

ndu spirit

Issue 50

December 2010

This is issue number 50!

It is a time for many to toast, make wishes, and offer congratulations – but not for us!

*For us, it is enough that our hands are still holding firmly
the plow and our eyes looking forward ... earning our
daily bread by our sweat and our toil,
for the sake of an illuminating word,
for the sake of a guiding image,
for the sake of a uniting banquet, and
for the sake of the common mission.
We spare no effort whether enduring hardships or en-
joying glorious times
but continue to grow flowers with color and fragrance.*

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at Notre Dame University - Louaïze.

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For More to Come!

It is Christmas 2010! It is the closing of a year... Nevertheless, it is the beginning of another new year... 2011. However, it is not the same as other years; something different is concurring at NDU at this time and that is the publication of the 50th issue of NDU Spirit.

Fifty issues of NDU Spirit are a sign of growth at NDU. They reflected the success of our University and its development throughout the past years. They were the medium of sharing successful stories and joyful moments, events and news, ideas and thoughts... The University has been growing and developing, improving and advancing. They summarize the history of our institution and its people; students, staff, faculty, and administrators.

For instance, the University may not be measured by numbers, years and issues; however, its successful stories may. This step today should open our eyes to the great responsibility lying ahead and the serious accountability waiting for us. If fifty issues reported our great achievements, today, we need to decide that the next fifty should tell greater ones. We want to see the next fifty telling the stories of our furthest accomplishments. We want to see the attainment of excellence shining on the pages of our next issues. After all, this is what it counts for, NDU.

Although we should be proud of what we have achieved in those past years and we should be proud of our alumni who are writing their stories of success around the world, yet more is to come and the highest tip of pride would be when the mission and objectives of our university are fully achieved and our students become who we want them to be. Here stands the challenge! And the question remains: What and how are we doing in this regard?

If the key to quality and excellence is building systems to transparently measure our outcome, wouldn't it be appropriate to delve into the level of this quality achievement and ask ourselves where we are in this endeavor for improvement?

NDU has been undergoing meaningful development; academic, human, physical and structural. Recently, a new governing board has been formed following the changes made to our constitutions and by-laws. I take this opportunity today to congratulate all members and wish them wisdom to guide our University for the well-being of humanity.

May this Christmas bring peace to you all and your New Year be blessed. Christ is born, alleluia!

Fr. Walid Moussa, S.T.D.
President

Golden Jubilee Issue

Monday morning may start with a groan as one rolls out of bed to face another week of the daily grind, the fight through traffic to finish in some dark office, perhaps in a basement. In 1997 I visited a large country house built around 1790 in the Wiltshire county town of Trowbridge by my great-great-great-grandfather, Edward Horlock Mortimer, Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Wiltshire and Somerset. In a house that had once been thronged with the local society I found a dark hall with some fifty young men crouched over computers to spend their day calculating the distribution of milk from the local farms to the dairy companies. I thought, Thank God! I have been spared that!

I can face my Monday morning, or any other morning, with good cheer. I arrive at a site surrounded by mountains, forest and the far horizon of the sea, fanned by breezes, neither freezing in winter nor torrid and humid in summer. On one side is a deep gorge plunging down to a river famed in Homer's time. I pass through a long stretch of enchantment, of flowers and trees, proof of the industry and good taste of Father Elie Sfeir. Who can measure the influence of so much beauty? It leaves its imprint on the smiles on the faces of the people I meet everywhere in NDU and on their cheerful salutations.

Can NDU Spirit successfully convey the spirit of NDU? We, Mr. Georges Mghames, Lydia Zgheib, Rebecca Mourani and myself, we do our best. So what is this spirit? Even in those countries that consider themselves the cradles and nurseries of learning, so many institutions are concerned merely with the granting of degrees – and of course the reception of fees and of government grants conditioned by their output. One commentator on the BBC called this the granting of doctorates to illiterates.

Ever since the dark, difficult and war-torn days of its foundation, NDU has been concerned with the raising of its standards. Its faculties have brought in academics of distinction and in particular ones who have been able to blend culture with their science. Nothing is more ugly than science and "civilisation" without culture.

Unfortunately, culture and education have lost their meaning. Now they too often mean mere professional formation, perhaps of the kind that enabled those poor slaves I saw in their dark den working out where the local milk production should be marketed. A British prime Minister referred to the "yob" culture, meaning the raucous behaviour of football hooligans. But not long ago culture and education meant refinement and elevation of the mind, of conduct and of taste. In this sense one may well speak of a Neanderthal culture, for the increasing elegance of their tools, their musical instruments, their

evident care for the aged, their respectful burial of their dead enhanced with the beauty of flowers, all show that even these poor Neanderthals, short-lived, living in atrocious conditions of hunger and Arctic cold, had a concern for higher things. Europeans and Asians have no need to be ashamed that 4% of their genome has proved to be Neanderthal!

Whether one believes in any particular religion or not, one cannot deny that religion lies at the heart of any culture, penetrates it, is inseparable and at times indistinguishable from it. The inventors of writing, the first book-keepers, astronomers, doctors and alchemists were formed in the priesthood of Mesopotamia, Egypt and pre-Columbian America. When the first yearly rise of the Nile was seen to coincide with the first dawn appearance of the Dog Star, science and religion were one. Religion provides the moral framework of a culture, and the loss of religion as part of Western culture lies behind the present financial turmoil. There is not one major power that is not floundering in a quagmire of debt caused in large part by the need to rescue those very financial houses that underpin the world's economy but that have foundered because of the financial megalomania of individuals. There is much talk now of governments providing financial watchdogs. But who is to watch the watchdogs? *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Once upon a time financial houses were predominantly the affair of families brought up in an austere Protestant tradition, proud of their reputation for integrity and reliability. Good wine needs no bush, they said. About the year 1890, my grandfather, a chartered accountant, was reprimanded for taking to the office a silver propelling pencil with a spiral line engraved along the barrel. In a solid accountancy firm, such levity was reprehensible! To the modern reader such an attitude may seem comic, but he must consider that this was just one part of a culture of moral seriousness. Never would any embezzlement have been camouflaged in order to keep the custom of a wealthy client. Now, one BBC commentator in an economics programme remarked, the culture (if one may so debase the word) of financial offices is one of parties, drugs, drink and sex. Half a century ago when I was first settling down in Lebanon and as a foreigner did not know how much I should pay, I used to go to the shops of the old, long-establish Beirut Sunnite families, whose conscience obliged them to give me an honest price.

The religions that hold to a personal God are the ones that effectively protect the rights of the individual human person. We may be thankful that in Lebanon we have doctors who for the great majority have a properly formed conscience and respect the human foetus as a child still unborn. But there are places in the West that permit full-term abortion, the butchering of a baby just before normal delivery on the grounds that the mother feels that looking after a baby will be too much

strain for her – in other words that she is too lazy and selfish to accept her responsibilities. This is the result of a morality originally based on “hard cases”.

The “secularists” in the West attack traditional morality, with disastrous results (for example countless single-parent families burdening the social services with children growing up in criminal gangs), and attack religion on the grounds of it causing war. This is absurd. In the past, Catholics have warred against Catholics, Protestants against Protestants, Muslims against Muslims – atheists have fought and murdered atheists! A former violent Protestant extremist from Northern Ireland found when in prison that neither Catholic nor Protestant terrorists considered their war to be religious, while in the

Catholic South Protestants have several times been President. We know that in Lebanon nobody wishes to force his religion on his neighbour and its conflicts have been regional ones. Religion may be exploited by factional leaders but is never the actual cause.

So I personally see the spirit of NDU as one of strengthening the moral and spiritual convictions of its students of whatever religion so that with a sound professional formation they may continue that historic progress of true civilisation in the world that a sordid materialism has disastrously overlaid.

Kenneth Mortimer

English/French Editor, NDU Spirit



Jubilee Catechism

899 The initiative of lay Christians is necessary especially when the matter involves discovering the means for permeating social, political, and economic realities with the demands of Christian doctrine and life. This initiative is a normal element of the life of the Church:

Lay believers are in the front line of Church life; for them the Church is the animating principle of human society. Therefore, they in particular ought to have an ever-clearer consciousness not only of belonging to the Church, but of being the Church, that is to say, the community of the faithful on earth under the leadership of the Pope, the common Head, and of the bishops in communion with him. They are the Church. (Pope Pius XII, Discourse, February 20, 1946, - 149 -; quoted by John Paul II)

900 Since, like all the faithful, lay Christians are entrusted by God with the apostolate by virtue of their Baptism and Confirmation, they have the right and duty, individually or grouped in associations, to work so that the divine message

of salvation may be known and accepted by all men throughout the earth. This duty is the more pressing when it is only through them that men can hear the Gospel and know Christ. Their activity in ecclesial communities is so necessary that, for the most part, the apostolate of the pastors cannot be fully effective without it.

Catechism of the Catholic Church

SOCIETY is corrupted precisely through the want of Christian Education.

– **Father John of Cronstadt**, quoted from *A Treasury of Russian Spirituality*, Fedotov, Sheed & Ward 1950.



NDU at Lebanese Festival, Montreal

From June 18 to 20, 2010, NDU participated in the Montreal *Festival Libanais*, the annual event that attracts thousands of Lebanese-Canadians to honor their roots and attachment to Lebanon. NDU's presence was marked by wide-scale educational outreach efforts to first- and second-generation Lebanese-Canadians, complete with an information booth promoting the University and its various programs of study. To cap the University's five-day visit to Montreal, an informational meeting for

students and parents of students interested in studying in Lebanon was held in the St. Maroun Cathedral on Tuesday, June 21, under the auspices of Father Sami Farah and in the presence of the Friends of NDU Canadian Chapter.

Representing the University, Humanities Professor George Abdelnour had the opportunity to meet alumni, prospective students, and other Lebanese-Canadians interested in strengthening Canadian-Lebanese links and in promoting NDU.

The only Lebanese educational institution present at the festival, NDU featured information about its Semester Abroad and Summer Arabic Language programs, as well as general information about academic life at NDU. Coinciding with the unveiling of a landmark statue honoring Lebanese émigrés in Canada, a world-wide effort spearheaded by the World Lebanese Cultural Union, NDU's visit to Montreal strengthened efforts to further solidify Lebanon's bonds with immigrant communities abroad.

National Apostolate of Maronites Convention in Birmingham, Alabama



As part of ongoing efforts to reach out to North America, Notre Dame University-Louaize participated in this year's National Apostolate of Maronites Convention in Birmingham, Alabama, an annual gathering of Maronite Lebanese-Americans, this time held July 7-11, 2010. NDU was represented by Abbot Semaan Abou Abdo, President Fr. Walid Moussa, Vice-President of Sponsored Research Assaad Eid, Professor George Abdelnour, and Washington, DC, Office Coordinator Haley Kalil. The annual event offered NDU the opportunity to familiarize attendees with the University's mission and various academic programs.

NDU's participation included the setting up of a display booth promoting the University as an ideal destination for North American students by highlighting the benefits of an international education in a Lebanese setting, as well as graduate study in the various faculties, the Summer Arabic Program, and Semester Abroad. Crucially to the University's high-visibility campaign, Dr. Assaad Eid conducted a workshop titled *Bridging the U.S. and Lebanon Through Higher Education*, offering a general introduction to the University, including its successful drive for American accreditation by the New England Association

of Schools and Colleges (NEASC). The University took the opportunity to announce the NDU-NAM Scholarship, a joint effort to award full scholarships to two American students wishing to study for a semester at NDU, further evidence of the University's commitment to attracting Lebanese students from abroad. As a good-will gesture, University President Fr. Walid Moussa hosted a Wine and Cheese gathering for members of NAM's Board and other friends of NDU from across the United States.



Med. Universities Convention

During September 3-5, 2010, Notre Dame University–Louaize participated in the Annual Convention of the Community of Mediterranean Universities (CMU) in Bari, Italy.

Representing NDU, Dr. Assaad Eid, Vice President for Sponsored Research and Development, had the opportunity to take part in the work of the two-day convention.

On the agenda were issues pertaining to “University Cooperation in the Mediterranean Area”. In his speech,

Dr. Eid promoted NDU as an ideal destination for both European and Mediterranean students by highlighting the University’s programs and facilities.

Dr. Eid Also took the opportunity to meet colleagues from Morocco, Egypt, Greece and Spain interested in developing cooperative relationships with NDU in areas of mutual interest such as joint research and student exchange.

Visit of General Michel Aoun



On September 15th, 2010, the Member of Parliament General Michel Aoun, accompanied by party officials, visited Notre Dame University. After he had met Father President Walid Moussa and officials of the University, he was taken on a tour of the premises, including the lecture halls, laboratories and various facilities.

“Bridging Cultures” Panel Discussion



Mrs. Linda Choueri, Ms. Gizel Hindi,
Ms. Kayrazad Jabbour, Ms. Rana Abou Rjeily
and Ms. Vanessa for Ms. Meia Hobeika.

Panel Discussion IV, Common Platforms for Bridging Cultures, was one of a series of panel discussions started in May 2008, and sponsored by the Office of the Vice President for Sponsored Research and Development, Notre Dame University. Prof. Najji Oueijan, a member of the University Research Board, Full Professor of English Literature at the Faculty of Humanities, Department of English, Translation and Education, and Chair of the Organizing Committee(s), initiated this series to commemorate the EU Year of Cross-Cultural and Inter-Cultural Dialogues (2008), and to serve as prelude to the IAU Annual Conference (International Association of Universities), which took place at NDU during November 2009. The main purpose, however, Prof. Oueijan writes, is “to encourage research activities among NDU faculty members and students, and to address cross-cultural and inter-cultural dialogues as an endeavor to locate common ground with the ‘Other’.”

In each panel, full-time faculty members and selected students from the NDU Faculties were asked to address a particular theme of cross-cultural dialogue with emphasis on their fields of study. Faculty and especially students presented papers related to specific fields of study. So far, thirteen faculty members including four keynote speakers and thirty-one students have participated in the panel series.

The theme of Panel Discussion IV held on 2nd June, 2010, was the question “*Is globalization bridging world cultures?*” Professor Oueijan opened the introductory session by referring to the positive and negative impacts of globalization on stretching bridges of understanding and respect among the cultures of the world. He ended his brief introduction with the following questions: “Will local cultures inevitably fall victim to this global ‘consumer’ culture? Will English eradicate all other languages? Will consumer values overwhelm peoples’ sense of community and social solidarity? Or, on the contrary, will a common culture lead the way to greater shared values and political unity?” Then he introduced Professor Assaad Eid, Vice President for Sponsored Research and Development, Keynote Speaker, who emphasized the significance of the topic,

offered a definition of Globalization and explained how globalization has affected “World Cultures”. Prof. Eid then discussed the issue of globalization and multiple identities and multilingualism and concluded with a new enlightening term, “the University of Life”, which is a world-wide university.

Session I was moderated by Mrs. Linda Choueiri, member of the Organizing Committee. Ms. Gizel Hindi spoke about *The Effect of Globalization on Self*; Ms. Khayrazad Jabbour gave a presentation about *Global Education and Technology Open Source and Web 2.0 Tools for Global Education*; Ms. Rana Abou Rjeily presented her challenging work, *Adapting Arabic to the Modern Word*; Ms. Vanessa spoke for Ms. Meia Hobeika, about *Fashion Complexity of the Lebanese Women*. During Session II, which was moderated by Dr. Houda Maalouf, Ms. Krystell Fares and Ms. Angy Hajj spoke about *Telemedicine and Telecommunications*; Ms. Christian Karam and Mr. Marwan Doumit about *New Age Globalization and Cyber Social Networks: The security of Data and Privacy of Users on Social Networks*; and Ms. Reine Hanna about *New Age Globalization and Cyber Social Networks*. Dr. Hassan Hamadi moderated Session III, at which Mr. Elie Moussallem presented *The Impact of Globalization on the International Terms of Trade* and Ms. Maud Moawad *Transforming the Mobile Telecom Industry: a Developing Country Perspective*.

All in all, Panel Discussion IV was a success because of the variety and richness of the presentations.

Sarmad Rihani Scholarship

Dr. Ameen Rihani



Engineer
Sarmad Rihani

The Sarmad Rihani Scholarship (SRS) was launched in May 2007 at Notre Dame University specifically for the excelling Civil Engineering student at the end of his/her Third Year. It carries the following features:

- The scholarship provider has determined the excelling student as the one who earns the highest major cumulative GPA at the end of the Third Year.
- This new scholarship is a yearly student financial support starting June 2007.
- It is paid as part of the winner's tuition for his/her Fourth Year in Civil Engineering.
- With the Sarmad Rihani Scholarship, students of Civil Engineering have an additional incentive to excel in their field of expertise.
- The amount of the scholarship is \$3000.
- The first winner was announced in a special ceremony before the end of June 2007, in the presence of Mr. Sarmad Rihani in person.

Mr. Sarmad Rihani is a Lebanese-American structural engineer; BS from Oregon State University, Oregon, and MS from the University of Maryland, Maryland State; Principal and CEO, BEI Structural Engineers Inc, Fairfax, Virginia, and President of the American Structural Engineering Association, Washington D.C.

In his speech during the first ceremony, Mr. Sarmad Rihani had this to say: "The objective of the scholarship that I have decided to launch at the Faculty of Engineering, Notre Dame University, Lebanon, is to enhance learning, and to encourage bright students in the field of civil engineering with the hope that they can better serve Lebanon in their area of expertise... Successful students, like you, will build the bright future of Lebanon and the international community."

In a letter to Mr. Sarmad Rihani, NDU President Fr. Walid Moussa declared the following: "The faculty and student body at NDU very much appreciate this gesture and consider it a symbol of the solid link with a Lebanese-American who is genuinely interested in the prosperity of future Lebanese generations and his native Lebanon. We are very much encouraged by this development as it may become a catalyst for others to donate and/or offer similar scholarships to the University in the future."

The student recipient of the Sarmad Rihani Scholarship for the academic year 2009-2010 is Mr. Elie Abdo, ID #: 20071106; Cumulative GPA during the past 3 years: 3.8; Lebanese nationality. Academic Recognition: Dean's list for all semesters. Interest within civil engineering is structure, environment, transportation, public works, etc. Structural orientation. Professional affiliation (member of ASCE, involvement in engineering club, etc.): Member of SCE at NDU; His aspired future contributions to their country, Lebanon: Advertising for "Green Buildings" to reduce pollution and protecting the traditional buildings and areas in Lebanon, especially in Beirut, to preserve the identity of these historic cities. Mr. Elie Ibrahim Abdo is the fourth recipient of the Sarmad Rihani Scholarship after Mr. Georges Elias Bader, Mr. Michel Wajih Saad, and Mr. Rawad Youssef Salameh.

In his speech for last year's ceremony Mr. Sarmad Rihani stated: "I am always interested in learning about the individual recipients, as I believe there will always be something in their character that will propel their success further in the future... As the famous American President Thomas Jefferson once said, 'I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past.' We must all start dreaming of a better Lebanon, a Lebanon that confides in its strength and great character, without boasting of it; and a Lebanon that respects the strength of others, without fearing it..."

Addressing one of the recipients of this scholarship Mr. Sarmad Rihani said: "Go, create the future for this beloved country. Join forces with your colleagues who share the same good values and principles that you have, and create a future Lebanon that will be marked with what we all have been craving for - a Lebanon known for its integrity, candor, and humbleness, and a Lebanon that is free from corruption, arrogance, dishonesty, and self-served interests... Most importantly, I long for the day when I will learn about your positive deeds and resulting impact that you have made for Lebanon. That day will indeed be a glorious day!"



Speech of Sarmad A. Rihani

December 1, 2010

**President, Father Moussa,
Vice President, Dr. Rihani,
Dean of Engineering, Dr. Nassar,
Civil Engineering Dept. Chairperson, Dr. Harb,
Mr. Matar,
Winner of the Scholarship, Mr. Abdo,
Faculty, and Honored Students:**

In June of 2007, I stood at this university and had the pleasure of presenting the first Sarmad A. Rihani Civil Engineering scholarship at NDU. Today, I regret that I am not able to be in attendance in person to present this scholarship to the third-year civil engineering student with the highest cumulative Grade Point Average. This scholarship is in the amount of \$3,000 and is intended to be applied towards the tuition and fees of one semester during the winner's fourth and last year of schooling. The winner of the 2010 and fourth annual scholarship is Mr. Elie Abdo of Mseitbeh, Beirut, currently residing in Ajaltoun.

This merit scholarship focuses on the one student who has excelled in academic performance during the first three years of university education. Needless to say, academic excellence does not happen accidentally. It often coincides with good traits, such as dedication, community service, and commitment to continuous improvement. Elie Abdo is no exception to these traits.

When I learned of the winner for this year's scholarship, as I usually have done in the past, I requested additional information about the awardee, and this is what I learned about Elie Abdo:

- He has earned an impressive cumulative GPA of 3.8.
- His achievements have been recognized by his being placed on the Dean's List during all the semesters that he has been at NDU.
- He has a special interest in structural engineering and is currently considering pursuing graduate studies.
- He is an active member of the Society of Civil Engineers at NDU.
- He has a liking for many sports activities.
- He has a keen interest in promoting green buildings, and in curbing the increase of pollution in Lebanon, and
- He is intent on preserving historic buildings and homes throughout Lebanon.

All these attributes build a solid foundation for continued future success. Elie, you and your colleagues at NDU, who will soon be graduating as the new engineers in our society,

will play a key role in shaping the future of Lebanon. Lebanon, today, is in dire need of real reform. A genuine and true reform that is oblivious to the ongoing political bickering. You, Elie, can and should be an essential part of this reform. A reform that will result in a better civil society in which we live. A reform that will yield a basic infrastructure that is essential for the average citizen. A reform that will bring improved and safe roads where human lives can be saved and not lost on the spur of the moment as is happening today. A reform that will start making a positive impact on the ever-deteriorating condition of our natural environment. A reform where each of the four million Lebanese citizens becomes educated and a believer in the benefits of treating our natural resources, like the air that we breath, the water that we drink or swim in, and the nature that we enjoy as our second home.

