education system that dynamically interacted with government, and vice versa.

“Working in a government field, the thing that was most impressive and that I really was influenced by in my life was the fact that most of the academics in the department worked on Capitol Hill or in what nowadays we call NGOs during the summer break, and they had attachments and appointments there.

“And the number of wonderful people who came into the university to speak, from Congress, and the staffers... That had a huge impact on how I viewed academic life, and in a field such as mine where you just knew how important it was to have practitioners influencing the learning experience.”
He returned to Australia to lecture at Griffith, and his career started to take off through subsequent promotion to Senior Lecturer, and appointment as Dean of the School of Administration. Interestingly, it was while at Griffith that he first met and became colleagues and friends with Glyn Davis and Margaret Gardner, themselves these days both very prominent Vice-Chancellors. In 1987 Peter moved across town to become Head of the then QIT’s School of Management, and then Acting Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Research).

At the same time he published his first book, Working the System - a momentarily controversial exposé on corruption and political intrigue in Queensland. And of course this was a time when the Fitzgerald Enquiry was looking at the health of the whole body politic in Queensland.

His incisive analysis of the failing electoral system and erudite ideas on political reform caught the attention of some very high profile figures, including the new Queensland Premier, Wayne Goss who approached Peter to lead the reform of the state’s public sector as Chair of the newly-formed Public Sector Management Commission.

With that, Peter made the deliberate decision to resign his QIT position and to chance his arm in government. Although he was to return to the now QUT as Deputy Vice Chancellor more than four years later, he maintains that the stint as a CEO in government was probably the best possible preparation he could have had for his later role as a Vice-Chancellor. “People in universities often tend to look down their noses at government, but it was only in government that I came quickly to understand just how conservative and cloistered universities were.”

“Government at that time was very exciting in Queensland, with a lot of community expectation attached to the reform agenda. I also had the opportunity to practise what I had studied and written about. We reviewed all of the agencies, we introduced modern management systems. Some people thought the agenda a radical one, and perhaps it was for Queensland. In truth we were simply catching up and adapting the sorts of changes that were sweeping through the public sector elsewhere.”

In 2001 Peter applied for a second Fulbright, as a Senior Scholar at the University of Arizona, seeking to consolidate his knowledge of higher education policy before he tried his hand at new challenges.

“So much was going on at the time, and I really needed to clean my brain out if I was going to become a vice-chancellor and be fresh, so I applied for the Fulbright. I researched and wrote, looking at trends in the United States, both in the higher education system and a bit more broadly.

“I worked hard and, and I think I probably had a sense that I could do the job of being a university leader if the opportunity arose.”

QUT thought so too, and Peter was made Vice Chancellor and CEO soon after returning, a position he has now held for nearly fifteen years.

As the longest-serving incumbent VC in Australia, Peter has led the University through a period of profound change. This is reflected in its performance and rising ambitions and the physical transformation of its campuses. It is also evident in QUT’s meteoric rise in the Times Higher Education, Shanghai and other rankings.

But, he cautions that:

“Rankings do not tell anything like a complete story; they are primarily based on research. We have wanted to build on our research so we are happy to be assessed on it, but I am just as proud of the progress we have made on learning and teaching.

“Perhaps what has also earmarked QUT is the way in which it has positioned its pursuit of excellence alongside its quest for social justice. QUT established the first, and still by far the most significant, scholarship endowment fund for students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

“Through our Learning Potential Fund, which now has a corpus north of $50 million, we distribute about 2500 scholarships and bursaries a year. Perhaps the thing that we are most proud of, is that 700 QUT staff make a contribution to the fund out of their pay every fortnight – that is more than 20%.”

“Working the System - Peter Coaldrake, 1989 (UQP)
While focussed on improving the culture and learning experience at QUT, Peter has continued to contribute to the wider discussion on university governance and management, and higher education policy more broadly. He has strong thoughts on the challenges facing the education sector, and the blunt realism of his views provides a refreshing take on an industry more commonly associated with lofty, high-minded rhetoric.

In an August 2017 paper, Peter puts forward an unapologetic account of the steps that educational institutions must take to adapt to the realities of an increasingly dislocated society, and restore confidence to those who support them.

"[Cease] simply relying on more overseas students to fill funding gaps. Some universities have drunk deeply the Kool-Aid of international income, and in some places between 50 per cent and 65 per cent of undergraduates in Business and Commerce programs are from overseas, predominantly from China. This involves real risks of budget over-reliance, compromise of course quality and campus experience, and wider threats to institutional and national risk."

The impact of Peter’s time at George Washington University and the University of Arizona reflects in his writing, as he still strongly advocates for increased engagement between the public and university sectors.

"There are many factors that have worked against achieving an integrated approach to tertiary education in Australia, but we can only solve this problem with attentive government coordination and shared vision about the role of tertiary education in a transforming economy.

“For its part, government needs to steer a path between deregulation and heavy handed interventions such as metric-based performance incentives that are supposed to entice universities in directions preferred by the government of the day.”

Peter’s Fulbright connection has remained strong, too, as he has served on numerous selection committees over the years, including the peak National Selection Committee, which selects or provides final endorsement for all Fulbright Postgraduate, Postdoctoral, Senior and Professional awards.

He even served on the Fulbright Board of Directors for a number of years, chairing it from 2005-2007. True to form, Peter’s tenure as Chair was marked by a strong push for increased funding.

"I was a very activist Chair, and gave the whole issue of raising money a high priority.

"I think my main contribution was, with some very decent help from Board colleagues, to lead the process of convincing most state governments to put money on the table. In Queensland, for example, we said to the state government, “If you contribute $250,000, the universities will match it. They did.”

This initiative was one of those leading to the establishment of the Fulbright State Scholarship endowments, which to this day have enabled scholars and students from each state in Australia to travel to the U.S. for study or research that contributes to their fields locally.

