



The ACS International Center presents:



# “Science Diplomacy as a Bridge to Peace in the Middle East”

*Archived: February 20, 2014*

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## Norman P. Neureiter, Ph.D.

Director, Center for Science, Technology & Security Policy (CSTSP) Senior Advisor, Center for Science Diplomacy, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).



Dr. Norman P. Neureiter is the Director of the Center for Science, Technology and Security Policy (CSTSP) and Senior Advisor to the Center for Science Diplomacy at the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). With a Ph.D. in organic chemistry from Northwestern University, he worked as a chemist for Humble Oil (now Exxon) in Texas, but in 1963 moved to NSF where he began a long career in science diplomacy, first working with Japan, and after joining the State Department in 1965, serving as science attaché in Germany and then Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

Returning to Washington in 1969, he served 4 years in the White House Office of Science and Technology (OST). Leaving government in 1973, he joined Texas Instruments (TI), retiring in 1996 as V.P. of TI Asia and resident in Japan. He was appointed in 2000 as the first Science and Technology Advisor to the U.S. Secretary of State (Albright and Powell) and served until 2003. He has received medals from the Governments of Japan, Austria and Poland for promoting science cooperation with those countries. From 2001 he has also been the U.S. Co-Chair of the Indo-U.S. Science & Technology Forum (IUSSTF) to foster cooperation in science between the U.S. and India.

# About ACS



## ACS Vision:

“Improving people’s lives through the transforming power of chemistry”

## ACS Mission:

“Advance the broader chemistry enterprise and its practitioners for the benefit of Earth and its people.”



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The Committee on International Activities assists scientists and engineers worldwide to communicate and collaborate for the good of the chemical and chemically related sciences, chemical engineering, and their practitioners.

## ACS Office of International Activities (OIA)

- ACS Science & Human Rights ([www.acs.org/humanrights](http://www.acs.org/humanrights))
- ACS International Center (IC) <sup>TM</sup> ([www.acs.org/ic](http://www.acs.org/ic))
- Members, chapters, partnerships, exchanges ([www.acs.org/international](http://www.acs.org/international))

# ACS Scientific and Human Rights



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## Zafra Lerman, Ph.D.

President of the Malta Conferences Foundation

Using Science as a Bridge to Peace in the Middle East



Dr. Lerman received a Ph.D. in Chemistry from the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel, and B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Chemistry from the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology. She conducted research at Cornell and Northwestern Universities in the U.S., and the ETH, Zurich, Switzerland.

She developed an innovative approach of teaching science at all levels using the arts and cultural backgrounds, which received international recognition, and she has lectured around the world. For 25 years, she had chaired the Subcommittee on Scientific Freedom and Human Rights of the International Activities Committee (ACS), and she currently chairs the organizing committee for the “Malta Conferences” which brings together scientists from 15 Middle East countries with six Nobel laureates to work for 5 days on solving regional problems, establishing cross-border collaborations, and forging relationships that bridge chasms of distrust and intolerance. Prof. Lerman has received 38 national and international awards for her work.

# Science Diplomacy as a Bridge to Peace in the Middle East

Zafra Lerman, Ph.D.

President, Malta Conferences Foundation

[www.MaltaConferencesFoundation.org](http://www.MaltaConferencesFoundation.org)

## Malta VI

Frontiers of Science:

Research and Education in the Middle East

*November 10-15, 2013 Malta*

Malta Conferences Foundation



# The Malta Conferences are designed:

- to provide a forum where scientists from 15 Middle East countries, which individually and collectively often have hostile relations with one another, can explore what unites them rather than what separates them.
- to provide a forum where there are opportunities to develop activities which require cooperation among the partners to solve regional problems.
- to reduce the level of personal animosity that exists in the region and the tendency to demonize the unknown other.

# Unrest in the Middle East

Acts of war, terrorism and uprising have destabilized the political and economic climate in the Middle East, but recent history has shown that scientists from opposing sides of the political and cultural conflict can meet to forge relationships that bridge chasms of distrust and intolerance.

## Birth of the Malta Conferences

A group of chemists from the Subcommittee on Scientific Freedom and Human Rights (ACS), agreed that it is the responsibility of the scientists to use their status with their governments for the purpose of peace. The decision (2001) was to convene a conference where top scientists from 15 Middle East countries could participate in a 5-day conference together with 6 Nobel Laureates to collaborate on scientific issues that affect the region and the world.



