

■ Nr. 2 / 2011

■ ■ ■ **Newsletter des Humboldtiens  
du Maghreb**



**Une année pleine de  
manifestations  
des Humboldtiens  
en Algérie, en Tunisie  
et au Maroc,  
pages 29 - 37**

This Newsletter issue is dedicated to:



## The Arab Spring Youth



*« la jeunesse n'est qu'un mot »*

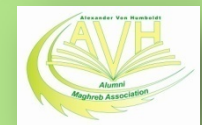
Pierre Bourdieu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bourdieu, Pierre, Questions de sociologie, Paris 1980, S. 148  
Photos: UK & Driss Rahhaoui, artiste, "Migration", Oujda 2011

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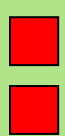
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*Welcome message from His Excellency  
Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany  
in Morocco Dr. Michael Witter*



■ The Alexander v. Humboldt Foundation and  
the Federal Foreign Office:

## **Promoting International Understanding by Creating a Community of Cosmopolitans**

The relationship between the German Federal Foreign Office and the Alexander v. Humboldt Stiftung Foundation (AvH) is traditionally a close one. Leave aside the fact that the AvH has already twice in the last century (1925 and 1953) been re-established at instigation of the Federal Foreign Office and is until today financed from the Ministry's funds. More importantly both institutions – or rather: members of both institutions – play an essential and active part in the intercultural dialogue between the Maghreb-region and the Federal Republic of Germany. Institutionalised as this dialogue may often be, manifesting itself in official gatherings, conferences and receptions held, in economic cooperations and agreements negotiated – an essential, if not the essential part of this dialogue takes place on an interpersonal level. The AvH aims at promoting and producing academic excellence worldwide. The German Embassies as “outposts” of the Federal Foreign Office represent the German state abroad. More importantly however, the AvH as well as the Federal Foreign Office consists of people who build ties between their host and home country on an informal interpersonal level. They do so not only by leaving their home country and settling into a new place, by being “ambassadors” abroad for a limited period of time, but also by returning home having developed true international understanding; by having become part of the cosmopolitan community.

The merits of travel and of living abroad are a widely disputed topic in diplomacy as well as in academia. Critics of the diplomatic profession argue, that it has nowadays become inefficient for the Federal Foreign Office to sustain numerous embassies throughout the world and that in the age of internet and air travel foreign relations might as well be conducted solely from Berlin. Similarly, more settled academics have always opined that scholars are only in rare cases required to go abroad in order to collect scientific data; that they might as well conduct their research in libraries and laboratories at home without the distraction of travel. If this was in fact true the AvH could promote science on an international level simply by providing the

respective universities, institutes and their staff with the necessary funds and equipment. It would be rather unnecessary to enable scholars to pursue their projects abroad. Alexander v. Humboldt himself was confronted with this preconception all his life: His brother Wilhelm – even though he was eventually awed by his little brother's achievements – never quite comprehended why Alexander spent a substantial part of his life and inheritance by either travelling the world or by planning a grand excursion, which more often than not failed due to political or economic difficulties. "One does not get closer to nature" Wilhelm v. Humboldt supposedly commented on his little brothers efforts "by leaving the civilised world." Alexander v. Humboldt's coeval, the mathematician Carl Friedrich Gauß, held a similar view. The well-received double-biography "Die Vermessung der Welt" (by Daniel Kehlmann, 2005) portrays the image of one man (v. Humboldt) who sought to travel the world in order to obtain what he perceived to be a wholly, global knowledge, whereas his counterpart (Gauß) believed that truth could be found by the mere act of thinking – at home.

There are strong reasons to believe that Alexander v. Humboldt was in fact right. Scholarship strives when the experts of their fields, who are usually spread out throughout the continents, are brought together to share and compare their findings, to challenge and help each other. When v. Humboldt died he left more 30.000 letters – a testimony of his effort to accumulate research results throughout the world. Even when he was unable to travel himself, he conducted research on an international level by building and falling back on his network of like-minded people. The same can be said in regard to diplomacy: International political relations cannot be maintained on a head-of-state-to-head-of-state-level only. They require a well-established local network to lay the ground-work and interpret cultural undertones when necessary. The Federal Foreign Office however does more than merely facilitating international cooperation by providing local know-how. And the AvH does more than enabling scientific break-throughs in, for example, astrophysics by bringing the right scientists together at the right time. They both support the development and spreading international understanding that goes beyond expert knowledge on a certain academic field or even a certain country. People do not get to know the Maghreb-region by obtaining a university degree in Middle Eastern politics. They do not get to know Germany by writing a doctoral thesis on Goethe. Knowing a lot about a country and knowing a country are two different pairs of shoes. Getting to know a lot about a country can be achieved from a distance; an appropriate distance might even be helpful in objectively assessing a certain political or cultural situation. In order to get to know a country on the other hand some of that distance needs to be dropped. Because, as Albert Einstein put it: „It is harder to crack a prejudice than an atom. “

In the recent round of interviews for DAAD-scholarships in Rabat one of the Moroccan applicants pointed out, that people who live abroad over time tend to identify with their host country. This might lead – at least in her own personal experience – to situations, in which they find themselves defending their host country against the prejudices and presumptions of friends and family back home; not only because they might know better, but mostly because they personally care enough to (want to) understand and to make others understand as well.

Going abroad is a step which might require openness and courage. Returning to the home country however is generally more difficult. Not quite fitting into a certain place because one is a foreigner is to be expected. Coming home on the other hand, the returnee assuming to easily fall back into the familiar patterns more often than not will come to realise, that this is not possible; not because the place he left is significantly different but because he and his personal view on the world have changed for good. Additionally many of those who have left once will forever experience the sting of Wanderlust or Fernweh; a condition that might best be described as the “opposite of homesickness”. Alexander v. Humboldt suffered from this phenomenon for the rest of his life after returning from his 5-year-expedition to the Americas.

His dream to see Asia remained unfulfilled and it took him nearly a quarter of a century to depart for his second great journey to Russia. Weltbürger (Cosmopolitans), which AvH-scholars as well as employees of the Federal Foreign Office are destined to turn into, might experience a similar sense of isolation in their “natural environment”. This explains and justifies the fact that the AvH often refers to itself as the AvH-family, not unlike the Federal Foreign Ministry, in which the line between co-workers and friends is thinner than in other Ministries or companies.

In conclusion one might say, that the strongest connection between the AvH and the Federal Foreign Office is the fact that both institutions are eventually cross-country communities of people united by the experience of becoming a foreigner by choice – abroad and at home. By choosing to join the AvH members become somehow like diplomats, part of a network of cosmopolitans. Each individual contributes to enhancing international relations: by helping new acquaintances in their host country as well as their family and friends back home to better understand and by themselves better understanding. They build inter-personal connection, which taken together are much stronger than a “friendship” between states could ever be.

**Dr. Michael Witter, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Morocco**

*Welcome message from Dr. Thomas Scheidtweiler, Head of Division  
'Middle East, Africa, Latin America, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation*



## ■ Beacons of hope in North Africa and the Middle East

The Foundation's alumni not only play a leading role in researching independent solution strategies and building up a well educated middle-class in the countries of North Africa and the Middle East, but also in civil society. The Foundation is seeking to raise additional funding to create visible hubs of academic exchange in North Africa and the Middle East which will act as catalysts for development impacting beyond national borders. To date, some 900 scientists and scholars from the region have received research fellowships or research awards from the Foundation. The absolute numbers are not high. But they must be seen in relation to the special role played by each and every individual academic in these countries. The work is on the "relays" rather than on the "flywheels".

Recently, these very alumni have organised a particularly large number of networking events in the region – with the involvement of numerous other academics. In addition, a year ago, the Alexander von Humboldt-Maghreb Alumni Association was established, the sixth alumni association in this part of the world. Furthermore, for the first time, the Humboldt Foundation has appointed Ambassador Scientists in Egypt, Jordan and Morocco. Their task is to provide the increasing number of individuals interested in academic exchange with advice on Germany as a destination for research and on the Foundation's own programmes.

The already observable increase in funding numbers is due among other things to the creation of the Georg Forster Research Fellowship ([www.humboldt-foundation/georgforster](http://www.humboldt-foundation/georgforster)), which is aimed specifically at qualified scientists and scholars from developing and threshold countries. The programme has so far funded 90 researchers from the region, and this figure is set to increase significantly in the near future. We encourage qualified researchers to apply to the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. According to the most recent survey, 95% of those funded later returned permanently to their home countries. The high rate of returnees is also a result of the twelve-month return fellowships available to assist research fellows in reintegrating and setting up working groups at their own institutes.

However, the alumni programme of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation offers a far wider range of support for promoting academic and cultural exchange, for example:

- Further research stays in Germany. In the case of 'tandem stays' the research fellows can also be accompanied by a junior researcher of their choice.



- Equipment subsidies are a highly effective form of support particularly in countries with weak research infrastructures, as acquiring high-quality equipment directly improves research options at the institutes. Humboldtians from the region have so far received equipment subsidies totaling approximately 3.2 million Euros. In addition, numerous book donations have been approved.
- Funding for Research Group Linkage Programmes offers alumni of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and their German partner institutes financial support for a whole bundle of cooperation measures. Researchers from Egypt, Iran and Jordan have for example used this form of longer-term international scientific collaboration to improve access to current research and integrate junior researchers.
- Humboldt Kollegs have taken place in many countries of the region – over 20 in recent years. These are interdisciplinary or subject-specific conferences organised by Humboldtians to strengthen the academic network within the region. Humboldt Kollegs are an example of ownership in the best sense of the word, and impressively demonstrate how valuable it is to have a robust network of dedicated multipliers.
- Large fellows' meetings and 'colloquia' of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation have been held in Iran, Lebanon, Israel and Jordan. It has become apparent that these events also positively affect demand for research stays in Germany.