Lebanon and its people deserve what was God-given to them – a beautiful landscape with natural resources that are envied by most countries of the world. It is the right of the Lebanese people to regain this God-given land in its pure state. Martin Luther King, Jr. once said, "A right delayed is a right denied". Today's university graduates in Lebanon are the ones to grant this right to every Lebanese citizen. Elie, as a civil and structural engineer, you have the opportunity to play a major role and do your part to ensure a better living environment for our children. Civil engineers shape the civil society in which we live. Take the lead, and be confident in what you do. Just ensure that your future actions have the welfare and safety of the public as your prime priority, and not any self-serving interest.

Elie, you are to be commended for your achievements to date. This is a well deserving recognition and scholarship. I am certain your parents, as well as your brother and sister, and your friends are all very proud of you, just as I am.

Congratulations again!
Thank you.

Sarmad A. Rihani
Notre Dame University
Zouk Mosbeh, Lebanon

LERC Activities

LERC Director's Fellowship in MEPI

May 2010, Syracuse University, Syracuse, USA



❖❖❖ Colleagues at Syracuse University: (from left-right) A. Jabereen, K. Hassan, M. Raymong, S. Zoghaib, G. Hourani, A. El Sheikh, G. Al Attar, and S. Rayan, Syracuse, USA (2010).am

Following her selection to participate in the Civic Education and Leadership Fellowship (CELFL) at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University, New York, USA, Ms. Hourani returned to resume her duties as the Director of LERC. CELFL is part of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) program of the State Department, aiming "to promote civic engagement in their home countries via improved pedagogy, teacher preparation, and curriculum development for related social science departments."

In describing her time at Syracuse, Ms. Hourani stated that "what was wonderful to experience at Syracuse University was the intellectual caliber of the professors especially of Maxwell School, as well as the participation and innovation of the students." She encouraged other professors to participate in the program.

LERC Workshop on Field Surveys

Report by Jared Keyel (J.K.), International LERC Intern



❖❖❖ First interview simulation between Dr. Dorai and Iraqi student at NDU Mr. Firas Hasan (June 2010).



❖❖❖ Second interview simulation between Ms. Menhem (left) and Ms. Mokdad (June 2010).

The Lebanese Emigration Research Center at Notre Dame University held a workshop entitled Administering Field Surveys and Conducting In-depth Field Interviews on June 12, 2010 at NDU. Participants gained understanding of Iraqi migration patterns over recent decades, and learned techniques for conducting field interviews and surveys. The Workshop was presented by Dr. Kamel Dorai, a Researcher at the CNRS - Paris (the French National Center for Scientific Research) currently

based at the French Institute for the Near East in Damascus (IFPO) and recently appointed Director of Migrinter at the Université de Poitiers, France.

Dr. Eugene Sensenig-Dabbous, LERC former Acting Director and Chair of the FPSPAD at NDU, welcomed Dr. Dorai and introduced the main topics. Dr. Dorai gave an in-depth history of Iraqi migration to Lebanon and elsewhere, stating that 1.5 million Iraqis have left Iraq since 2003.

The 'Back to Roots Summer Academy' visits NDU.

(J.K.)



❖ View of the German university group in assembly at the auditorium

On Wednesday, June 30th, 2010, the students from the 'Back to Roots Summer Academy' visited NDU. These students, all of Lebanese ancestry, came from North America to visit Lebanon for three weeks. The director of the program, Dr. Antoine Habchi, had been working on it for three years and this is the first year it has proved possible to organize a trip to Lebanon. The students pay for their flight and then the organization pays for their expenses in Lebanon. The program receives funding through individual donations. As part of the visit the LERC staff gave a two-hour presentation about Lebanese emigration. Mr. Elie Nabhan began the program by introducing the LERC as well as the schedule for the presentations.

Ms. Basma Abdel Khalek gave an overview of Lebanese migration, focusing on North America. Mrs. Liliane Haddad spoke about the electronic archive kept by LERC, which includes materials collected from Lebanese migrants around the world. She showed a traditional Lebanese Dabke performed by professional dancers of Lebanese ancestry in Argentina.

Ms. Guita Hourani, LERC Director, led the group in a question-and-answer session, emphasizing the importance of migration studies and of preserving the history of Lebanese migration. After the question-and-answer session, the students toured the Lebanon Migration Museum at NDU.

The Lebanese in Mexican Cinema at NDU.

LERC acknowledges scholar with honorary award.

Report by (J.K.) and Elie Nabhan (E.N.)



❖ Attending the event: (from left to right) Dr. R. Kazan, Dr. C. Martínez-Assad, Ms. G. Hourani, General M. Nahas, and from the WLCU, Ms. Nena Boulos and Mr. G. Faddoul (July 2010).

The Lebanese Emigration Research Center in cooperation with the Audio-Visual Department at Notre Dame University, Lebanon, invited veteran scholar, writer, film director and producer, Dr. Carlos Martínez-Assad, to present his film *The Lebanese in Mexican Cinema*, on Wednesday, 7th July. Produced by *Dirección General de Actividades Cinematográficas de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*, it highlights the golden age of Mexican cinema. It identifies the most reputed sons and daughters of Lebanese emigrants who left their mark in Mexico's rich cultural life.

Descendants of Lebanese became interested in local cinema and their support and talent were indispensable in the creation of the film industry, with stars such as Mauricio Garcés, Antonio Badú, Gaspar Henaine Capulina, and Esperanza Issa, who became familiar to the Mexican public.

LERC's Director Ms. Guita Hourani and Former President of NDU Fr. Boutros Tarabay presented Dr. Martínez-Assad with the LERC Acknowledgement Award for all he has done and is planning to do concerning Lebanese migration of all generations in Mexico.



❖ Presenting the Award: (from left to right) Dr. E. Sensenig-Dabbous, Ms. G. Hourani, Dr. C. Martínez-Assad and Fr. Boutros Tarabay (July 2010).

Dr. Carlos Martínez-Assad is a Researcher at the *Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*. He is also Professor of History at the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, UNAM and has been visiting professor at Arizona State University, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona and Universidad Iberoamericana. Dr. Martínez-Assad has dedicated a large part of his life towards studying Middle Eastern immigrants to Mexico, publishing articles, essays and books on the subject and founding a periodical. In recognition of his work on both Lebanon and Mexico Dr. Martínez-Assad has been acknowledged with some of Mexico's finest awards, the most recent being the Medalla al Mérito Histórico Capitán Alonso de León, edición 2009, as well as being honored internationally.

Dr. Anny Bakalian of MEMEAC

(E.N.)

On Wednesday, 14th July, Dr. Anny Bakalian, Associate Director of Middle East and Middle Eastern American Center (MEMEAC), Graduate Center, City University of New York, United States, and authority on Armenian Americans, met with LERC Director Ms. Guita Hourani to learn about the Center. She authored *Armenian Americans: From Being to Feeling Armenian*, 1993, and co-authored with Mehdi Bozorgmehr *Backlash 9/11, Middle Eastern and Muslim Americans Respond*, 2009, of which she presented a copy to LERC.



❖ Dr. A. Bakalian (left) at LEAD with Mrs. L. Haddad (middle) and Dr. C. Fadda-Conrey (July 2010).

LERC at Barcelona Congress

LERC staff

Director Guita Hourani of LERC and Research Affiliate Melkar El Khoury participated in the World Congress on Middle Eastern Studies in Barcelona, Spain from July 19th to 24th, 2010, organized this year by the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) which aimed to “foster the production of knowledge and act as a facilitator to create outstanding events such as the Congress.”

Over 2000 participants attended. Mr. El Khoury presented a paper on behalf of the LERC entitled *Citizenship Rights of the Lebanese Diaspora: A Roadmap to Returning Home* in the panel *Citizenship in the Arab World* chaired by Dr. Gianluca Parolin, Assistant Professor of Law at the American University of Cairo. Ms. Hourani attended the Congress as part of her CELF fellowship with the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs.

The first book deals with the assimilation of immigrants in the United States. The second deals with American reactions to the September 11, 2001 attacks. According to the summary, “9/11 also ushered in a backlash in the form of hate crimes, discrimination, and a string of devastating government initiatives for Middle Eastern and Muslim Americans.” Dr. Bakalian was interested in sending researchers to LERC to benefit from its research infrastructure and opportunities available for association and networking.

LERC at workshop on “Highly-Skilled Migration...”

Report by Marwan Abdallah (M.A.), LERC Intern

Ms. Guita Hourani, Director of the Lebanese Emigration Research Center at NDU, participated in the two-day workshop, *Meeting of Experts and Policy Makers on Highly Skilled Migration Into, Through and From Southern and Eastern Mediterranean and Sub-Saharan Africa*, held at St. Joseph’s University, Beirut, on the 27th and 28th of September 2010. Co-financed by the European Union, it was organized by the **Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration** (CARIM) in partnership with the International Training Center of the International Labour Organization (ITC-ILO), the European University Institute (EUI) and St. Joseph’s University. Around fifty experts and policymakers from the eastern part of the Mediterranean discussed the findings of original CARIM research on highly-skilled migration, and, in general, to exchange views on this issue. The inauguration was attended by H.E. Boutros Harb, Lebanese Minister of Labor, the President of USJ Fr. Rene Chamussy, officials from the EU and its Sub-organizations, and NGOs dealing with migration issues.

MOIM Workshop Cycle on New Electoral Law

15th September and 12th-13th October

LERC was also represented at the series of workshops launched at Holiday Inn Hotel, Verdun, by H.E. Ziad Baroud, Minister of the Interior and Municipalities, and titled *Together for an Electoral Law for All Citizens*. For LERC, Dr. Elie el-Hindi spoke about the participation of emigrants in Lebanese elections. A detailed report by LERC Research Assistant Michele Fenianos may be found on the LERC website.

MoU between LERC/NDU and WLCU

Tuesday 3rd August, 2010, LERC, NDU

(E.N.)



✧ Pen to paper: Fr. W. Moussa (left) signing the MoU with Mr. E. Chedrawi (Aug 2010).

The World Lebanese Cultural Union (WLCU) and the Lebanese Emigration Research Center (LERC) have been cooperating together over the last two years to document the history of the WLCU since its inception. This has led to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Notre Dame University and the WLCU, on the highest level of both institutions, as represented by the President of NDU, Fr. Walid Moussa, and World President of the WLCU, Mr. Eid Chedrawi.

The WLCU requested institutionalization of this relationship, acknowledging NDU's vision which led to the establishment of the Lebanese Emigration Research Center. The WLCU used the occasion to present LERC and its nucleus museum with a replica of the Lebanese Migrant Statue and to present the NDU President and LERC the 50th Anniversary Commemorative Medal in appreciation for their endeavors related to Lebanese migration. In the same spirit the WLCU wanted to congratulate LERC Director Ms. Guita Hourani for her vision, intellectual drive and relentless energy.

At the signing ceremony, LERC's Director, Ms. Guita Hourani, welcomed the attendees and spoke about WLCU's relation with the Center. She expressed appreciation to WLCU former Secretary General Georges Abi Raad and current World Secretary General Dr. Nick Kahwaji for initiating this relationship.



✧ At the exchange of awards: (from left-right) Dr. N. Kahwaji, Mr. A. Ghanem and Ms. G. Hourani (Aug 2010).

The Memorandum of Understanding was then signed by Fr. Walid Moussa and Mr. Chedrawi, who recognized NDU as the first university to have established an academic center to study Lebanese migration.

The presentation by the WLCU of the medals (limited edition) celebrating the WLCU's 50th anniversary to NDU and LERC recognized the efforts of the University and the Center on the theme of Lebanese migration. World President Mr. Chedrawi first presented a medal to Fr. Moussa in recognition of his efforts and then presented one for LERC in recognition of its achievements. Dr. Kahwaji then presented Director Hourani with a commemorative medal in appreciation of all her vision and efforts. Mr. Antoine Ghanem, the WLCU President of the Committee for Culture and Heritage, expressed recognition of Ms. Hourani's dedication and achievements by presenting her with a commemorative bust of Gibran Khalil Gibran.

Those present at the event had attended the World Council meeting in Lebanon of the WLCU delegates coming from Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, the United States, and Latin America.

Farewell to Ms. Basma Abdel Khalek

Friday 29th October, 2010, Ksar Restaurant, Jbeil

(E.N)

The Lebanese Emigration Research Center at NDU threw a lavish lunch at the Ksar restaurant in Jbeil, to send off former LERC Research Assistant/Project Manager and Office Coordinator, Ms. Basma Abdel Khalek, and to wish her well in her new job. Over two and a half

years, Ms. Abdel Khalek single handedly reorganized LERC's administrative resources and oversaw the transfer of LERC offices to the new block, the Archives, the Library, the Database, the Director's Office, and the research and administrative departments. She was of

invaluable help to visiting researchers of all nationalities and was a hardworking researcher in her own right. Fluent in three languages and mastering her fourth, Ms. Abdel Khalek represented LERC at numerous diplomatic, social and academic events.



❖ Ms. B. Abdel Khalek delighted with her certificate and farewell gifts she received from LERC (Oct 2010).

Ms. Abdel Khalek was chosen from hundreds of international applicants to participate in the IV CARIM Summer School on Euro-Mediterranean Migration and Development organized by the Robert Schuman Center for advanced Studies (RSCAS) and the European University Institute (EUI), in Florence, Italy, where she completed training with flying colors. She will be joining the prestigious Bassil Fleihan Institute at the Ministry of Finance, an overriding ambition as finance was her keen interest and the subject of her undergraduate degree.

Those who attended her farewell lunch included, LERC's Director Ms. Guita Hourani, NDU Professor and LERC Adjunct Research Associate Dr. Eugene Sensenig-Dabbous, NDU Professor Dr. Doumit Salameh, LERC Research Associate Dr. Salwa Karam, LERC Consultants Dr. Rudy Kazan and Melkar el Khoury, CARE Director Dr. George Abdelnour, LERC Chief Indexer Mrs. Liliane Haddad, LERC Website Editor Mr. Elie Nabhan, LERC IT Specialist Mr. Elias Sfeir, and LERC Intern Ms. Aurelia Eid.

Lebanese-Irish Fashion Designer

Report by Aurélia Eid (A.E.)



❖ Mrs. Michael (middle) poses with enthusiastic students from the FAAD (Nov 2010).

On Thursday 4th November, 2010, LERC welcomed Mrs. Tamem Michael, Irish designer of Lebanese descent, accompanied by Mr. Guy Younes, Chairperson of the Irish-Lebanese Cultural Association (ILCF) and two Irish friends, Mrs. Irene Pyrne and Mrs. Mary Hiney. After being welcomed by LERC Director Guita Hourani, Mrs. Michael was interviewed by Mr. Elie Nabhan and shown the archives and database by Mrs. Liliane Haddad.

Before giving her talk to students of Fashion Design, Mrs. Michael was welcomed to the Faculty of Architecture, Arts and Design (FAAD) by Ass. Professor Linda Choueiry and Mr. Nadim Matta, Chairperson of the Design Department. Her parents in Sierra Leone, being impressed by the work of Irish Catholic Missionaries, in 1960 sent her with her brothers and sisters to Ireland to continue their studies.



❖ From left to right: Mrs. L. Haddad., Mr. G. Younes, Mr. M. Abdouni, Mr. M. Abdouni, Mr. R. Khatlab, Mrs. T. Michael, Mrs. L. Choueiri, Mrs. M. Hiney, Ms. G. Hourani, Mrs. I Pyre, Mr. E. Nabhan (Nov 2010).

After starting production at home following her childhood interest in colors and fabrics, she finally specialized with a Wedding House in Dublin's Fashion City. Unlike other Irish manufacturers, she refused to outsource work to China, wanting wedding gowns created and made precisely in Ireland. After her talk full of practical advice, Mrs. Michael faced a stream of questions. Mr. G. Younes presented Mrs. Michael with a certificate of "Meritorious of Honor and Gratitude" on behalf of the World Lebanese League. Ms. Guita Hourani gave her a copy of LERC's latest publication *Our People* with a gold pin and Mr. Bou Tannous Maged, fashion designer and NDU professor, presented her with a book on the history of Arab fashion together with a brochure of his fashion house.

Distinguished Professor Dr. William Clarence-Smith delivers lecture on Migration to the Philippines

Wednesday 10th November 2010, YCC, Zouk Mikael (A.E.)



❖ LERC welcomes the guests to the event (from left to right) Ms. G. Hourani, Ms. E. Fersane, Mr. N. Nawfal, H.E. G. Asuque, Dr. W. Clarence-Smith (Nov 2010).



❖ The audience sit in rapt attention: (from left to right) Dr. M. Masaad, Ms. G. Hourani, Dr. W. Clarence-Smith, H.E. G. Asuque, Mr. E. Zgheib, Mr. F. Salamouny (Nov 2010).

The Lebanese Emigration Research Center in cooperation with the Department of Management and Marketing of the Faculty of Business, Administration, and Economics at Notre Dame University, Louaizé, hosted a lecture delivered by Dr. William Clarence-Smith, Professor at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) at the University of London in the United Kingdom, titled: *Migrants from the Ottoman Empire and its Successor States to the Colonial Philippines, 1860s to 1940s*. The event was held as part of LERC's ongoing lecture series at the Youth and Culture Center (YCC) at Zouk Mikael Municipality on 10th November 2010.

Present were H.E Mr. Gilberto Asuque, Ambassador of the Philippines in Lebanon; Professor Hidemitsu Kuroki, Director of the Japan Center for Middle Eastern Studies in Beirut; Mr. Nohad Nawfal, President of the Municipality of Zouk Mikael, and Ms Eliane Fersane, Director of Programs and PR at the Youth and Culture Center (YCC)-Zouk Mikael; Dr. Maroun Masaad and Mr. Elie Zgheib, members of the municipality of Zouk Mikael, and other distinguished guests from the municipality; Ms. Guita Hourani, Director of the Lebanese Emigration Research Center and members of the LERC team.

Ms. Eliane Fersane was first on the podium to welcome all and to warmly introduce Ms. Hourani. Ms. Hourani then welcomed the invitees, especially H.E Gilberto Asuque, the Ambassador of the Philippines in Lebanon, and Dr. William Clarence-Smith.

From the podium, Dr. Clarence-Smith explained that while conducting research in the Philippines, he came across several names of Lebanese migrants who had emigrated to the country.



❖ Dr. W. Clarence-Smith listens to H.E. G. Asuque addressing the audience (Nov 2010).

The devoutly Catholic Filipinos provided a vibrant market for religious objects and artifacts produced in the Holy Land and sold by Near East Christians.

Ambassador Asuque thanked Notre Dame University and the Lebanese Emigration Research Center for organizing the lecture, saying that it would contribute to strengthening the link of the Lebanese diaspora with the Philippines and with other countries in South East Asia.

The event ended with the Municipality presenting H.E. Mr. Asuque, Dr. Clarence-Smith, and Director Hourani with an illustrated book of the town of Zouk Mikael.

B. E.S.G.B. Visits NDU Museums

Thursday 11th November 2010, LERC, NDU

(E.N.)



❖ B.E.S.G.B students listen to Mr. E. Nabhan giving an introduction to migration at the Lebanon Migration Museum at NDU (Nov 2010).



❖ The students study the Lebanese migrant statue displayed at the Museum (Nov 2010)



❖ A souvenir picture with the students (Nov 2010).

The Beirut Evangelical School for Girls and Boys organized a day trip to Notre Dame University, Louaizé, covering both the Stone Wing Museum and the Lebanon Migration Museum at NDU. The Elementary Six students were led by Mrs. Rima Algharib, who had only come to know of the Museums at NDU after a documentary was aired on TV. Around 60 English speaking students were divided

into two groups. One was shown by Mrs. Caline Saadeh Abi-Saad, the stone tools used by pre-historic man over several thousand years ago and the collection of precious and semi-precious stones and fossilized fish and plants displayed in the Stone Wing. The other group headed to the Lebanon Migration Museum for an introduction by Mr. Elie Nabhan and Mrs. Liliane Haddad of the Lebanese

Emigration Research Center. The groups later swapped venues.

Many of the students themselves had either lived abroad, in the United States, United Arab Emirates, or Ghana, or had parents who had emigrated to these countries. Many of their families were return migrants.

LERC follows an open door policy for visitors. Many have been brought to the Center by friends of LERC, or are academics who seek out LERC, and in many cases introduced by Mr. Roberto Khatlab, LERC's Latin-American Liaison Officer. Others have heard of LERC through word of mouth. LERC recognizes the value of each visitor and offers them a presentation of the LERC collections in the Lebanese Emigration Archives and Database, with a tour of the Lebanon Migration Museum. The following are visitors recently welcomed at LERC.

Assistant Professor of Portuguese Dr. Christine Marie Guedri, at the United States Military Academy West Point, who has been in touch with the Center and its Director for the last three years.

Mrs. Carol Zaiek, Argentinean of Lebanese descent, lawyer, who presented LERC with two black-and-white pictures of her grandfather, Mr. Habib Zayek, born in Ghazir, Kesserwan, in 1908 and emigrated in 1920. Her father, Mr. Humberto Nicolás Zaiek, was born in Argentina in 1928, making her a third-generation Argentinean.

Brazilian professors Dr. Luiz Carlos Merege and his wife Dr. Marcia Moussalem, of Sao Paulo, brought to LERC by Mr. Roberto Khatlab.