# History of the Conferences

Six conferences, titled “*Frontiers of Chemical Sciences: Research and Education in the Middle East – A Bridge to Peace*” have been organized. The first two were held in Malta (2003 and 2005), the third in Istanbul, Turkey (2007), the fourth in Amman, Jordan (2009), the fifth at UNESCO in Paris (2011), and the sixth conference, which celebrated the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first conference, was once again held in Malta (2013).

The scientists came from the following fifteen Middle East countries:

**Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Qatar, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.**

Many of the scientists from the Middle East countries cannot otherwise meet face-to-face to exchange information and discuss collaborations and cooperation because their governments are hostile to each other.

## Malta V at UNESCO

Director-General of UNESCO, Irina Bokova and HRH Prince Hassan of Jordan enter the Malta V Conference for the opening ceremony.



Malta V head table at UNESCO's headquarters.





**UNESCO**  
www.unesco.org

**C. CAMPBELL**  
Director General

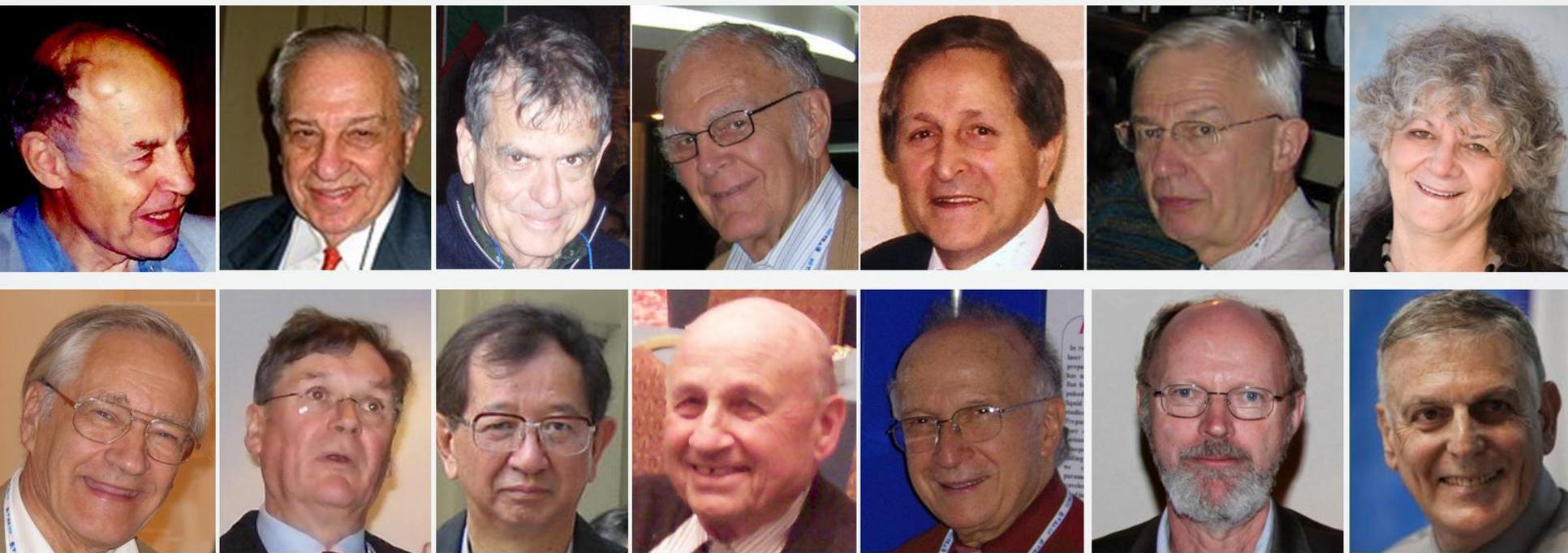
**B. CHARPENTIER**  
Chair

**Z. LERMAN**  
Chair and President  
of the Commission on World Heritage



Michael Grätzer  
President

 **UNESCO**  
www.unesco.org



The core of each meeting is the presence of six Nobel laureates, who give plenary lectures and interact with the participants.

There is no question that the opportunity to interact for a whole week with these laureates is an enormous attraction to all Middle East scientists.