We are firmly convinced that funding multipliers is a particularly effective way to democratically stabilise the region, and support for such measures should therefore not only continue, but in fact be intensified. It is confident, highly qualified and internationally networked stakeholders – like Humboldtians – on whom the direction in which the region develops will depend.

**Dr. Thomas Scheidtweiler,**  
**Head of Division "Middle East, Africa, Latin America"**  
**Alexander von Humboldt Foundation**



## Maghreb Humboldtians: Science expressing itself in the Arab Spring context

In the context of the historical events taking place in North Africa and the Middle East, the Maghreb humboldtians are contributing to the development of their region through several instruments. People in this region are standing up and asking for more dignity and change. We have seen a lot of contributions in the political sphere. Humboldtians (as scientists) in the Maghreb fully understand that science should also express itself in this context and they have been indeed contributing to this change through, inter alia:

### **1. Introducing youth, researchers and the public to world-class science and scientists.**

A number of internationally renowned and distinguished scientists have been invited to share their knowledge in their particular areas of expertise. Invited by the President of the Maghreb-Alexander von Humboldt Alumni Association, Nobel Prize Laureates Prof. von Klitzing Klaus (Max-Planck-Institut, Stuttgart, Germany) and Prof. Gross David (Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, Santa Barbara, United States) participated in the Alexander von Humboldt supported conference on the “Internationalization of Scientific Research: Opportunities and Obstacles” that was jointly organized by the Maghreb-Alexander von Humboldt Alumni Association, the EU 7th Framework Environment NCP (Morocco) and the Moroccan Fulbright Alumni Association at the Ecole Nationale de l’Industrie Minérale, Rabat (Morocco), April 28, 2011.

In his keynote speech “Next Einstein from Africa”, Prof. von Klitzing addressed an important point of significant relevance to the expected outcome of the recent development in the Arab World, namely the environment required for high level research and science in developing countries. In an attempt to explain how to win a Nobel Prize, Prof. von Klitzing gave the example of Albert Einstein who “was an employee at a patent office outside the scientific establishment and developed new ideas”. The point here is that the SCIENTIFIC ATMOSPHERE and FREEDOM are crucial to the development of new ideas. In such environment, everyone could use his/her brain as a chance to have new ideas. This recalls to mind one of the most important beliefs of Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, namely that the individual is the crucial factor for academic success, which explains why the foundation sponsors people and NOT projects!

The second keynote speech “Theory Institutes” by Nobel Prize Laureate Prof. Gross David stressed the importance (and peculiarities) of the theoretical sciences and the usefulness of

such research centers for developing countries. Prof Gross shared with the participants the experience he has in directing and helping construct institutes for theoretical Physics round the world.

Several other renown scientists have recently attended other meetings organized by humboldtians in Algeria and Tunisia. In March 2012 (during the Humboldt Kolleg “New Prospects for Science and Education in the MENA region), Professor Vladimir Aleksandrovich Voevodsky (Fields Medal winner) will talk about the very remarkable advances in the area of mathematics and computer science which deals with formal verifications of proofs and programs.

## **2. Maintaining a close relationship with Diplomacy**

In his welcome message, Excellency Ambassador Dr. Michael Witter talks about the excellent cooperation and coordination between the Federal Foreign Office in Berlin and Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (AvH). This exemplary relationship is also reflected abroad through AvH’s Alumni association and German Ambassadors, resulting in better cultural dialogue and scientific cooperation between the Maghreb and Germany. Excellency German Ambassadors in the Maghreb and the North African Alumni network have together undertaken several activities aimed at further boosting scientific and cultural ties between Germany and the Maghreb and also at Marketing Germany in a region that was previously marginalized by the German Foreign policy (Deutsche Nah-, Mittelost- und Nordafrikapolitik Interessen, Strategien, Handlungsoptionen (Guido Steinberg (Hg.), 2009).

The German Embassy in Rabat support to the creation of the first regional Humboldt alumni association and the determination of the recently nominated Excellency Ambassadors in Rabat and Algiers to cooperate with the Humboldt network are good examples of this cooperation between German diplomacy and Humboldtians in the Maghreb.

But in the context of the recent developments in the region, Humboldtians also recognize the importance of keeping a close relationship with “local” diplomacy as well as other alumni associations and organizations aiming at promoting science and education in the region.

## **3. Organizing strategic kollegs/conferences addressing developmental challenges and opportunities in the Maghreb.**

Only a few months after the demise of the former president of Tunisia, the vice president of the Maghreb-Alexander von Humboldt Alumni association, supported by humboldtians in the Maghreb, bravely organized a very successful multidisciplinary conference/Humboldt kolleg “Research to Applications and Markets” that brought together junior as well as experienced

researchers from different parts of the world. The conference took place in Monastir in Tunisia.

Alexander von Humboldt Foundation's determination to accompany and support humboldtians in these historical moments and to contribute to the changes in the humboldtians' home countries is largely reflected in its support to two other forthcoming events in the Maghreb, namely "Nanoscale Science and Technology" which will take place in Tunis, March 17-19, 2012 and "New Prospects for Science and Education in the MENA region", Marrakech 09-11 March, 2012.

I would like to congratulate my Maghreb Humboldt fellows on their contributions to these changes. Last but not least, I would like to thank two Alexander von Humboldt Foundation persons I have worked with over the past three years, namely Dr. Thomas Scheidtweiler (Head of Division 'Africa, Middle East') and Ms Hayat Dine. I would like to thank them for their kind messages, support and encouragement that, to be honest, have helped sustain and strengthen the Maghreb network. One can easily feel Dr. Scheidtweiler and his team's strong commitment and enthusiasm to promote science in Africa.

**Prof. Dr. Abdelhadi Soudi, Humboldt Ambassador Scientist,  
President of the Maghreb-Alexander von Humboldt Alumni Association**

## ■ News

### ■ Blaise Pascal Award 2011

**Professor Helmut Schwarz, President of Alexander von Humboldt Foundation,  
awarded the Blaise Pascal Medal in Chemistry**



*Professor Helmut Schwarz,  
President of Alexander von Humboldt Foundation*

The medal was awarded to Prof. H. Schwarz by the European Academy of Sciences (EURASC) in recognition of his outstanding and pioneering contributions to the field of mass spectrometry and its application in the disclosure of reaction mechanisms such as those of hydrocarbon activation.



## AvH Med Net:

### Setting up a New AvH-Alumni Network in the MENA Region

Prof. Claudio Borri<sup>2</sup>, the Vice Dean for International Relations, wants to make use of the Humboldt Alumni Preis, a prestigious award he received in 2010 from the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung, to create a transdisciplinary network. Starting in Italy, the object is to integrate many of the countries around the Mediterranean in a transdisciplinary network involving Humboldtians, junior researchers and other academics. They will focus on themes relating to sustainable development, environmental issues and renewable energy, migration of people and ideas, cultural and linguistic heritage in the MENA, food and health policies.

#### 1. Title and brief outline of the network project

**Title:** AvH-Med-Net (Setting-up a new AvH-Alumni Network in Science and Technology)

**Outline:** The project's ultimate goal is to create a Mediterranean AvH-Network of post-doc Humboldt fellows, i.e. young researchers, in the science-technology sector and more specifically in the multi-disciplinary field of "Risk mitigation by natural hazards". The AvH-Med-Net, with its roots in Italy but spreading its branches all over the Mediterranean area (Greece, Turkey, Spain, Albania, Croatia, Macedonia, Egypt and Maghreb among others will be among the main partners) will be built upon the framework of a wider German-Italian cooperation programme, already ongoing since many years and culminated with the GRK 802. The network will: 1) closely cooperate with the Italian Association of A. von Humboldt fellows (AvH-Italia, of whom the Applicant is currently the President), 2) promote scientific co-operation between the Mediterranean countries and the exchange of know-how in many scientific disciplines, like: urban planning and territorial policy, civil and environmental engineering, early warning measures, climate changes and impact on natural catastrophes, medical assistance and first-aid measures, social security by natural catastrophes, financial management of disasters and economic countermeasures, mathematical modelling of risks and re-assurance policies and other related disciplines; 3) foster mobility and exchange at post-doc level for Humboldt fellows, scientists, researchers and academics. The Network HQ

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Claudio Borri teaches computational mechanics of structures and construction statistics at the Università degli Studi di Firenze in Italy. From 1987 to 1988, he was a Humboldt Research Fellow at Ruhr-Universität Bochum (RUB) and returned there on a further research visit in 1992. In 1994, he was granted the Max Planck Research Award by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and the Max Planck Society. He is the co-founder and, since 2004, director of the Research Centre for Building Aerodynamics and Wind Engineering. He was awarded an honorary doctorate in engineering by UACEG Sofia, Bulgaria, and an Ing-Paed. IGIP Honoris Causa by Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia, in 2006. From 2005 to 2007, Borri was President of the European Society for Engineering Education and from 2006 to 2008, founding President of the International Federation of Engineering Education Societies in Washington DC. He has been President of the Italian Humboldt Association since 2007.

will be hosted by the University of Florence, School of Engineering, Int. Relation Office (with 5 full time staff members), in co-operation with CRIACIV. As a Interuniversity research Center, CRIACIV is (since 1991) one of the largest network in Italy dealing with risk management by natural hazards, with some 60 researchers from 7 Universities. The AvH-Med-Net Fellows Network will profit from the CRIACIV well rooted network in order to spread its branches throughout Italy; it will take care of promoting in particular post-doctoral studies, research and participation to EU projects in the Risk Management Sector.