Ms. Elisabeth Longuenesse, Director at Département Scientifique des Études Contemporaines, Institut Français du Proche Orient, who met with LERC Director to learn about the Center's services.

Mr. Nicolás Kronfly, Argentinean businessman of Lebanese descent and Vice-President of the youth section of U.C.A.L. (Union Cultural Argentina Libanesa) and of the J.U.C.A.L. Filial Rosario, two parts of the Argentinean Sociedad Libanesa, along with Mr. Michel Ghossoub, Representative in Lebanon of the Firkat Al Arz, folkloric dabkeh dance group that performs at cultural events around Argentina.

Ms. Naire Geni Elias, resident at Porto Alegre, in Rio Grande do Sol. Her grandfather, Khalil Elias Letayf (Lteif), left Zahle for Brazil in 1900 at the tender age of twelve.

Dr. Felipe Nacle Gannam, second-generation Brazilian, medical doctor and author, whose father left El Kaa, near Ras Baalbek, accompanied by his Brazilian wife, Eliane.

Mr. Michel Delifer, a Lebanese of Armenian descent, who currently lives and works in the United States, Regional Sales Director for Sopheon, a software company that focuses on innovation.

Lebanese-Brazilian businessman and Honorary Consul of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Sao Paulo, Brazil, Mr. Mustapha Abdouni, accompanied by his son Mr. Munir Abdouni.

Mr. Nabih Abou el-Hosn, eminent Lebanese-Brazilian businessman, former Governor, land-owner, active member of Druze community, leading member of organizations and author. Accompanied by his cousin Walid Abou el-Hosn.

3rd Beirut Water Week

hosted by NDU



❖ Distinguished Participants in the 3rd Beirut Water Week.

Water-savvy delegates from around the world gathered at NDU during October 24-27, 2010 for the Third Beirut Water Week organized by the University's Water, Energy and Environment Research Center (WEERC) in collaboration with the Global Water Partnership-Mediterranean (GWP-Med), the Mediterranean Network of Basin Organizations (MENBO), and the American Academy of Water Resources Engineers (AAWRE).

Attendees from Egypt, France, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, The Netherlands, Palestine, Spain, Tunisia, and the USA shared their expertise in the field, disseminating and discussing information about ongoing water initiatives and processes at international, regional, and national levels. One of the main aims of the Water Week was to encourage key water stakeholders to strengthen and develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation toward sustainable and integrated management of water resources in the region, while responding to the related challenges that countries encounter.

Dr. Assaad Eid, Vice President, Sponsored Research and Development at NDU, opened the event by welcoming all parties on behalf of Rev. Father Walid Moussa, President of the University. "I know that we in Lebanon operate on the false assumption that water is a natural blessing, that it is abundant and plentiful, yet history teaches the reverse, with whole civilizations disappearing because of changes in the availability of life-sustaining resources," noted Eid in his opening speech. "Because of this, we as educators, scholars, activists, and citizens need to sound alarm bells and wholeheartedly commit ourselves to the challenge of rethinking water conservation, management, distribution, and geo-politics.



❖ Dr. Fadi Comair, Director of NDU's WEERC and President of MENBO, signing his book.

"... [A]s educators, we have a vital role to play in educating students, the public, and ourselves about this vital natural resource and the environment more generally," said Eid of the country's water situation. "I personally believe that issues of sustainable development and environmental awareness should be at the forefront of curricular innovation at all levels of our educational system, both private and public, and that as educators we need to come up with creative ways of involving our students in issues related to the environment and conservation."

Dr. Eid went on to reiterate his commitment, and that of Fr. Moussa, to water and environmental research always being given proper attention and support at NDU. Following Doctor Eid's speech of welcome, the audience was addressed by various key authorities, including Dr. Fadi Comair, President of MENBO; Prof. Michael Scoullou, Chairman GWP-Med; Walter Mazzitti, Steering Committee President of the Euro-Mediterranean Information System on Know-how in the Water Sector (EMWIS); Pierre Roussel, former Water Director in France and President of the International Office for Water (OIEau); Hachmi Kennou, Executive Director of the Mediterranean Water Institute; Panos Kaloyeropoulos, Ambassador of Greece in Lebanon; and Gebran Bassil, the Lebanese Minister of Energy and Water.

The opening session was followed by a book-signing of Dr. Comair's *Water Management and Hydrodiplomacy in Lebanon*. The following two days included six sessions of presentations and discussions, the focus of which was crucial water issues such as transboundary river-basin management, selected water-quality and security themes, financing of water infrastructure, innovative approaches to water management, and water processes in the Mediterranean, among others. The Third Beirut Water Week ended with a day's outing for invited guests to the Chabrouh Dam.

FAAD

Dr. Pennington and Global Music



❖ Part of Dr. Pennington's delighted audience.

❖ Dr. Pennington delights to impart his recondite learning

❖ Two musical experts – Dr. John Pennington and Fr. Elie Kesserwani of NDU.

The Department of Musicology at the Faculty of Architecture, Arts and Design in association with the American Embassy hosted Dr. John Pennington, Professor of Music at Augustana College and Artistic Director of the Animas Music Festival, Durango, Colorado.

Dr. Pennington delivered a lecture on Global Music History and Literature featuring African and Chinese music.

He talked about the texture of music, improvisation, variation, etc. and elaborated on the cyclical forms of African music as being part of African daily life. He showed some of the main traditional instruments and explained about polyrhythmic layering of different instruments and rhythms which the audience experienced through several groups, clapping different rhythms simultaneously.

The second part of the lecture was about Chinese music and its similarity to the Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese music. He spoke about the scales and the instruments while playing musical examples.

Students and professors were very interested by the accurate portrayal of Global Music History and Literature as well as by the broad knowledge of the great percussionist, musicologist and scholar.

FE

IEEE Honor for Dr. Nassar

The following announcement was received from Dr. Semaan Georges, Ph.D., Chairperson, ECCE Department, NDU Faculty of Engineering.

Dear Colleagues,

With great pleasure I would like to share with you some good news about the Faculty of Engineering.

The IEEE Region 8 Committee during its last meeting in Prague, Czech Republic elected Dr. Elias Nassar as Vice-Chair of Region 8 for Student Activities. IEEE (www.ieee.org) is the world's largest professional association for the advancement of technology and the IEEE Region 8 includes 56 countries from Europe, Middle East and Africa, with more than 70,000 IEEE members including 20,000 IEEE student members.

Dr. Elias Nassar is Associate Professor in the ECCE Department and the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering at Notre Dame University.

Congratulations, Dr. Nassar, for this major achievement and thank you for your significant contribution in putting the Faculty of Engineering and Notre Dame University on the international map.

Semaan Georges, Ph.D.

Richard Stallman



Thanks to the combined efforts of the NDU Computer Science Department, ma3bar, the Arab Support Center for Free & Open Source Software, the NDU ACM Chapter, and the ACM TCS Lebanon Section, the American software

freedom activist and computer programmer Richard Matthew Stallman gave a lecture in the Abu Khater Auditorium on June 10th, 2010. In 1983 he launched the GNU Project for a free Unix-like operating system. He has campaigned extensively against software patents.

Arab Environment 2010 Conference

Water: Sustainable management of scarce resource
Society of Civil Engineers Activities

Two students and one faculty member of the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering and the Society of Civil Engineers (SCE) attended the ARAB ENVIRONMENT 2010 Conference held on 4-5 November, 2010 in Emirates Hall, Convention Center, Habtoor Grand Hotel in Beirut. The conference was third of an annual series initiated by AFED, Arab Forum for Environment and Development, a non-profit organization bringing together specialists of the media, civil society, research centers, universities, authorities, and business community to enforce environmental policies and programs across the Arab world. The conference was held under the patronage of His Excellency the Lebanese Prime Minister Mr. Saad Hariri with the participation of ministers and representatives of government and international organizations. It contributed to the publication of the 2010 report which combines in one volume critical material on water from a variety of sources including analyses, case studies, and proposed measures. The second aim of the forum was to discuss the sustainable management of water resources by using specialist knowledge and research outcomes on water scarcity in the Arab region.

From the presentations and discussion, it has been shown that the major challenge facing the Arab region is the water crisis. Research has shown that almost all Arab countries will be below the level of severe water scarcity, less than 500 m³ per capita per year, which is below one-tenth of the world's average, currently estimated at over 6,000 m³. The climatic change will dramatically worsen the situation; for example an average increase in temperature of 2°C due to greenhouse effect will decrease water availability by 10-30% in arid regions, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In addition to that, the abuse in management of water in agricultural practices and human use is leading to unsustainable practices of this scarce resource.

The conference ended with several recommendations and conclusions announced at the Lebanese House of the Ministerial Cabinet in Beirut. The state of water supply in Arab countries is critical and demands immediate action to allow equitable sharing and sustainable use. High rates of population growth must be complemented by efficient management of water, increasing the ratio of water treatment and reuse, and achieving a breakthrough in desalination technology for practical use.

The detailed announcement and report is available at the following http address: www.afedonline.org

The representatives of the Faculty of Engineering were:

Dr. Talal Salam, Assistant Professor, SCE Advisor, FE

Miss Berthe Bou Chaaya, SCE member, student, FE, co-author of above report

Mr. Rawad Salameh, SCE member, student, FE, co-author of above report.



FH

In Germany, DAAD/NDU Study Plan



❖ The NDU students with Dr. Naji Oueijan, their experienced guide.

On May 9, 2010, Professor Naji Oueijan accompanied twelve graduate and undergraduate students of English Literature to Germany for one full week of a Study Trip Program sponsored by the DAAD and NDU. They visited Marbach, Munich, and Erfurt, and smaller towns such as Ulm, Bayrouth and Weimer. They took part in three workshops with three professors of German and British Romanticism, Dr. Marcel Lepper (Director of the Schiller Archive Center in Marbach), Prof. Christoph Bode (President of the German Society of British Romanticism and Prof. of English Literature at LMU), and Prof. Fritz Neumann (Prof. of Literature at Erfurt University). The NDU delegation also had an opportunity for research in the Library of the Schiller Archive Center.

The places they visited, the people they met, and the universities and cultural institutions they had the privilege of visiting, all left a lasting impression on the students. Their views on the Study Trip reveal the great impact of such a cross-cultural experience on the academic development of NDU students. Snapshots and their Trip Reports, showing their admiration of Germany, its peoples, and cultures, are included with this report and their views. All in all, such activities are greatly needed to foster cross-cultural understanding, respect and appreciation of diversity.

The students' views on their trip will be found under Opinion and Culture.

Trends in Physical Education and Sports

Symposium of Dept. of English, Translation and Education

29 May 2010



The Department of English, Translation and Education (DETE) in the Faculty of Humanities held a symposium on Trends and Future Prospects in Physical Education and Sports on Saturday, 29 May 2010. The event covered a variety of themes: adventure sports, Olympics sports, women in sports, athletic injuries, sports management and sports media.

Speakers specialized in each of the fields included Maxime Chaaya, Dr. Christophe Jacob, Jean-Claude Rabbat, Gretta Tazlakian, Ray Bassil, Dr. Alfred Khoury, Khalil Nassar, Jihad Salameh, Roger Bejjeni, Khaled Mojaes, and Elie Nassar.

The audience included faculty members and students at NDU and other universities as well as coaches and trainers from sports clubs and school physical education teachers, physiotherapists, sports journalists, and sports administrators. The Physical Education Sports Major in the DETE is planning to hold future seminars during this academic year (2010-2011), discussing current issues in physical education and sports.

The photos show PES Major student organizers and a part of the audience.

English Dept. at Conferences

During the academic year 2009-2010, faculty members in the Department of English, Translation and Education (DETE) took part in many conferences worldwide. In October, Christine Sabieh contributed to the World Conference on E-Learning in Corporate, Government, Healthcare and Higher Education at Vancouver, Canada.

At the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, Hungary, Dr. Paul Jahshan presented *The Changing Representations of Tobacco and Pipe Smoking in Old and New Worlds between the 17th and 19th Centuries* at the 25th International Conference of the *Académie Internationale de la Pipe*.

At the Conference for Social Cohesion in Lebanon, Sami Samra, Department head, gave *A Case Study of Implementing Democratic Principles in School Culture*.

In November, Dean Carol Kfoury gave *A Case Study on the Impact of Learning Outcomes on Student Judgment* at the Program and Learning Assessment Conference held at LAU, Lebanon. Christine Sabieh asked *Does Learning Need to Change in an E-Learning Environment?* at the 8th ASIACALL 2009 International Conference in Indonesia, and also took part in the LAU Conference with Integrating ONLINE Support.

In January, at the AUB conference on Connections and Ruptures, America and the Middle East, Paul Jahshan studied *Multiculturalism, Terrorism and Globalization in the Exchange of Parasitical Violence*. Bassel Akar went to the IOE Conference on Learning and Teaching in London to explain *How Reflective Activities at a Summer School on Conflict Prevention and Transformation in Lebanon Enhanced and Challenged Learning Experiences*.

In April, at the 3rd International Conference and Exhibition at the E-Learning Center of Bahrain University, Christine Sabieh asked *[W]hether a Switch to Virtual Learning Environment Compels a Change on Study Skills*. She then spoke about *Leading and Management in an E-Learning Setting* at the Second Annual Teacher Leadership Academy Conference for TESOL Arabia, Dubai, UAE.

Here at NDU, in the month of May Sami Samra spoke on *Human Rights and Duties in the Classroom* at the Conference on the Role of Arab Universities in the Education, Practice and Promotion of Human Rights.

In June, Gisel Hindi spoke at NDU on *The Effect of Globalization on Self* at the forum Common Platforms for Bridging World Cultures. In Cyprus, Colette Guldman presented *Strokes across Cultures* at the 15th Triennial Conference of the International Association for Commonwealth Literature and Language Studies and at the conference on *Growing Up in a Divided Society* at Belfast in Northern Ireland, Sami Samra spoke on *Education in a Multi-cultural Society*. Rita el-Meouchy discussed *Cooperative Research as Professional Growth for both Pre-service and In-service Teachers* at the XIV World Congress of Comparative Education Societies in Istanbul.

July saw DETE participation in four conferences. Paul Jahshan gave *Reflexions on Posthuman Cities* at the Conference on the Emergence of the Posthuman Subject at the University of Surrey, UK. Rita el-Meouchy spoke on *Potential Application to the Feedback Sessions in Pre-service Teachers' Practicum Courses* at the International Conference on Education and New Learning Technologies at Barcelona in Spain. Bassel Akar spoke on *Shifting from a Nationalist to a Community-Based Active Citizenship Education in Lebanon* at the conference on "National" Citizenship in the Context of Devolution and Ethno-Religious Conflict held in London. Nadim Nassif took part in the World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies (WEC-MES 2010) at Barcelona in Spain and Colette Guldman was at the Crime and Culture Conference held at the University of Leeds in September.

Further details may be obtained from **Dr. Sami Samra**, head of DETE.

Audio-Visual Facilities

Ehden Success

31st August, 2010

Report from Sam Lahoud

Dear NDU Family,

It is with great pleasure that I transmit the good news for you all. Our student Naji Bechara did it again with his film *Talk to the Brain* when he won the Public Vote Award and the Third Place Award in the Ehden Film Festival *Cinema'iyyat*. He was competing with students from all Lebanese universities, some of them at MA level. Naji won a fully covered participation in the Cracow Film Festival in Poland and a professional digital camera.

NDU was present throughout the Festival through the participation of the Audio-Visual students at the daily screenings. If you had been there, you would have noticed the warm

applause for our films when they appeared on the screen. During my conversations with professionals in the field of Audio-Visual, Film and Theater during related celebrations in recent months, I received very positive feedback about our students and films and about their results over the past year. I can state with a clear conscience that the Audio-Visual Program at NDU is now the best program among those of the universities that follow the English-language system in Lebanon.

We hope to continue giving such results, and still better ones, in the coming years.

Prize winners' Screening



❖ The winners at the Monaco Film Festival.

In the Pierre Abou Khater Auditorium at midday on Tuesday, June 8th, 2010 there was a special screening in honor of NDU students whose films had been accepted at the international festivals of Monaco, Cannes, Clermont-Ferrand and Abu Dhabi, all in all an outstanding achievement. The films projected were as follows:

Civil But Not Civilized by Georges Tarabay
(Cannes Festival, Monaco Film festival, Clermont-Ferrand, European Film Festival, NDU Film Festival, winner Lebanese Cinematographers Syndicate Festival).

Talk to the Brain by Naji Bechara
(Monaco Film Festival, Winner Best Film in Zayed University Film Festival at Abu Dhabi).

L'yes (Elias) by Jessica Younes
(Winner Grand Jury Award Monaco Film Festival, winner Distinguished Female Director Award NDU Film Festival).

A Peler l'inconnu (To Peel the Unknown) by Dimah Tawk
(Cannes Festival, Monaco Film festival, winner Lebanese Cinematographers Syndicate Festival).



❖ The NDU delegation at the Monaco Festival.



❖ Jessica Younes at Monaco.

❖ George Tarabay at the Cannes Festival.

Le Printemps ailleurs (Spring Elsewhere) by Ingrid Bawab
(Cannes Festival, Monaco Film festival, winner Lebanese Cinematographers Syndicate Festival).

The screening was followed by a short discussion with the film-makers.

FNAS

Astronomy Award

On behalf of Dr. George M. Eid, Dean, FNAS

We are pleased to announce that during the Closing Ceremony of the International Year of Astronomy that was held at the UNESCO Palace on May 15th 2010, the CNRS awarded its Gold Medal to the Task-Force of Astronomy and Astrophysics, of which both Dr. Roger Hajjar and Dr. Bassem Sabra of the NDU Science Department are members. This was "in appreciation of the efforts of the Task Force during the International

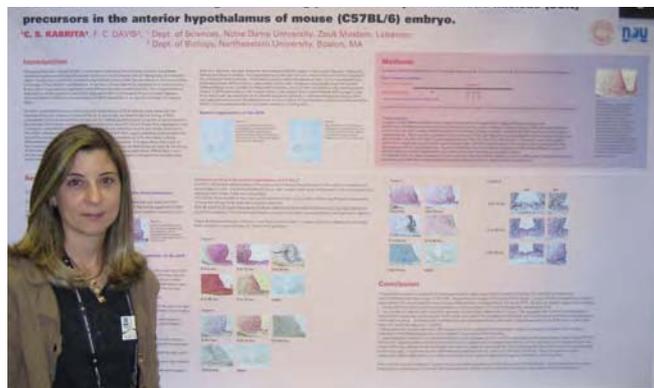
Year of Astronomy 2009", as was stated with the medal. Dr. Mouine Hamze, Secretary General of the CNRS, personally handed the medal to the members of the Task-Force.

Congratulations.

40th Annual Meeting of Neuroscience Society

Colette Kabrita-Bou Derhal, Ph.D.

Ass. Professor of Biology and Chairperson of Department of Sciences, FNAS (NDU)



❖ Dr. Colette Kabrita-Bou Serhal with her poster.



❖ Left to right: Dr. Jeanne Duffy, Dr. Colette Kabrita-Bou Serhal and Dr. Charles Czeisler at the Neuroscience meeting.

Dr Colette Kabrita-Bou Serhal, a Circadian Biologist and Chairperson of the Department of Sciences, presented a poster at the 40th Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience (SFN), which was held at San Diego (USA) on November 13 – 17, 2010. This international conference was attended by 31,358 neuroscientists from different parts of the world with, except for Notre Dame University, barely any participation from Lebanon. Dr Kabrita Bou-Serhal, who is a member of the SFN, presented her poster on Sunday, November 13th, 2010. This bore the title Determination of the site of origin and settling patterns

of suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) precursors in the anterior hypothalamus of mouse (C57BL/6) embryo. The study traced the origin of SCN cells from the neuroepithelium of the third ventricle in the embryonic mouse brain and looked at their settling patterns in the midline anterior hypothalamus above the optic chiasma. It should be noted that the SCN is the biological clock in mammals, humans included, that times their daily biological rhythms and synchronizes them with the environmental light/dark cycle. This helps organisms to adapt to their external world, a fact of high survival value.

FPSPAD

Human Rights Club

Do We Have A Say?

Following an invitation by the Human Rights Club, on the occasion of the review concerning Lebanon in the International Human Rights Council, NDU hosted Ms. Darine el-Hage, Executive Director, ALEF Act for Human Rights in Pierre Abou Khater Auditorium on 27th October, 2010.

Ms. Hajj gave a lecture on **The Universal Periodic Review: Lebanon Under the Spotlight**, explaining the UPR process and the work that Lebanese NGOs and ALEF with the support of IKV-Pax Christi have been doing over the past year and their role during the review in Geneva. Students and representatives of the FPSPAD attended the seminar.

The UPR is a human rights mechanism developed in March 2006 by GA Resolution 60/251. It is a peer-review process of the performance of 192 member states in the UN according to their obligations and commitments. The review aims at providing a comprehensive picture of human rights in law and practice in each country, complementing the already existing UN Treaty and ensuring space for civil society participation.

Ms. El Hage covered the disadvantages of the UPR such as insufficient involvement by everyone (the UPR risks being reduced to a diplomatic exercise), the possibility of “trade-offs” between friendly states, the absence of direct consequences in the case of non-implementation, and the politicization of the Human Rights Council, whose members may have bad human rights records themselves.

Ms. El Hage highlighted ALEF’s requests: the Lebanese government has to prioritize the report’s preparation, establish an inter-ministerial committee responsible for coordinating information exchange and drafting of annual state reports, and enforce a mechanism for coordination and communication between civil society and ministries. Finally, she showed students how to access the live feed of the HR Council online and watch live the Lebanon Review session on November 10th. She encouraged them to do so and to provide feedback through the Human Rights Club.