Marinda Wu

N.E. Rob Luke

Zafra Lerman

N.E. The President  
George Abela

The Honorable  
Gina Abercrombie-  
Winstanley

Henry Frendo











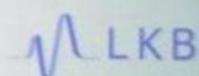
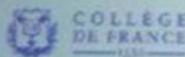
C. Cohen-Tannoudji

Marie Curie  
Le Cohen-Tannoudji  
France

# Atoms and Light

Claude Cohen-Tannoudji

Colloque VI  
November 2013



Participants listening.



# Plenary Lectures by Nobel Laureates:

## **Return to Nature, Back to Sunshine**

Yuan T. Lee (Taiwan)

## **Mid-East Regional Collaboration for Investigating Cellular Molecular Machines**

Ada Yonath (Israel)

## **Atoms and Light**

Claude Cohen-Tannoudji (France)

## **Protochemistries are a Bridge**

Roald Hoffmann (USA)

## **Quasi-Periodic Materials- A Paradigm Shift in Crystallography**

Danny Shechtman (Israel)

## **Profession and Passion – Two Sources of Mutual Stimulation**

Richard Ernst (Switzerland)

## **There are five workshops selected by the Middle East Participants:**

1. Energy, Environment, and Water Quality
2. Science Education at All Levels
3. Chemistry and Bio-Medicinal Chemistry
4. Analytical, Nanotechnology and Material Science
5. Chemistry Safety and Security

# Poster Session

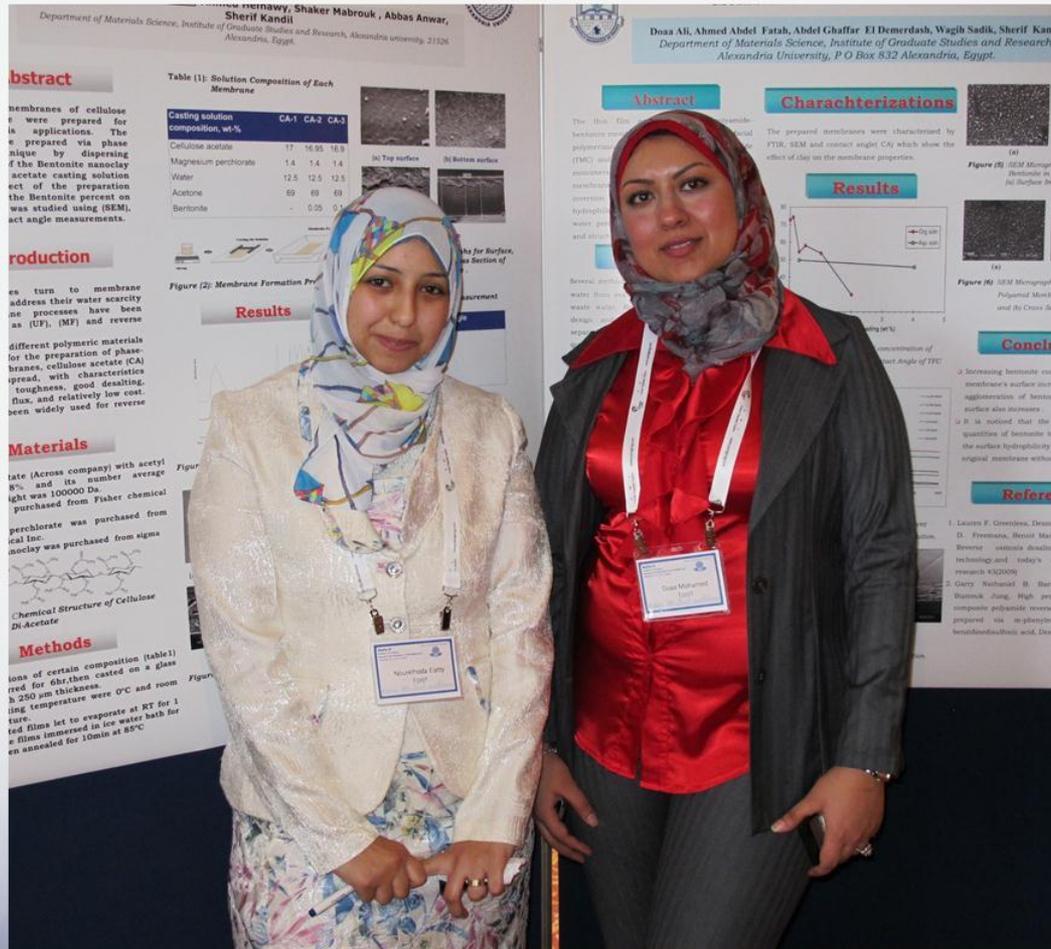
In addition to the plenary lectures by the Nobel Laureates, all Middle East participants have the opportunity to present their work orally during workshops, or in an ongoing poster session.



