

Science: Power and Competition

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Post-World War II, American decision-makers and politicians have come to believe that their sovereignty, development, and superpower depend on research, and that even in severe economic shortages and crises, they not only do not reduce their research credentials, but also ask their researchers for help and dramatically increase their research credentials. In 1958, USA increased the National Science Foundation (NSF) budget from \$ 5.3 million to \$ 40 million, due to the news of the former Soviet Union's lead in the space race and the launch of the Sputnik-1 spacecraft. In 2020, at the height of the global COVID-19 crisis and amid a severe recession and unemployment, a staggering \$ 2 trillion was approved by the US Congress to withstand the crisis, part of which was to increase universities research funding. Meanwhile, an Important news about the NSF's budget increase bill has been published from \$ 8 billion annually to \$ 40 billion over 5 years. The latest controversial bill is the second credit jump in the institution's 70-year history, which is achieved by feeling the risk of falling behind in technological development from China. What is certain is that the endless frontier of science is the main factor of power in the world. A country that invests in science increases its power. Recently developments in the mission of universities have led to successive industrial revolutions in today's world to serve to increase the power of countries. Expanding the frontiers of science to gain power goes beyond geographical frontiers. The foundation of power and ability is knowledge and the acquisition of knowledge. The foundation of power and ability is wisdom and the acquisition of knowledge. In addition, in our world today, power has become a fundamental factor in legitimacy. Today, there is a hard competition to achieve scientific power between the United States and China, and predictions point to China emerging as the world's first scientific power.

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