

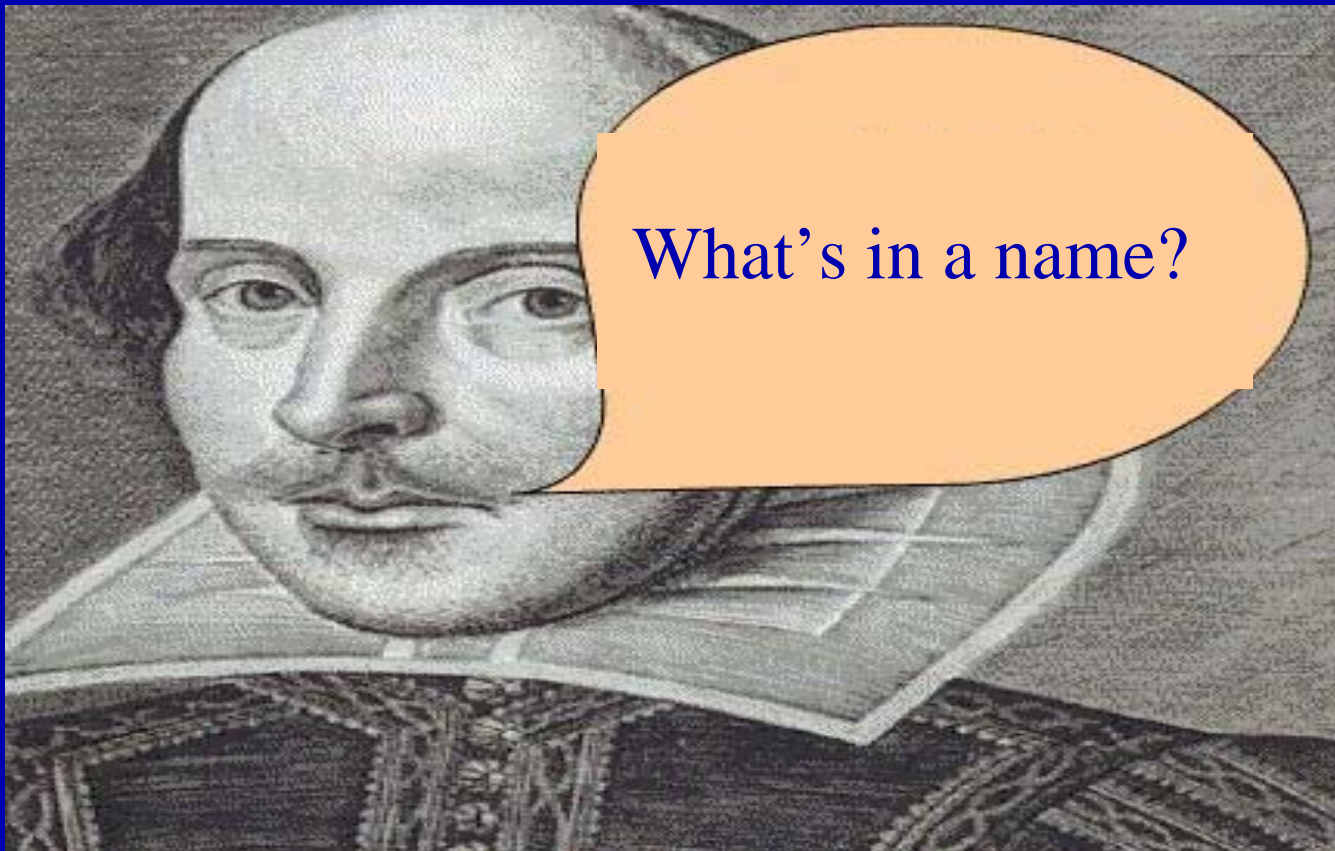
A New Era for Science Diplomacy

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Science and Diplomacy Refers to Lots of Things



Science and Diplomacy – What is it?