# An Egyptian scientist explains “The Role of Nanotechnology for Environmental Sustainability” to scientists from Jordan and Turkey.



# Two Egyptian students at their posters.



Scientist from Saudi Arabia with an Israeli scientist at their posters.



## Different cultures.



# Workshop Session

A round table discussion in the workshop of Science Education at All Levels



Nobel laureate Roald Hoffmann discussing Chemical Education with representatives from Egypt, Jordan, Qatar, Lebanon and Iran.



## Recommendations from the Science Education at all Levels Workshop

- Centers of excellence should be developed for chemical analysis and structure determination of natural products. Programs should be instituted to enable short-term exchange visits by faculty and students.
- A Middle East Virtual Campus should be established to facilitate exchanges of ideas among Middle East scientists. Web-based resources are needed, including a directory of laboratory equipment and expertise plus web links connecting to freely available databases and software.
- Newly-developed theories in chemical education should be integrated into Middle East curricula.

## Water Quality

The workshop discussed in detail the deterioration of water quality in Gaza and the fact that there is no clean drinking water in Gaza. The primary issues addressed were salinity, nitrate content and health.



Pollution by leaching waste water (Gaza Valley).

## Salinity and Health (Gaza)

The quality of Gaza's municipal water supply is not acceptable.

The chloride content in most wells fluctuates from 400 to 1000 mg/L, which is double the recommended value by the World Health Organization (WHO) which is 250 mg/L.

## Nitrate Content (Gaza)

Nitrate content in the well water is used as an indicator, especially when salinity is low. Nitrate level in most of the wells is around 100 to 150 mg/L.

This value is three times the recommended WHO value, which is 50 mg/L.

This is reflected by the diseases that the Palestinians suffer, such as blue babies and renal failure.

# Unanimous Resolution on Water in the Gaza Strip from Malta

As scientists from throughout the Middle East we wish to draw immediate and urgent attention to the issue of water in Gaza.

Water is of central importance to human life; water in the Gaza Strip is of particular concern in terms of quantity and quality, threatening the health of every inhabitant regardless of their political inclination. We urge governments to look beyond the present conflicts and disagreements that afflict the region....we urge that the interested governments and agencies ignore their current disagreements and, by drawing on scientific expertise, urgently address the issue of water in the Gaza Strip, taking into account the whole cycle from collection to re-use.



Yousef Abu Mayla  
Al-Azhar University



Yael Dubowski  
Technion-Israel  
Institute of Technology

Collaboration between professors in Al-Azhar University (Gaza) and the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology (Israel) for heavy metals analysis (ICP analysis) of water samples brought from Gaza to be analyzed at the Technion.