Peter decided that this year would be his last at QUT, announcing his retirement in early 2017. His general approach is to make decisions about 2018 when 2018 comes, though he has just been appointed as Chair of the Queensland Performing Arts Trust Board.

He also plans to keep writing, following up on the success of the revised edition of his latest book, Raising the Stakes - an overview of Australian higher education in a global context.

"I’ll write another book next year, but writing books is just something you do in your spare time, it’s not gainful employment (laughs)."

The stakes for Australian tertiary education have never been higher, and the sector will doubtless be seeing more of Peter in the near future.

In Queensland...we said to the state government, 'If you contribute $250,000, the universities will match it.' They did. ■
The true patriot, he says, is someone who devotes themselves to the betterment of his or her country, not someone who loudly celebrates its power without recognizing its weaknesses.
Michelle Rourke | 2017 Queensland Postgraduate | Griffith University → Georgetown University

Viruses pose one of the greatest risks to global health due to their ability to rapidly mutate, jump host species and evade vaccines and drug treatments. It is essential that scientists maintain access to virus samples on which to conduct lifesaving research.

The Fulbright Scholarship is enabling Michelle to work alongside global health law experts at the O’Neill Institute at Georgetown University to characterise the matrix of international laws and policies that govern virus access and benefit sharing. Michelle’s objective is to develop an access and benefit sharing system for all viruses that will better ensure global health security and a more equitable distribution of the benefits arising from medical research.

Michelle is a PhD candidate at Griffith Law School, and the 2017 Fulbright Queensland Postgraduate Scholar. Her research examines the legal basis for the ‘commodification’ of scientific information and biological samples, with a specific focus on viruses.

He understood the value of personal relationships, and the empathy that comes with experiencing someone else’s reality.

For me, the most significant outcome of reading The Arrogance of Power was starting to develop an understanding of the man himself.

Open-mindedness and tolerance were the overarching values that Senator Fulbright tried to live by, and they were the principles that led him to inaugurate the scholarship program that still bears his name today.

He understood the value of personal relationships and the empathy that comes with experiencing someone else’s reality. He knew that cultural and ideological differences that seem so intractable are very often superficial:

“... almost all of us acquire our ideological beliefs not principally as the result of an independent intellectual process but largely as the result of an accident of birth.”

Senator Fulbright implores us to scratch that superficial surface and make genuine attempts to understand those differences of perspective and perception.

Without doubt, the most important facet of the Fulbright Scholarship Program is cultural exchange: engagement with a new and unfamiliar community and the building of relationships through day-to-day interactions.

“Of and by itself, it will not give us complete understanding, but it may acquaint us with the limits of our understanding; it may help us to see that our judgments about ourselves and about others may be defective, that even our physical senses may deceive us.”

After just three months in the U.S, this has certainly been the most cogent and rewarding aspect of the Fulbright Scholarship Program for me.

As he puts it, Senator Fulbright lived and worked through “an era of permanent crisis”. I can’t help but wonder what he would make of the situation today.

For those seeking solace in this time of political pandemonium, we can take some comfort in the words of a man who not only lived through his own uncertain times, but was able to use his experiences to build a positive and enduring legacy.
THE CORB AWAKENS

As Craig McCormack strolled through QEII Medical Centre site, looking upward into the naked structure of the new buildings, all slab and column, prior to the façade application, he was momentarily reminded of a similar aspect within the trailer for Star Wars Episode VII...

Although not a project that is particularly specific to Perth, the recently released seventh instalment of the Star Wars space opera, The Force Awakens, is not particularly specific to anywhere. Perhaps it is more specific to everywhere.

In a blink-or-you’ll-miss-it scene (approximately at 1:09 of the 2:35 official trailer), there are a couple of TIE fighters hot on the tail of the Millennium Falcon as they aggressively dogfight through the remains of a derelict Star Destroyer marooned on an alien desert planet.

Although to some this scene might raise speculation on the remarkable similarity of the Falcon to Otto Wagner’s 1880 Vienna Giro competition entry, and the Star Destroyer to that of the skeletal remains of Hans Hollein’s 1964 Aircraft Carrier City in Landscape, of particular note is the revealed structure of the Star Destroyer itself.¹

Or at least I was reminded of this whilst lazily drinking in the QEII’s construction on the way back to my desk.

In its derelict state, the Star Destroyer on Star Wars revealed a familiar and ubiquitous structure, at least for a fraction of a second as it played host to an intergalactic action scene.

At the heart of this ship lay a typical slab and column construction complete with either suspended floor or suspended ceilings, or both. Le Corbusier’s heart would have presumably skipped a beat to see his Maison Domino structural prototype at the heart of the Empire’s fleet of Imperial spacecraft.

But this structural system (or method) is not Corbusier’s alone (as evidenced by Costa and Niemeyer et al.). It is everywhere. It’s most certainly in Perth.

Simply look upwards, as the city is slowly but surely going that way. It is all over the planet, and now it seems throughout the popular fictional universe. This familiar structural system has now been firmly established at the heart of all architecture.

Forget about what buildings look like from the outside when they are finished, they all look the same underneath. Imagine any building being destroyed (or being built, but mainly being destroyed, which is another issue altogether...) in recent films.

Architecture has been reduced to the physical equivalent of a JJ Abrams lens flare, a Wilhelm scream, or a Christopher Nolan ‘Inception Horn’ sound.

Architecture has been reduced to such ubiquity (at least in popular culture) that there is need only for one.

At least that’s what I thought for a fraction of a second, watching a trailer for a movie that happened... a long, long time ago.

By Craig McCormack
Originally published in The Architect

Craig McCormack is a PhD candidate at The University of Western Australia (UWA), in Perth, Australia. His 2016 Fulbright Scholarship enabled him to research the discipline of Space Architecture and how the built environment in outer space is situated within and impacts the terrestrial discipline of architecture. He undertook his Fulbright Scholarship at the University of Houston’s Sasakawa International Center for Space Architecture (SICSA), where he was engaged with the theorization of the Western Space Program.