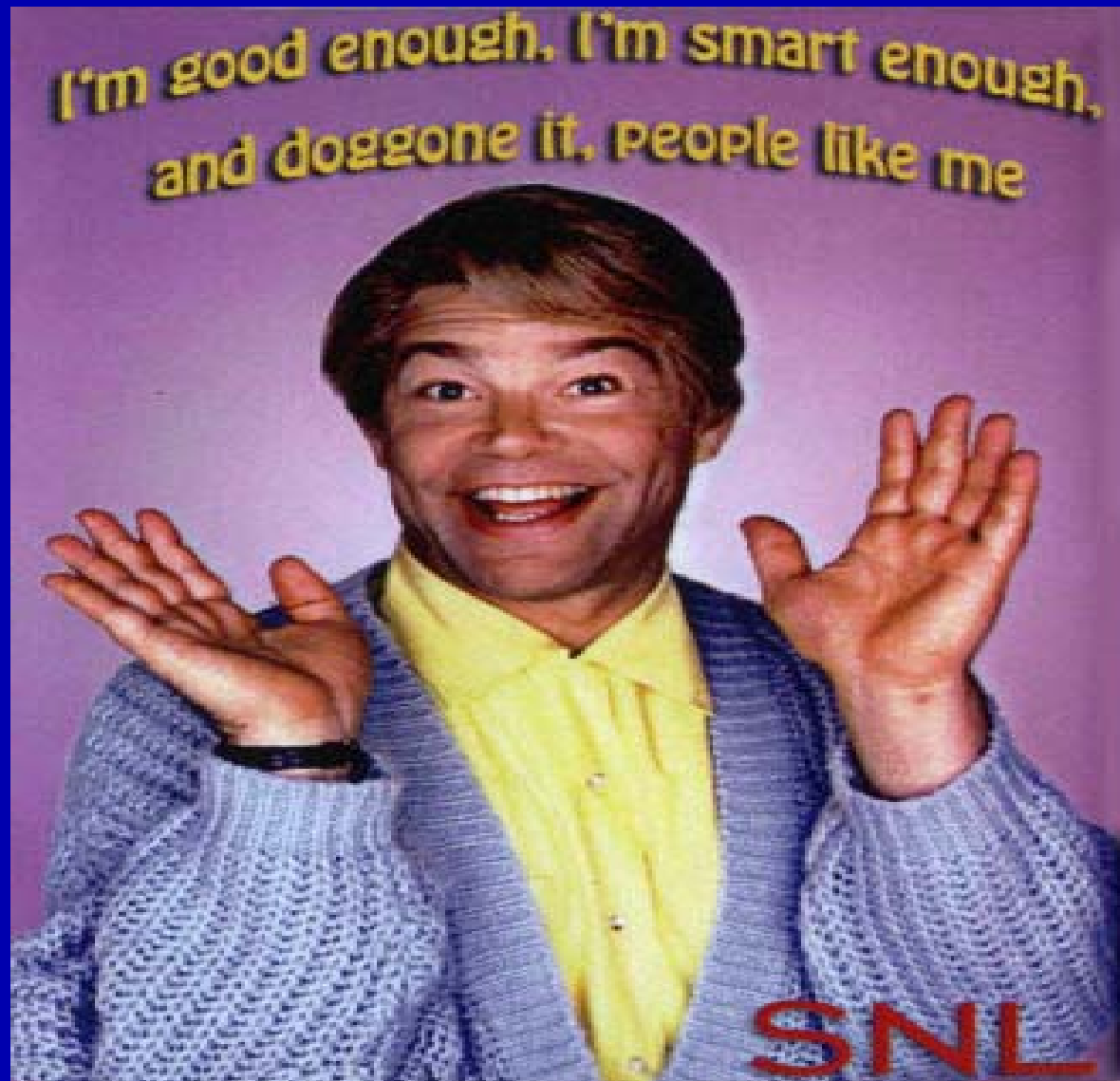
- Science in Diplomacy
 - Global issues with science basis (climate change, global health, agriculture, sustainability, energy, etc)
- Diplomacy for Science
 - Getting things done for the science community
- Science for Diplomacy (Science Diplomacy)
 - Building relationships through science