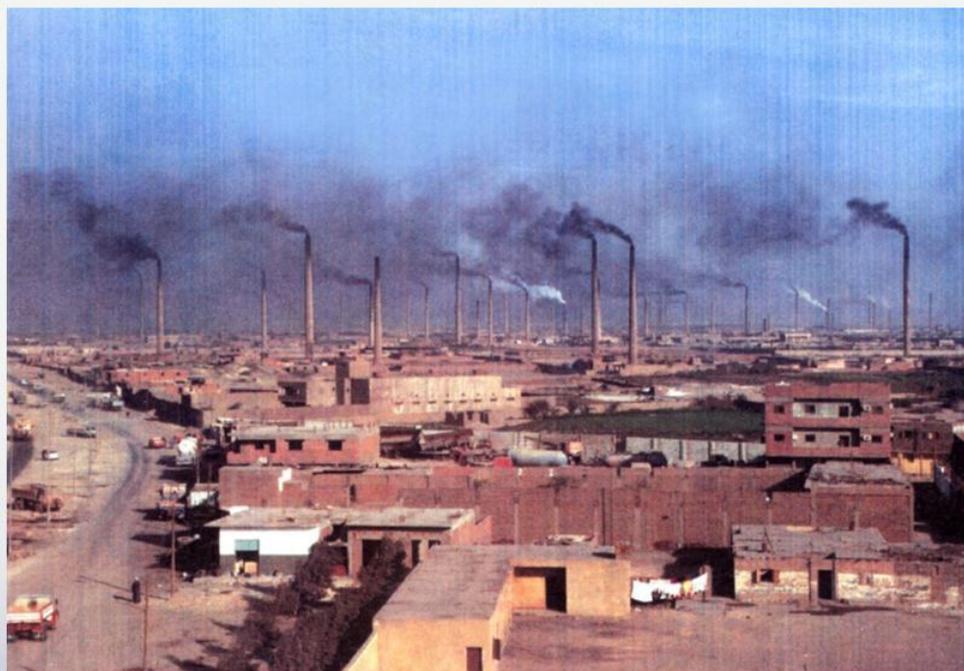
## Water Purification

A research grant was received for scientists from Bethlehem University (Palestine) and from the Weizmann Institute of Science (Israel) to work together on a joint water purification research project.



## Air Quality

Air quality was also discussed in great depth. Workshop participants emphasized the need for cross-border collaboration in order to solve these regional issues, recognizing that problems with air and water do not stop at geopolitical borders.



Cairo/Tebbin South Area: Black plumes are from Mazout burning brick kilns; white plumes are from lead smelters.

The Middle East has severe, generally transboundary, air and water quality problems.

Without regional collaboration and cooperation, Middle East air and water quality will continue to degrade.

Regional collaboration generally requires an international “umbrella” to enable facile communication, travel and action.

The Malta conferences have catalyzed regional collaborations on environmental issues through the establishment of a Middle East Air and Water Quality Forum, with support from the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).

## Alternative Energy

The workshop concentrated on Alternative Energy Sources for the Middle East, citing solar energy as an ideal resource of energy for the area. The use of renewable alternative energy sources is growing rapidly and offers the best chance to replace fossil fuels and to develop a sustainable energy policy.

Many of the Middle East countries are devoting resources to the development of nuclear technology. The Malta workshop emphasized the importance of solar energy in the Middle East.



Ample “free time” is allocated in each conference to allow for informal discussions among all the participants.



Graduate students in discussion.













United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 150

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 2004

No. 66

## Senate

In recognition of the Malta Conferences, Illinois Senator Dick Durbin made a speech from the floor of the United States Senate, which was entered into the permanent Congressional Record.



United States  
of America

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Vol. 150

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 2004

No. 66

## Senate

### CHEMISTS WORKING COOPERATIVELY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to share with my colleagues news of a truly historic conference of Middle Eastern chemists held December 6 through 11, 2003, in Malta. Chemists from Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates gathered in Malta to attend the conference, which was entitled, "Frontiers of Chemical Sciences: Research and Education in the Middle East." The conference was chaired by Dr. Zafra Lerman of Columbia College Chicago. The purpose of the conference was to bring scientists from Middle Eastern countries together under the same roof to work on different issues of common concern.

The Malta Conference was a phenomenal success. The multinational exchange of ideas and information led to the creation of new partnerships in the areas of science and education. The conference was so effective that all the participants involved agreed upon the need for a second conference, tentatively scheduled for 2005.

The Malta Conference permitted participating scientists to address important scientific issues pertinent to the future of the Middle East, but it did more than that. All areas within the Middle East were represented, demonstrating there are some issues that can bring everyone together around a common goal of improving our world and society. This meeting reinforced the fact that the advancement of scientific research and education are vital forces for all nations of the world, and it demonstrated that science and education can help nations that are distressed of each other to reach across borders and work cooperatively to address common concerns.

The conference chairperson, Dr. Lerman, is the distinguished Professor of Science and Public Policy and head of the Institute for Science Education and Science Communication at Columbia College Chicago. Dr. Lerman received her Ph.D. in chemistry from the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. She founded and chaired the Department of Science and Mathematics at Columbia College, where she developed an innovative approach to teaching science to non-science majors which received international recognition. Dr. Lerman is active professionally with national and international associations in the fields of science, science education, and scientific freedom and human rights. For 15 years, she has chaired the national American Chemical Society Subcommittee on Scientific Freedom and Human Rights. She also serves as Vice Chair for the Board of the Committee of Concerned Scientists and chairs the International Activities Committee of the American Chemical Society, in addition to numerous other positions.