Jessica Hallak, FPSPAD

NDU Students Run for Animal Rights



The Club for International Relations mobilized for this year's Beirut Marathon by organizing a stand at the beginning of the semester and recruiting students to participate for Animals Lebanon (AL). Over 20 participants from NDU took part in the Marathon for this good cause.

Together with AL, NDU students, faculty members, and non-academic staff are preparing a campus cat policy, similar to those at AUB and LAU.

CIR – Clean Elections

It is not winning that counts, it is how you win.



Inspired by examples from around the world, the Club of International Relations proposed introducing "ethical" considerations into this year's Student Union elections. Basing themselves on the Clean Elections Campaign developed by the Geneva-based international NGO Initiatives of Change (IoC), Club members developed a succession of events over ten days, building up to the election day. The series was divided into two main parts. First, there was the launching ceremony introducing the Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections, which later monitored the election process.

The second part hosted Mr. Assad Chaf-tari and FPSPAD chairperson Dr. Eugene

Sensenig-Dabbous, who spoke about their experience with ethics and the political process on the ground.

By the Clean Elections Campaign the IoC aims at strengthening the moral and spiritual dimensions of democracy, so challenging selfish interests, corruption, and the culture of impunity around the world. On the occasion of the NDU student elections, the CIR (Club of International Relations) adopted this initiative to instill into Lebanese youth hope for a culture of integrity and to show that it was possible to make a difference. "You must be the change you want to see in the world," Mahatma Ghandi once said.

The campaign focused on calling upon

voters and candidates to be aware of their rights and responsibilities and to vote conscientiously for better leadership for all. Pledges were prepared for both the voters and candidates detailing the commitment to be made. These pledges were presented in the map area for all students to sign if they were convinced about the ethical goals and wanted to commit themselves to the content.

It is to be hoped that this first step at NDU served the objective of creating an efficient, ethical and transparent electoral process.

Angela Abdel-Sater
CIR President

Study in Germany!

By Jessica Moufawad

On the 12th October, 2010 in Abou Khater's Hall-NDU main campus, Mr. Andreas Wutz, representative of the German Academic Exchange Service, DAAD, gave an hour's presentation explaining the methods, facilities and advantages of studying in Germany. Dr. Eugene Sensening-Dabbous was the moderator.

The DAAD is an independent organization of German institutions of higher education which offers over 57,000 scholarships per year for students pursuing graduate degrees and research grants for professors. It consists of 229 universities and research institutions and 124 different student bodies. Its headquarters is in Bonn, but it has around 63 foreign-based branches and information centers distributed all over the world.

The DAAD has five major goals: scholarships for foreigners, scholarships for Germans, internationalization of German universities, promotion of German studies and German language and the promotion of educational cooperation with developing countries.

In brief, all that students could demand is available from universities focusing on methodology and theory to highly praxis-oriented applied sciences universities and even colleges of art, music and film for all three degrees. In order to be eligible for a scholarship one must apply to the university that one wishes to attend, get the admission and then apply for a scholarship directly at the DAAD office.

The DAAD offers around 950 English-speaking programs, so knowing German is not always a pre-requisite for all universities. However one must bear in mind that learning German



(B1 level) would increase chances of getting the scholarship since it makes one self-sustainable in a German-speaking country for social relations and mobility.

Moreover, one must keep in mind the living expenses apart from the scholarship, which are around 740 Euros/month including everything a student needs from accommodation to social activities.

As a wrap, many might ask: "Why Germany?" Well, here is why; German universities through the DAAD offer first-class service for international students, a wide range of study opportunities in an open-minded society where all rights are guaranteed, excellence in research and instruction, close link between theory and practice, and a strong international focus.

For more information, join the Facebook group: "German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) in Lebanon", or contact Mr. Andreas Wutz (daadbeirut@hotmail.de), who is available at NDU once a month (his office is in the PSPAD faculty) and at USJ regularly. Here are some useful links: www.study-in.de www.daad.de/idp www.funding-guide.de.

FNHS

Health Faculty Successes

The following was received from Dean Antoine G. Farhat, Ph.D., Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, on Friday, 22nd October, 2010.

Dear All,

It gives us (Faculty of Nursing & Health Sciences) pride and gratification to inform you that three of our graduates in Nutrition, namely Manal Aoun, Sabine Dagher and Suzanne Kabrite (see photos below), came out to be three out of five finalists at the Civil Service Board exams to hold posts of nutritionists at the Ministry of Economy. They competed among twenty-two graduates in nutrition from all universities in Lebanon. Manal Aoun ranked 1st, Suzanne ranked 3rd, and Sabine ranked 5th among all examinees. Moreover, they were the only three from NDU who joined the competition for the posts.

We look forward to further promoting excellence in our academic programs.



❖ Manal Aoun

❖ Sabine Dagher

❖ Suzanne Kabrite

Nutrition and Dietetics



The Nutrition and Dietetics program at the Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences in NDU participated in the Science Days, an event organized by the Ministry of Culture from October 14th to 16th, 2010 at Beirut Hippodrome. The NDU Faculty stand was organized by Ms. Maya Abou Jaoude and Dr. Doris Jaalouk, with the participation of Nutrition and Dietetics students Jennifer Ayoub and Pascale Milene shown in our illustration.

The stand was entitled "Get to Know Your Fats". It consisted of many games and activities to educate people of all ages, especially school children, about the different types of dietary fats, their respective food sources, their effect on health, and how to identify them in our daily food choices (reading food labels, portion sizing, supermarket shopping, etc.). The stand consisted of different games such as a healthy fridge that the children would fill with healthy food while dropping junk foods in the garbage, and also a series of coloring pages of healthy and unhealthy foods, with nutritional mazes through which the children had to track the healthy and unhealthy paths. In addition to these there were question-and-answer sessions on nutrition jeopardy competition and also a nutrition electro-game

where the children had to find the right food for the heart as well as word-finders that revolved around the nutrition theme.

At specific times of the day, a PowerPoint presentation was projected, when one of the team members would accompany the presentation with detailed explanations for the audience. The stand was much visited by entire families, school children with their instructors, science teachers from schools, and many other adults from different backgrounds. It received very positive comments from the different visitors, which encouraged the NDU instructors and students to go into such activities more often so as to develop community knowledge on key nutrition and health issues.



SAO-CSO

Recruitment Days





Recruitment Days



SPORTS OFFICE

Good news again about NDU athletes

from Elie Boutros, Sports Officer, SAO

21st October, 2010



❖ Gretha Taslakian

The Student **Gretha Taslakian** won the Gold Medal in the 100 m sprint in track and field during the 2nd Arab University Sport Championship held in Cairo. The very next day she won a second Gold Medal in the 200 m sprint. Other participants were Diala El Khazen (Long Jump) , Ramzi Naim (200 and 400), and Roni Bou Chebl (Judo).



❖ Ray Bassil

Ray Bassil won the Gold Medal in Shooting Trap during the Grand Prix of Kazakhstan.

Both students were due to participate in the Asian games.

NORTH LEBANON CAMPUS

NLC Admissions Diner



❖ Many North Lebanon schools were represented.



❖ Miss Coline Ayyoub, Dr. Viviane Naimy and Mr. Raymond el-Khoury.



❖ Directors from North and Main Campuses in company together.

Friday, 7th May, 2010, was a day to remember at NDU-Barsa. For the first time in its history, the Annual Admissions' Dinner took place at NLC Campus. Present were the principals of thirty-five secondary schools in North Lebanon, NLC Faculty, Administration and Staff members, and Directors from Main Campus.

NLC Deans' List



❖ Rida Tadmouri receives her certificate from Father Ghsoub.



❖ Left to right: Rebecca Khoury and Adele Nicolas.



❖ Nadine al-Alam receives her certificate.

The North Lebanon Campus Deans' List event took place at Barsa on 17th May, 2010, with the participation of NLC Director Father Samir Ghsoub, the coordinators of the seven faculties and most of the faculty members, part-timers and staff. Distribution of the certificates ended with photos, cocktail and the congratulations of the audience.

Municipal Elections



On Thursday, 20th May, 2010, Mr. Mohammad Salam, Mrs. Ghada Eid and Mrs. Catherine Kfoury Anjoul (Caimacam of Al-Koura), representing Interior Minister Ziad Baroud, lectured on the rules and regulations governing the elections for the municipalities. Students from inside and outside the University attended the event together with personalities from the North with an interest in the topic.

2010-2011 Academic Year Welcome



During the lunch hour of Friday, October 15, 2010, Father Samir Ghsoub, NLC-Director, met with the students in the Amphitheatre as a first meeting of the academic year 2010-2011. He welcomed the new students as well as the old ones; he was assisted by the coordinators of all the faculties, Dr. Chady El-Mou Cary, Dr. Mary Khair, Dr. Dorine Mattar Haddad

and Mr. Michael Hajj. They all welcomed the students and offered all the assistance required during their studies at NDU-NLC, as well as presenting the new Minors offered in the University covering all faculties from Natural Sciences to Business Management.

2010-2011 Academic Year Opening Mass



The staff, faculty members, and students at NLC participated in the Opening Mass that was celebrated by Fr. Walid Moussa, President of NDU, and Fr. Samir Ghsoub, Director NDU-North Lebanon Campus, on Wednesday, October 20, 2010, at 12:00 noon in the Amphitheatre.

Social Births



Like her father, Elena is a fan of Germany in the world cup.

The Audio Visual Facilities are happy to announce to you the birth of **Elena Abi Adam** on June 19, 2010. Elena is in good health and her mother too. We share with Naoum Abi Adam, Computer Associate in the Audio Visual Facilities, and his wife Nancy the joy and happiness of having this new angel in their home.

The Student Affairs Office is pleased to announce the birth of Baby **Tiana Khoury**, daughter of Mrs. Eliane Harfouche Khoury (Financial Aid Officer, SAO) on Tuesday, July 13, 2010, and to congratulate Eliane and Bassel.

Obituaries

On July 19th, 2010, Mr. Simon A. Abou Jaoude, Director of the Alumni Affairs Office, announced with profound regret and sadness the death of Yves Jacques Sfeir (ID# 20001919), who graduated from NDU Spring 2005 in Business Administration. On Friday, July 16, 2010, a fierce blaze broke out in a hotel without fire escapes in the North Iraq boomtown of Sulaimaniyah, sending twenty-nine clients plunging to their death, among them Yves Sfeir.

To avoid confusion and unnecessary distress, it is to be noted that there are two other NDU alumni having the name Yves Sfeir.

It was with great pain and sadness that also on July 19th the Student Affairs Office announced the death of the student Melissa Dory Sfeir, FAAD, GRD-Typography, on Sunday, July 18th as a result of ATV use. The funeral was held on the following Tuesday at the Church of Our Lady, Sin el-Fil.

On October 8th the Student Affairs Office announced the death in a car accident on the same day of Anthony Menhem Menhem, BBA Economics, FBAE, of Mazraat Yachouh, where the requiem took place on the next day, Sunday, at St. Maroun's Church. A Requiem Mass was celebrated on Main Campus on November 1st for Anthony Menhem and for all deceased members of the NDU family. NDU Spirit deeply regrets having to announce three tragic deaths that could have been avoided.

On Tuesday, October 12th, the Student Affairs Office announced with great pain and sadness, the death of Dr. Antoine Khoury, M.D., brother of Dr. Mary Khoury, Counselor of the said office. The requiem took place at the Mar Meter Church in Ashrafieh at 4 p.m., Friday October 15th.

On Tuesday, 19th October, 2010, the sad death the previous day was announced of Mr. Dikran Aghjean Balian, brother of Mr. Armen Balian, head of the NDU Academic Computer Center. The funeral took place on Tuesday, October 19th, at the Greek Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Dormition, Saydet al-Neyah, Kfar Ikab. Condolences were also received at the Armenian Catholic Church of the Holy Cross on the following Thursday and Friday.

At the same time the death was announced, also on Monday, 18th October, 2010, of Mr. Riad Moussa Khoury, beloved father of Mrs. Nancy Khoury Jurdy and Mrs. Katia Khoury Eid of Shouf Campus. The funeral service was held at St. George's Church, Ain el-Remaneh, on Tuesday, October 19th and condolences were also received on the following Thursday at the Church of Mar Mama Hboub, Byblos.

On Tuesday morning, 26th October, 2010, Mr. Joseph T. El-Morr, beloved father of Mr. Elias El-Morr, Admissions Officer, went to his eternal rest. The funeral took place next day at the Greek Orthodox Church of the Assumption of the Holy Mother of God, Zahleh, Beqaa. On the same day and the two days following, condolences were received in the parish hall of the Church of Our Lady of Salvation (Saydet el-Khalass), Ain al-Rihani, Keserwan.

On 28th October, Abdal-Karim Saeed Beshara passed way, father of Miss Reine Beshara, part-timer in the Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences. The funeral took place the next day at the Church of St. George, Tal Washtahat, Akkar.

In the morning of Tuesday, 2nd November, 2010, His Lordship Bishop Youssef Marheb Harb, uncle of Edgar Marheb Harb, PR North Lebanon Campus, passed away at Christ the King monastery, Zouk Mosbeh. His mortal remains were transported to Tannourine, his birthplace, for the funeral.

On Thursday, 11th November, 2010, it was announced with sorrow that Mrs. Huda G. Abou-Rjeily-Baroud, sister-in-law of Mr. Fawzi Baroud, Director of the DCS and e-Learning Center, had passed away the previous day. The funeral took place at 3.30 p.m. at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary (Saydet al-Wardieh), Ghadir, Jounieh.

Sheikh Maarouf Boulos Tarabay. It was with the deepest sympathy for the bereaved that the NDU family learnt of the decease of Sheikh Maarouf Boulos Tarabay, brother of former NDU President Father Butros Tarabay. The requiem took place in Tannourine on Sunday, 7th December, 2010.

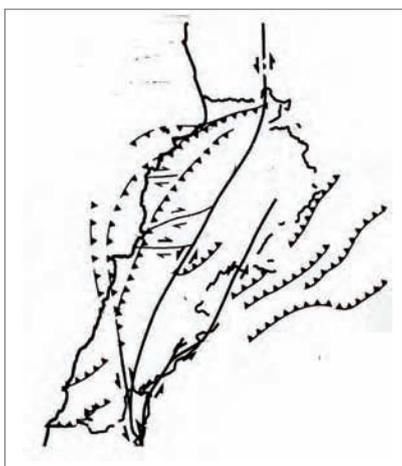
EARTHQUAKE RISK WITH COASTAL BEIRUT EXPANDING

Dr. Jacques HARB, FE

SESMIC RISK OF BEIRUT

The numerous hidden faults crossing the city are still buried secrets and need to be monitored. Many of the recently discovered faults are thought to be inactive. However, in the absence of instrumentation, it is hard to assess the seismic activity of the faults. As an example, the Nahr Beirut fault is clearly apparent but no clear activity could be detected on this line. Similarly, the newly uncovered downtown-Beirut fault needs to be investigated.

Historically, Beirut was most affected by the activity along the Yammouneh and the Room faults. Recently, the research carried out by the National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR) and the Behannes Observatory with the Shalimar Off-shore Mission uncovered a portion of the Room fault passing in the sea in front of the city. This highly dangerous proximity to an active fault line is not without worries for the coastline inhabitants when one considers that the event of 551 A.D. generated a major tsunami that wiped out the entire coastline.



❖ Figure 1: Recent representation of the faulting system layout.

Lebanon seismicity is very rich in major events that marked the history of the area. In Table 1, there is a list of some events that affected the eastern section of the Mediterranean.

DATE	LOCATION	MAGNITUDE (M) / INTENSITY (I)	COMMENTS
1350 BC	Coastal Lebanon	I 10	Destruction at Byblos and Ugarit? Possibly related to the eruption of Santorini, although this may have been much earlier (c 1628 B.C.).
525 BC	Coastal Lebanon	I 10	Tyre destroyed (Tidal Waves)
140 BC	Coastal Lebanon	I 8	Tsunami at Tyre
306 AD	Coastal Lebanon	I 9	Tsunami
349 AD	Coastal Lebanon	I 10	Most of Beirut destroyed
Aug.502	Coastal Lebanon	I 9	Destruction from Tyre to Aleppo
6 July 551	Coastal Lebanon	I 11	Total destruction of Beirut, massive damage from Tripoli to Tyre. Tsunami. Coastline altered. Part of Ras Chekka falls into sea. Probably the largest recorded earthquake in Lebanon's history.
May 1063	Coastal Lebanon	I 9	Arqa in North Lebanon destroyed and abandoned.
Aug. 1157	Bekaa Valley	I 8	Damascus destroyed.
Summer 1170	Bekaa Valley	I 9	Destruction of Tripoli.
June-July 1201	Levant Region	I 10	Widespread earthquakes from Cyprus to Syria. Tsunami.
20 May 1202	Bekaa Valley	I 10	Destruction at Tripoli, Homs & Baalbek.
Dec-Jan 1403-4	Levant Region	I 5	Repeated tsunamis.
21 July 1752	Levant Region	I 7	Tsunami.
30 Oct. 1759	South Bekaa	M 6.6*	Destruction at Safad and Qneitra. 2000 dead.
25 Nov. 1759	Bekaa Valley	M 7.5*	Beirut and Damascus destroyed. More than 40,000 dead. 3 columns fall at Baalbek
12 Oct. 1856	Levant Region	I 6	Tsunami.
29 Sept. 1918	Coastal Lebanon	M 6.5	Occurred offshore; felt from Beirut to Zahleh.
16 May 1956	Lebanon	M 6	Epicenter 50 km south of Beirut. 136 dead, 6000 houses destroyed, 17,000 needing repairing. Panic in Beirut. Political crisis,
3 June 1983	Near Beirut	M 5.3	Felt widely over the area. Little damage.
9 March 1992	North Lebanon	M 4	A dozen small shocks over three hours.

The major fault of Yammouneh (the north extension of the Dead Sea Fault) is the main causative fault with events of magnitude larger than 7 affecting the area. Due to the inaccuracy of the data and mainly of location of specific events on the Room fault, it is hard to identify whether this fault line has a larger impact than the Yammouneh fault.

GEOTECHNICAL HAZARDS

Liquefaction phenomenon is widely spread during an earthquake event in sandy environment with loose sand and high water table. Under heavy shaking, the sand loses its bearing capacity and structures on top sink. The investigation of liquefaction potential of sand across Beirut recently published by the author reveals that several sandy sites are subject to liquefaction in the event of an earthquake of medium to large magnitude. Many other sites could emerge at risk with the availability of further data. The analysis is based on probabilistic and deterministic approaches for the assessment of risk. Several sites such as the Beirut Sea Front and Ramlet el-Baida show high potential of liquefaction in the event of a powerful seismic event.

Another geologic hazard to be considered is the stability of slopes. Many structures are built on steep slopes. Old structures have low provisions related to slope reinforcement. Standard construction practices are incorporating slope reinforcement at the stage of excavation with the density and proximity of structures in the Beirut area. This practice has induced a better awareness of slope instability to avoid potential lawsuits from damaged neighboring structures. However, this awareness does not extend to possible sources of vibration from a seismic event. Past construction practice included very little slope reinforcement. In rocky environment, tall structures have been built with little protection of the foundation, and only some retaining walls. The typical example of Ashrafieh Hill illustrates the structures potentially at risk especially along the Nahr Beirut fault. With increasing sources of vibration from construction equipment, traffic, or earthquakes, the risk of slope failure is increasing with time.



❖ Figure 2: Slope failure, detached retaining wall

Differential settlement problems are common around the Beirut area. Initially, primary concern was the fluctuation of the water, which created many settlement problems around the city. Structures built on sand and subjected to ground vibration inducing sand compaction are at risk of differential settlement. Similar situations occurred when a moderate earthquake hit the city in 1998.

Historically, Beirut has been swept over by a tsunami several times, the most significant one being in 551 A.D., one which devastated the entire coast. The position of the city of Beirut along the eastern Mediterranean coast increases the risk of tsunami with earthquakes epicenters in the ocean. The presence of the Room fault passing in front of Beirut increases the risk, especially with noticeable activities along this fault line.

The risks of tsunami are not easily calculated in view of the insufficient data covering epicenters in the Mediterranean Sea. One could still point to the high potential of tsunami based on historical events and geographical position. Furthermore, the chaotic urban development along the coastline has worsened the situation, for it has very little protection against high waves, as seen in the figure below.



❖ Figure 3: Risk of tsunami along the coast of Beirut.

URBAN ASSESSMENT

The urban picture of the city of Beirut can be described as a wild chaotic invasion of closely packed concrete structures. In the absence of a master plan since the birth of the city, the place now is filled with multi-storied structures mingled with old 2-3 storied houses from the subsequent mandates in the region. The density of buildings paved the ground with concrete slabs, preventing therefore any possibility of water infiltration. The proximity of structures raises serious concern about the mode of vibration during an earthquake. Vibrating structures could easily be out of phase with the adjacent ones, leading therefore to collision.

Green areas are gradually disappearing, giving way to structures that are encroaching on narrow streets with little respect for building-code requirements for minimum distancing from the road. Illegal constructions have ended with consensual arrangement with the authorities, transforming them into a *fait accompli*. The extravagant price of land has persuaded some investors to disregard geological hazards and build on liquefiable soils, locations subjected to tsunami effects, and steep unstable slopes.

The transportation network follows the general tissue of urban chaos. With the absence of a well-organized public transport system, people rely on individual cars estimated at about half a million circulating in the city. Traffic jams are no rarity in a city where streets are narrow and traffic lights almost inexistent. The absence of any organized parking system obliges car-owners to park on

side-walks and sometimes in a second parallel row, blocking therefore several means of access, especially in the case of emergency.