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

<u>Country</u>	<u>Fav</u>	<u>Unfav</u>	<u>Sci Fav</u>	<u>Sci unfav</u>
● 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

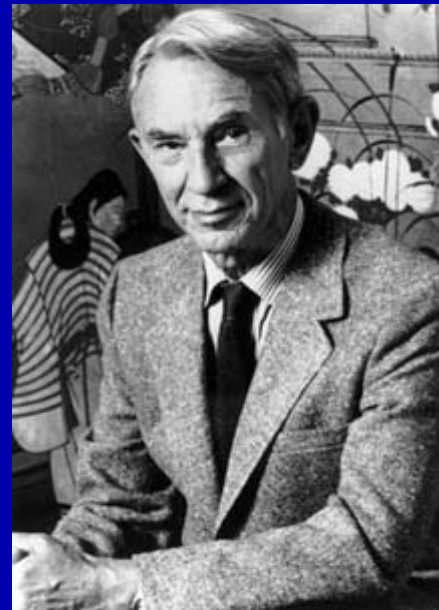
- Pew polling data from 43 countries shows that favorable views of U.S. science and technology (S&T) exceed overall views of the United States by an average of 23 points.

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

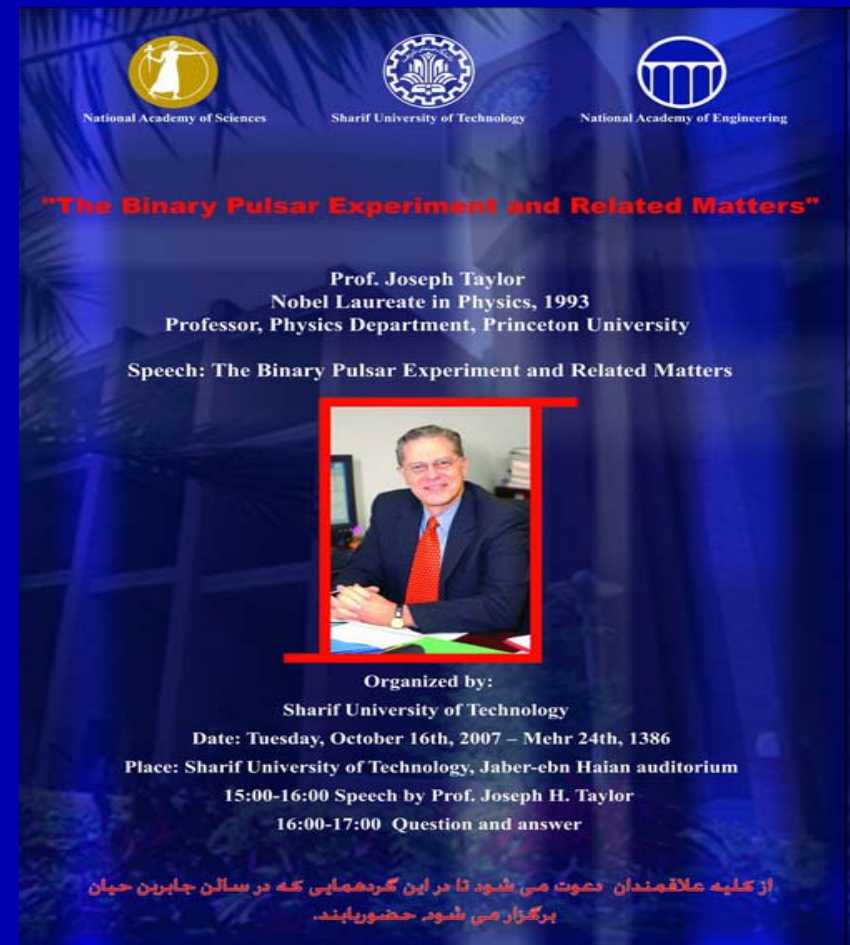
Possible approaches

- 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 کلیه 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