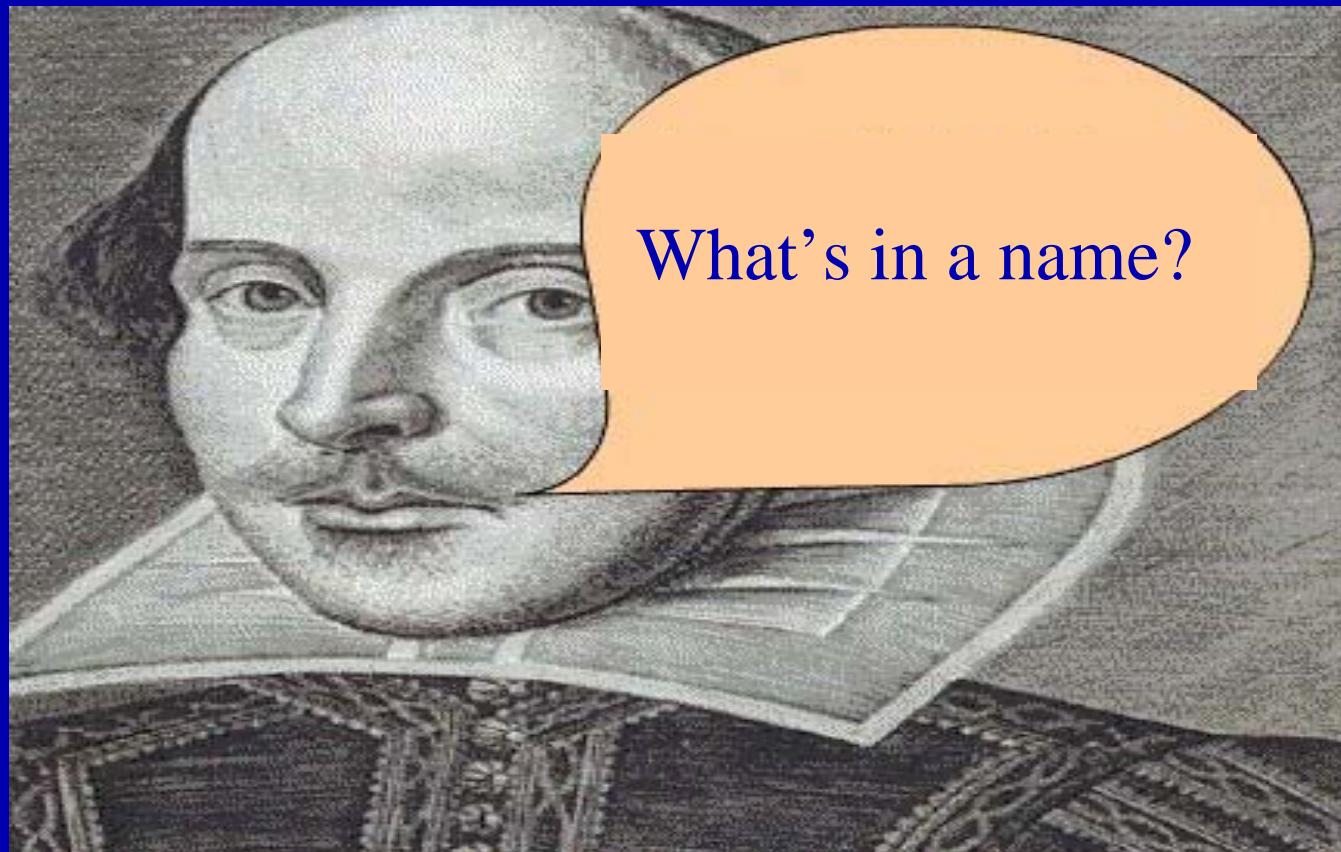


A New Era for Science Diplomacy

Vaughan C. Turekian
Chief International Officer
Director, Center for Science Diplomacy

Science and Diplomacy Refers to Lots of Things



Science and Diplomacy – What is it?