Many old bridge structures are not designed to withstand seismic load. Unfortunately, these bridges are often main access routes, and traffic could be easily disrupted as a result of an emergency. The close vicinity of roads and buildings creates a high risk of objects falling on the passage, obstructing thereby the passage of emergency vehicles.

Old buildings are often crowned by an additional floor on top, adding to their weight and shifting their regular mode and natural frequency of vibration. Resonance effect on structures is now an issue. Besides, the bonding between old and newly introduced building material is of concern. Steel reinforcements are often not well anchored, creating a weak link at the interface.

This practice became very common in the nineteen-eighties with the Murr Regulation about additional floors. Many owners also twisted the law to take advantage of additional height. Irregularities have been later authorized by different means.



❖ Figure 4: Additional floors on top of an old building

Structures are characterized by their natural period of vibration. When the period of ground shaking corresponds to the natural period of the structure, resonance effect takes place subjecting the structure to maximum displacement.

A survey of buildings' natural period of resonance was carried out for the city of Beirut.

Old structures were built with material of dubious origin. In the past, quality control was performed only on large structures. It is hard to identify weaknesses in old structures since current sampling is based on destructive testing.

LIFELINES ASSESSMENT

One of the main issues in the event of an earthquake is the presence of a heavy water tank on the roof. Water management system imposes the storage of water as a result of a discontinuous water supply. The additional load from the water tanks amplifies the forces of the gravity from the earthquake peak ground acceleration. Besides, if the connections to the tank are disrupted, the tank presents a loose heavy item capable of causing extensive damage if falling from above. Flexible connection systems are highly recommended but are not imposed by the building code.

At the same time, in the event of an emergency, usually fire, one is in need of an independent water supply system that could be available, provided that the connections to the tank remain intact. The presence of an individual water supply system is a positive advantage in an earthquake event.

Water supply connections to the building and tanks are mainly rigid. In the event of an earthquake, the natural period of vibration of the pipe system is out of phase with the structure itself. Consequently, disruption of the water supply is common.

While water is the main need in the event of a fire, there is an urgent need to modify our standard practice of rigid fixtures and appurtenances, and to substitute with flexible elements capable of accommodating large movement.

Electric wires are suspended in the air in a chaotic fashion, with unprotected wires from the electricity network, wires from subscribers to private generators, illegal connections, and wires from cable

companies. Unprotected electric wires will contact, producing a major hazard source of fire.

Gas bottles are available in every household for cooking and heating. Butane gas bottles are placed inside and outside kitchens. Although connected with a flexible hose in most instances, those bottles could easily leak if submitted to a strong movement, and this might even disconnect them. Such a leak is a serious fire hazard as the least spark ignites the gas.

Unbolted and hanging furniture are potential falling objects in the case of strong shaking. Suspended mirrors, frames, artifacts objects, etc., are a serious hazard during a strong shaking period.

Satellite dishes are to be found on the rooftops of almost all buildings. Most of them are safely fastened; however, large dishes remain a threat due to their heavy weight and cantilever installation. Loose dishes are a potential hazard if they fall from the rooftop.

PROBLEMS OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergency response planning needs to highlight critical target structures such as schools, hospitals, bridges, gas stations, public buildings and their access roads. Main axis roads need always to be cleared for emergency vehicles. Unfortunately, a chaotic parking practice is prevailing. Cars are parked along most sidewalks and even on them. In spite of the many attempts of the municipality to regulate this problem, cars are blocking several routes vital for emergency vehicles. Regulatory signs are insufficient or badly managed. Reinforcement is not implemented due to the lack of policemen and traffic agents.

Bridges and tunnels are part of the main access of the city. These sensitive structures have been mostly built recently and seismic provisions considered. A small number of bridges and tunnels existed prior to the reconstruction era. It is worth noting that these structures are not capable of handling a large number of vehicles. The possibility of

congestion during emergencies must be considered.

EARTHQUAKES INSURANCE

The idea of earthquake taxation is very old. Governments are sponsoring emergency response situations with the incurring cost. The private sector had in the past no role to play. Nowadays, private insurance companies are sharing part of the burden, but the idea of insuring one's own private property is not widespread in this part of the world.

Several private insurance companies are offering earthquake insurance packages. Adherence to this program is not widespread and the insurance premiums are high. The estimation of the risks is roughly calculated using an outdated rule-of-thumb technique.

A project for a law was promulgated in 2005 to implement construction insurance and reinforce quality control. This step was taken as a result of several failures occurring in structures poorly supervised during construction and considerable losses encountered. Currently, quality control companies are becoming

very popular; however seismic provisions are not rigidly enforced and await the new building code.

Insurance companies are relying on quality-control companies for seismic provision implementation.

To conclude, a seismic building code needs to be implemented urgently as the only means to control and reduce future disasters with loss of life and damage to property. In the absence of a control system reinforced by governmental agencies, insurance to property damage and losses of life need to be mandatory.

In order to prepare the population for an eventual seismic event, a mock emergency response scenario needs to be developed. Mock emergency response events allow decision-makers to pinpoint faults and gaps that have to be resolved prior to the occurrence of a destructive event.

Decision-makers ought to be aware that the governmental institutions are not capable of handling a major disaster event. Coordination is critical in a seismic

event to organize rescue work and avoid jamming of the operations. Important NGOs and governmental agencies such as Civil defense, Red Cross, Red Hilal, Army, Internal Security and others are requested to coordinate.

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Antoine Choueri

The man with the legend of the Phoenix Bird of Eternal Return never dies

Kamal Darouny



❖ Third from the left is Assistant Professor (NDU) Kamal Darouni and seventh from the left is Antoine Choueri , during our visit to Japan (1982) CENTRAL RESEARCH LABORATORY (behind: statue of Thomas Edison).

A man who financed children ... never dies.

A man who had great vision for his country... never dies.

A man who loved his friends and foes alike ... never dies.

A man who served God more than money ... never dies.

A man who loved his family ... this man is greater than death .

Antoine was a friend, a mentor and a Godfather. He was a great man that few professionals from the Middle East area could describe, or even understand his motto in life. Today, all media and Advertising agencies cannot but follow his vision.

Antoine was an outstanding man and a legend, I would say rather a genius par excellence, and in our field there will not be another Antoine, for the Phoenix bird never dies. . .

He was respected by his friends and foes alike for his transparency and perseverance. He always had a passion for sport; I remember him saying this to me while we were in Monaco in 1983. Furthermore, Antoine succeeded in positioning Al-Hekmet Club as the leader in our region.

His colleagues personified him as –
A shark and a dolphin,
A wolf and a sheep,
An eagle and a bird,
A bear and a teddy-bear.

I personally was fortunate, in the early 'eighties, to become partner with Antoine in Paris, and during one year and a half we prospected Japan and Europe. During these years Antoine created the Pan Arab Association (See the photo of the visit of media personalities to Japan.)

This move empowered both the Media and Advertising businesses. Antoine was a catalyst whose objective was to lead the Lebanese ad agencies to control all the advertising and marketing businesses in the Middle East. Antoine achieved his objectives. In Japan he used to call me DAROUMA, which is the name of a saint, and I still remember his big laugh. I left Antoine and went to work in advertising agencies in the UK and then came back to Lebanon and joined NDU with the hope of becoming a saint. With Antoine I have learned how to become a leader in the business field and not a follower.

Antoine was a self-made man who started his career with his wife Rose from nothing to become a multi-million-dollar man with 400 employees.

As Walid Azzi, publisher of *Arab Ad Magazine*, put it, "Antoine was primarily interested in doing the things at which he excelled, rather than being applauded for those that might earn him praise."

I honor this great man because he asked me once to publish books on advertising to keep the history of our business on track for the students. He whispered in my ear, "I will finance it but you should not disclose my name." I have since published three other books on advertising and he financed them all.

He wrote a "blurb" for my first book (1996) and I would like to read the last sentence of his vision addressed to the new generation:

"Following the trend of the new world order in telecommunications, my wish for the new generation is to pursue along the track of their predecessors to make out of this world a better and postmodern man."

Antoine kept his promise with NDU students. He visited our campus many times. He met with the students and gave them advice on how to succeed and on what they should do for a better future. He hired many of them in Lebanon and in the Middle East. More, he subsidized the Audio-visual Department at NDU, from which many of our students have won international awards. To Rose: Antoine always loved you and you were his motivator for success; undoubtedly you will succeed in carrying the trophy together with Pierre and Lena, to achieve Antoine's vision.

The AAA executive body during its recent meeting decided to honor Antoine with a plaque which will be hung in the AAA premises and carries the following wording:

THE AAA EXECUTIVE BOARD HONORS ANTOINE CHOUERI'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ...

LEGEND.... NEVER DIES (2010).

My last word to you, Antoine, and all your friends and colleagues: NDU students especially miss you; until we meet again may God be with your soul.

Chopin Centenary

Frédéric François, 1810-1849.

Father Elie Kesserwani & K.J. Mortimer

The nineteenth century was an era of great composers and performers who revolutionised music and stirred the soul to its depths with dreams of fantastic worlds. Beethoven was followed by a Pleiad of great romantics, among whom Mendelssohn, Verdi, Wagner and Tchaikovsky immediately come to mind. In the heart of this brilliant constellation there was Chopin, a regrettably short-lived genius who however lives on in the heart of every Polish patriot.

Fryderyk Franciszek was born near Warsaw of a French father working as a tutor and a Polish mother. He had three sisters. As is often the case with music, his astounding ability showed itself early. A short work of his was published when he was only seven years old and he was performing in public at the age of eight. He entered the Warsaw Lyceum at twelve and entered the Conservatory at seventeen. As routine instruction was clearly beneath his level, in 1828 he went to Berlin, where next year he graduated with distinction. In Vienna, the then resplendent cultural heart of Europe, he gave a recital of his own works, including ones based on Polish airs.

In 1830 he went on a tour of the main European cities and was enthusiastically received in Paris, where public opinion was revolted by the Russian take-over of Warsaw, and he was befriended by Franz Liszt, Robert Schumann and Hector Berlioz. However, the main influences on him remained Sebastian Bach, Cherubini, Paganini and the Polish tradition.

Chopin had a tempestuous love affair with Georges Sand (nom-de-plume of a French woman authoress) and in 1838 went with her to the island of Majorca, where for a time his health, undermined by consumption, seemed to improve and



allow him strenuous activity composing. This idyll lasted ten years and then ended in violent disagreement between the lovers. A short stay in Paris was soon interrupted by revolution and flight to a calmer political environment in England. There he gave more recitals in the measure that his health allowed him. He returned to Paris, where on October 17th, 1849 he passed away having left his mark on his age and on times to come.

Chopin's achievement must be considered classic by any standards. He revolutionised piano technique and conjured new sounds from the instrument, exploring its full expressive range. He extended the harmonic language of the Romantic style. The Twenty-four Preludes may be considered to be emblematic of his style on account of their evocative power and the richness and daring of their language. They are susceptible of minute analysis. Carried forward with energy, with an imagination always renewed, Chopin's work reveals a jeweller's scrutiny, an exacting composition, and a love of detail motivated by a ceaseless quest for perfection. The composer sought to multiply the angles of approach, without confining himself

to formal harmonic analysis, by studying also the particularities of the melodic notation and of the instrumental treatment. Chopin further insisted on the need to bind the technical elements of the analysis to a global musical comprehension of his work.

The great Robert Schumann's initial reaction to his music was, "Hats off, gentlemen, a genius!"

LE CANCER AU RISQUE DE LA PSYCHOLOGIE DE LA SANTE

WALID H. SARKIS

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Issue d'un modèle mécaniste, la médecine allopathique classique, imprégnée par la pensée galénique, s'est toujours fixé comme objectif immédiat: *diagnostiquer la maladie pour ensuite l'extirper*.

Qu'il soit la conséquence d'une agression d'un milieu quelconque ou d'une réaction disproportionnée de l'organisme ou de la personnalité, le pathologique est de ce fait intégralement négativisé. La maladie se substitue ainsi à la personne malade qui à son tour devient nuisible, nocive et indésirable; une *anormalité* ou *anomalie* qui doit être à tout prix évitée et délogée du champ de la conscience par tout un réseau de tabous. Notons que cette vision de la maladie fut alimentée par les religions qui la considèrent comme une punition méritée, infligée à ceux qui avaient transgressé la volonté divine.

Cette représentation de la maladie comme *mal absolu* s'exprime, chez le sujet concerné, par un sentiment de dévalorisation sociale beaucoup plus fort dans la culture orientale traditionnelle que dans n'importe quelle autre. En effet, dans cette société, le cancéreux se trouve souvent dans une situation extrêmement difficile. La pitié que son état suscite de la part d'autrui est perçue par le malade comme un paravent plus ou moins hypocrite cachant en fait une *peur latente de contagion*. Ceci est d'ailleurs nettement mis en valeur par le langage quotidien qui se refuse ne serait-ce qu'à prononcer le mot même de cancer, mettant en relief la fonction thaumaturgique du langage. Les cancéreux eux-mêmes ne cessent d'ailleurs de s'exprimer en se culpabilisant: *mais qu'ai-je fait au Bon Dieu pour mériter cette maladie*.

En revisitant les modèles explicatifs classiques du cancer, cette note tente d'introduire une nouvelle modalité explicative, beaucoup plus holistique et intégrative. En effet, en étudiant les deux principaux modèles explicatifs de la pathologie somatique, à savoir le modèle biomédical et le modèle psychosomatique, nous avons constaté que ces deux modèles se rejoignent dans leur réductionnisme causal. Si les

psychosomatiques reprochent au modèle biomédical de réduire la maladie à l'exacerbation d'un gène ou la mutation d'une allèle chromosomique, le modèle psychosomatique transforme la causalité scientifique en causalité psychologique, plus éthérique et aguichante certes et ce, en utilisant un vocabulaire psychisant, mythologique voire poétique. C'est ainsi qu'on retrouve la même logique dans l'interprétation de l'éclosion d'un cancer du sein soit comme une exacerbation du BRCA-1 ou une surexpression du BRCA-2 (présents uniquement chez 5% des patientes qui développeront un cancer du sein), soit comme un débordement de la pulsion de mort dans le somatique, une impasse relationnelle, ou un déficit de la mentalisation par la pensée opératoire.

Contrairement à ce type de perspectives linéaires, la pathologie cancéreuse ne peut être abordée qu'à travers une approche multifactorielle et pluridisciplinaire, approche représentée par la psychologie de la santé. Cette discipline récente s'est développée à l'intérieur d'un cadre scientifique cherchant à intégrer plusieurs niveaux de fonctionnement concernant la santé et la maladie et à articuler différents types de savoirs relatifs aux processus en œuvre.

La psychologie de la santé, en effet, ne renie pas les différents modèles explicatifs de la maladie. Elle intègre:

- les hypothèses et les résultats des études biomédicales classiques, les hypothèses psychosomatiques;
- les résultats épidémiologiques (styles de vie à risque, caractéristiques socio-démographiques);
- le modèle interactionniste (interaction de variables contextuelles et de caractéristiques personnelles sur l'état de santé ultérieur);
- le modèle transactionnel (transactions entre individu et environnement dans les situations aversives dont évidemment, la présence d'une maladie);
- le modèle biopsychosocial (modèle systémique où l'interaction des facteurs biologiques, psychologiques et sociaux est à l'origine des

différentes pathologies physiques et mentales).

À la différence du modèle biomédical, qui appréhende la maladie essentiellement à partir de déséquilibres biochimiques ou de dérèglements neurophysiologiques, et contrairement aux positions des psychosomatiques classiques qui ramènent la pathogenèse à des paramètres psychiques, la psychologie de la santé considère la diversité des facteurs psychologiques, biologiques et sociaux, comme ayant chacun une action déterminante sur la santé et la maladie.

Il s'agit donc d'un nouveau regard sur la santé et la maladie qui s'est traduit dans un modèle théorique appelé modèle intégratif et multifactoriel, c'est à dire un corpus de connaissances fondé sur l'articulation de plusieurs disciplines. Ce corpus est de nature à apporter un éclairage spécifique pour expliquer les différents facteurs et niveaux d'interactions en œuvre dans les comportements de santé et de maladie. Cette explication multifactorielle s'appuie elle-même sur une appréhension moniste de l'esprit et du corps comme deux dimensions indissociables: l'esprit comme fonction de l'organisme.

L'émergence de la psychologie de la santé dans le champ de la psychologie et son positionnement par rapport à d'autres approches, représentent aujourd'hui une nouvelle orientation dans la compréhension de la santé et de la maladie. C'est ainsi que la psycho-neuro-immunologie, discipline concomitante de la psychologie de la santé, associe trois niveaux d'études: la psychologie, la neurobiologie et l'immunologie. Ce nouveau champ de recherche aborde l'organisme humain à travers l'étude des systèmes d'interactions psycho-sociaux, cellulaires et moléculaires multiples, comme à travers l'observation de certains dérèglements endocriniens impliqués dans la défense de l'organisme face à des agents pathogènes. Il montre ainsi comment le système immunitaire est influencé par ces modifications et tente de ce fait d'expliquer le développement de certaines maladies, notamment les cancers.

Mémoires d'outre croyance

Les vicissitudes de la foi

Abdo Kahi

Ce qui est demandé dans ce livre n'est pas du ressort de ce qui lui revient d'annoncer, ce qui fait que ce livre ne le dit pas. Il le préconise cependant dans un projet qui invite à outrer l'être qu'on est. C'est le projet d'outrance de ce qu'on croit être et de ce qu'on croit sur l'être en soi, outrance qui est considérée comme étant le cheminement le plus sûr vers la science et vers la foi.

Mais ce qui appartient à la vision lointaine de ce livre, se laisse entrevoir au-delà de la dynamique de l'outrance, il revient en fait, à l'intuition de science et de la foi qui précède la preuve scientifique et qui la dépasse ontologiquement en l'être. Cette intuition, qui n'est rien d'autre que l'exceptionnelle force aimante accordée à l'homme par le créateur, et qui l'autorise à connaître la nature, y compris la sienne, à la nommer, à la respecter, à l'aimer, et à la parfaire.

Reste à savoir ce que c'est qu'une foi, là où la croyance est l'attachement à ce qui est, et sa transcription en soi dans les registres de sa mémoire, cette mémoire qui ordonne, classifie et régularise ses sujets selon la morale des liens de pouvoir, qui se composent sur une base binaire, et en correspondance avec les principes de fonctionnement des lois de la nature terrestre.

C'est cette question de la foi que le livre a essayé de débattre pour libérer l'impossible univers céleste sur le plan de la vie terrestre, c'est-à-dire pour faire réussir la médiation entre les pôles opposés dans les relations binaires, jusqu'à faire réussir le lien entre les contraires : l'homme et la femme, Israël et la Palestine, le Ciel et la Terre, etc...

Pour cela, il a fallu réinvestir le champ du sens et ses chemins, à savoir :

La religion

La philosophie

La science

Sur ce, la bonne question a été celle de savoir dorénavant davantage insister, non sur l'objectivation du sujet soumis à l'observation et sa définition minutieuse, mais sur l'indéfinition des sujets pour faire distancier : le religare de ses religiosités ; la raison de ses théologies ; l'épistémè de ses logiques.

À la lumière de ces distanciations, la foi s'infléchit au cœur de l'homme comme étant cette force qu'il va suivre pour mener ses investigations qui vont pouvoir l'aider à indéfinir le sens des choses de manière à les libérer des boucliers de leurs asservissements précédents et à les aimer telles qu'elles lui paraissent à l'image de son amour et de son acceptation de se mettre lui-même en recherche, avec elles, dans une dynamique de quête de sens se perpétuant à l'infini.

Suite à cela, la foi devient cette ouverture au sens de l'existence au-delà de la connaissance qu'on a d'elle, et de toute connaissance qu'on en aura, pour permettre à celui qui acceptera de s'engager sur cette voie d'ouverture, de s'abandonner à cette dernière, comme seule issue le rassurant sur ses facultés d'altérité. Elle se transforme, à partir de cet abandon, en une disponibilité à l'altérité par laquelle l'homme sera capable de résister à sa haine qui est inhérente à sa condition humaine primaire, et qui est responsable de tous ses malheurs. Est-ce possible, donc, d'avoir la foi sur terre ? Non, si nous les humains, allons continuer à insister à vouloir maintenir la force de la pesanteur de la terre dans l'équation du lien entre ciel et terre, car nous vivons trop aujourd'hui de nos religiosités radicalisées, de nos théologies polarisées et de nos logiques opposées, là où la foi n'existe que par-delà les religiosités, les théologies et les logiques binaires.

En effet, la foi ne peut naître que là où les croyances deviennent paix et silence, pour ne pas dire là où elles se transforment en une altération fatale d'elles-mêmes, dans une attitude de pardon total, pour parvenir à l'unité absolue de l'humanité de l'homme, l'homme qui est l'objet du lien entre le ciel et la terre.

Alors de quoi parle-t-on ?



On parle de ce qui reste à faire : de l'humanité à construire, du religare à recibler et à restituer, de la cité humaine à rebâtir et de l'apocalypse à éviter !!!

Un nouveau livre s'annonce à cet effet, sous le titre

L'après religion(s) : « religare »

Le pourquoi de l'apocalypse

Aurions-nous l'occasion d'en parler ?

L'espérance relève de notre amour les uns pour les autres.

Mais, en attendant, que faire de notre mémoire, car la mémoire c'est le tissu matériel et immatériel du croire : croire en ce qui est, et croire en ce qui n'est pas, mais qui sera par la force de la foi ?