“SICSA has a great connection to professional and educational aspects of my area of research. Visiting industry professionals introduced me to the reality of space architecture and the challenges it faces not just politically but at the biological level, which was something that I was not particularly aware of.

“Space has been, since interest in it developed, a place that suggested a place of liberation, which is something that Modern architecture has always aspired to. The reality is however, that the human body becomes a component in the machine to such a degree that it really challenges philosopher Georges Canguilhem’s notion that while humans can create their environment, they must always remain separate from it.

“The Fulbright Scholarship has directly impacted my thesis research providing me with a host of information that has added a new depth to my output. The information gathered through interviews, informal interviews, and research has also influenced the direction of my thesis because of a new, deeper knowledge of the subject of space architecture.”

¹ Let us also not forget the remarkable similarity of Rem Koolhaas’s R&A Convention & Exhibition Centre (2007) and Casa da Musica (2005) to the Death Star and the Sandcrawler, both of Star Wars: Episode I: A New Hope (1977), in seeking to perpetuate the hijacking of significant cultural signs, in order to appeal subconsciously to the masses. Or maybe it was the other way around... The scene is also reminiscent of photographs that document the construction of Brasilia, with structural frameworks emerging from a greenfield site.
² Of course this structure has been ‘techno-sized’ with a certain complexity (greebled surfaces, excessive trusses, and pointy bits) necessary to convincingly portray some alternate future past... a long, long time ago...
The Moon is relatively close to the Earth and any significant development on its surface may be able to be seen in the night sky, at least for those that are curious.

A lunar bridge, spanning a craterlet central to the crater named Plato, would be seen from Earth, through a telescope, in turn exciting the imagination for what might come next.

Rather than offer a vision of urbanisation, this project proposes a vision of history, wherein the lunar bridge links the past and the future, offering an infrastructural scaffolding for whatever is next. It is something to be surpassed and added. It will hopefully become the first ruin of the Moon, in turn creating an architectural history, a past to move forward from.

As the Moon has a much smaller diameter than that of the Earth, the horizon appears much closer to those who would stand on the lunar surface. The gentle arc of the Lunar Bridge provides the illusion to those that venture over it, of walking towards the Earth.
As you walk across the bridge, you are compelled to engage with the Earth and with the origins of the Anthropocene. Clocks at the entry to the bridge, one marking lunar time, the other Earth time, allow you to synchronise your walk with that of an earthbound friend.

As you walk over the bridge towards the Earth, that friend can look through their telescope and find you waving at them, moving towards them, connected across the vacuum of space.

The bridge also acts as a museum of sorts, collecting the history of the Moon; retired lunar vehicles, artefacts, and satellites for display in their natural habitat.

Arriving from Earth, visitors access platforms at the base of the columns where they can explore the bridge and interact with the history of lunar exploration while pondering the future of lunar habitation and beyond. Manufactured from 3d-printed lunar regolith, display platforms can be added as required. In this way the bridge becomes the nexus for all future development both physical and cultural.
I had the unique opportunity to share my U.S. experiences in Australia as a Fulbright Distinguished Chair in Cultural Competence with the University of Sydney.

More importantly, I was given the opportunity to learn from them the very important work that the University is engaging in on how to make both the U.S. and Australia’s higher education institutions more effective at recruiting and graduating diverse populations.

The University of Sydney is beginning to use this concept of cultural competency to organize its transformational change and inclusion strategies with the unique feature of placing the wellbeing and success of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander student’s staff and faculty at the centerpiece.

This model has the potential to show us all an institutional cultural competency model or pathway for universities that have long valued of favored one dominant set of cultural values over another, to demonstrate how it is possible, even necessary for our notions of inclusive excellence to have expression through a broader diverse community and in an environment of trust and mutual respect.

Key academic activities included research on the history of the idea, interviews with key stakeholders inside and outside of the university; conducting lectures and workshops for the University of Sydney and community members.

There were many benefits for me spending six months in Australia.

First it gave me the opportunity to conduct research in a society that values education for all; multiculturalism and inclusion, at least of immigrant populations.

Second, the initial focus of the cultural competence model and its implementation (the main focus of my research) puts Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students at the center of how the institution defines success.

That is, the University of Sydney is successful at fulfilling its mission as the oldest and finest research University, by how well its most vulnerable students are faring.

What the institution learns from this approach can then be used to engage and create the best research, teaching and learning environments for all students, and staff.

While they are tied to certain lands, because of the “Trail of Tears” legacy, many Native people are not living on their ancestral land, or even know exactly where it is.

The intricate relationship of Aboriginal and Torres Strait island populations to their lands have to factored into any kind of academic education where institutions are providing students with the ability to “walk in two worlds.”

This is the gift that keeps on giving for me, as I see both similarities, but lots of differences in how both countries are choosing to handle their multicultural and immigrant legacies.

What the institution learns from this approach can then be used to engage and create the best research, teaching and learning environments for all students, and staff.
My Fulbright project was in disruptive separations, hosted by CSIRO. My research focused on materials science, specifically understanding how to better tailor membranes, at a molecular level, to improve their separation properties for both gas separation (e.g., carbon capture, natural gas purification, hydrogen separation) as well as water purification (e.g., desalination).

I had complimentary appointments at the University of Melbourne and Swinburne University of Technology. I spent approximately one day per week at Melbourne University and most of the remainder of my time at the Monash campus in Clayton or traveling to visit other universities and research facilities around Australia.

A large focus of my Fulbright activities was aimed at learning about cutting-edge research in my field in Australia, sharing my knowledge and contacts from my research and my research community, and building a solid foundation for long term, mutually beneficial collaborative relations.

From my own personal and professional perspective, my Fulbright was successful beyond any expectation I could have possibly had prior to arriving. I was continuously exposed to state-of-the-art research ideas and opportunities for new research based on practical challenges faced by, for example, scientists at CSIRO working tirelessly to solve practical problems and generate jobs and manufacturing capability, in addition to intellectual property, in Australia.