## 2. The Memorandum of Understanding



*The Signatories of the Memorandum of Understanding in Rome (May, 2011)*

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by all the members of the Network at the occasion of the latest annual conference of the Italian AvH Association <http://www.humboldt.it/>, which devoted to the Network the following session on 25 May 2011: L'area mediterranea dell'educazione e della ricerca (E/MEd-HERA): premesse e prospettive (nell'ambito del progetto AvHMedNet);

**moderatore:** Stelio Mangiameli (ISSIRFA-CNR);

**speakers:**

- Marwan S. Mousa (Mu'tah University, Al-Karak, Jordan)
- Abdelhadi Soudi (École Nationale de l'Industrie Minérale, Rabat, Marocco)
- Luis Herrera Mesa (Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain)
- Valentin Mirceski ("Ss Cyril and Methodius" University, Skopje, FYR Macedonia)
- Charalambos Baniotopoulos (Aristotelio Panepistimio Thessalonikis, Greece)

## 3. The AvH Med Net session within the forthcoming conference on "New prospects for science and education in the MENA Region " Marrakech, 9-11 March 2012

A full session of the forthcoming conference on "New prospects for science and education in the MENA Region " (Marrakech, 9-11 March 2012) will be devoted to the AvH med Net project. It has been announced as "The AvH Med Net project, featuring, amongst others, the setting up of a first "wind engineering and wind energy association" and it will be chaired by Prof. Claudio Borri. The session will focus on the following themes:

- Science and Technology in the Mediterranean Area: Environmental risk and renewable energies;
- Participating to wide European research projects – collaborations and new opportunities for the Mediterranean countries

- Migrations of people and ideas in the Mediterranean area
- The Mediterranean area and its linguistic and cultural heritages
- Food producing and health in the Mediterranean environment

**Contributions are expected by the following speakers:**

Prof. Elena Agazzi – Univ. di Bergamo, Facoltà di Lingue e Letterature straniere;  
Prof. Claudio Borri (Chair) – Univ. degli Studi di Firenze, Facoltà di Ingegneria;  
Prof. Giacomo De Angelis - Ist. Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare;  
Prof. Marina Foschi Albert (Mrs.) – Univ. di Pisa, Dipartimento di Lingusitica;  
Prof. Gina Gioia – Univ. degli Studi di Padova, Facoltà di Giurisprudenza;  
Prof. Stefano Poggi – Univ. degli Studi di Firenze, Dipartimento di Filosofia

## ■ **Das Alumniportal Deutschland**

Alumniportal Deutschland est le portail des anciens étudiants d'Allemagne est un site Internet d'utilité publique. Il est géré par cinq organisations allemandes de coopération internationale et financé par le Ministère fédéral de la coopération économique et du développement (BMZ).



Les « anciens étudiants » sont ceux qui ont étudié, travaillé ou suivi une formation continue dans le pays ou qui ont suivi une formation initiale/continue dispensée à l'étranger par une organisation allemande. C'est donc une offre à destination de tous les anciens étudiants, indépendamment de l'université à laquelle ils ont étudié ou de l'organisation chez qui ils étaient boursiers. Il offre la possibilité de faire valoir et d'étendre leurs compétences ainsi que leurs contacts et de les utiliser pour leur développement individuel et professionnel après leur retour dans leur pays d'origine.

Par ailleurs, les entreprises, les organisations, les associations et les universités ont également la possibilité de s'inscrire sur le portail et donc de maintenir ou de créer des contacts avec des anciens étudiants d'Allemagne.

Le cœur du portail, c'est une communauté en ligne au sein de laquelle chaque utilisateur inscrit bénéficie de l'opportunité de créer un profil personnel ainsi que d'établir des contacts avec des organisations, des entreprises, des universités et des réseaux du monde entier.

De plus, le portail propose un grand nombre de services : des nouvelles informations pour les anciens étudiants, des sujets concernant un thème principal, des possibilités de recherche de manifestations dans le monde, de formations continues ou encore d'emplois,

des informations relatives à des réseaux existants d'anciens étudiants, des exercices pour la maîtrise de la langue allemande et bien d'autres services.

Sur le portail des anciens étudiants d'Allemagne, les organisations et les entreprises peuvent offrir des emplois et chercher des candidats à des postes vacants ou des correspondants et des experts. Elles peuvent par ailleurs faire part de leurs manifestations et retrouver leurs anciens étudiants à l'étranger.

L'utilisation du portail est gratuite. Ainsi, vous accédez à la « Communauté »: Avec votre nom d'utilisateur et votre mot de passe, vous ouvrez alors votre page d'accueil personnalisée dans la « Communauté ». Vous pouvez alors y créer votre profil.

Un conseil: c'est uniquement lorsque vous aurez complété votre profil, rendu les données visibles et téléchargé une photo de profil que vous devenez un partenaire intéressant à contacter par les autres membres!

Inscrivez-vous sur le portal: <http://www.alumniportal-deutschland.org>

Si vous avez des questions sur le Portail, Monsieur Hamid BOUKHERAZ est à votre disposition à répondre à toutes vos questions: [h.bouk@alumniportal-deutschland.org](mailto:h.bouk@alumniportal-deutschland.org)

## ■ **Commentaire**



### **In mehreren Welten: Bildungsmigration als transkulturelle Chance Grenzziehung und Grenzüberschreitung an Universitäten in Deutschland**

*Sinnig zwischen beiden Welten  
Sich zu wiegen, lass' ich gelten;  
Also zwischen Ost und Westen  
Sich bewegen sei zum Besten!  
(Goethe, West-Östlicher Divan)*

„Elitemigranten“<sup>3</sup>, „neue Nomaden“<sup>4</sup> oder „glitzernde Wanderer“<sup>5</sup> werden sie bisweilen genannt: internationale Studierende und Wissenschaftler\_innen. Unter diesen Bildungsmigrant\_innen an deutschen Hochschulen befinden sich auch über 6.0000

<sup>3</sup> Rommelspacher, B., Was ist eigentlich Rassismus, in: Melter, C. & Mecheril, P., Rassismuskritik, Bd. 1, Schwalbach 2011, S. 35

<sup>4</sup> Charef, M., Migration des compétences, in: CND (Hrsg.) Les Cahiers du Plan Nr. 29, Rabat, 05/06 2010, S. 81

<sup>5</sup> Terkessidis, M., Globale Kultur in Deutschland, in: parapluie Nr. 6, 1999, S. 3,





Marokkaner\_innen, Tendenz steigend.<sup>6</sup> War die Beschäftigung mit anderen Welten etwa für Goethe und die Humboldt-Brüder ein weitgehend individuelles, wissenschaftliches bzw. philosophisches Projekt, so ist Internationalität in der globalisierten Welt von heute zur unabdingbaren Notwendigkeit geworden und gilt auch deutschen Universitäten als Aushängeschild und Qualitätsmerkmal, auf das man gerne hinweist. Andererseits jedoch scheinen internationale Studierende an deutschen Universitäten, gerade wenn sie, wie die meisten als *free-mover* ihr Studium selbst organisieren und finanzieren müssen und diesbezüglich keine Unterstützung der AvH, des DAAD<sup>7</sup> oder einer anderen Organisation in Anspruch nehmen können auch große Probleme zu haben, so dass letztendlich doch fast jede(r) zweite ein in Deutschland angegangenes Studium vorzeitig abbricht.<sup>8</sup>

Probleme von Migrant\_innen im deutschen Bildungssystem werden dort gern reflexartig an fehlender Motivation, Defiziten und an kulturellen Unterschieden festgemacht; die innovatorische Kraft und kreative Chance, die einer transkulturellen Verbundenheit innewohnt, wird dabei, besonders bei Studienanfänger\_innen, oft viel zu wenig herausgestellt, auch bleiben ausgrenzende gesellschaftliche Verhältnisse meist außen vor. Bildungsmigrant\_innen bewegen sich insgesamt in einem Spannungsverhältnis zwischen Offenheit und Abwehr, Grenzziehung und Grenzüberschreitung. Sie sind *andere* Student\_innen; darüber hinweg zu sehen würde ihrer Situation nicht gerecht, dies zu thematisieren macht sie bisweilen wiederum erst recht zu *Anderen*: So sei sie nirgendwo in der Welt so oft gezwungen worden, öffentlich ihre Nationalität zu bekunden, sich geografisch

zu verorten, wie in Deutschland, schildert etwa *Kuria*<sup>9</sup> als Doktorandin an der Berliner Humboldt Universität und *Fatmi*<sup>10</sup> bemerkt, wenn ein europäischer Künstler eine Gabel geschaffen habe, sei die Rede von Design, Material und Funktionalität, wenn jedoch ein afrikanischer Künstler eine Gabel geschaffen habe, sei die Rede von Afrika – eine Dynamik des Fremd-machens,



Junge Marokkaner, die sich auf ein Studium in Deutschland vorbereiten beim Besuch des Botschafters in Oujda im April 2011

<sup>6</sup> DAAD, Wissenschaft weltoffen, nach: DAAD, Studieren in Deutschland, Bonn 2009, S. 74 f

<sup>7</sup> siehe Artikel von Moeller in diesem Newsletter

<sup>8</sup> Isserstedt, W., Link, J., BMBF ( Hrsg. ) Internationalisierung des Studiums. Ausländische Studierende in Deutschland. Deutsche Studierende im Ausland, Berlin 2008, S. 31 ff

<sup>9</sup> Kuria, E., „Afrika!“ – seine Verkörperung in einem deutschen Kontext, in : Nduka-Agwu et al. Rassismus auf gut Deutsch, Ffm. 2010, S. 231