La mémoire peut être réduite à devenir une caisse noire où s'enregistrent les histoires des temps, elle se laisse, de ce fait, encombrer par la chaîne des haines qui anime ces histoires. Elle peut, par contre, s'ériger en lieu de recréation de l'humanité de l'homme en rebâtissant l'histoire de cette humanité sur les débris des histoires des temps. Elle œuvrera, de la sorte, à amener chaque être humain à s'ouvrir sur cette histoire en relisant les histoires des temps, en cherchant à les comprendre comme autant de faiblesses dues à notre condition binaire, et en essayant de les dépasser, *pour pouvoir rétablir le vrai religare à partir de l'oubli de ses haines sur terre, et entre le ciel et la terre, sur la base de son amour qui l'aidera à rebâtir sa cité.*

Mémoires d'outre croyance, raconte l'échec de cette expérience au Liban, échec, parce que les histoires des temps confessionnels ont été capables d'abattre tous les efforts établis pour faire renforcer l'histoire du temps de la foi. Mais le sens ne naîtra-t-il pas de l'échec sur terre ?

Generation from PV in Lebanon

By Said Chehab and Tony Matar



On 30th July, 2010, a workshop was held in the WEERC Auditorium, Old Campus on Renewable Energy Agricultural Multipurpose System for Farmers. This was organized by Notre Dame University's Water, Energy and Environmental Research Center (WEERC) and the Lebanese Association for Energy Saving and for Environment, in coordination with the University of Firenze (Italy), the University of Ulster (United Kingdom), the National Energy Research Center (NERC, Jordan), the Institute of Technology and Life Sciences (Poland), the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institution (LARI, Lebanon), and the Lebanese Industrials Association (LIA, Lebanon).

The main goal was to show participants the added value and the success gained during the RAMseS Project based on the development of a Multipurpose Electric Vehicle for farmers powered by a Renewable Energy System (photovoltaic). The following article by promoters of ALMEE throws light on the situation.

Lebanon is not an oil- or coal-producing country and the energy produced is totally based on imported oil derivatives. Use of Renewable Energy (RE) is very limited. Electricity is supplied by Electricité du Liban (EDL), an autonomous state-owned entity. Lebanon has largely completed the rehabilitation and expansion of power generation facilities. In 2004 the installed capacity amounted to 2310 MW and 98% of the population was connected to the system. Work is in progress on the rehabilitation of the high-voltage transmission networks. Losses, both technical and non-technical, are unusually high. Currently they represent 34% of the energy produced. This includes some 14% in technical losses and about 20% in non-payment of electricity bills and power theft. The principal objective of the distribution plan is to reduce these losses to a normal rate between 10 and 15%. A 6-to-8% growth

in electricity demand is expected every year, which will require the simultaneous strengthening and extension of the network.

SOLAR ENERGY

General data

Solar radiation: av. 4.8 KWh/day

Nb of annual hours of solar radiation: 3000 h

Considerations

We distinguish the following categories of solar energy

- Solar Hot Water for general purposes (sanitary water etc.)
- P.V. for electricity production

There is a very good Solar Potential in Lebanon and the technology needed has made great progress for ensuring more efficiency and lower charges for the energy produced. It is suitable for isolated houses and large installations. There are 72,320 houses unsuitable for installation of the technology.

a. P.V. connected to the grid

In order to have a development of the sector, an attractive feed-in tariff of regulation and a long-period guarantee are needed.

As the technology is making progress, the cost for installation is getting lower and lower, and the solar energy data seem very attractive, one may well expect extension of its use.

Year	2010	2020
P.V. in KW	0	1,000
Power generation in GWh	0	2.1

❖ Table 1 : P.V. connected to the grid

b. P.V. Conclusions

Year	2010	2020
Grid connected and not connected in MW	2.60	8.50
Power generation in GWh	5.46	17.10

❖ Table 2 : P.V. Power and Energy Scenario

Despite a favorable geographical, economic and environmental context in the development of RES and DG in Lebanon, the installed photovoltaic power does not exceed some 2600KW, due to three main barriers (refer to the barriers chapter):

- Lebanon is 98% electrified and isolated sites are rare.
- EDL still has the monopoly of production and distribution of electricity.
- The present electricity tariffs have not changed for the past sixteen years and do not reflect the real costs of production and distribution.

These barriers inhibit the demand and explain the absence of manufacturers and suppliers of equipment and related services. The only installations disseminated over the country are photovoltaic kits of unitary reduced power (a few hundred watts) serving the telephone, antenna, police cameras or radar stations installed in rural areas on the top of the mountains and some other very small private medium-size installations (10 to 100 KW) which are in competition with the diesel power-generators that are still more reliable despite the high cost of diesel and end up by being less expensive than the photovoltaic systems at the investment and life-time level. Some PV pilot projects are developed mainly for schools, industries and remote hospitals but have not yet created a sustainable market. These few installations face a lack of spare parts, high cost of batteries and a lack of qualified labor

Economic feasibility of technological options for PV

The analysis of the local situation has revealed the need for the development of suitable market-based programs, for the engagement of the private sector in projects related to PV and involving technology transfer, for updating and enforcing laws and regulations and finally for profiting from international donor agencies.

The constraints facing technology transfer have been identified in the top-up enabling activity. They are divided into legislative, economic, social, technological,

marketing and infrastructure.

Policies and Legislations: These are the conditions that greatly affect capacity-building actions for they can be the real barriers. They include regulations and standards that preclude new technologies, distorting market interventions such as subsidies for polluting industries, regulated markets that create disincentives for new technologies, planning system issues, etc.

Availability of Funding: New technologies are generally cost-intensive, and potential investors may lack the financial resources required to bear the upfront cost.

Commerciality and Competitiveness: These constitute one of the main barriers to accelerating the technology-transfer process. New technologies should be able to compete technically and cost-wise with existing well-established products.

Immaturity of Technology: This may take several forms; the simplest is where potential purchasers are ignorant of new technology capabilities. They may also be faced with multiple and conflicting information and have limited ability/time to absorb it, and choose a known option in preference to new alternatives.

Adequacy of Resources: The transfer of new technologies requires the existence of supporting infrastructure. For example, testing laboratories, skilled labor for regular maintenance, and availability of local manufacturing facilities to support minor modifications and spare parts are all important elements for a successful technology transfer process.

Public Awareness: Lack of awareness is a major barrier to cost-effective new technologies.

10.7 Barriers to the development of PV in Lebanon

10.7.1 Socio-economic impact:

Arguments in favor of the development of RES and PV in Lebanon seem obvious and can be summarized up as following:

- Mastery of energy bills and improvement of the balance of payments.
- Reduction of attacks by the conventional energetic system on the local and global environments: SO₂, NO₂, CO₂, etc.
- Reduction of the future impact of world energetic tensions on the national economy.
- Promotion of technical innovation and spreading technological progress, allowing shorter development stages.
- Reduction of investments to expand the production of conventional energy.
- Reduction of economic costs, which promotes sustained growth and higher incomes.
- Increased flexibility of investments in energy production and use, and reduction of risks linked to the uncertainties of the world energetic situation.
- Improvement of individual prosperity through tourism and ecotourism.

10.7.2 Barriers:

Despite all their advantages, the RES and PV in Lebanon are poorly developed. This is because of rates which do not reflect the real cost of energy and particularly of electricity, the absence of a political decision in favor of solar energy, lack of consideration of the impact of air pollution on the environment and public health, a lack of information to promote public awareness, absence of reliable RES data, easy access to the Grid, high initial cost, a too-long current payback of RES & DG installations (10-30 years), monopoly of electricity by the EDL, cash-strapped government, inconsistency of regulations, small area, trade restraint (Utility Company "bullying" on grid interconnection Issues), low buy-back rates for excess power, needs in capacity building, and finally weak product, distribution and service networks.

Tarifs de l'électricité BT			
Consommation kWh/mois	Tarif LL / kWh		Tarif € / kWh
<100	35		0.026
101-300	55		0.041
301-400	80		0.060
401-500	120		0.090
>500	200		0.150
Petite industrie	115		0.086
Agriculture	115		0.086
Public	140		0.105
Tarifs de l'électricité MT			
Industrie	320	pointe	0.240
Hotellerie	112	normal	0.084
	80	nuit	0.060

Students' Views

Germany Study Trip, DAAD,
See Humanities news for report.

May 9-16, 2010



The NDU students with
Dr. Naji Oueijan beside
Professor Christoph Bode.

"Although I was in Germany for only one week, I felt some attachment to the country and a sense of belonging in Germany, a place that has much cultural, religious and historical significance."

Rouba

"Dr. Lepper showed us where the staff at Deutsches Literaturarchiv preserve original manuscripts, pens, letters, diaries and documents written by very famous authors including Goethe, Schiller and Kafka, among many others. The most incredible experience was actually seeing, smelling and touching one of Schiller's original manuscripts. Such an experience made me feel that I was one with history and that the past always has a relationship with the present...This workshop with Professor Bode really

had an impact on my way of thinking... In conclusion, my trip to Germany was very insightful and educational. I learnt more spending one week in Germany than by living fifteen years in Australia about history, culture, politics, literature, the arts, etc. I truly enjoyed my stay in Germany and the trip had so much impact on me that I am considering doing my PhD in Germany." **Rouba**

"We had a workshop planned with Dr. Marcel Lepper about a text written by Nietzsche which we had to read beforehand. I really liked the way the workshop took place: he spoke a little but then the workshop became an open analytical conversation between us and him, when we found ourselves linking things together in new ways and thus

finding new relations and theories that are both Romantic and Realistic. Seeing the archive of famous poets and writers was a great moment, as if past and present came together and made us forget ourselves. I mean it was a Romantic moment not through writing but through a living experience! ... This trip was not only educational with respect to culture, Romanticism, and Literature, but also an experience of social interaction." **Najla**

"Is it a pure educational trip, or is it a touristic trip? Well guess what? It turned out to be a mixture of both, and it was extremely beneficial and pleasurable at the same time...We left Germany carrying away some unforgettable memories that will forever be carved in our hearts and minds; whether they

include educational moments, friendship time-quality moments, or splendorous sight-seeing moments. All we can say is Thank you! to every single person who made this trip happen and turned it into a dream-come-true!" **Jennifer**

"We had a workshop on British and European Romanticism with Professor Bode. The meeting was very interesting, for there I truly felt the educational exchange between Lebanon and Germany. In addition I felt so proud of being a student of Professor Oueijan, whose work is being taught for literature students at LMU." **Jamal**

"I can honestly say that this trip was not simply a great educational opportunity, but a trip of assurance that there is a strong bond between peoples, and it's up to us to bridge the cultural differences we most of the time assume to have and find the similarity of humanity...We had the opportunity to see the original manuscripts of Franz Kafka and other geniuses. This left us all in a trance, since the feeling we were left with after being able to touch the pages which once were held by the hands of such magnificent literary figures as Kafka, was as if a bond was formed between us and the author...One of the most interesting and rewarding beauty experiences that I had while in Germany was during our excursion to the Art Gallery where we had the opportunity to see the original works of world-known artists such as Monnet, Picasso and Gustav Klimt as well as Van Gogh." **Dimitri**

"Dr. Leppers's plan was very interesting because not only did we have the chance to discuss a Nietzsche piece with him and visit the library, but we also had access to the original manuscripts of several German thinkers. Whether in the basement of the library or in the museum which was inclusively open for us, we were able to individualize with the works. This time it was more profound because from the neatness, handwriting, and structure of their writings, we were capable of somehow revealing their inner secrets and psychological states...For a one-week trip, more than what can

be done in such a period of time was offered. I am sure that I will encourage anyone who has the opportunity to be a member of the DAAD abroad students because nothing but goodness may result from it." **Grace**

"I would not hesitate in applying for a study scholarship in Germany for my higher education." **Marina**

"On our last day in Germany my emotions were turbulent; on the one hand I was very eager to return to the embrace of my motherland, yet on the other hand I had some intermittent moments of melancholy for leaving behind such a beautiful country as Germany and its hospitable, generous and welcoming people. This trip opened before me the prospect of meeting new people and getting introduced to a completely foreign culture, as well as gaining the opportunity of attending workshops administered by great Professors whom I had the honor of meeting...Dr. Marcel Leper accompanied us through a tour around the archives wherein we were privileged to personally see and touch the manuscripts written by Kafka himself and many others. I was personally stricken with wonder during that experience and I felt as if I were beholding something sacred that shouldn't even be profaned with looks...Our stay in Ulm, especially going up around 800 steps to reach the top of the church, will leave a cherished mark in my memory for ever, for the experience was in its own way influenced by its surroundings; it was gothic. As eager as I was to return home, something within me knew that this sublime experience was one that, would learn to re-experience forever. For all of this I need to first thank Prof. Oueijan, for without him this experience wouldn't have been possible at all, and of course I have to thank the DAAD for their generosity which made this trip possible." **Christel**

"We visited the castle of Wartburg, which is situated on a 1230-foot precipice overlooking the town of Eisenach in Thuringia, Germany. What was so special about this castle was not just the amazing

collections of cutlery made of real ivory carved in the shape of members of the German noble houses, nor the helmets or plate armor of knights, who judging by the size of the armors could not have been more than a meter fifty in height; what was memorable were the stories of adventure that I think that every castle should have." **Natalie**

Lebanon's Gold: What Could We Do With It?

By Dr. Louis Hobeika

Professor of Economics and Finance at Notre Dame University – Louaize.

The international financial crisis is continuing. The economic and financial indicators confirm everyday the depth of the problems. Mr. Bernanke's presentation on 21/7/2010 to the US Congress clearly shows his concern. His academic transparency and reputation force him to communicate to markets and to the public at large his objective analysis of events. Markets did fall after his speech, reflecting deep anxieties, negative expectations and worries on the part of economic agents. The new financial reform bill will take time to show its effects on transactions and institutional behavior. Most important in this bill is the creation of the Agency for Consumer Protection, which aims at protecting consumers' financial rights and interests.

As the crisis continues, exchange rates are fluctuating in an erratic way. All currencies could be considered weak today. The US Dollar has been falling for some time against the Euro and other currencies. The Euro, which was introduced in 1999 and as a currency in circulation in 2002, had a great start but is showing serious weaknesses. The problems of the Euro go beyond monetary factors to reflect the structural deficiencies of the EMU. The Union cannot flourish and become an "Optimum Currency Area" à la Robert Mundell without strengthening its common institutions and designing and implementing a strong and common fiscal policy. The weakness of the Yen and the British Pound reflects the state of their economies. Only the Chinese Yuan is showing strength, but it does not yet have the international stature of a reserve currency.

The crisis continues because many of the emerging economies which had serious problems following the 1990s have not fully recovered yet. Most of them have changed their exchange rate policies from fixed-to-the-Dollar to purely

flexible. Although flexible rates have tremendous advantages, they could be problematic when countries borrow in foreign currencies while their receipts are in local currencies. One of the credible ways to alleviate the problems of the financial crisis is to move to fewer currencies. The introduction of the Euro was praised for that reason; however, its recent problems are slowing down regional projects to introduce common currencies such as in the GCC.

The crisis is continuing because short-term capital flows are still affecting the stability of markets. Speculation is one of the main reasons why emerging markets have fallen. The introduction of a tax à la Tobin, as a percentage of the size of the flows, could slow their movements. The proceeds of the tax will go into a fund managed internationally which aims at financing development.

Based on the above facts, investors are finding refuge in gold. Its price increased by 20% in Euros and 9% in dollars during the first six months of 2010. Although gold generates neither dividends nor interest, it is attracting investors who are not confident about the international economy and who expect its price to rise. Consumption of gold has been quite high during the first quarter of this year, especially in India (193.5 tons), China (139.7 tons) and the USA (40.7 tons). As the income per capita in China and India increases, so do their purchases of gold. Is Gold coming back? Will its price continue to increase? How does this affect Lebanon, which holds large quantities of gold? It depends on what is happening to demand and supply.

1. Regarding demand, the US could increase its purchases of gold. The value of US-held gold assets today amounts to 1.85% of GDP compared to

20% in 1940 and 7% in 1980. Investors worldwide are buying gold to diversify their portfolios and protect themselves against future inflation. Investors are buying gold too because the return on other investments has been weak. The expansionary monetary policy has been encouraging investors to buy and hold assets such as gold.

2. Regarding supply, new gold production is stagnant and therefore what is available in the market is old gold being sold. Consumers are selling some of their gold to take advantage of its high price. Central banks have been selling, but stopped recently. Only the IMF is selling while, however, Asian central banks are buying. Taking all these factors together, we believe the price of gold is likely to increase.

Lebanon holds 9.2 million ounces of gold. It's a fortune by any standard. Lebanon cannot sell these assets because of a law which forbids the Central Bank from doing so. Gold remains however on the balance sheet of the Central Bank to strengthen its position. The law was enacted to prevent the liquidation and misuse of these assets by public authorities. Because of widespread corruption in politics and in public administration, this fortune is better kept in metal form in Lebanon and overseas for better days. It remains a wise decision as the public sector cannot be trusted so far with this important resource. Nothing should however prevent the public authorities from using new financial techniques to get some proceeds from gold which benefit public finances, while keeping its full ownership with the Central Bank.

Les Investisseurs: Apprenez le chinois

Par Dr. Louis Hobeika

Professeur d'Economie et de Finance à l'Université Notre Dame (NDU).

Pendant le deuxième trimestre de cette année, la Chine a devancé le Japon en terme de PIB pour devenir la seconde puissance économique mondiale. L'économie américaine se développe lentement et risque d'être dépassée par la Chine dans les quinze ans. L'économie chinoise, qui a connu pendant des décennies une croissance annuelle moyenne de l'ordre de 10%, attire les investisseurs de tous les coins du monde. Les investisseurs y développent des projets dans tous les secteurs, dont la technologie et l'agriculture. Les investisseurs intelligents futuristes doivent chercher des partenaires chinois pour commencer et ensuite élargir leurs champs de travail. Les générations futures et étudiants d'aujourd'hui doivent commencer à apprendre la langue chinoise pour pouvoir pénétrer plus facilement dans son marché et ainsi gagner sur la concurrence qui risque de provenir rapidement de toutes les régions.

Certes, la langue chinoise difficile ne pourrait jamais dépasser la popularité des langues latines et anglo-saxonnes étant donné qu'elle est régionale et qu'elle ne séduit pas jusqu'à ce jour l'ensemble des populations. Avec le temps, elle gagnera du terrain étant donné la croissance et la diversification de l'économie chinoise. Les langues latines et anglo-saxonnes resteront dominantes étant donné qu'elles séduisent les étudiants pour plusieurs autres raisons comme l'histoire, la philosophie, la religion et la culture. Au Liban, bien que le chinois commence à séduire la jeunesse, la demande reste bien modeste comparée aux langues traditionnelles.

La Chine est en train de développer ses relations avec les pays émergents et surtout en voie de développement. Le commerce bilatéral avec le continent africain a augmenté de \$10 milliards en l'an 2000 à \$55 milliards en l'an 2006 et à \$90 milliards en 2009, comparé à \$86 milliards avec les Etats-Unis l'année passée. La Chine investit aujourd'hui dans le Congo (l'ancien Zaïre), qui a souffert pendant trente-deux ans sous le pouvoir Mobutu et qui n'attire toujours pas les investisseurs occidentaux. La Chine investit de même en Algérie, au Nigeria, en Angola, au Soudan et en Afrique du Sud. La majorité

des investissements chinois se trouvent dans le pétrole, les métaux et l'infrastructure.

La Chine investit donc dans les pays émergents et en voie de développement et surtout dernièrement dans les pays les moins « attirants » d'Afrique. Pour que ces investissements réussissent, il faut qu'ils soient bien accueillis par les pays hôtes, leur facilitant ainsi les procédures d'implantation. Trouver un partenaire local est d'extrême importance pour expédier le processus et limiter les coûts. Quelles sont les raisons pour lesquelles les pays émergents et en voie de développement sont attirés par les capitaux chinois?

1. Le modèle de développement chinois attire les pays pauvres étant donné le développement rapide et efficace de l'économie chinoise dans le cadre d'un régime politique « non-démocratique », c'est à dire similaire aux leurs. Les zones économiques sont particulièrement attirants et risquent d'être copiées intégralement par ces pays. Le modèle chinois attire d'avantage étant donné qu'il a été peu touché par la crise financière qui a bouleversé toutes les économies occidentales.

2. La politique de risque chinoise est complètement différente de l'occidentale. Les chinois sont attirés par les projets à haut risque étant donné qu'ils visent la haute rentabilité à long terme. La politique chinoise générale a changé en vue de participer d'avantage à l'ordre économique mondial. Les chinois participent de plus en plus aux forces de sécurité et de paix de l'ONU et cherchent à travers le droit de veto à influencer d'avantage les relations politiques et économiques mondiales.

3. Les investissements chinois sont fortement liés à la politique. Les chinois cherchent par exemple à travers les investissements à développer des amitiés solides et durables qui appuient leur politique stratégique au sujet du Taiwan en particulier et de l'Asie de l'Est en général.

4. La Chine a fait changer l'image de l'Afrique dans le monde. D'un continent plein de tristesse, de maladies, de pauvreté et toujours en besoin d'aide à un autre pouvant attirer les meilleurs investisseurs. En 2006 et pour la première fois les investissements directs en Afrique (\$48 milliards) ont dépassé l'aide internationale (\$40 milliards). Les africains sont reconnaissants au Chinois quant à cette aide de marque comparée aux politiques d'occupation qu'ils ont connu sous les mandats occidentaux. Evidemment, l'attitude chinoise n'est pas charitable mais cherche intelligemment à développer des relations et des investissements qui lui servent dans sa politique de croissance et d'extension dans tous les domaines.

Humans and Earth

A Geological Existence

By Khalil El Daher, Civil Engineering

Dr. Layla Khalaf Kairouz' GEO 201, Geology Class

Ever since their first appearance, human beings dwelling on this planet have utilized its materials and sources of energy for their own benefit and for the sake of their continuity and survival, guided by their sense of direction. They have acquired special knowledge which kept on growing with time and a perception of their surroundings and the planet they lived on. They have been able to use the different materials to make tools, to exploit the energy sources, and in time become fully aware of the constitution and functioning of the earth.