Dr. Lerman has received the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Mentoring and is a 1998 Kelly Award nominee for extraordinary contributions to society through science, technology, invention, innovation, and education. In February 2001, she was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Dr. Lerman and the organizers and delegates of the conference for their superb work. This event serves as a shining example of the progress as able to nations that make the effort to promote understanding and cooperation.

I ask that Dr. Lerman's summary of the conference be printed in the RECORD.

The summary follows.

Summary of Malta Conference

From 6 to 11 December, 2003, chemists from Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestinian Authorities, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates gathered in Malta to attend the conference, "Frontiers of Chemical Sciences: Research and Education in the Middle East."

The success of this conference tells us that science and scientific research are not just methods of improving the human condition but

can also be ways of crossing divisive national and political barriers that bar effective collaboration among neighbors. The invited participants include presidents of universities, members of the respective countries' national academies of science, and a former minister of science. By engaging a stunning array of world-class scientists from the Middle East, as well as selected scientists from England, France, Germany, South Africa, Taiwan, and the U.S., the resulting discussion broadly enriched our understanding of specific scientific issues important to the area's future. The fact that all segments of the Middle East were represented suggests that there are fundamental scientific issues that connect us all.

Six Nobel Laureates served as working group leaders on subjects of common interest to Middle Eastern countries. The subjects of these working groups included: "Environment, Water and Renewable Energy," "Research and New Methodologies in Science Education," "Cultural Heritage and Preservation of Antiquities," "The Use of the Synchrotron to Facilitate Research in the Middle East (SESAME, Daresbury)," among others. Participants committed themselves to continue working together after the conference via e-mail and through smaller regional meetings. Among suggestions offered for future topics were: nanotechnology, computational chemistry, and solar energy.

All participants wrote that the conference organization was excellent, that the conference exceeded their expectations, and that the opportunity to work with the Nobel laureates was especially appreciated and intellectually stimulating and informed discussion. 100% of the participants felt that a second conference, probably in 2005, would be needed. All indicated that they would want to attend and that they would recommend it to their colleagues. Most expressed willingness to participate in the organization of such an event.

A joint proposal between Israeli and Palestinian participants in the Malta conference was written on water purification and submitted to USAID-MERC.

One of the conference working groups, which concentrated on the synchrotron being built in Jordan (supported by UNESCO) for all the Middle East scientists, raised the urgent need for scientists trained in the use of synchrotrons. Dr. Yusef J. al-Nabulsi, the Nobel Laureate who is science advisor to the President of Taiwan, offered during the conference three full scholarships for scientists from the Middle East to spend a year learning to use the synchrotron in Taiwan. An agreement is already signed, and the selection of the three Middle Eastern scientists is in progress.

The President of the Technion (Israel Institute of Technology) offered to provide three full Technion scholarships for any interested student from an Arabic country.

A group of Palestinian participants met in February with their Israeli colleagues in the Weizmann Institute of Science. As a result, an agreement was signed for Palestinian students to study for MSc and PhD at the Weizmann Institute of Science; a committee is now working on financial arrangements needed to run the program.

One of the Israeli participants has been invited to present a lecture in Egypt. All the Egyptian participants expressed their interest in attending his lecture; some extended additional invitations for him to visit and present seminars at their institutions.

Dr. Radd Hoffmann, one of the American Nobel laureates, offered to run an intensive workshop in a Middle East location for graduate students from all of the participating countries. This idea was accepted quite favorably by the participants; the location is now being discussed.

Ultimately, all the participants agreed that science is, indeed, a shared language between them all, and that the things they have in common are more numerous than the differences that separate them. The desire among the participants to continue the collaborations and to meet again is proof that the conference succeeded in overcoming barriers heretofore perceived as insurmountable.



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

## House of Representatives

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2013



United States  
of America

### Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

#### House of Representatives

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2013

##### Science Diplomacy in the Middle East

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY  
OF ILLINOIS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY: Mr. Speaker, 2013 will mark the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of a unique and historical gathering of scientists from 15 Middle East countries: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and United Arab Emirates. In 2003, the first conference, "Frontier of Chemical Sciences: Research and Education in the Middle East—A Bridge to Peace," was held on the Mediterranean island of Malta. These conferences later came to be known as "The Malta Conferences."