<sup>10</sup> Fatmi, M. im Gespräch Berrada, O. nach: ders. Lettre à ma fille, in: Taïa, Abdellah (Hrsg.), Lettres à un jeune marocain, Paris 2009, S. 54



wie sie der arabisch-amerikanische Denker Saïd bereits in seiner über dreißig Jahre alten und nach wie vor oft zitierten Analyse zum Orientalismus dargelegt hat.<sup>11</sup>

Dabei gilt gerade der Mittelmeerraum als besondere Kontakt- und Verwerfungszone. Für den/die Einzelne(n) der internationalen Student\_innen stellt eine angegangene Migration jedoch schlicht ein wichtiger, vielleicht der zentrale Einschnitt im Leben dar. Für Zielländer wie Deutschland erfordert die zunehmende Migration akademischer Nomaden eine verstärkte Auseinandersetzung mit den *Anderen* und ein Nachdenken über Chancen und über strukturelle bzw. institutionelle Dominanzverhältnisse und zwar auch im universitären Kontext. Insgesamt jedoch können Netzwerke als transkulturelle soziale Räume, wie eben auch die *Maghreb Alexander von Humboldt Alumni Association* oder die Plattform *ArabWAYS*,<sup>12</sup> als auch ganz allgemein Universitäten als grundlegend transgressive Orte durch gemeinsames Lernen, Forschen und Lehren viel dazu beitragen, dass der mediterrane Raum sodann wirklich zu dem werden könnte, was er in Ansätzen immer schon war: ein europäisch-mediterraner Wissensraum, eine gemeinsame Lebensform, denn „...*Universität ist Bewegung auf der Grenze zum (Un)üblichen und über diese Grenze hinweg. (...) Universität ist der Zwang, überschreiten zu müssen, mindestens zu wollen*“.<sup>13</sup>

Ute Kiefer, [didactica.oujda@gmail.com](mailto:didactica.oujda@gmail.com)

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## ■ Recherche & Projets

### ■ Field research in Morocco: between academics and taxi-talks

“Why Morocco?” Rarely do I talk about my Ph.D. at a conference, workshop or even in a living-room without somebody asking me this question. It is a great question. It makes me reevaluate my work and reminds me of a good decision at the same time. When I started my Ph.D. project on the relationship of the European Union (EU) with its neighbors in North Africa at the Helmut-Schmidt University in Hamburg in 2009, I did not know much about Morocco and I would still not consider myself as an expert on Morocco today. But in the last

<sup>11</sup> Said, E., *Orientalismus*, Frankfurt 2010 (Original 1978)

<sup>12</sup> siehe Artikel von El Kharraz in diesem Newsletter, S. 16

<sup>13</sup> Mecheril et al., *Universität als transgressive Lebensform*, in: Darowska et al., *Hochschule als transkultureller Raum*, Bielefeld 2010, S. 86

three years I have not only discovered an interesting case for academic research but also a fascinating country.

My explanation for choosing Morocco is rather boring for most people, it is academic: Morocco is a pivotal case for the EU's relation with its neighbors. Focusing on the European Union (EU), my studies for a MA in political science, public law and sociology at the Eberhards-Karls University in Tübingen took a turn when I attended a seminar on the EU's policy towards its neighboring countries in 2006. Two years after the big enlargement round, the EU was in search of a policy that would give an attractive alternative to the community's expansion strategy of the past. Consequently, the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) was invented and the EU policy towards North Africa and Middle East reshaped. What fascinated me was that the EU integration process seemed to spill-over from the continent to its neighborhood in a unique way. Without knowing particularly much about North Africa, Morocco came up in almost every article I read on the EU policy in the region. In order to find explanations for how the European Integration process radiates in its neighborhood, Morocco would be a good country to look at because it was much mentioned and less explored in detail. Morocco is one of the countries at the southern shore of the Mediterranean Sea that has the longest and the most complex relationship with the EU. Together with Tunisia and Egypt, Morocco was most of the time on good terms with the EU's official agenda. Despite numerous pitfalls and challenges of the relationship especially in the realm of fisheries and democracy, Morocco continued to maintain interested in deepening cooperation with Europe. Even after the rejection of its application to become a member of the EU club in 1987, cooperation was enhanced over the years and Morocco was the first in Europe's neighborhood to be granted an Advanced Status in 2008. Although this Advanced Status is legally not much more advanced than the previous level of cooperation, the agreement nevertheless had a strong symbolic character. During my interviews in Morocco in fall 2011, public officials on the EU as well as the Moroccan side were not tired of emphasizing this status as a milestone. Sponsored by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) I was able to do more than 25 interviews with public officials about the relationship between Morocco and the EU.

After reading about Morocco, I was eager to see the country live but also cautious to do research alone as a women in a Muslim country in the wake of the Arab spring. The warm welcome of friendly and open people offering help whenever it was needed surprised me at first. People in the guest house or the farmers market did not miss an opportunity to share their admiration for their country's heritage, their city and especially food with a thankful foreigner but after a while also their worries about their children's education and raising costs of living. My countless taxi trips to interview meetings and libraries opened the opportunity to

talk with drivers and guests about their daily lives which was similarly enriching for my Ph.D. as my interviews with public officials. The taxi-talks gave me a better sense of the big picture, individual challenges and daily life stories than my interviews alone could have exposed.

I chose Morocco mainly for the political history of close integration with Europe and as a case study to further explore the spill-over of European integration towards its neighboring states. But what surprised me was how enveloped by the culture of this land I would become. In the end, I was able to contribute with my Ph.D. project to political science research of the EU and its neighbors and to broaden my horizons by experiencing a beautiful, exotic and surprisingly accessible culture.

**Eva-Maria Maggi, Ph.D. candidate, Helmut-Schmidt University Hamburg & University of Washington, Seattle**

## Zwischen Marmorsockel und Museumsdidaktik

### Eine Bestandsaufnahme der Museumskampagnen in Cherchel durch deutsche Archäologen

Cherchel, 30 km westlich von Tipasa gelegen, ist Eingeweihten und Kennern der römischen Archäologie kein unbekannter Name. Nachdem man sich – staunend und mühend – am archäologischen Park von Tipasa satt gesehen hat, trifft man im alten Museum von Cherchel auf ein Kleinod, das Schätze an erlesenen Skulpturen und Mosaikbildern beherbergt.

Das antike Caesarea hat punische, numidische, römische und islamische Phasen durchlebt, Türken und Franzosen kommen und gehen sehen. Und seit Sommer 2008 kommen (nach langer Unterbrechung, denn sie kamen bereits 1982, 1987, 1991, 1992) nun auch noch die Deutschen.



*Juba II : Coopération des archéologues allemands et algériens à Cherchel en Algérie*

Sie kamen und kommen nicht als Touristen, sondern als ein hochspezialisiertes Expertenteam des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (DAI), das sich unter Leitung der

Freiburger Archäologin Dr. Christa Landwehr aus Archäologen, Fotografen (1982, 1987, 1991) und Restauratoren (1991, 1992, 2008, 2009) zusammensetzt. In der 2008 gestarteten Unternehmung soll in einer ersten Etappe folgendes Ziel erreicht werden: Während der Epoche des Königreiches Mauretanien (25v.-40n.Chr.) soll in der herrschenden numidischen Familiendynastie von König Juba II., seiner griechisch-römischen Gattin und Königin Kleopatra Selene und seinem Sohn und Thronfolger Ptolemaios aufgeräumt werden.

Um die Arbeiten der inzwischen abgeschlossenen Katalogisierungsarbeiten in Cherchel zu verwirklichen, bedurfte es Ausdauer, Beharrlichkeit und Mut (Ch. Landwehr, Die römischen Skulpturen von Caesarea Mauretaniae, 4 Bände, 1993, 2000, 2006, 2008). Die nunmehr am Erhaltungsinteresse sowie an einer didaktischen Erläuterung der Exponate orientierte deutsch-algerische Zusammenarbeit hat 2008 und 2009 in einer zwischen DAI und OGEBEC abgeschlossenen Konvention Ausdruck gefunden.

In aufwendiger Handarbeit und oftmals an mehreren "Baustellen" zugleich bemühten sich die Restauratoren im Jahre 2008 sechs Wochen lang um die Exponate, die der numidischen Königszeit angehören. Anschließend waren zwei weitere Wochen Archäologen der Universitäten Freiburg, Marburg und Erlangen damit beschäftigt, museumsdidaktische Texte zu erarbeiten. Langfristiges Ziel dieser Arbeiten, die ihre Fortsetzung im Oktober 2009 fanden, ist die Neugruppierung und Neuausrichtung der Exponate innerhalb des selbst in einer Renovierungs- und Reorganisierungsphase begriffenen alten Museums von Cherchel. Dazu gehört auch die Anschaffung neuer Marmorsockel. Bei der Sockelung der Skulpturen werden wissenschaftliche Erkenntnisse berücksichtigt. Die neuen Sockel sollen ebenfalls der Stabilisierung der Statuen dienen, denn Cherchel liegt in einem erdbebengefährdeten Gebiet.

Begleitet und abgerundet wurde die Kampagne 2009 von einer, durch Deutsche Botschaft und Goethe Institut sowie dem algerischen Kultusministerium getragenen, deutsch-algerischen Archäologiekonferenz in Algier, die die Ergebnisse der Geschichte, der wissenschaftlichen Einordnung der Skulpturen sowie der Marmoranalysen, der Rekonstruktionen und der Restaurierungsarbeiten durch die deutschen Experten vorstellte. Algerische Wissenschaftlerinnen berichteten über die punische Periode, ein Vertreter des Kultusministeriums vermittelte eine Darstellung der großartigen französischen Leistungen auf dem Gebiet der Museumseinrichtung, weiterhin die Vorstellungen des Ministeriums zu einem zukünftigen Grabungskonzept.