Our daily lives reflect a complete spectrum of the life that once existed on this planet and the historical processes that it encountered, from the early hour when we wake up until the last hour of the day. We wake up in our houses, then we go to our respective destinations, but have we ever considered our surroundings, what they are made of, and what makes them so vital to our lives?

Rocks, glasses, tiles, ornaments ... all in all, minerals! Minerals are the building blocks of almost everything on this planet. They constitute the composition of the earth and embrace the history of life. Each zone and site on the planet reflects its own spectrum of all the organic life that ever inhabited it as well as the historical and evolutionary process that it had undergone.

To understand our state of being, we have to understand where we came from and in what form we used to exist, and most importantly the type of planet we are living on. As we go deep into elaborating on this topic, we open a great and varied number of topics, all summed up under one title: GEOLOGY.

"Geology (from Greek: γη, gē, "earth"; and λόγος, "speech". to talk about the earth) is the science and study of the



solid and liquid matter that constitutes the Earth. The field of geology encompasses the study of the composition, structure, physical properties, dynamics, and history of the Earth's materials, and the processes by which they are formed, moved, and changed. The field is a major academic discipline, and is also important for mineral and hydrocarbon extraction, knowledge about and mitigation of natural hazards, some engineering fields, and understanding past climates and environments." (Wikipedia, 2009)

Notre Dame University has paid special attention to this subject and tried to contribute as much as possible to get a theoretical basis for study of something very concrete. A museum has been set up which contains a wide spectrum of currently available specimens, and work is in progress for expanding its content.

The museum The Stone Wing was inaugurated on March 9, 2005, under the auspices of the Minister of Culture, Mr. Naji El Boustany. It includes three collections:

- The prehistoric stone tools used by prehistoric man in the remote past, more specifically during the Neolithic period (10,000-6,000 B.C.) which was characterized by the discovery of agriculture and the domestication of animals. These tools were found in



Kaoukaba, the site discovered by Laure and Frank Skeels in 1964, and they include knives, scrapers, polishers and borers as well as tools used in agriculture, such as sickles, axes and millstones.

- A collection which includes minerals, rocks, precious and semi-precious stones, such as topaz, opal, emerald, quartz, chalcedony, azurite, etc.
- A collection of fossilized fish and specimens of plants found in the sites of Haqel, Hjoula and Nammoura in Lebanon and dating back approximately 100 million years.

If you go on a tour in the museum, you can find a varied collection of different creatures of the past and specimens which are taken from the ground, reflect its history, and constitute a case study.

Two of the most important geological sites are Adloun, which has caves whose occupation by Man dates back to 18,000-14,000 B.C. as well as Wadi Ram "Valley of the Moon". Men's tools required then a material which was easy to fracture, and here flint was used since it perfectly matched this criterion.

The tools include:

- arrowheads
- holes
- axes
- hammers

- millstones
- knives
- sickles
- scrapers
- small saws
- flint tools
- drills

Speaking of minerals, it has the widest spectrum of minerals; for instance you can find –

- **Pyrites:** often known as Fool's Gold because of its golden colour. Gives off sparks if struck with a hard metal object. Prehistoric man used pyrites and flint to make fire.
- **Amethyst:** a variety of quartz. A purple to pale violet colour which is due to iron oxide impurities.
- **Topaz:** long used as a gem. Colour can be changed by heating.
- **Emeralds:** The name is derived from the Greek word "smaragdus", meaning

green stone. Emerald is one of the most expensive and admired gemstones.

- **Calcite:** forms the skeletons of most marine animals, whether living or fossilized.
- **Desert Rose:** rosettes of crystals of barite. Common in arid areas.
- **Other minerals** such as saphir, anti-mony.

The fossilized creatures also have their share in the museum, and some of the animals are really clearly protruding and obvious, such as the Ozmeroidis, a fish which lived 100 million years ago, the Sapendopsis, which is a plant that goes back to the same era, and the sunfish as well. The main fossil areas in Lebanon are Kousba, Haqil, Hjula, Nammoura, Sahel Alma, etc.

Frank Skeels, the original collector, died on March 28, 2000. His wife Laure died in January 2002 and left the museum in the charge of Father Kamil Ephrem,

the parish priest of Al-Fanar where the Skeels family resided, and today, most of the tools are at our museum.

All people who have an interest in Geology can come to visit this museum and relish the beauty of what the earth can provide and might be hard to see outside this museum. Dr. Layla Khalaf Keyrouz takes the Civil Engineering students every year to awaken them to the importance of an understanding of geology.

Khalil Georges El Daher.

NDU Museum

By Elias A. Obeid

GEO 201: Physical Geology, Instructor: Dr. Layla Khalaf Kairouz

The museum at NDU contains three geological sections. The first collection is composed of stone tools used by Prehistoric Man some thousands of years ago during the Neolithic period, which was characterized by the discovery of agriculture and by the domestication of animals. These tools were found in Kawkaba, the site discovered by Laure and Frank Skeels in 1964, and they include knives, scrapers, polishers, and borers. The collection also includes tools used in agriculture, such as sickles, axes, and millstones.

The second collection includes fossilized fish and specimens of plants found in the sites Hakel, Hjoula, and Nammoura, and dating back approximately one hundred million years. The third collection includes minerals, rocks, and precious and semi-precious stones. In this article we will specifically discuss just a few of the minerals exhibited in this museum. **Turquoise** is an opaque, blue to green mineral that is a hydrous

phosphate of copper and aluminum $\text{CuAl}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is rare and valuable in its finer grades and is considered as a semi-precious stone.

Ruby is a pink to blood-red gemstone. It is a precious stone used in jewelry. It is colored by chrome and sometimes by iron.

Emerald is one of the more expensive and admired gemstones. It is often used in jewelry. It has a green to blue color.

Calcite is a carbonate mineral and the most stable polymorph of calcium carbonate. Its formula is CaCO_3 . Its color is white or transparent with shades of gray, red, yellow or green.

Azurite is a soft, deep blue copper mineral. It is destroyed by heat and effervesces upon treatment with HCl. It is considered as a semi-precious stone and in the past was crushed to make pigments.

Chalcedony is formed of thin layers of quartz, which often vary in color.

Geod is formed in cavities in rocks. It contains crystals of amethyst, quartz,

agate, opal, and azurite.

Lava is a molten rock expelled by volcanoes during eruption. This molten rock is formed in the interior of some planets including the Earth. Lava starts as a liquid from 700°C to 1200°C before cooling and solidifying. It is found in all volcanic areas as in Japan.

Amber is a fossilized tree resin which has been appreciated for its color and natural organic beauty since Neolithic times. It is used in perfumes and jewelry.

Gypsum is a very soft mineral composed of calcium sulfate dehydrate. It is water soluble and exhibits a retrograde solubility, becoming less soluble at high temperature.

A Visit to the Museum

Sally al-Alam

GEO 201: Physical Geology, Instructor: Dr. Layla Khalaf Kairouz

The NDU Museum, which is called The Stone Wing, is one of the important places that everyone should visit, especially geology students, because of the precious collections gathered by Frank and Lauren SKEELS in Lebanon, which is rich in prehistoric tools and fossils. The Stone Wing contains three different collections: prehistoric tools, minerals and rocks, and fossils.

First of all, prehistoric stone tools were used by early man hundreds of thousands of years ago until more recent times. Ancient stones tools are to be found in many Lebanese regions, especially in Kawkaba. You may notice that all the instruments in use nowadays are nothing but more developed versions of these primary tools; for example, modern saws follow the same concept as Stone Age ones but industry now uses

iron instead of stones. We also have the millstone, the drill, the axe, and the scraper which were originally made with stones for daily needs..

The second collection is of minerals and rocks, not all of which are found in Lebanon. Some of the minerals are precious, others are semi-precious and yet others non-precious. For example, there is quartz, the second most abundant mineral in the earth, after feldspar.

The third collection is made up of fossils. Fossils are the preserved remains or traces of animals, plants, and other organisms from the remote past. The totality of fossils, both discovered and undiscovered, and their placement in fossiliferous (fossil-containing) rock formations and sedimentary layers (strata) is known as the fossil record. Most of

this collection is gathered from different regions of Lebanon. Many fossilized fish and plants were collected by the Skeels family. These fossils were formed millions of years ago, such as ones of Cyclobatis and Sapindopsis, which are not found in nature anymore. These fossils are important because they tell us about the creatures that lived in our region millions of years ago and show that our region was covered by the sea. The Skeels family gathered together a very precious collection of minerals, rocks, prehistoric tools and fossils which is very useful for geological and historical studies.

Our Precious Earth

Leticia Zibara

Have you ever wondered what's really hiding below our earth? Did you really know that beautiful colorful minerals are present throughout the world? Lebanon is one of the countries where we can find these minerals and precious stones. I came to know about these minerals and stones when I visited the NDU museum. This museum is the result of the work of an Englishman, Frank Skeels, and his wife Laure, whose hobby was to collect minerals and stones. They started their discoveries in the 1964 at Kaoukaba in the South Beqaa, which was the first site to be discovered and turned their house into a museum. After their death these minerals and stones were preserved in the NDU museum. The museum displays the nomadic lifestyle of people in the

Paleolithic period and the way they worked the flint to make tools such as drills, axes, spears, scrapers and borers. There are also minerals and precious and semiprecious rocks including chalcidony (which is built from thin layers of quartz), found in Lebanon. The amber was found in Jezzine. In it we can find the remains of insects that were trapped inside. Do you know that if we test their DNA, it might show that the Lebanese fossils have the oldest DNA? So why shouldn't we have a hobby similar to Skeels and try to protect and display our earth's treasures? Kosba and Sahel Alma have the same formation as Haqil and Nammoura, where we can find fossilized fish and plants such as Cyclobatis and Sapindopsis, a hundred million years old. However, in Kosba and Sahel Alma

we might have similar precious stones and minerals that are not yet displayed. Why don't we try to look for them? After visiting the museum, I started to learn more about the wonderful stones and minerals of different colors, whose existence in our country I had never previously suspected.

Animal Development in Science Days

Ziad Khoury

Biology Student - Department of Sciences

Organized by the Ministry of Culture and the Municipality of Beirut in collaboration with the Municipality of Geneva, Science Days was held for the third time at the Hippodrome of Beirut over three days, the 14th, 15th and 16th of October 2010. Science Days allow members of the public, especially the young, to learn about aspects of science to which they may have been previously unacquainted. With participants from many of Lebanon's universities, projects and demonstrations pertaining to scientific disciplines as different as cancer biology and astrophysics were presented.

"Approach" and "attitude" are perhaps even more important than subject matter. The equations of physics and formulae of chemistry being taught in our schools, there is no great need to provide supplements there. What is often missing is the spirit of observation and intelligent inquiry, which is the mother of scientific insight. Witnessing the transformation of a caterpillar into a butterfly is more likely to evoke positive feelings than being forced to study the endocrine control of insect metamorphosis (fortunately for most people, this does not usually form part of a high-school biology curriculum; however, the example is still useful). While the former may cause enough curiosity and interest to provide incentive for attempting to understand the underlying mechanisms (or simply to awaken one's interest in other aspects of butterflies or possibly nature in general), the latter, taken independently, would probably seriously contribute to one's, possibly formerly nonexistent, dislike of biology. Moreover, memorizing equations and studying problem-solving strategies, though helpful in preparing one for the practical implementation of scientific knowledge in, say, engineering, is less so when it comes to inspiring and arming one to contribute to science itself.

Thus, it is gratifying that Science Days has been organized and is now held annually. It allows people to discover, rediscover, and appreciate science as

From left to right: Dr. Colette Kabrita-Bou Sarhal, Dr. Pauline Aad, Mrs. Nada Maalouf, Ziad Khoury. Dr. Doris Jaalouk is unfortunately missing.



something interesting and enjoyable. Science Days also allows one to be exposed to some exotic branches of scientific knowledge and practice presented in an accessible way. Therefore, it is also gratifying that NDU is a participant in and a contributor to the event.

This year, the Department of Sciences at NDU represented by the Biology major showcased Milestones in Animal Development, as presented by Dr. Colette Kabrita-Bou Sarhal, Dr. Doris Jaalouk, Dr. Pauline Aad, Mrs. Nada Maalouf and myself, Ziad Khoury. As a student who volunteered to help in its development and presentation, I am now in a position to give a few more details.

The meaning that is usually intuitively associated with the term "animal" is often narrower than its scientific definition, which includes living things as diverse as sponges, sea cucumbers, stick insects, and humans.¹ Consequently, the Department of Science furnished its tent with the intention of presenting facts about the development of a number of different organisms. There were plastic models of human foetuses of different ages (months after the event of fertilization), a microscope and slides containing chicken embryos at different developmental stages, and many posters displaying key events in the physical, cognitive, and social development of a human child during the first five years of life or the stages of the life cycle of a butterfly (the development of insects following a different pattern was demonstrated by displaying live grasshoppers, captured on-site, at different stages.)

Incidentally, the members of the arthropod group (containing insects, spiders, and related organisms), fauna captured by myself at the Hippodrome of Beirut, attracted some attention from visitors even though the specimens were

relatively non-exotic. Notably, many children, though initially reacting with some fear and disgust, ended up handling a ground beetle and expressing interest rather than revulsion following some efforts on the part of Dr. Aad.

Another component of the project was a demonstration of the effect of chemicals such as caffeine on the heart rate of a chicken embryo. This was performed using live embryos from fertilized chicken eggs. A video presentation of the same experiment, but as conducted earlier at the NDU biology laboratory under more controlled conditions, and the quantitative results were also shown.

Children were also guided in making models of mammalian embryos using modelling clay and were given diagrams of the life cycles of different animals (insects, birds, sharks, frogs, etc.), which they could colour with the provided colouring pencils.

Overall, it appears that NDU's contribution to the Science Days was well worth the effort of the faculty members and students. Many people attended the event; young children (accompanied by their parents) with their simple benign inquisitiveness, adolescents with dreams and hopes for the future, adults, even an old man making his solitary way through the field of tents, observing... Solitary, did I say? We are all part of the same world, and Science, being the discovery, exploration, and appreciation of that world, should belong to all. It is satisfying to think that, through such work one may make a contribution, which, though in itself humble, still counts.

¹ For those who noticed my bias toward giving examples of invertebrates, I would like to add that had I written that list to reflect the actual ratio of known invertebrate to vertebrate species while keeping the number of vertebrates mentioned at one, it would have been rather too long.

My Trip to France

Fadia el-Hajj



❖ The groups from Istres and Lebanon arrive together at Lourdes.

One of my hobbies is to travel and explore new places. This summer I decided to travel to France, since our parish had prepared a program to visit the Southern Coast of France and the parish of Istres, a city near Marseille.

On July 15, we were sixteen persons from Lebanon heading to Paris and then to the airport of Marseille. The French group welcomed us upon our arrival at midnight and transported us to Istres (45 minutes from Marseille), to the Foyer. Next morning, we had our breakfast, and started our visit to the city. We visited different ancient churches, with marvelous architectures. Our program was to see the South Coast of France: - Marseille, Aix-en-Provence, Toulouse, Nice, Cannes, Monaco, Grasse, Lourdes, St. Jean de Luz, and Biarritz, the whole taking us about two weeks and leaving us with beautiful memories.

We spent three days in Lourdes, where thousands of people from different countries were visiting the site of the visions of Saint Bernadette, the churches and the village. Supplication to God was the whole atmosphere of this place. During the Holy Mass, about 10,000 people were seated and around 5,000 persons standing in the church, with twenty priests (of whom two were Lebanese) and one Cardinal from various countries, which really gave a marvelous picture of all these faithful people. Later on, we continued our trip to Biarritz and St. Jean de Lutz, two cities located on the Atlantic coast, where we had time to have a swim in the ocean. Also, we visited the Forest of Cedars, full of fine trees, where people can go for picnics.

Next day, we visited an ancient Abbey located in a valley one hour by car away from Istres. The Abbey was built during the eleventh century A.D.. Then we went to Cassis Bay, where we spent the day swimming and enjoying ourselves and admiring the fabulous views. Another day we went to Marseille to visit Notre Dame de la Garde, the statue of the Virgin Mary made of gold (the hands were stolen several times), located at the Gulf, where the view is similar to that of the Virgin Mary of Harissa and the Bay of Jounieh. Later on, we left for Aix-en-Provence, an ancient city, with old houses of traditional architecture.



❖ At Aix-en-Provence the two groups meet Father Benoît (bottom right) in his house.

Another three days were spent at Grasse, famous as the City of Perfume, Cannes, famous for its Film Festivals with the red carpet, Nice and Monaco, the haunts of celebrities, and finally Toulouse with its red brick houses.

In fact our trip was an enriching experience; we saw new places, with green plains all planted with corn, lavender, vines, wheat and rice, with healthy environment and towns with clean streets. We enjoyed our trip to France, but what disappointed us was visiting the churches as simply museums, since most people in France have become in effect atheists, with no more faith in God. We however thanked God that the people who hosted us had strong faith and were deeply attached to their Christian religion. Imagine, the population of Istres numbers 45,000, but St. Joseph's Church where we used to pray had a congregation of only about three hundred people on Sundays, even though it can accommodate about one thousand. This means that people take no time to think about God, and have no place in their hearts to worship Jesus Christ. May God and the Virgin Mary open their hearts to feel the real faith and worship their Maker, to lessen the natural disasters of the Earth, and give us peace always.



GOING, GOING, GONE

Savo Karam

There's an old saying, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." Eat, sleep, live and love ... the Roman way. In Rome you are also accustomed to hearing different languages when walking the streets – it's become an international norm. Our world has shrunk, not to the size of Italy, but to the size of Rome, and people enjoy practicing the norms of other environs. Thus, what makes us Lebanese think that the tides of modernization and globalization shouldn't wash up on our Mediterranean shores? For years, we have been an international delight for fashion and food. From around the world, tourists annually come to bask in our sun and enjoy our habits. However, like a bad weed spreading, Arab customs – language first and foremost – are being overtaken by international habits. Without being conscious of their lethal weapon, languages such as English and French have crept into Arab cognition and heartland, becoming both a tool and tantalizer. Do we have the will and desire to save our language or have we been captivated?

Walking down the streets in different parts of the country, you will hear French spoken. Sitting to dine, you will hear groups laughing while conversing

in the English language. Perhaps it is an elitist characteristic – one that the masses are hungry to have, like fashion and franchise goods. We have plenty of Lebanese who have studied and/or married abroad bringing back with them a splendid foreign dialect. Well-spoken, they are looked at in a different way - a degree of envy. Walking into an establishment there may be greetings in Arabic, but more often than not conversations continue in another language. If the setting has to do with the Lebanese personally, such as a political gathering or assembly, we hear Arabic profound and thunderous. It is hard to lay blame and why should we try? The world is moving forward very rapidly and who do we find at the tailwind of change, our children.

We want our children to go to private schools and have the advantage of a quality education. We want them to be able to sit around a boardroom table and speak English or French with fluency, but should it be at the expense of the Arabic mother tongue? Perhaps if you travel to a distant part of the country that is far from privileged, you will hear children speaking to their elders in Arabic. There, the humble Lebanese

live people and defend Arab culture. In those areas, there is much less exposure and need for foreign language. Nevertheless, most Lebanese have moved out of that closed environment into a broader spectrum which envelops "progressiveness". They want to be part of an age of so-called open-mindedness and liberalism.

It seems that, as the world grows, we must also grow and in doing so, give up our judgmental attitudes. If we are expected to be a part of world events, we must speak an internationally recognized language. Granted, English and French are the internationally spoken languages and are important tools of communication, but we need only seek that precious pride that resides deep within the heart and soul of each of us and find ways to regain and retain a most precious endowment that is slowly dwindling, our Arabic language – preferring the eloquent literal Arabic, but satisfied when the informal slang is heard. It would be unfortunate to lose our mother tongue because we also begin to lose our Arab identity. As a matter of fact, if we lose sight of that, then we are destined to lose our unity.

A comparative study between "Mind mapping" and the "Whole Brain Concept"

(Innovation in teaching/learning strategies – applied educational research)

Kamal G.Darouni (Assistant professor, NDU)

Lynda Khalifeh (Master's student)

Abstract

This paper will analyze creative brainstorming with a specific focus on Mind Mapping and the Whole Brain concept. Brainstorming helps to generate creative ideas. The following research carried out for this purpose, tackles more than traditional brainstorming or creative conventional thinking. Advertising seen from the two perspectives: the Whole Brain Concept and Mind Mapping will

enable students to think differently, combining knowledge and intuition to come up with a creative radiant thinking. The Mind Mapping technique helps quickly identify and understand the structure of a subject, establishing patterns of thinking, developing new ways of looking at things and enhancing good thinking skills, like a "Swiss knife". You will be able to generate, visualize, structure and classify ideas in a radiant

way of thinking, to come up with the big idea.

Whole Brain thinking teaches us how to develop our four "thinking styles" and connect their collective energy; the result is Whole Brain quadrant creative thinking, a powerful key to productivity, and creativity. We have conducted a survey selecting 40 students randomly. The study will show us the level of awareness among them in terms of brainstorming.

Keywords

In *The Whole Brain Business Book*, Dr. Ned Hermann referred to the four interlinked quadrants of the brain to come up with the ultimate intuition empowered by emotion. Tony Buzan and Chris Griffiths, in their book *Mind Maps for Business*, referred to the usage of the whole brain in a radiant aspect, whereby the neurons produce infinite creative patterns based on feelings and intuition lead to business successes. This new and improved thinking tools will foster creativity and innovation in any business and in specific in the field of communication.