It was an inspiration to be in such a multidisciplinary environment with many scientists and engineers who are at the forefront of research in my field and in fields that directly bear upon my field. Having had a more than twenty-year relationship with CSIRO researchers and having had numerous exchanges of students from my laboratory and students and scientists from Australia in my laboratory, I left my Fulbright appointment very much assured that future collaborative opportunities for my students and for young people in Australian universities and at CSIRO will be available and that our exchange will go forward on an intensified basis for decades to come.

It was an inspiration to be in such a multidisciplinary environment with many scientists and engineers who are at the forefront of research in my fields. One key benefit of undertaking the Fulbright program was that it allowed me to develop a much deeper understanding of how my research area intersects with current topics in science, engineering, and public policy in Australia. My research bears upon topics such as carbon capture, sustainable separations, energy efficient desalination and purification of waste streams associated with hydraulic fracturing, all topics of great interest both in the U.S. and in Australia.

I gained enormously from developing an appreciation for the Australian perspective on these topics. Additionally, I was exposed to new ideas for separations that I had not even imagined, such as urgent needs to develop ion selective membranes and adsorbents for ion specific separations, such as removing lithium salts from mixtures with sodium salts. I was also exposed to concepts in materials chemistry, such as the design of advanced nanoporous materials, such as metal organic frameworks, that have markedly broadened my perspective on new avenues for materials science research related to separations.

I am in the process of publishing several joint papers with my colleagues in Australia on topics such as ion separation that I simply did not know would be available to me before beginning the Fulbright experience. In this sense, my Fulbright experience was markedly enhanced relative to what I had imagined when I prepared my application, and I am extraordinarily grateful for the opportunity that this program has provided to me.

I can honestly say that I believe it has changed my life, both professionally and personally, for the better, and that I will be a more effective scientist and researcher as well as a mentor to my students from being exposed not only to the cutting-edge science but also the culture both in the laboratory and outside the laboratory in Australia.

I am following up on many leads for joint research projects with colleagues in Australia, and I will return to Australia in September to further pursue these opportunities, and I am continuing to write proposals with colleagues in Australia so that the work that we have started together during my Fulbright stay will continue for many years in the future.

(Top to bottom) Benny receives his Fulbright award from U.S. Charge d’Affaires, Jim Caruso; Benny holds a transparent membrane developed in his Lab; Benny with a student before one of his symposia in Melbourne; With colleagues at the Australian Academy of Science awards night; Networking in Melbourne.

(Overleaf) Benny with students at the 2017 Jerry Price Lecture; At the David Hockney art exhibition.
When I applied to the Fulbright program and even up until the time when I arrived in Australia to begin my Fulbright stay, I had expected that most of my time would be spent giving lectures and working closely with the research group of Professor Matt Hill at Monash University as well as that with Professor Sandra Kentish at the University of Melbourne.

I had not anticipated the surge in interest related to my research activities from a whole range of universities and organizations that were beyond those in my initial Fulbright application. For example, I had not anticipated having the extraordinary opportunity to address the Victorian Parliament, to give several public lectures attended by school children and members of the public who are not necessarily scientifically trained.

I had not realized that in such a short period of time, I would be able to co-author several publications with Australian colleagues and apply for research funding to keep the collaborations going long after my Fulbright stay ended.

I had no real conception of how kind and generous the Australian people that I met were. This has been perhaps the most profound change in me as a person, realizing how highly effective professionals in Australia still maintain a reasonable work/life balance while accomplishing amazing scientific and engineering achievements.

I believe that my research program in the U.S. will be fundamentally altered by the opportunities that have emerged during my Fulbright, many of which were unexpected, and I am convinced that my personal perception of the U.S. and in fact the world, has been markedly deepened by living in the Australian culture for the five months that I was there.

My advice to prospective applicants would be to take advantage of opportunities such as the Fulbright to travel and live in other countries for substantial periods of time as often and as early in one’s career as possible. I know that I have been profoundly and positively impacted by my Fulbright experience, and I believe the same could be said of essentially all Fulbright scholars that I encountered in Australia.

During my Fulbright Distinguished Chair tenure, I also had opportunities to publish a major review in my field of separation membranes in the journal Science, launch several collaborative research programs with colleagues at Monash University, and participate in detailed technical discussions at CSIRO aimed at commercializing technology for carbon capture and improved agricultural practices.

I have published approximately eight journal papers in peer-reviewed journals, with probably another six to eight articles still in preparation based upon work conducted during this time. In this sense, this is one of the most productive periods of my professional career.

I also had the opportunity to share results from our research program both in the U.S. and Australia and give people a glimpse of the future as it relates to advanced separations to produce water, energy and responsibly and sustainably manage natural resources.

I have strengthened partnerships between my institution at the University of Texas at Austin and many organizations across Australia including CSIRO, and a variety of universities that I interacted with, and I believe these interactions will continue for decades to come.

At time of publication, one of Benny’s joint proposals between CSIRO and UT Austin has been selected for funding by the U.S. Department of Energy’s RAPID (Rapid Advancement in Process Intensification Deployment) Institute. Benny will again work with Dr. Matt Hill’s group at CSIRO on this project in 2018.
THE PURSUIT OF PURPOSE

It is hard to put into words the extent to which my Fulbright experience has shaped me. It is an incredible luxury to be given a year to dedicate to thinking and learning.

I have been surrounded by talented and committed individuals, been given access to an abundance of resources, and have had the time and space to develop myself personally. I am truly grateful that the Fulbright Commission supported me in doing this.

I returned from my year at Harvard with a much clearer sense of purpose - I want my work as a criminal defense lawyer to have many layers of purpose.

On the broadest level, I want my work to be driving at broad social change. I want to expose and dismantle systems that are hurting marginalized people and communities. I want to hold myself accountable to the communities who are affected by my work and the changes I advocate.