Einig war man sich: es liegt noch viel Arbeit an, bis man bei Juba II. und Kleopatra Selene wieder "zu Hause" ist. □



## Changement à travers l'échange

### Les programmes de bourses d'études et de recherche du DAAD pour le Maroc

L'Office Allemand d'Échanges Universitaires (DAAD) a été fondé en 1950. Depuis cette époque le DAAD a pour mission de promouvoir la coopération universitaire avec l'étranger grâce à une vaste gamme de programmes. Le pilier du travail du DAAD est constitué par les échanges d'étudiants, de chercheurs et d'enseignants du supérieur entre l'Allemagne et tous les autres pays du monde. Il se déroule sous la devise « Changement à travers l'échange ».

L'intérêt des Marocain(e)s pour les études universitaires en Allemagne est grand. En 2008 environ 7.000 étudiant(e)s marocain(e)s étaient inscrit(e)s dans une école supérieure allemande. Le nombre d'étudiant(e)s marocain(e)s en Allemagne est donc en 7ème place dans le classement général des étudiant(e)s étranger(e)s, devant l'Italie, l'Autriche et la France. Les marocain(e)s qui vivent depuis longtemps en Allemagne et ont eu leur baccalauréat là-bas représentent environ 10%, les étudiantes féminines marocaines en Allemagne représentent 14,5% du total (14). La plupart des étudiants se trouvent en Hesse et en Rhénanie/Nord-Westphalie. Les filières d'études préférées sont celles de l'informatique, l'électrotechnique, la construction de machines, la technologie des procédures de production ainsi que l'économie et la gestion. Presque deux tiers des étudiant(e)s marocain(e)s en Allemagne ont choisi une école supérieure de sciences appliquées (Fachhochschule) au lieu d'une université (15). Un projet d'étude en Allemagne requiert une bonne planification et des informations précises sur le système universitaire, les modalités d'accès et d'inscription. Les étudiant(e)s qui désirent se renseigner de façon détaillée sur les études en Allemagne peuvent s'adresser au lectorat DAAD installé à Rabat. Le lectorat offre régulièrement des séances d'orientation, met à disposition des brochures en version électronique et visite les institutions qui souhaitent recevoir des informations ou bien organiser des manifestations sur les études en Allemagne. Pour promouvoir les relations universitaires entre l'Allemagne et le Maroc, le DAAD entretient un programme de bourses d'études apte à soutenir les échanges dans les deux directions. En ce qui concerne les bourses adressées aux Marocain(e)s on distingue quatre principaux groupes ciblés: les étudiant(e)s, les diplômé(e)s, les thésard(e)s et les jeunes chercheurs ainsi que les enseignant(e)s du supérieur.

Les étudiant(e)s universitaires de toute discipline, organisé(e)s en groupe (10-15 personnes) par un de leurs professeurs peuvent recourir à une bourse pour effectuer un voyage d'études

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<sup>14</sup> DAAD / HIS, Wissenschaft Weltoffen 2009: <http://www.wissenschaft-weltoffen.de/daten> (26/05/2010).

<sup>15</sup> Évaluation du HIS de la banque de données DAAD (01/12/2010).

de la durée de 7 à 12 jours, qui leur permettra de visiter l'Allemagne dans le cadre d'un programme thématique de leur choix. Les étudiant(e)s universitaires de toute discipline avec de bonnes connaissances de la langue allemande peuvent par contre postuler de manière individuelle pour une bourse qui leur donnera la possibilité de faire un cours de langue pendant l'été dans une université allemande.

L'offre de bourses pour les diplômé(e)s des universités marocaines qui souhaitent continuer leurs études au sein d'un cours master en Allemagne inclut différentes spécialités. Parmi elles: l'allemand comme langue étrangère (trois semestres à l'université de Amman en Jordanie et un semestre à Bochum ou Munich), l'administration publique et toute une gamme de matières orientées vers les pays en voie de développement (sciences économiques, environnement, médecine humaine et vétérinaire, planification régionale etc.). Les artistes diplômés dans les domaines de beaux arts, design, film, théâtre, régie, danse, chorégraphie peuvent aussi postuler pour une bourse d'études d'approfondissement de la durée d'une année.

Pour beaucoup de thésard(e)s le succès de leur doctorat est lié à un séjour de recherche à l'étranger. Dans toutes les disciplines académiques l'Allemagne offre d' excellentes possibilités de recherche grâce à la modernité de l'équipement des laboratoires scientifiques, des centres techniques, des bibliothèques et des archives qui se trouvent dans les écoles supérieures et les centres de recherche extra universitaire. Pour exploiter ces possibilités la maîtrise de la langue allemande n'est pas une condition essentielle car l'anglais est aussi très utilisé. Passer une phase du doctorat en Allemagne signifie aussi entrer en contact avec des professeurs et des chercheurs de réputation internationale et connaître systématiquement leurs méthodes de recherche. Le programme des bourses DAAD soutient aussi les thésard(e)s et les jeunes scientifiques qui se rendent en Allemagne pour y passer une phase de leur doctorat de différente durée.

Avec une bourse du DAAD les scientifiques de toute discipline qui travaillent dans des établissements d'enseignement supérieur ou dans des instituts de recherche ont également la possibilité de réaliser un projet de recherche en Allemagne. La durée de la bourse est de un à trois mois. Que ce soit pour des études ou bien pour la recherche, un séjour dans un des 340 établissements d'enseignement supérieur publics allemands ou dans un de ses centres de recherche extra universitaire est un investissement dont on profite longtemps par la suite car il donne la possibilité de connaître une réalité académique qui associe de grandes traditions universitaires avec la modernité des méthodes de recherche et d'enseignement.

**Martina Moeller, lectrice du DAAD à l'Université Mohammed V à Rabat.**

**Newsletter des Humboldtiens du Maghreb  
Nr. 2, année 2011**



## ArabWAYS:

### The first platform for young researchers in the Arab World

Research and development (R&D) have assumed since decades an increasingly important place in developing countries strategies and budgets. Nowadays, the Arab states devote only 0.2 percent of their resources to research and development. For instance, where an estimated \$8.8 per capita is spent on research in Jordan (0.34% of the GDP), United States spends about 2.7% of its income, UK 1.8% and Germany 2.6% on research work. Regarding per capita expenditure on scientific research, United States spends \$1205.9 and Japan \$1153.3. However, the Arab countries spend an average of \$14.7 annually per capita. In addition, Arab countries have only registered 836 patents, which is 5% of what developing countries such as United States or Japan have. While global focus has been placed on political developments in the Arab region, ongoing scientific research crisis continues in the Arab world, which is still leading to Arab brain drain. Hence, there is an urgent need to boost spending on scientific research and consolidate national research institutions and academia as well as encourage scientists and researchers in the Arab world. In this context, ArabWAYS is called to play a vital role at least vis-à-vis mobilizing young scientists and researchers in the Arab World to play fully their role in enhancing research and science outputs for the well-being of Arab societies.

The Arab World Academy of Young Scientists (ArabWAYS) is an initiative of the World Academy of Young Scientists (WAYS) that launched its Arab branch at the first Arab regional meeting held in 2005 in Alexandria, Egypt. The objective of this regional association is to contribute towards strengthening the capacity of young Arab researchers & scientists to conduct relevant and high quality research that covers science and technology, environment, social sciences, humanities and their inter-linkages, and to advance science and enhance the situation of young scientists throughout the Arab world.

In an Arab world starting 2011 with spring revolutions, and in a world moving rapidly towards an economics based on knowledge society; capacity building and cooperation in science and technology is becoming an urgent need everywhere, and especially in the Arab countries. In addition, young people played a central role in sparking protest movements across the Arab World, and are called to contribute also to an Arab science revolution. There is a need in the Arab countries to activate and support the means of broadening the base of S&T suiting these countries and to provide collaboration opportunities between scientific and technological institutions in various Arab countries and supporting research



institutions in their work and in their relationship with the private sector and with governments. Moreover, universities and research institutions should be properly targeted, so they can play an important role in capacity building and the spread of scientific culture and values of science and research. This is one of the important factors affecting the construction of a knowledge society.

In this context, ArabWAYS intends to work on encouraging scientific research, increasing the impact and utility of scientific knowledge, building a scientific network that enables the potential of young scientists to contribute to the advancement of science and society, helping and providing training, mobility and career development opportunities to young scientists.

On the other hand, ArabWAYS is also concerned about giving science and technology (S&T) a higher profile in the media and education, to centre S&T activities on society needs and to strengthen the ethical basis of these activities, to improve social impact of research activities by ensuring the better dissemination and promotion of its outputs and to support cooperation programmes between organizations and individuals from academia and industry, as well as to promote networking capacities and promoting trans-national exchange of good practices and experience.

#### **The main activities of ArabWAYS focus on:**

- Identifying and addressing major issues of importance to science and Arab societies;
- Facilitating interaction amongst young scientists across all fields and from all Arab countries
- Promoting the participation of all young scientists especially those poorly presented i.e. women researchers;
- Providing independent, authoritative way to stimulate constructive dialogue between the young scientific community and international organizations;

ArabWAYS is called to play an important role, especially in the current political context of the Arab revolts and the challenges that it represents for research and young researchers in the Arab countries. Moreover, there is a need of reinforcing the Arab capacity building in terms of science & technology and research in general, as well as the need to support research at institutional level, so that will contribute to the construction of a knowledge society in the Arab countries. For this reason, ArabWAYS started building partnerships and establishing dialogues with international and national organizations such as: the German Young Academy, US National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the Global Young Academy, the Maghreb Alexander von Humboldt Alumni Association, Alexander von Humboldt

Foundation, the Egyptian Young Academy, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Al Akhawayn University, Gulf University, and the Mediterranean Union of Universities (UNIMED). In that context, ArabWAYS organized together with the German Young Academy the First German-Arab Young Scientists Forum in Berlin (June 16-19, 2011) gathering 59 participants from Germany, Hungary, France, Portugal, Netherlands, Yemen, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Bahrain, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine. The participants were young scientists and researchers in natural sciences, social sciences and humanities, including Arab scholars of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. Those participants represented different fields of research mainly: Water, Biology, Environmental Sciences, Medicine, Political sciences, Chemistry, Architecture, and Literature. It was an occasion for Arab young researchers to learn from German experience and know-how. Believing that the interests of both science and development are best served by promoting and nurturing the research efforts of promising young scientists, who have the potential to become leading scientists in their countries, the German & Arab academies agreed on preparing a joint proposal to make their cooperation efficient, sustainable and with the most impact.