In each of the conferences, scientists meet for five days with six Nobel Laureates to work on scientific issues of importance to the region: Air and Water Quality, Alternative Energy Sources, Nanotechnology and Material Science, Medicinal Chemistry, and Science Education for All Levels. Since 2003, five conferences were held. By invitation from UNESCO, Malta V was held at UNESCO's Headquarters in Paris in December 2011. The conference was opened by the Director General of UNESCO, Irina Bokova, and followed by a speech by HRH Prince Hassan of Jordan on his vision for the new Middle East.

Although acts of war and terrorism have destabilized the political and economic climate in the Middle East and around the world, it remains possible for scientists from opposing sides of the political and cultural conflict to meet in an attempt to forge relationships that bridge the deep chasms of distrust and intolerance.

In the Middle East, it is especially important that stable, mutually respectful, personal relationships be created that will enhance research interactions and collaborations, contribute to a more peaceful atmosphere, encourage international development, help establish a more

In recognition of the Malta Conferences, Illinois Representative Jan Schakowsky made a speech from the floor of the United States Congress, which was entered into the permanent Congressional Record.

# Results of the Malta Conference

- Jordan, Palestine, Israel, Egypt and Kuwait formed a working group on Drinking Water Quality Assessment in the Middle East.
- A Trans-boundary partnership with Israel, Palestine, and Jordan was created to mitigate water scarcity in the Middle East.
- Alazhar University (Gaza) and Technion (Israel) are collaborating on testing and cleaning the water in Gaza.
- Bethlehem University in Palestine and the Weizmann Institute in Israel received a grant for a water purification project.
- Palestinians are perusing their PhD studies at the Weizmann Institute, as a result of the Malta Conferences.
- Hasan Dweik from Al-Quds University (Palestine), is spending a sabbatical at the Weizmann Institute of Science (Israel), with Ron Naaman. The two became friends in the Malta Conferences.
- Hossam Haick of Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, a participant in the Malta Conferences, has designed online courses in nanotechnology in Arabic and English, which thousands of students from the Arab world already signed up for.

## Comments from Participants:

“Now we are already sharing greetings and looking for deeper collaborations and support to each other. I am so pleased we had the chance of meeting each other. This made me find out we are all looking for a happy & peaceful life.”

**Saudi Arabian participant**

“The conference should work towards creating a pressure group from among scientists in the area to work for enhancing harmony and peaceful coexistence in the area.”

**United Arab Emirates participant**

“I came to help push peace forward.”

**Palestinian participant**

“I believe Malta Conferences contribute to the mutual understanding of the people from different cultures, ethnic, religious and political backgrounds, hence opening the door for a lasting peace in the Middle East.”

**Turkish participant**

“It is a good gathering of scientist from Middle East for the cause of peace and welfare of our societies.”

**Egyptian participant**

## More Comments from Participants:

“Thank you very much for working for more peace not only in Arab countries (Middle East) but for all the world.”

**Egyptian participant**

“Despite the preoccupation of our lives, I am glad that we have occasions like these, which gives us chance to reconnect and express our warmth for each other.”

**Palestinian participant**

“May we all have better times in our region. A dream starts with one little step. Let’s hope the Malta Conferences will inch eventually towards this step.”

**Israeli participant**

“I think the conference represents a very important step in the way of cooperation between researchers in the region (Middle East) away from the politics and it also removes the barriers between the people of this region left by politicians.”

**Jordanian participant**

“We have only one nationality here – and that’s science.”

**Egyptian participant**

“You deserve and you must be nominated for the Peace Nobel Prize for all what you are doing for peace in the Middle East.”

**Egyptian participant**

“Our great Middle East Chemistry meeting in Istanbul for which we are most grateful to Zafra was for me – an elderly freshman – a thrilling experience.

The unfailingly friendly and cooperative tone, the excellent presentations, from basic science to urgent local and regional problems; the enjoyable banquets with opportunities for informally meeting colleagues with different backgrounds and perspectives – yet all of us united by our love of science and commitment to its use for the benefit of mankind...

I was a postdoc at Bohr’s Institute for Atomic Physics in Copenhagen in the early 1950’s. From Niels Bohr, I learned not only many wonderful things about science as science, but also about the exceptional opportunity science offers to open up national, ethnic, political and religious boundaries. His own Institute was, and is, a very successful example of these principles... Malta seems to me to follow in the same great tradition. May it continue to go from strength to strength.”