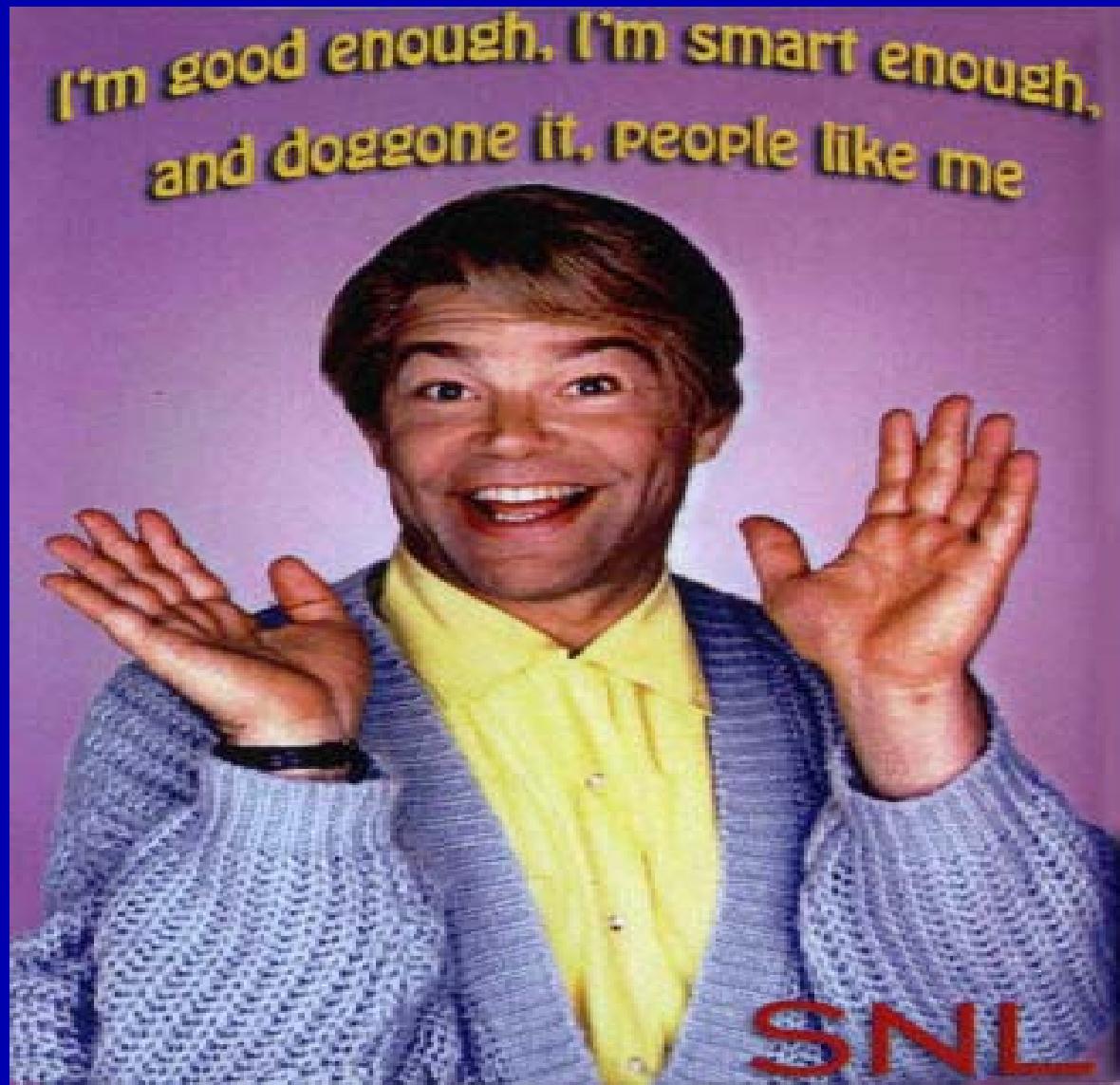
- Science in Diplomacy
 - Global issues with science basis (climate change, global health, agriculture, sustainability, energy, etc)
- Diplomacy for Science
 - Getting things done for the science community
- Science for Diplomacy (Science Diplomacy)
 - Building relationships through science

Science for Diplomacy (Science Diplomacy)

- “The application of international science cooperation motivated by the desire to establish or enhance relationships between societies”

Why science?

- It's apolitical
- It addresses issues of great importance to all societies
- It's based on a "method" (transparency, peer review, meritocracy, data-driven)
- It gives us access to the world's best minds (and ideas)
- And . . .



