



## Petit-déjeuner scientifique – mars 2015 – John Boright – US National Academies

Publié le lundi 16 mars 2015

Voir en ligne : <https://www.france-science.org/Petit-dejeuner-scientifique-mars,2930.html>

Dr. John P. Boright, directeur exécutif du bureau des affaires internationales des **US National Academies** (incluant l'académie des sciences, l'académie d'ingénierie, l'institut national de la médecine et le conseil national de la recherche) interviendra auprès des membres du **club des diplomates scientifiques de Washington DC** le mardi 24 mars 2015, à l'ambassade de France.

### A propos de l'intervenant

Dr. John P. Boright is the Executive Director of the Office of International Affairs of the US National Academies (comprising science, engineering, and medicine). International activities of the National Academies are very diverse, and include cooperation with national, regional, and global groups of counterparts from all regions of the world. A central goal of these cooperative activities is to build the capacity of the science, engineering, and medical communities to successfully engage in meeting local, national and global needs, and to inform policy making at all these levels.

Dr. Boright has served in several governmental positions. From 1994-1995, he served as Deputy to the Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs at the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President. During the period from 1989-1994 he served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology Affairs at the Department of State overseeing U.S. science and technology agreements with other countries, international space policy and program matters, and the science officer system at U.S. Embassies. During the period 1987-1989 John served as Director of the Division of International Programs, at the National Science Foundation, where he developed international cooperative arrangements and U.S. access to science and engineering in other countries, particularly with Japan, other Asian countries, and Eastern Europe. Prior to 1987 he served for 10 years at the Department of State, including a four year tour (1982-86) as Counselor for Scientific and Technological Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Paris. John's earlier professional experience include works at the Goddard Space Flight Center, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the U.S. Mission to IAEA in Vienna, Austria.

John served from 1995 – 2002 as Board member and Chair for the Science and Technology Center/Ukraine, and also as Chair of the OECD Global Science Forum from 1995 to 2004. He has received numerous awards for outstanding service. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and received a B.A. and Ph. D. in physics from Cornell University.

### A propos des US National Academies



To meet the government's urgent need for an independent adviser on scientific matters,

President Lincoln signed a congressional charter forming the [National Academy of Sciences](#) in 1863 to "investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science." As science began to play an ever-increasing role in national priorities and public life, the National Academy of Sciences eventually expanded to include the [National Research Council](#) in 1916, the [National Academy of Engineering](#) in 1964, and the [Institute of Medicine](#) in 1970.

The National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, Institute of Medicine, and National Research Council are private, nonprofit institutions that provide expert advice on some of the most pressing challenges facing the nation and the world. The Us National Academies work helps shape sound policies, inform public opinion, and advance the pursuit of science, engineering, and medicine.