ArabWAYS counts on more than 700 young scientists from Arab countries (about 20 Arab countries except few ones which will be reached shortly), almost connected and updated through a Facebook page and mailing lists. They cover a wide variety of research fields, with special emphasis on technologies fields such as: water, climate change, renewable energies, computer sciences, agriculture, biotechnology, nanotechnology, organic chemistry, earth sciences (remote sensing), etc.

As young scientists, we have a unique perspective, special responsibility, and active need to build for the future. As such, we have established ArabWAYS to enhance the voice of Arab young scientists in decision making and action for science and society

**Dr. Jauad El Kharraz, General Secretary of Arab-WAYS: ([jauad.el-kharraz@semide.org](mailto:jauad.el-kharraz@semide.org))**

## **Erasmus Mundus**

ERASMUS is a reverence remembering of “Desiderius Erasmus” known as “Erasmus of Rotterdam” (Rotterdam 1466 / Basel 1536); a Dutch humanist and theologian. From his numerous study journeys around Europe in the 15th century, Erasmus had enthusiasm for a unique European platform for education.

The word “Erasmus” also stands for “EuRopean Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students”. The European Commission (EC) is responsible for the running of the Erasmus Mundus (EM) Programme. The Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) is responsible for the implementation of the EM Programme.



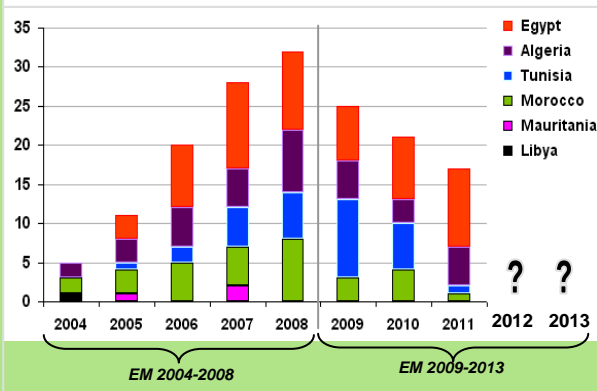
The main goals of EM are (i) to enhance the quality of higher education (HE) degree in European, (ii) to enhance the partnerships and attractiveness of European HE worldwide, (iii) to contribute to global knowledge-based society by promoting dialogue and intercultural understanding through mobility. These goals are achievable

through three actions; Action 1: Erasmus Mundus joint programmes of outstanding quality at masters (Action 1A) and doctoral (Action 1B) levels; Action 2: Erasmus Mundus partnerships between European and Third Country higher education institutions; and Action 3: Erasmus Mundus projects to enhance the attractiveness of Europe as a centre of excellence at world level.

### What does this mean to North Africa region?

To answer this question, a data mining of EM statistics revealed a low rate of successful applications coming from North Africa region. For the period 2004 to 2011, 159 students and 51 scholars unevenly distributed over the region were awarded EM scholarships. The general trend (Fig. 1) of awarded scholarships was almost doubled each year for the first phase of EM programme (2004-2008). However, the yearly decline of cumulative awarded scholarships for the second phase of EM (2009-2013) raised concern about the fate of this trend for the year 2012 and 2013.

Fig. 1: Cumulative trends of awarded scholarships for North Africa (2004-2011)



This trend can be explicitly due to lack of information, awareness of application timeline, and to the absence of national body that promote EM programme and to encourage and support potential applicants from North Africa in the application procedures. The changes occurred during the second phase of the programme showed clearly the critical level of rationalization of



information flow. For this reasons, Erasmus Mundus Student & Alumni Association ([www.em-a.eu](http://www.em-a.eu)) has established country representatives (CR) to be able to cover such issues at national level.

The good news is that as a response to the Arab Spring, additional funding will be allocated to the Erasmus Mundus programme dedicated for MENA region. Indeed, further 559 scholarships (2012-2013) were added to the 525 scholarships that were already planned for 2011-2012 (Brussels, 16 December, 2011). EC aims to promote and enhance learning and training opportunities to strengthening democracy in MENA region.

For further information go to [www.em-a.eu](http://www.em-a.eu) or send an email to [morocco@em-a.eu](mailto:morocco@em-a.eu)

**Abdeltif El Ouahrani, EMA-AC Board Member - Northern Africa Coordinator**

## **Un focus sur : Le Service d'Experts Seniors (SES)**

**Savoir faire allemand pour les pays du Maghreb: Algérie, Maroc, & Tunisie**

Au Maghreb, il y a plusieurs organisations allemandes qui s'engagent pour promouvoir la coopération internationale. La fondation SES, le service d'Experts Seniors, présentée dans cette édition de Newsletter, s'attache à la coopération économique et se base sur le partage du savoir-faire et de la longue expérience d'experts bénévoles allemands. Depuis sa création en 1983, plus de 17.000 missions ont été réalisées, dont plus de 2000 en Chine, mais quelques unes aussi au Maghreb, où cet instrument est encore relativement peu connu, avec 58 missions en Tunisie, 42 au Maroc et 8

La Coopérative El Faidha dans l'Oasis de Gafait au Maroc Oriental voulait améliorer le processus de traitement de son lait et a eu l'idée de mettre en marche une petite fromagerie. Elle a alors contacté le représentant du Service d'Expert Senior (SES) dans sa région et formulée ensemble une demande de mission. En novembre 2011, la Coopérative a enfin reçu l'expert senior, M. Josph Mayer, venant d'une famille de producteur de fromage en troisième génération et ancien directeur d'une grande fromagerie en Allemagne. En travaillant ensemble, le staff de la Coopérative

a ainsi pu acquérir du savoir-faire pratique concernant les règles d'hygiènes, la pasteurisation du lait et la coopérative est fière d'avoir pu fabriquer son premier fromage dur.

### **Qui est-ce le Service d'Expert Senior (SES)?**

Le Service d'Expert Senior (SES) est une fondation de l'économie allemande, soutenu par le Ministère allemand de Coopération et du Développement Economique, et envoie des spécialistes retraités bénévoles, les Experts Seniors comme M. Mayer, en mission pour

contribuer à améliorer l'enseignement professionnel et la formation continue, en Allemagne, mais aussi par tout dans le monde, comme au Maghreb. L'activité des Experts Seniors est axée sur une aide pragmatique et rapide, durant entre 3 semaines et 6 mois. Plus de 9000 experts sont enregistrés, dont un grand nombre francophone, pour répondre aux besoins précis dans toutes les branches d'activités, en allant de A comme Agriculture ou Agroalimentaire jusqu'à Z comme Zoologie.



*L'expert Senior allemand M. Mayer lors de la production de fromage à la coopérative El Faidha au Maroc Oriental*

La recherche d'un Expert Senior se base sur la tâche bien décrite dans la demande de la mission.

### **Pourquoi les coûts sont-ils souvent minimes et quelles sont les conditions du SES ?**

Le Service d'Expert Senior (SES) s'adresse principalement aux petites moyennes entreprises de différents secteurs d'activités ainsi qu'au service public et aux associations et coopératives. Les frais de la mission de L'Expert Senior Mayer à la Coopérative El Faidha, cité comme exemple ci-dessus, ont été pris en charge par le Ministère allemand de Coopération et du Développement Economique et comme le souligne le bureau de la coopérative, celle-ci n'a mis à disposition que l'hébergement et un petit argent de poche et pour bénéficier encore mieux de son savoir-faire dans le domaine laitier, elle compte accueillir l'expert Josef Mayer pour une deuxième fois après avoir réalisé toutes ses recommandations. Le service public, les associations et même les petites et moyennes entreprises peuvent profiter d'un tel soutien financier et avoir ainsi des conseils d'experts allemands pour des coûts extrêmement minimes.

### **Vous êtes intéressé de l'offre d'un Senior Expert allemand ?**

Veillez contacter le représentant du SES dans votre région et décrire vos besoins. Le Service d'Expert Senior examinera votre demande et cherchera un expert correspondant à votre profil recherché:

■ **Pour le Maroc**

\*de l'Ouest: Mme. Margarete Niedermeier: [mfriedermeier@gmail.com](mailto:mfriedermeier@gmail.com)  
Mme. Angela Mountassir: [ses@dihkcasa.org](mailto:ses@dihkcasa.org)  
\*Oriental: Mme. Ute Kiefer: [didactica.oujda@gmail.com](mailto:didactica.oujda@gmail.com)

- **Pour l'Algérie:**  
M. Alexis Papadopoulos Naassan: [alexis.papadopoulos@cimonline.de](mailto:alexis.papadopoulos@cimonline.de)  
Mme. Amina Gouri: [a.gouri@ahk-algerie.dz](mailto:a.gouri@ahk-algerie.dz)
  
- **Pour la Tunisie:** [Natascha Boussiga: n.boussiga@ahktunis.org](mailto:Natascha.Boussiga@ahktunis.org)

Pour des informations générales : [www.ses-bonn.de](http://www.ses-bonn.de)



## ■ Activités des Humboldtiens du Maghreb

### ■ Humboldt Kolleg in Algeria

The 2<sup>nd</sup> “North African Conference on Computational Physics and Chemistry” has taken place in Oran in Algeria the 12th, 13th and 14th December 2010

The “North African Conference on Computational Physics and Chemistry” (NACCPC) 2010, Humboldt Kolleg, organized for the second time by the L2MSM laboratory of the Faculty of Sciences, University Djillali Liabes of Sidi Bel Abbès, Algeria brought together an international network of chemists and physicists interested in computational physics and chemistry methods in molecular, nano and material sciences. This Humboldt-Kolleg attracted participation of a number of Humboldtians (23) from neighbouring countries and of researchers from various application areas who are pioneering advanced application of computational methods to sciences such as physics and chemistry.