On the next level, I hope that I can have an impact upon the lives of individuals as a criminal defence lawyer. I want to work to provide them better outcomes and life prospects, and challenge the overwhelming power of the state that is being brought to bear upon them.

Finally, on the most intimate level, I want there to be purpose to my work even when we can’t win a legal case.

I have learned that the simple act of listening to somebody’s story and representing them zealously can give a person dignity and hope. It is an offering of compassion to them, and an indication that I believe in their humanity and that they are not defined by the worst thing they have ever done.

I am much more critical of the way that the criminal justice system may be used as an instrument for oppression.

I have come to see the Australian legal profession as too wedded to the idea that law is a neutral force, rather than a powerful political tool. I have seen first hand the damage that an overbearing criminal justice system causes in communities around the U.S, and worry that Australia is headed along the same path, particularly in our Indigenous communities.

I will return to Australia more invigorated than ever to work in service of marginalized communities.

A year in academia has also forced me to see the limits of academia. We are sometimes too quick to heed the voices of those whose privilege has led them to the “ivory towers” of academia, while we dismiss the voices of the real “experts” – those on the ground, who live and breathe the realities our the criminal justice system. This is not to dismiss the importance of academia – rather, it is a reminder to myself to keep listening to marginalized voices, and find a way to build platforms from which they can tell their own stories.

My advice to all prospective applicants is to go into the Fulbright program with a clear vision of what you want to achieve, but don’t be too wedded to your original plans.

Realise that your Fulbright experience will shape you in ways that you didn’t know was possible, and teach you things you didn’t know you didn’t know.

This is not to dismiss the importance of academia – rather, it is a reminder to myself to keep listening to marginalized voices.

She completed her undergraduate studies at the University of Sydney, where she received the University Medal in Law.

After graduating from Harvard, Kathleen volunteered at ArchCity Defenders in St Louis, Missouri, a legal centre that provides holistic legal advocacy to its clients, and uses strategic litigation and policy advocacy to promote justice and protect civil rights.

Since returning to Australia, Kathleen has worked as a criminal lawyer at the Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia. She hopes to further her goal of being an effective advocate for people involved in the criminal justice system, and to work towards systemic change on behalf of the communities directly impacted by the abuses of the legal system.
Derek Bailey, a professor from New Mexico State University, began his Fulbright journey in Rockhampton in February 2017.

The goal of Derek’s research was to identify livestock behaviors that may be associated with disease, welfare and grazing distribution patterns. He and his collaborators hypothesize that behaviors that can be monitored by sensors on the animal may be useful for predicting when they are becoming ill.

Cyclone Debbie flooded the study pastures designated for his planned cattle tick study. The flooding in Queensland from Cyclone Debbie in March 2017 washed the ticks from the pastures, and the study had to be postponed until October, after Derek left Australia.

However, Derek and his host, Associate Professor Mark Trotter at Central Queensland University (CQU) fortuitously found an alternative data set to study.

Some cattle that were being monitored with accelerometers for another study became ill with bovine ephemeral fever (3-day sickness). The cattle became very ill for several days and then recovered. The accelerometer data clearly showed a decrease in activity as the animals became sick. Subsequent analyses will determine if accelerometers can be used to detect the onset of sickness before clinical signs can be observed.

In conjunction with colleagues in New Zealand, Derek and Professor Trotter completed a study examining the ability of GPS tracking and accelerometers to detect the onset of perennial ryegrass staggers.

Preliminary analyses of GPS data showed that sheep grazing endophyte infected ryegrass paddock moved slower than sheep grazing uninfected paddocks. These research studies demonstrate that GPS tracking and motion sensors have the potential to remotely monitor livestock welfare and possibly detect illness before clinical symptoms can be observed.

Derek also interacted with CQU graduate students and CQU scientists, and helped out on several research projects.

Not only did Derek learn a great deal about the Australian livestock industry, but these interactions may lead to additional research proposals and potentially collaborative research projects with CQU and the Australian livestock industry.

Derek helped pioneer the use of global positioning system (GPS) tracking to measure and quantify livestock behavior on extensive and mountainous rangeland. He has authored more than 50 refereed journal publications and received over 1.3 million dollars of extramural funding for research. Derek has conducted collaborative research with scientists across the western US as well as with researchers in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Italy and Jordan.

Derek’s proposed research will be an integral part of the development of information and diagnostic software needed to remotely determine when animal welfare is compromised so that management can readily respond.
Australia and the U.S. share a love for sports. I learnt this throughout my Fulbright Scholarship and several of the great friendships that I made in the U.S. started because of a mutual passion for sport.

One thing that every sports fan hates is sporting injuries, particularly injuries that prevent us from participating in the activities we love.

Absence from our beloved activities can have negative effects on our physical health because we are no longer experiencing the health benefits associated with regular participation in physical activity.

Participating in sport is also a common form of positive social interaction and absence from this social interaction through injury can have negative effects on our mental health.

Additionally, sporting injuries are associated with substantial health care costs and absence from work.

For these reasons, my colleagues at the University of Massachusetts and I are interested in preventing sports injuries.

The objective of my Fulbright Scholarship project was to partner with sports science researchers at the University of Massachusetts and investigate how movement variability measurements can be used to identify athletes at high risk of injury.

I analysed running stride variability and injury characteristics from a large number of athletes using wearable sensors.

We were interested to see if the structure and pattern of your running stride can give an indication of the health of your neuromuscular system – similar to how the structure and pattern of your heartbeat gives an indication of the health of your cardiovascular system.

The findings from my research project demonstrated that there is an optimal magnitude of running stride variability that is associated with reduced likelihood of sustaining an injury.

Athletes who exceeded this optimal magnitude of running stride variability were at increased risk of injury. We hope to use this technology as a means for performing regular assessments of injury risk and identifying sports injuries before they even happen.

This technology will improve sports injury prevention practices and help reduce the negative health effects that are associated with absence from sport through injury.