**Nobel Laureate  
Walter Kohn**

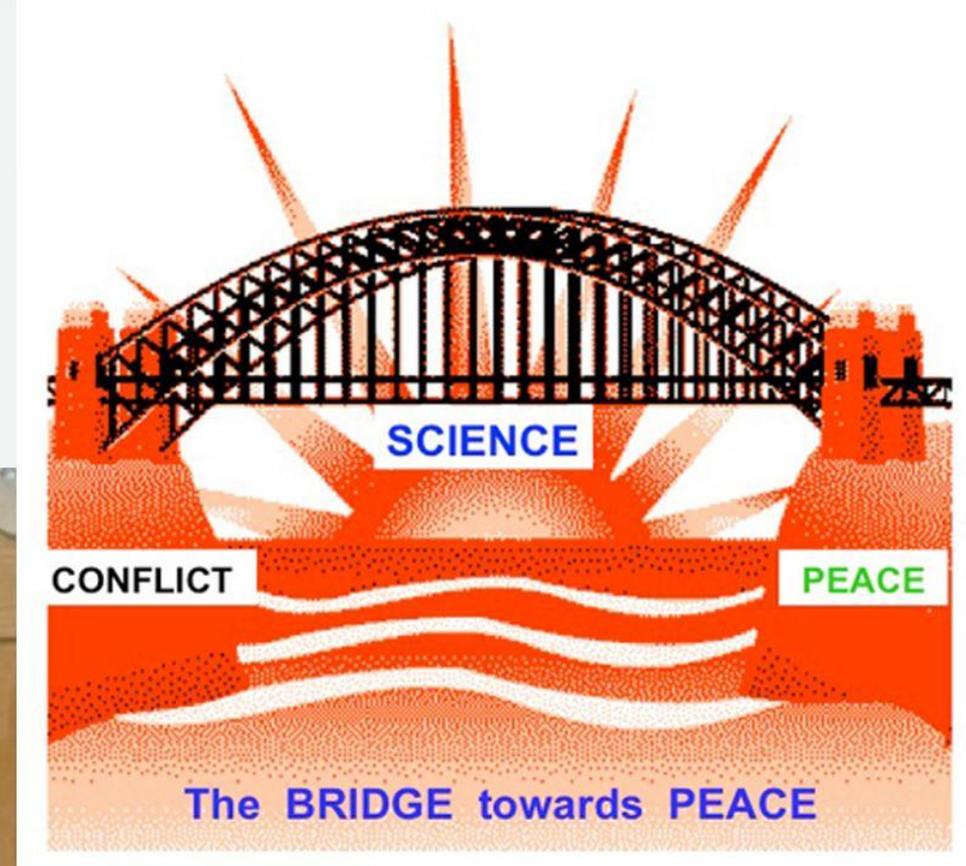
# Outcomes

Participants in the six Malta Conferences carried home to their governments and their colleagues the desire of all conferees to develop mutual understanding, scientific collaboration and tolerance among the nations of the region.

Not only did the six conferences create new research collaborations in the Middle East, but their value and outcomes transcended the traditional boundaries of science.

All of the participants came away highly encouraged by the friendly atmosphere at the conferences and by the ease of communication between scientists, even though their countries and cultures are frequently at odds.

Nobel Laureate  
Jean-Marie Lehn  
with his slide.





Thank you for listening and -- hopefully --  
for helping us achieve peace in the Middle  
East and throughout the world.

For more information  
on how to help please visit our website.

[www.MaltaConferencesFoundation.org](http://www.MaltaConferencesFoundation.org)

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teşekkür ederim

Thank You

תודה

¡gracias!

cảm ơn bạn

Danke

спасибо

شكرا

σας ευχαριστώ

감사의 말

ありがとう

merci

谢谢你

grazie

धन्यवाद

با تشکر از شما

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# QUESTIONS?

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\*Unanswered questions will be addressed after the session and posted online at [www.acs.org/ic\\_malta](http://www.acs.org/ic_malta), along with a webinar recording and presentation slides, after the session

# Thank you for tuning in!

**Malta Conference VII will take place November 2015**

Visit [www.maltaconferencesfoundation.org](http://www.maltaconferencesfoundation.org) for updates

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## Upcoming webinars:

**March 2014**

Partners of the Americas

**May 2014**

Organization for the Prohibition of  
Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

**April 2014**

London International Youth Science Forum

**June 2014**

Contact Singapore