The emphasis was on innovative theory, computational realization and application. The participation particularly of young scientists among PhD students and post-docs wishing to present original research works either as oral contribution or poster has been very rich (more than 100; 5 from abroad and 99 from all the parts of Algeria).

#### Technical Topics Area

NACCPC 2010 covered the following major thematic sessions:

- \*(Topic 1): Theoretical physics
- \* (Topic 2): Theoretical chemistry
- \* (Topic 3): Simulation and molecular modelling methods

- \* (Topic 4): Material Science (Condensed matter, electronic structure, ab initio calculations, Molecular Dynamics, nanostructure)
- \* (Topic 5): Molecular Structure and Spectroscopy
- \* (Topic 6): Electrochemistry, large molecules
- \* (Topic 7): Biological physics, drug design, bioinformatics, QSAR
- \* Other fields (especially for Humboldtians)

### **Organization of the Conference and its impact**

Announcements were sent to our colleagues working in the fields of Computational Physics and Computational Chemistry at different universities and institutes in Algeria. The Conference encouraged the participation of junior scientist as PhD students and post-docs. Since the first Humboldt-Kolleg that we organized in November had a real success, a very high number of contributions exceeding 200 were received. In mid-October we received all of the contributions. Since it was impossible to accept all the participations, we submitted the contributions to the scientific committee and selected the most interesting among them. We retained 7 plenary lectures (invited speakers), 25 oral presentations and more than 70 posters which have been presented essentially by junior scientists in 2 poster sessions. A round took place at the end of the conference gathering together the Humboldtians. 134 participants attended the kolleg. The local participants came from different of regions of Algeria. The strongest participation was of course from the west, essentially from the Universities of Oran, Sidi Bel Abbes and Tlemcen. We also pointed out that we were particularly glad when Prof. Springborg, Prof. Spohr and Prof. Schmidt from Germany accepted our invitations. Their talks were very appreciated by our local participants; juniors as well as seniors. Unfortunately Dr. Sutmann cancelled his participation because of the visa formalities just a few days before the conference. From France we had also interesting talks given by Prof. Bopp (German professor at the University of Bordeaux and a former Feodor Linen fellow, who helped me a lot to invite Prof. Spohr, Prof. Schmidt and Dr. Sutmann,) as well as by Prof. Derreumaux, Prof. Bougeard, Dr. Misbah and Dr. Idrissi and from other countries, we had the opportunity to listen to interesting talks as those given by Prof. Tangour, Prof. Moussa, Prof. Al-Ajlouni, Prof. El Khateeb, Prof. Abadi, Prof. Al Azhary, Prof. Badawi, Prof Ahrhib, Prof. Ellouze. Another point that should be mentioned is the contribution of Mrs. Sonja Schoendorf from DAAD, Oran. She gave a talk, just after Prof. Soudi who presented the AvH foundation, on the presentation of the DAAD programs, which can be considered as very important, because our junior students do not have an idea about AvH and DAAD programmes. Junior Scientists had the opportunity to meet together with high level senior scientists, to attend their talks to discuss with them, to ask many questions and this is an exceptional event in

Algeria. Of course this has been encouraged by the AvH and we are very grateful to the foundation.

### Reached goals of the Conference

All participants were very satisfied by the rich program of the NACCPC-Humboldt Kolleg 2010, since it didn't focus only on the fields of computational Physics and Chemistry but various other fields were discussed.



*All participants of the NACCPC in Oran in December 2010*

- Our young students (PhD and Magister) from all parts of Algeria had not had the opportunity to attend international conferences in English language and to be in contact with scientists from abroad, this conference gave them this opportunity and encouraged them to persevere in their research work.
- The projection of the film on the AvH as well as the contact with Humboldtians and the AvH brochure allowed the participants to be informed about the Alexander-von-Humboldt-Stiftung and the sponsorship programmes it offers for young scientists who wish to go to Germany for a post-doctoral research stay. Many of them did not know before the foundation.
- Humboldt Kollegs enable Humboltians from different countries to form a real family, we are now linked by this powerful link which is “to be Humboldtian” and in my opinion this is unique and very important.



## Two Nobel Laureates participated in the Alexander von Humboldt supported conference on the “Internationalization of Scientific Research: Opportunities and Obstacles” in April 28, 2011 in Rabat



*Prof. von Klitzing addressing his keynote speech*

Nobel Prize Laureates Prof. Von Klitzing Klaus (Max-Planck-Institut, Stuttgart, Germany) and Prof. Gross David (Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, Santa Barbara, United States) participated in the Alexander von Humboldt supported conference on the “Internationalization of Scientific Research: Opportunities and Obstacles” that was jointly organized by the Maghreb-Alexander von Humboldt Alumni Association, the EU 7th Framework Environment NCP (Morocco) and the Moroccan Fulbright Alumni Association at the Ecole Nationale de l’Industrie Minérale, Rabat (Morocco), April 28, 2011.

The conference started with the Keynote speech “Next Einstein from Africa” by Prof. von Klitzing. The title of his presentation is inspired by the program AIMS [African Institutes for Mathematical Sciences] Next Einstein Initiative. In this context, Prof. von Klitzing talked about the AIMS created so far as well as the next AIMS which will be officially opened this October in Senegal.

Prof. von Klitzing addressed two important points of significant relevance to the conference, namely the environment required for high level research and big scientific instruments as centers for high level research and science in developing countries.

Prof. Klaus also talked about Germany as a research location and the German organizations that support international “interaction” with a focus on Alexander von Humboldt Foundation as a global network of excellence that supports and connects highly qualified researchers.

The second keynote speech “Theory Institutes” by Nobel Prize Laureate Prof. Gross David stressed the importance



*Prof. Gross giving his keynote speech*

(and peculiarities) of the theoretical sciences and the usefulness of such research centers for developing countries. Prof Gross shared with the participants the experience he has in directing and helping construct institutes for theoretical Physics round the world (the KITP in Santa Barbara, the KITPC in China, the ICTS in India, the IIP in Brazil, the IPMU in Japan and elsewhere).



*Prof. von Klitzing (left), Prof. Soudi (middle) and Prof. Gross (right) in the Roman ruins of Volubilis (Mékness, Morocco)*

The two keynote speeches were followed by a plenary session on “Current practice and challenges for international research cooperation in Morocco” and two parallel sessions on “Theoretical Physics” and “Nanotechnology”

The conference ended with a plenary session on International Research Cooperation Opportunities with a focus

on the Sponsorship Programmes of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, the EU 7th Framework programme and the Fulbright Sponsorship programmes.



## **Manifestations des Humboldtiens au Maghreb**

Depuis sa création, l'association « Alexander von Humboldt Maghreb » a multiplié ses activités scientifiques et ses membres sont de plus en plus coopératifs pour fortifier le réseau humboldtiens à travers de concrètes participations. Ainsi, en 2010-2011, plusieurs manifestations et tables rondes ont vu le jour à travers plusieurs universités marocaines afin d'augmenter le nombre de candidatures de jeunes chercheurs pour les programmes de soutien de la fondation

Alexander von Humboldt. Ces manifestations concernaient l'université Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, l'EST de Tanger et l'université Cadi Ayyad de Marakkech. Ces journées d'information avaient pour but de promouvoir la recherche scientifique qui constitue une priorité pour les universités marocaines, de renforcer l'échange scientifique entre les



*Table ronde à l'Université de Fès, le 2 mars 2011*



universités au niveau national et international et d'accroître le nombre de boursiers marocains.

A l'ENIM de Rabat se sont tenues deux activités scientifiques, une concernant la coopération scientifique « Meeting on Germany-Maghreb Scientific Cooperation », le 25 Novembre 2010 et l'autre sur « Internalization of Research : Opportunities and challenges », le 28 Avril 2011 en présence de deux lauréats prix Nobel Pr. Dr. von Klitzing, Klaus et Pr. Dr. Gross, David. Ces deux manifestations concernaient le renforcement de la coopération scientifique internationale. L'engagement et le transfert des connaissances sont aussi des sources fondamentales pour l'échange, l'exploration et la création d'idées qui sans eux, n'aboutirai pas l'achèvement de la performance dans la recherche.


De plus, d'autres intervenants locaux, à travers leurs présentations ont élucidé le programme cadre de la recherche et de développement pour renforcer le partenariat scientifique et technologique entre l'Union Européenne et les pays tiers. Le Maroc, vu son rapprochement avec l'Europe, bénéficie également de certains appels à propositions visant spécifiquement la coopération internationale et la région méditerranéenne. L'intégration des activités de recherche entreprise par des chercheurs individuels au sein de la communauté scientifique internationale stimulera davantage les chercheurs et leur offre de meilleure chance, grâce à leur contribution, d'être reconnus au niveau international.