The ongoing collaboration that my Fulbright Scholarship has established between the University of South Australia and the University of Massachusetts was crucial to the success of my research project and will be instrumental in our efforts to translate this technology to injury prevention services in the U.S. and Australia.
My Fulbright Distinguished Chair scholarship at the Australian National University was a tremendous success from any perspective. I was able to give presentations (usually multiple) at universities and research centres in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Hobart, Canberra, and Perth, making many new academic friends, and I was also able to present to a number of government entities, including the Office for Women, the Australian Civil Military Centre, Prime Minister & Cabinet, Australian Defence Force (ADF), and many others, making many new practitioner friends. I have more possible collaborations with Australian scholars and policymakers than I ever imagined. (I now have a very long to-do list upon my return to the U.S.)

My primary research project, examining the ADF’s implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace, and Security, was benefited by access to government policymakers and civil society leaders that I met through my presentations. In all, I garnered over fourteen interviews that will be key to developing a process-tracing narrative of the Australian NAP.

Being based in Canberra made all the difference in the world to the success of my project - I could drive five minutes and talk with the head of the Gender Equality Branch at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, for example. I was right here when the fourth annual Civil Society Working Group Report Card on the NAP was launch just down the road from my house.

Indeed, because I was right here in Canberra, I could provide a keynote for the first ever gender advisors operational training course stood up by the Australian Defence Forces.

Lastly, my family and I traveled all across the beautiful land, making new friends and coming to cherish this amazing continent. This has been a life-changing 5.5 months, not only for myself as a scholar, but for my entire family.

We have roamed the length and breadth of this lovely and surprising country from the Great Barrier Reef to Hobart, and my children will never see the world the same again. They’ve had bunnies and cockatoos in their backyard, my girls came to adore Girl Guides, and we’ve seen the great sea turtles come ashore to lay their eggs on the Reef.

For myself, I have fallen in love with gum trees of all shapes and sizes, and I lost my breath at the beauty of Tacking Point Lighthouse and the rolling hills of Canowindra.

No matter what measuring stick one uses, this Fulbright experience has been life-changing.

Valerie M. Hudson is Professor and George H.W. Bush Chair in The George H.W. Bush School of Government and Public Service at Texas A&M University, where she directs the Program in Women, Peace, and Security. An expert on international security and foreign policy analysis, Valerie received her PhD in political science at The Ohio State University and came to Texas A&M University from a senior faculty position at Brigham Young University. In 2009, Foreign Policy named her one of the top 100 Most Influential Global Thinkers. Her co-authored book, Bare Branches: Security Implications of Asia’s Surplus Male Population, and the research it presents, received major attention from the media with coverage in the Wall Street Journal, New York Times, Financial Times, Washington Post, BBC, CNN, and numerous other outlets. The book also received two national book awards.

Her co-authored book, Sex and World Peace, published by Columbia University Press, was named by Gloria Steinem as one of the top three books on her reading list. Her most recent book, with Patricia Leidl, is The Hillary Doctrine: Sex and American Foreign Policy Analysis by the International Studies Association.

Valerie spent her time in Australia researching the implementation of UNSCR 1325 by the Australian government and military through its National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, as well as developing a more in-depth understanding of the field of foreign policy analysis as it has evolved in Australia.
The opportunity to engage in cultural and educational exchange by coming to Australia on a Fulbright Scholarship was a transformative experience.

When I first arrived in Sydney, I learned a lot about the previous and current research conducted in our lab group. Beyond the science, I came to know more about Australian culture, and other cultures, as many members of our lab group came from outside of Australia. We met frequently for morning and afternoon tea, where we had a chance to share our stories, and have casual conversations centered around our projects, current events, and pop culture.

Outside of my research, I involved myself in community activities, such as Toastmasters International, a church choir, and began salsa and samba classes. I also traveled to many places in Sydney, and visited Cairns, Canberra, Melbourne, and Launceston, blogging and sharing my experiences along the way.

The people I met in Toastmasters came from a diverse range of countries, and from many different work and educational backgrounds. The speeches discussed ran the gamut from architecture to travel and everything in between.

Singing in a choir allowed me to share one of my hobbies with the larger community, enrolling in dance lessons for the first time provided another step outside my comfort zone, and taking the stage at the Concert Hall of the Sydney Opera House during the TEDxSydney Fast Ideas segment was an incredible way to share ideas with an international audience.

From these experiences, I learned the value in taking small risks in different areas of my life.

Coming on the Fulbright scholarship is an example of a small risk that I took. Before packing my bags, I could not predict the 10-month journey ahead, but looking back, it was well worth the small risk.

Not every part of my research project worked out as I initially planned or expected, but even the experiments that did not go as planned turned into success stories of learning and discovery.

I would encourage prospective applicants to apply for a Fulbright and step out of the comfort zone. Take the opportunity to do research and engage in a new cultural setting in a new country. You may not really know what you are capable of accomplishing in 10 months, so continue to try new things!

Jana Soares is a December 2017 MBA candidate at Texas A&M University and Fulbright alumna to Sydney, Australia (2015-2016). She graduated Magna Cum Laude from the Honors Program at St. Edward’s University with a B.S. in Biology and a minor in Chemistry in 2015. Upon graduating, she received the St. Edward’s University Presidential Award and the Outstanding Graduate in Biology Award.

Participating and winning in Business Plan, Innovation, and Hackathon competitions and conducting diverse scientific research projects provided the perfect platform for her to apply her natural curiosity and creative instincts towards solving problems in a variety of industries. This included pitches and proposals at PharmHack in Sydney, Australia, SXSW in Austin, Texas, and many others.