The world View of U.S. Science

Country	Fav	Unfav	Sci Fav	Sci unfav
● Morocco	11%	88	90	8
● Saudi Arabia	4	94	48	51
● Jordan	15	78	83	13
● Lebanon	20	69	52	46
● UAE	14	73	84	12

From: Arab Views toward America: From Zogby 2004

The World and U.S. Science

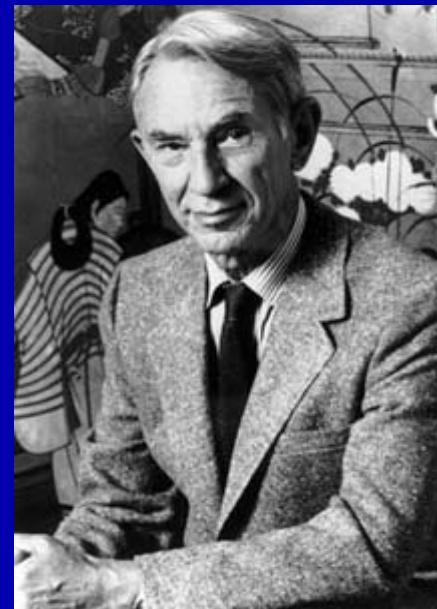
- Pew polling data from 43 countries shows that favorable views of U.S. science and technology (S&T) exceed overall views of the United States by an average of 23 points.

History of Science Diplomacy in the U.S.

- U.S. – Japan:
- U.S.- China:
- U.S. – USSR:

History of Science Diplomacy in the U.S.

- U.S. – Japan:
- “Fixing the Broken Dialogue”
- President Kennedy and PM Ikeda agree to science cooperation to bridge divide in intellectual communities;



U.S. and Japanese Physicists Share 2008 Nobel Prize



History of Science Diplomacy in the U.S.

- U.S.- China: 1970s, Moving the relationship beyond geopolitical;

History of Science Diplomacy in the U.S.

- U.S. – USSR: Establishing a relationship and dialogue during time of official political strain

Current examples of U.S. Science Diplomacy (Engaging where official relations are limited)



Barriers to Science Diplomacy

- Concerns about security (exports, technologies)
- Asymmetry in capabilities
- Funding and Follow up
- Organization and priority

U.S. Government not well organized for Science Diplomacy

- Technical agencies (rightfully) focus on mission based research
- State Department does not have resources (human or financial) to conduct science diplomacy and is not organized to do it

Possible approaches

- Create Ambassador for Science Cooperation in “P” line (perhaps current science adviser?);
- Pass money through State (which picks some countries) to NSF (which runs science – based review process) to develop and execute cooperative science relationships;
- Better coordinate (and prioritize) governmental international science activities;
- Think public diplomacy

Everybody loves the Nanny!



But people around the world also respect U.S. Science and Innovation



National Academy of Sciences **Sharif University of Technology** **National Academy of Engineering**

"The Binary Pulsar Experiment and Related Matters"

Prof. Joseph Taylor
Nobel Laureate in Physics, 1993
Professor, Physics Department, Princeton University

Speech: The Binary Pulsar Experiment and Related Matters



Organized by:
Sharif University of Technology

Date: Tuesday, October 16th, 2007 – Mehr 24th, 1386
Place: Sharif University of Technology, Jaber-ebn Haian auditorium
15:00-16:00 Speech by Prof. Joseph H. Taylor
16:00-17:00 Question and answer

از علیه علاقمندان دعوت می شود تا در این گردهمایی که در سالن جابرین حیان برگزار می شود حضور یابند.

AAAS and Science Diplomacy

- July 15, 2008 – AAAS CEO Leshner announces creation of new AAAS Center for Science Diplomacy during testimony in front of house subcommittee on research and education

Goal of the Center

Providing a forum for scientists, policy analysts and policymakers through which they can share information and explore collaborative opportunities

Whither Science Diplomacy?

“And I want to see science not only funded again, but to have our Department and USAID be in the forefront of . . . enlisting scientists for all kinds of the problems that we face, working to encourage more scientific exchanges . . . creating once again what was historically an American strength: our higher education system, our research institutions, the scientific history that .. is so rich”

Secretary Clinton February 4, 2009; State Department Town Hall

President Obama – January 20, 2009

- Paragraph 16: “We will restore science to its rightful place”
- Paragraph 24: “we will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist.”

A role for Science Diplomacy?

Other National Efforts

Key Motivation

- Access to top human resources
- Access to Markets
- Recognition of central role of science in innovation and societal progress
- Realization that they can “compete” with the United States for talent

Examples

- Europe – Highly successful FP – 7 program
- Japan – Actively working through development agencies and private corporations to engage in S&T diplomacy;
- China – Reaching out to Africa and southeast Asia
- India – Recent elections have as focus investing in science and technology

Other countries taking steps (examples)

- Argentina establishes science ministry
- Saudi establishes multi billion dollar university
- Countries such as Vietnam start taking steps to attract diaspora

Role of Large International Projects

Examples:

- ITER
- CERN