**Prof. Malika Abid, UMP, Oujda;  
Secretary General of Maghreb-Avh Alumni Associateion**

## **New Prospects for Science an Education in the MENA region in Marrakech, Morocco, 09-11 March, 2012**

**<http://www.mena-research-education.com/>**

This conference addresses a very timely topic- new prospects for science and education in the MENA region in light of the recent developments in the Arab world. The purpose of this conference is three-fold:

-  to discuss the MENA scientific research status, challenges and the new prospects resulting from the recent developments;

- - to address some of the region's strategic research priorities, namely energy, climate change and desertification, biotechnology and the role of mathematical sciences for the region's development;
- to come up with concrete plans to boost further scientific cooperation between Germany, the MENA region and Mediterranean countries through the Alexander von Humboldt Mediterranean Network Initiative, the MENA Alexander von Humboldt Alumni Associations and the German-Arab World Academy of Young Scientists Forum.

The Kolleg features the participation of more than 160 participants from 26 countries (Middle East, Africa, Europe, United States and Asia).

## ■ **The “First International Conference on Research to Applications and Markets” took place in Monastir, Tunisia, June 23rd to 25th 2011**

The Humboldt Kolleg “First International Conference on Research to Applications and Markets” was sponsored by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (Germany) and organized by the Maghreb-Alexander von Humboldt Alumni Association. The kolleg's programme includes contributions from young and juniors researchers interested in Physics, chemistry, Mathematic and Biology. The conference addresses all aspects of research related to the development, characterization, test, design and packaging of new researches for nanodevices engineering and applications. It covers the design process, fabrication methods, characterization techniques and tools for microelectronics. Moreover, the conference scope includes other application's fields such as telecommunication, biomedical, energy, environment and automotive systems.

This Humboldt Kolleg brought together more than 190 scientists from European countries and the Arab world to very successfully discuss timely topics of research with a focus on applications and a potential for being taken to market. The results were presented in 8 plenary lectures, 33 short oral presentations and 156 posters.

Research to-day usually goes beyond conventional classifications; it mostly includes elements of chemistry, physics or mathematics all together with direction towards application, for instance, in environmental science, medicine, material science or applied physics. Such complexity must be taken into account in this report.

Trying to find a common denominator for this Humboldt Kolleg, which had the demanding headline “Research to Applications and Markets”, one could point out, that nearly all lectures showed examples of application-oriented research, and often enough the option of marketing items from this research became evident. However, there were few definite answers to the question “How can the market be best approached with products from research?”, or more distinctly “How can I, the researcher, open up the market for my product?”. In this sense, this conference can perhaps be regarded rather as the beginning of a process, a first stepping stone on a route, which may lead scientists, in particular young people, to entrepreneurship and start-up company building.

General questions related to science in the Arab world were discussed by S. Abu-Orabi, and actual shortcomings were pinpointed, which call for an improvement of science policy and science management. The “culture of selling scientific results” has much to do with cooperation’s among academia and between academia and industry. Deficits were shown up in these areas, which call for improvement from the side of politics as much as from public opinion. As long as researchers often regard themselves as islands, and industry often regards itself far away from academia, a development, which results in a mutual attraction, is difficult to come to existence. Encouraging examples for academic/industrial cooperation

were shown by A. Abadi, who presented the Industrial Park of the German University in Cairo as a well-functioning approach to overcome these barriers, to the profit of students as well as participating companies.



Participants of the “First International Conference on Research to Applications and Markets” in Monastir / Tunisia; June 23rd to 25th 2011

We could imagine, that there should be another, and still another Humboldt Kolleg to promote the ideas and prerequisites for taking “Research to Applications and Markets” in the Arab world. We also think it would be interesting to encourage young students and researchers in Germany to conduct short courses in the Tunisian institutions. Their contact with local young should familiarize Tunisian researchers to the life and studies in Germany and should therefore facilitate the exchange and collaboration between Tunisian and German institutions.

**Prof. Ellouze Mohammed, Conference Chair**



## **Nanoscale Science and Technology,** Tunis, March 17-19, 2012

<http://www.nanost12.com/fr/home>

The Humboldt Kolleg '12: "Nanoscale Science & Technology" is sponsored by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (Germany) and organized by Tunisian Humboltians. The themes of the conference are based on nanoscale studies of materials for different applications. The multidisciplinary nature of the conference will provide large spectra of lectures in all fields of science and technology including quantum physics, lasers, chemistry, semiconductors, biophysics, biochemistry, energy, microsystems, biomedicine, metrology, microelectronics and embedded systems. The participants will have the opportunity to learn, among various topics, about novel phenomena in relation to the manipulation of nano-objects.

## **Un portrait: Nadjib Ferhat et le patrimoine du Sahara** Par plusieurs expositions et émissions télévisées ce professeur extraordinaire a expliqué l'homme préhistorique de l'Afrique aussi au grand public

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Nadjib Ferhat est né en 1953 à Constantine en Algérie. C'est dans sa ville natale, l'antique ville numido-romaine Cirta, qu'il fit ses études primaires et secondaires. Puis, il intégra l'Institut de Géographie de l'Université d'Alger pour faire des études de géographie et de géomorphologie ce qui lui permit de fréquenter le mythique centre de recherche de Préhistoire et d'Anthropologie et d'Ethnographie d'Alger et ajouter à ses études de Géomorphologie et de Géologie du Quaternaire une nouvelle vision en intégrant le fossile Homme dans son analyse des paysages.

Dans cette rubrique du Newsletter est présentée un membre de la 'famille humboldtienne' du Maghreb. Dans l'édition dernière, vous y avez lu sur le mathématicien Pr. Abdelaziz Rhandi, originaire du sud du Maroc, cette fois-ci on vous présente de plus près Pr. Nadjib Ferhat de l'Algérie.

Il obtint son Doctorat en 1985 à l'Institut de Préhistoire et de Géologie du Quaternaire de l'Université de Bordeaux I, suite à des travaux de paléoenvironnements quaternaires du Grand Erg Occidental et du Gourara. Ces travaux lui ont permis de caller chronologiquement la mise en place de la grande sebkha et Timimoun et de mettre en évidence le

comportement de l'homme préhistorique de la région face à l'aggravation de la désertification sur une période de plus de 100.000 ans.

Pr. Nadjib Ferhat est actuellement Directeur de Recherche en Préhistoire et Géologie du Quaternaire au Centre National de Recherche de Préhistoire d'Anthropologie et d'Histoire d'Alger. Ses recherches dans ce domaine le menèrent à faire partie d'équipes nationales et internationales et à encadrer divers travaux dans plusieurs pays du Sahara et du Sahel.

Il fut chercheur de la RCP (GDR848) du CNRS - France «Néolithisation en régions sahariennes et ses incidences sur la désertification », chercheur associé à l'UPR 311 du CNRS – France à Meudon - Paris « Préhistoire de l'Afrique et responsable d'une équipe de recherche dans le cadre d'un projet financé par la Direction de la Recherche de l'Union



*Pr. Nadjib Ferhat fasciné de l'homme préhistorique face à la désertification du Sahara et du Sahel*

européenne sur les patines de grés sahariens porteurs d'art et leurs relations avec le développement des sociétés. Il est actuellement à la tête d'un Programme National de Recherche autour des altérations des roches sahariennes porteuses d'art rupestre dont le but est de mettre au point de nouveaux paramètres de chronologique de l'art rupestre du Sahara et son insertion dans le cadre paléoclimatique.

Pr. Nadjib Ferhat est l'auteur de nouvelles méthodes de recherche dans les études chronostratigraphiques du Patrimoine de l'homme préhistorique. Il a contribué par ses travaux d'intégration des legs archéologiques préhistoriques dans la dynamique des paléoenvironnements de l'homme préhistorique en milieu saharien. On lui doit un affinement de la chronologie de l'art rupestre saharien notamment par la découverte d'un art préhistorique fini-pléistocène, antérieur à 10.000 ans

Par ses travaux de géologie du quaternaire il a contribué à l'introduction d'une nouvelle distinction des dépôts quaternaires dans la cartographie géologique en y introduisant la distinction du Pléistocène et de l'Holocène. En 1994, il a été lauréat d'une bourse de recherche Alexander von Humboldt à l'Institut de géographie de l'Université de Trier. Il est actuellement membre de plusieurs organismes nationaux et internationaux:

- Membre du Conseil Permanent de l'Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques (U.I.S.P.P) sous l'égide de l'UNESCO ;

- Secrétaire général de la Commission 29 de l'UISPP « Terminologies et néolithisations des civilisations préhistoriques du Maghreb et du Sahara » ;
- Vice-président de la délégation « Algérie » de l'INQUA (International Quaternary) sous l'égide de l'UNESCO;
- Membre du Comité de Stratigraphie de l'Algérie (CSA) auprès des services géologiques de l'Algérie, Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines, chargé du Quaternaire ;
- Expert externe de l'Union Européenne pour les questions de paléo environnement et du tourisme culturel de la Région Maghreb Sahara.
- Président de la commission Culture de l'Association « Les Amis du Tassili » ONG algérienne de promotion des populations du Tassili.
- Membre de la Commission nationale d'évaluation des travaux des chercheurs permanents (CNEC) du Ministère algérien de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche scientifique.

En outre, il tient beaucoup à la socialisation de ses activités de recherche scientifique envers le grand public et y participe activement en tant qu'auteur de nombreuses conférences patrimoniales, divers articles dans la presse écrite et des émissions radiophoniques et télévisées ainsi que par réalisation de plusieurs expositions patrimoniales au musées d'Algérie et à l' Institut du Monde Arabe à Paris et la réalisation des films documentaires sur la Préhistoire et le Patrimoine algérien (ONRS – CERIST Algérie et CNRS France) □.

### **Impressum & Contact**

**Maghreb-Alexander von Humboldt Alumni Association,**  
Ecole Nationale de l'Industrie Minérale, Avenue Hadj  
Ahmed Cherkaoui, B-P 753, Agdal, Rabat, Morocco