Jana’s Fulbright research stemmed from her interest in solving pressing global challenges. According to the WHO’s 2014 report, antibiotic-resistant bacteria are a risk to treating common infections in hospitals. Each year, in the United States, 1 in 25 patients has at least one hospital-acquired infection (HAI), resulting in 75,000 deaths, and in Australia, there are 200,000 cases of HAIs. It is important to discover a way to slow the threat of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, to prevent illnesses and deaths. Her Fulbright research incorporated the study of antibiotics and bacterial interactions in a nematode model organism, using cutting-edge imaging technologies and screening methods, to identify alternatives to standard antibiotic treatment.
**The Complexity of Human Behaviour Laid Bare**

My Fulbright Professional Scholarship was a study tour focused on the developmental disability of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD).

I observed and learnt from pioneers in the field in key institutions across the U.S. My plan was to return to Sydney with new knowledge and skills to lead our multidisciplinary FASD assessment clinic by translating best practice models in clinical, research and public health from the U.S. I fulfilled my aim and much, much more.

My journey took me from the green summer of Seattle, to San Diego’s warm ocean sunsets, across the Kansas plains, to Washington DC’s monumental centre of power, and finally to the rolling forests of Atlanta.

In parallel, I traversed the diversity of the landscape of FASD in the U.S., canvassing the spectrum of opinions of clinicians, researchers, public health officials, educators and advocates, trying to understand the dimensions of the field: its boundaries and horizons, its history and its future.

It was a formative experience, one very few Americans in my field have had the opportunity to undertake. It allowed me to build bridges across the FASD spectrum, within Australian and between the U.S. and Australia.

I also attempted to do so between U.S. clinicians and researchers, who may not have known of each other’s work or had the opportunity to liaise, even though they were working in the same city.

My program opened doors that led to other doors, so that I found myself in places and conversations that I never would have imagined, both professional and personal.

At the same time, I witnessed the mix of idealism, pragmatism and endeavour which has driven the field in the U.S. for the last forty years.

I was utterly absorbed by the opportunities on offer and the very real connections I made, the insights gained and the issues at the core of the field; the complexity of human behaviour laid bare in a developmental disorder linked to one the most common pleasures and vices of society – alcohol, and one of its most common realities – reproduction.

My awareness of how those elements map out across the health and social sciences, and U.S. and American societies more broadly, altered profoundly.

I now have a clear idea of how and where I would like to lead the field of FASD in Australia, most importantly, enlisted the support of my colleagues and the children and families we work with to journey down that path, with my U.S. partners and mentors to provide further guidance.

One of them humbled me at our final meeting stating “Senator Fulbright would be proud of what you have contributed during your time with us”. To me though, that speaks most to Senator Fulbright himself, and his scientific and cultural vision, which has now contributed to the field of FASD through my scholarship journey.
First and foremost, my Fulbright journey has been a family experience. The Fulbright scholarship has been a gift to me and my family, offering an opportunity to grow closer through our adventures and outings across Australia.

It has also offered us an opportunity to examine our own privileges, responsibilities, and obligations to ourselves and our community back home.

I cannot reflect upon this Fulbright journey without also considering historical, social, and political events here in Australia, at home in the United States, and around the world.

For example, I write these words not long after a high-level spokesperson for the U.S. government had difficulty remembering that Adolf Hitler gassed his own people, and after authorities of a U.S.-based airline felt justified in their imposition of physical force on a human being, dragging a passenger through an airplane, even though he had not broken the law. Both the spokesperson and airline have since seen the error of their ways, but only after severe public recrimination.

Meanwhile, the rates of physical assault on persons of non-dominant racial, ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds in the U.S., as well as on the businesses and buildings they own and operate, have risen significantly since our 2016 presidential election (not an alternative fact, just a fact).

Speaking of facts, it is ironic and unsettling to me that while I have been engaged in my Fulbright experience here in Australia, tens of thousands of people across the U.S. have protested against government leaders who disregard scientific evidence while dismantling programs and policies that address climate change, political instability and terrorism, and healthcare.

The intent of these protests are to let leaders know that they will be held accountable for public policies informed by scientific evidence and not political ideology or private-party influences.

As the world struggles for peace and justice, there must be a corps of folks ready to hold others accountable for actions that cause, rather than reduce, pain and suffering.

Thanks to my Fulbright journey, I am renewed.
CSIRO’s Australian National Insect Collection was one of this year’s recipients of the Fulbright Specialist Grant, thanks to a successful bid by postdoctoral researcher, Dr Bryan Lessard.

Bryan’s research focuses on the classification and evolution of Australian flies, focusing on a group known as Antissa notha - soldier flies.

“Soldier flies are important in Australian agriculture because their larvae are great decomposers of organic waste, pest species of agricultural crops, biological indicators of water quality, and used as a sustainable feed for farmed animals” said Bryan.

However, the classification and identification of the Australian species is poorly understood.

“Prior to starting my postdoctoral research, the taxonomy of Australian soldier flies was virtually unknown and neglected for more than 80 years. Many specimens have been collected over the decades, but left undiagnosed in State entomology collections.

“This is undesirable given the significant agricultural importance of the group” he said.

The FSP grant enabled Bryan to invite Fulbright Specialist Dr Norman Woodley to Australia to collaborate with him at CSIRO.

Dr Woodley is the world authority of soldier fly taxonomy from the Smithsonian Institution’s Museum of Natural History in Washington DC.

During his visit, Dr Woodley was able to pass on his extensive knowledge and more than 40 years’ experience to provide training to Bryan, an early career researcher.

“Having the opportunity to be mentored by the world leading expert on soldier flies was one of the most important outcomes of this project, and for my professional development” said Bryan.

According to Bryan, Australian soldier flies are very difficult to collect in the field. Together, the two researchers were able to rely on Dr Woodley’s knowledge of soldier fly habitat to successfully collect specimens from the field, using a range of tools, including hand nets and flight intercept traps, during fieldwork to the Daintree Rainforest where insect biodiversity is abundant.

This fieldwork also enabled Bryan to collect fresh specimens required for his evolutionary research using DNA analysis.

During his time in Canberra, Dr Woodley also provided essential training to Dr Lessard and PhD students studying at the Australian National Insect Collection on how to identify, classify and preserve Australian fly species, create classification keys used for identification, and prepare this information in the form of a series of collaborative research publications.

During this collaboration, Bryan and Dr Woodley discovered more than 150 species new to science.

“Yet another impact from the Fulbright Specialist visit was that we doubled the size of the Australian fauna by discovering so many new species that were already sitting in Australian entomology collections”.

The two researchers worked hard to curate approximately 10,000 specimens from Australian soldier fly collections, classifying and identifying the material to species.

We doubled the size of the Australian fauna by discovering so many new species that were already sitting in Australian entomology collections.”
In August and September 2017, Professor Candace Vogler from the University of Chicago spent three weeks in residence at the Institute for Ethics & Society at The University of Notre Dame Australia in Sydney, supported by a generous grant from the Fulbright Specialist Program.

Candace is a world leading moral philosopher, and one of the most creative minds at work today on how to translate the insights of moral philosophy into improving tertiary education environments.

Her expertise dovetails with the Institute for Ethics & Society’s research strengths in moral philosophy and ethics education.

Candace and researchers at Notre Dame share the conviction that integrating moral philosophy into university curriculums has a unique role to play in contributing to the intellectual and moral formation of all university students.

During her visit at Notre Dame, Candace delivered a public lecture, gave two keynote conference papers, taught a master-class on the history of moral philosophy, and facilitated a pedagogy workshop on creating community in the classroom.

She also consulted with researchers and senior leadership on how to develop connections between moral philosophy and professional education – a particular passion for Notre Dame in its commitment to providing an excellent standard of training for the professions.

The visit made a huge impact on students and faculty at Notre Dame, and led to the Institute for Ethics & Society being named an official partner institution with the University of Chicago’s $2.2m John Templeton Project “Virtue, Happiness, and the Meaning of Life” – a partnership which will bring the Institute for Ethics & Society into a global community of scholars and allow it to further develop its research expertise in moral philosophy and ethics education.

Professor Sandra Lynch, Director of the Institute for Ethics & Society was responsible for the successful FSP proposal.

“Winning this grant has opened many doors for us and stimulated our thinking, especially in relation to ethics education. Not only did we have the pleasure of engaging with and learning from Candace for three weeks, but the link has enabled us to begin building research linkages around the world.

“A number of our researchers have been admirers of Candace’s scholarship for many years. This grant has provided us with a pathway to continue benefiting from Candace’s expertise in the future, and we also expect it will provide a platform for discussion and dissemination of our research in years to come as we interact with scholars of moral philosophy and ethics education around the world.”

The Fulbright Specialist Program was established in 2001 by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The program is a field-driven initiative in which foreign host institutions conceptualise and design projects of interest within an eligible discipline that represent a priority for their respective organisations.

These projects are then paired with a highly qualified U.S. academic or professional, who shares their expertise and assists with strengthening linkages between U.S. and foreign host institutions.

Participating foreign host institutions benefit by:

- Gaining global perspectives from experienced U.S. academics and professionals;
- Executing projects that require a rapid response or flexible timeline through short-term, year-round exchanges; and
- Building sustained relationships with individuals and institutions in the U.S.

For more information on the Fulbright Specialist Program, visit our website.

www.fulbright.org.au/scholarships/fulbright-specialist-program
Donate to Fulbright

The Fulbright Program changes lives and transforms careers in its support of binational cooperation and cultural exchange. You can support us in our mission by sponsoring a scholarship or making a donation to one of our alumni or state scholarship funds.

Please see overleaf for more information.

Salutation  Given Name                  Family Name
Email         Donation Amount

The Fulbright Program is specifically legislated as a deductible gift recipient (DGR) under section 30-25(2), item 2.2.28 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. Donations of $2 or more supporting Fulbright Scholarships are tax-deductible.

To find out more about supporting a Fulbright Scholarship or making a bequest to the Commission, please contact us via 02 6260 4460 or send an email to fulbright@fulbright.com.au
Fulbright Scholarship Funds (please select one)

- **Fulbright State Scholarship Funds**
  Fulbright state scholarships aim to encourage and profile research relevant to each state/territory, and assist in the building of international research links between local and U.S. research institutions. These scholarships were established by state governments, companies, universities, private donors and other stakeholders. Endowed state funds currently exist for New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland.
  I'd like to donate to the ___________ State Fund.

- **Fulbright WG Walker Memorial Alumni Fund**
  The Inaugural President of the Australian Fulbright Alumni Association was Professor Bill Walker, a two-time Fulbright awardee. It was his energy and enthusiasm that was the driving force behind the establishment of the Association. To acknowledge Bill Walker’s significant contributions to the Association and the Fulbright program, it was decided in 1992 to fund the WG Walker Memorial Fulbright Scholarship in partnership with the Fulbright Commission. The fund sponsors one Australian scholarship each year, awarded to the highest-ranked postgraduate candidate.

- **Fulbright Coral Sea Fund**
  Established in 1992 by the Coral Sea Commemorative Council to recognise the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea, this scholarship was designed to acknowledge the friendship, cooperation and mutual respect which has developed between the United States and Australia since the Battle of the Coral Sea. Each year, recipients of the scholarship research identified problems or opportunities relevant to Australian business or industry, through 3-4 months of study in the United States.

### Update your details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salutation</th>
<th>Given Name</th>
<th>Family Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholarship Title</th>
<th>Award Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home Institution</th>
<th>Host Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Contact Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Australian-American Fulbright Commission**

PO Box 9541, Deakin ACT 2600
Fulbright Scholarship Sponsors

Core Sponsors

Scholarship Sponsors

Visit Fulbright.com.au to apply for a Scholarship

Annual Deadlines:

Australian candidates (all).........1 March – 1 August
U.S. Postdoctoral/Senior Scholar/Distinguished Chair candidates........1 February – 1 August
U.S. Postgraduate candidates........31 March – 6 October
Fulbright Specialist Program.......1 July – 30 September
Fulbright Alumni Initiative Grant.....1 February – 30 April