"Unless your advertising contains a big idea, it will pass like a ship in the night."
David Ogilvy.

Advertising has been evolving and new means of communication have come to light making the traditional media more and more obsolete. Advertisers and media executives are seeking creative approaches, and out of the box ideas, to keep pace with the current information technology.

Characterized by originality and expressiveness, creativity plays a major role in grabbing the consumer's attention and bringing any brand closer to its target audience. Creativity is a mental and social process involving the discovery of new ideas or concepts, or new associations of the creative mind between existing ideas or concepts. Creativity is the combination of two major elements: knowledge and intuition. Knowledge is the capacity to search and think differently and unconventionally, putting existing ideas together in a new combination including novel, creative and smart thinking, based on the holistic knowledge, expertise and relevant information.

Intuition is an internal motivation that comes from within; the need or passion to be creative.

The human brain is the major control player for the body; it regulates the body's actions and reactions. It is characterized by the dominance of either the left brain (knowledge) or the right brain (intuition).

The left brain is verbal and controls speech and writing, whereas the right brain controls emotions. The right brain does the thinking and analyses images, while the left brain does the translation and interpretations. (Darouni, K page 185)

Being creative is being curious, analytical, insightful and expressive, all at the same time. It is about adopting new tools and techniques to help creating the right idea, interactions and experiences.

From my different readings, I believe that creative idea generation is considered to have 5 characteristics including but not limited to : originality, relevance or appropriateness, simplicity, credibility and implications.

Originality is the ability to create new, unique and out of the cliché ideas that are memorable to the consumer. Ideas should always be distinctive, fresh and novel to the receiver.

Relevance or "appropriateness" of the idea plays a major role in the consumer's mind. Creativity needs the comprehension and the acceptance of the other; that is why research and understanding the culture of the target audience is needed to have a positive interaction or feedback.

Simplicity is an important attribute to consider when generating ideas because simple ideas can be easily symbolized and memorized by the receiver. For example, architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe adopted the motto "Less is more" to create an impression of extreme simplicity in his building designs.

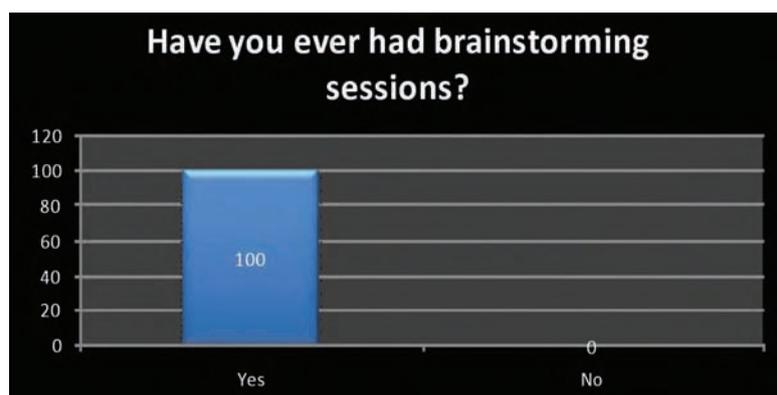
Credibility is the level of trustworthiness and expertise the idea or the message has when communicated to the consumers.

As for the Implications, it is considered when the creative idea triggers the consumer's indifferent respond and makes him aware of the advertisement.

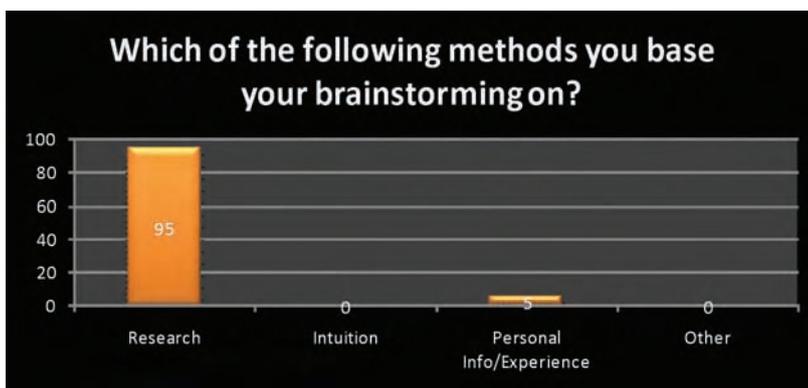
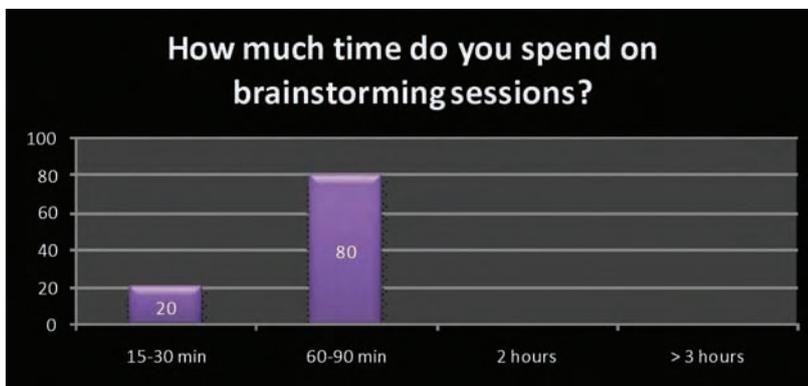
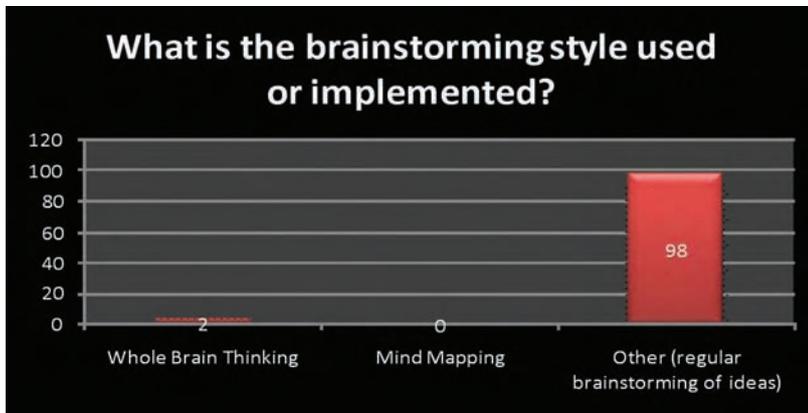
Being creative is having the ability to combine ideas in a unique way and to make useful associations between them.

"Nothing limits achievement like small thinking; nothing expands possibilities like unleashed thinking." **William Arthur Ward** (http://www.1000advices.com/guru/creativity_quotes.html)

In reference to a survey questionnaire done 40 students randomly selected in the field of advertising and creativity, and aged between 18 & 25, the majority of them had brainstorming sessions but none of them had previously heard or used the Mind Mapping technique by Tony Buzan.



98% usually undertake regular brainstorming sessions of 90 minutes time relying mainly on research (95%) and some of them on personal experience (5%). The below charts demonstrates clearly the results.



The following analysis, will tackle the “Mind Mapping” technique of brainstorming, a new wave of thinking popularized by Tony Buzan. Tony Buzan created this unique brainstorming method to unleash the creativity of individuals, and make them let go of the conventional and common brainstorming. Brainstorming is usually done among individuals or groups to generate a number of ideas and solutions to problems used in many fields.

What is Mind Mapping?

In brief, it is the whole brain alternative to linear thinking. It reaches out in all directions and catches thoughts from any angles. The role of Mind Map can help you plan, communicate, organize, remember better and study faster.

(Arab ad Magazine, March 09 issue)

Mind mapping helps you understand how all the components of your topic fit together and enable you to make connections you have never thought of before. Once you learn how to mind map, you wonder how you ever did without it. Mind map reviews information quickly and efficiently and helps you create and generate ideas and single words using colors, symbols and codes to interpret more effectively.

When you are brainstorming and researching for ideas, note-taking can sometimes get out of hands, you end up with pages of scribbles that are more confusing than helpful. Using the mind mapping technique instead of a list is a great way to organize your thoughts more productively. This helps you making associations easily. A mind map helps you engage much more of your brain in the process of assimilating and connecting facts, compared with conventional note taking.

Our mind is simply a network of connections and associations. This technique emphasizes on a central image or central idea using a systematic hierarchy or order of associations (refer to Figure 1) to come up with unlimited numbers of keywords to get to the Big idea, which is your slogan or you story board, etc...

Drawing branches or lines and associate relevant words help you start building your mind map easily. This technique relies on the memory and can help you recognize and assimilate ideas more accurately.

Combining the two cortical skills of word and images multiplies your intellectual power, especially when you create your own images. (Buzan,T. page 75)

Mind Mapping directs the center of the mind by encouraging the right brain to think using images and colors and by also encouraging the left brain through words association. By this, you can achieve the open system thinking, generating continuous, new and fresh ideas.

Radiant Thinking reflects your internal structure and processes. The Mind Map is your external mirror of your own Radiant Thinking and allows you access into this vast thinking powerhouse.

(Buzan , T , page 34)

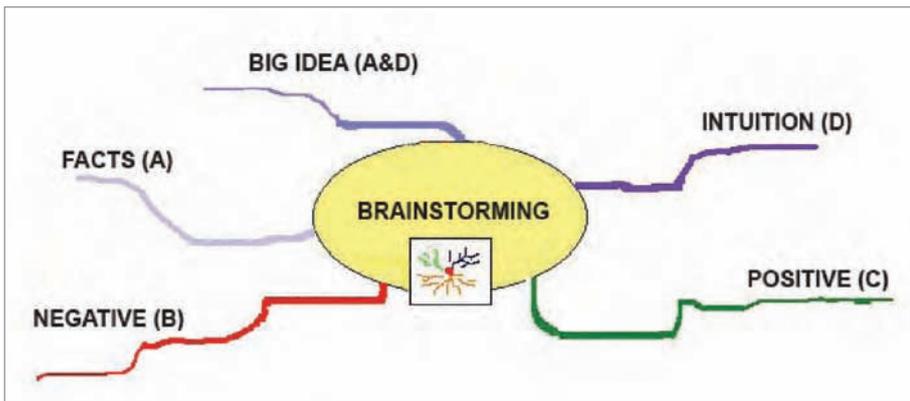


Figure 1– www.lebanon.minmapworld.com

What is Whole brain thinking?

During 1960 and 1970, two scientists, Roger Sperry and Robert Ornstein discovered that each side of the brain has primary responsibility for certain thought processes. The left side of the brain (vertical thinking) is primarily responsible for logical thinking, dealing with numbers, sequence, analysis, calculations, etc...as for the right side of the brain (lateral thinking), it is primarily responsible of the intuitive part and which is mainly focusing on creativity, imagination, innovations, ideas, colors, music, etc...

Researchers have shown that creative people tend to be “whole brained thinkers”, using effectively both sides of their brain and all types of thinking. The creative whole brain usually goes through a process of 6 steps: interest, preparation, incubation, illumination, verification and application.

Interest, in when considering a problem situation, an aroused need or an alert. Preparation requires going deep in research, gathering the needed information and analysis.

Incubation is when the brain processes the problem and studies it to come up with the idea.

Illumination occurs when the brain comes up with several ideas as potential solutions to the problem.

Verification is the objective review of the idea or solution to the first problem that aroused.

And application is the final stage of the Whole Brain process and continues whenever a need or an alert arouses.

Whole Brain thinking is about how people’s brains respond to information. Developed by **Dr. Ned Herrmann** (Author of the Whole Brain Business Book) and known as the Hermann Brain Dominance Instrument (HBDI), this theory states that there are four quadrants in the brain: A, B, C, & D

Each person has a predominant quadrant that gets triggered when information of that type comes in. The four quadrants of the Whole Brain are divided as follows; (check Figure 2)

Quadrant A- upper left: the “Analyzer” or the “Rational Self” is based on research and facts gathering. When compared to working on a product this quadrant addresses the “Where are we now?” question, determining the brand’s current value and image with consumers.

Utilities:

- Gathering the facts
- Determining brand’s current and image with consumers
- Evaluating how well communication have contributed to the brand’s equity

Quadrant B – lower left: the “Organizer” or the “Safe Keeping Self” is related to the brand appeal, the rational, Sensual and emotional benefits, plus the comparison with other brands.

Utilities:

- Asking the question: “why people do find me appealing?” (rational, sensual and emotional benefits)
- What is my personality? (Character in

people’s minds)

- Who do I appeal to? (Needs, wants, desires, fears,)
- What relationship do I have with people?
- Why am I different? (Comparing with other brands)
- How do I express myself?

Quadrant C – lower right: the “Personalized” or the “Feeling Safe” related to the consumer discoveries of triggered purchase, consideration, search, selection, buying and experience, raising the question of “Why are we there?”

Utilities:

- Triggering, related to the category motivators, what kind of purchase?
- Considering (frame of reference)
- Searching (information source)
- Choosing (brand discriminators)
- Buying (point of sales)
- Experiencing (satisfaction and expectations)
- The brand mission and vision

Quadrant D – upper right: the “Visualized” or the “Experimental Self”, the brand vision and the big picture thinking of why do people find my brand appealing, the relationship with them, the changes if needed, and so on.

Utilities:

- How and why people find me appealing?
- How do I need to change? (application, visualization and imagination)

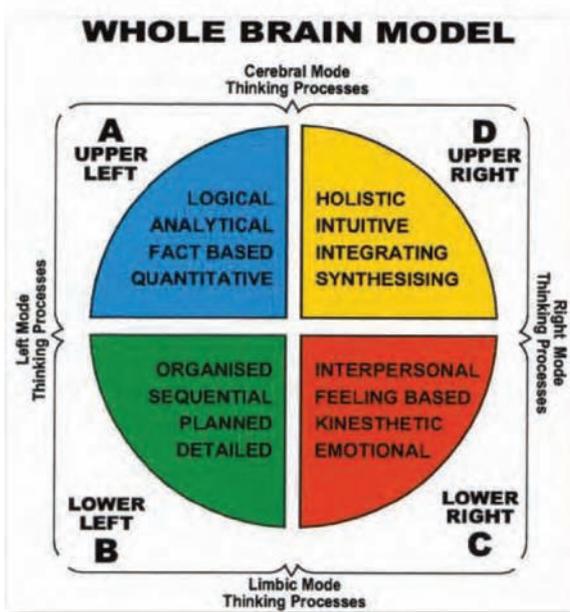


Figure 2 – The Whole Brain Concept by Ned Herrmann can clearly demonstrate this Model and the characteristics of every quadrant. (Herrmann ,N p.15)

In order to be Whole Brained, synergy among the four quadrants is needed to reach a creative thinking process.

“A powerful level of self-understanding can be attained through the diagnostic power of brain dominance” (Herrmann ,k p.16)

Thus combining quadrant A & D would represent the ultimate knowledge and intuition to come up with the big idea.

The upper left and the upper right of your brain can constitute the best formula, the full range of emotional and logical intelligence leads to a creative thinking. Comparing with the Mind Mapping technique, the Whole Brain thinking process increases the individual's productivity, motivation and creativity, but it is considered limited to the A, B, C & D quadrants thinking.

As for the Mind Mapping, it is a combination of facts gathering (quadrant A), negative associations (quadrant B), positive associations (quadrant C), Intuition (quadrant D), in addition to the left brain (combining A&B quadrants), the right brain (combining C&D quadrants) and finally the big idea, the whole brain (quadrant A & D). Refer to the table 1 – comparative study.

Comparative Study	
Whole brain	Mind Mapping
Quadrant A (upper left)	Facts
Quadrant B (down left)	Negative assessment
Quadrant C (down right)	Positive assessment
Quadrant D (upper right)	Emotion (intuition)
Quadrant A+D (upper left)	Big Idea

As a conclusion, both brainstorming techniques are important. The Whole Brain thinking is a solid process focusing on both left and right brain; however the Mind Mapping technique is a free thinking process that is more radiant.

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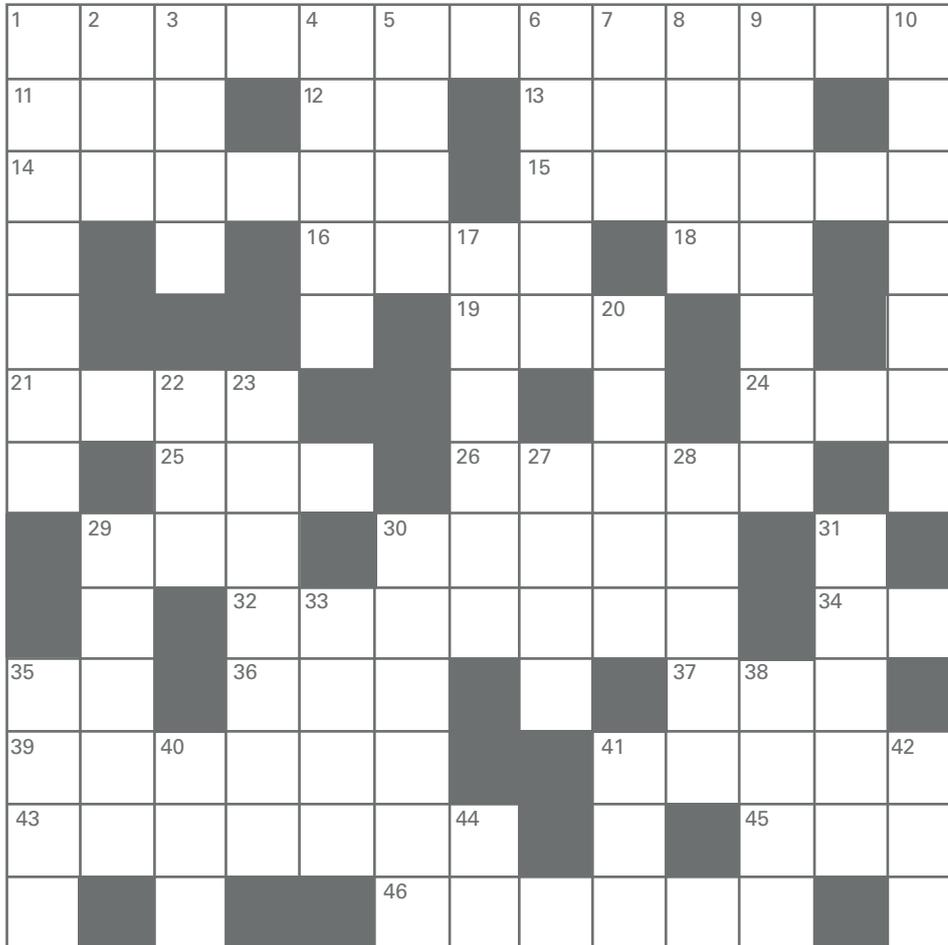
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Something for your Grey Matter



Clues

Across: 1. Celebration of fifty (two words, 6/7) 11. Dry grass 12. Japanese opera
13. Position 14. Greatly decorated 15. International cultural body 16. Girl's name
18. manuscript 19. Founded to liberate Palestine 21. Weaving frame 24. Always
complain; old horse 25. Male sheep 26. Social level 29. ...for every... (ratio)
30. Having solid substance 32. Close group, small constellation 34. Publicity item
35. Italian river 36. Possesses 37. Vase for ashes 39. Agitation 41. Iberian king-
dom 43. Straps for controlling dogs 45. Abundant at the North Pole 46. Corrupt,
decayed

Down: 1. Weird 2. Used for rowing 3. Bob-tailed wild cat 4. Go in 5. Christ-
mas 6. Ordinary 7. Metal receptacle 8. Article in a list 9. They make up a course
of study 10. Environment study 17. Flavourings 20. Speak grandly in public 22.
Source of metal 23. Walks to a military beat 27. Recently deceased (the ...) 28.
Treacle 29. Instrument of communication 30. Gather (military) 31. Fear and con-
fusion 33. Thong, whip 35. Soft interior 38. Downpour 40. Rodent 41. Seated
himself 42. Used for fishing 44. Therefore



NDU IN MAJESTY

Anyone who now enters the NDU Main Campus now will find imposing new building and a spacious layout that impresses by its beauty. Here at the request of Spirit general editor **Georges Mghames**, Architect **Habib Salameh** outlines its development.

First he explains the inspiration, before passing on to the extension of car-park facilities and the foundations for a yet greater library.

He goes on to deal with the Faculty of Architecture and Design, FAAD, which must have a certain pride of place because of its implications for the future of the nation.

Finally he deals with the human person, on whom the whole University is centered.

The project here is inspired by the spiritual author John Climacus, a saint in the Eastern Church, illustrated by an ancient icon of the Ladder subject of his work.

LA NDU

La mystique dynamique.

Habib Salameh, Architect

La NDU, avec toute la volonté et l'enthousiasme de sa classe dirigeante, de ses enseignants et de ses exécutants, évolue et continue à aller de l'avant à l'encontre de ses aspirations.

Une jeunesse sort de ses murs et est fière d'appartenir à ces murs.

Ces murs s'agrandissent et s'élargissent pour répondre à ces aspirations assurant un diplôme et vont bien au-delà pour atteindre l'Homme avec ses ambitions, ses aspirations et surtout l'essence même de son existence.

- Pour lui faciliter ses déplacements un nouveau Parking est réaliséProjet 1
- Pour lui assurer son intégration, sa culture et son évolution est en cours de réalisation le bâtiment de la Faculté des Beaux - Arts (FAAD) Projet 2
- Pour l'insérer dans un parcours de réflexions sur une façon spécifique de se réaliser à été réalisé le Belvédère Projet 3

PROJET 1 EXTENSION DU PARKING COUVERT SUPPORT POUR UNE NOUVELLE BIBLIOTHÈQUE



- Sur la jonction du parcours allant du Boulevard des Nations de la NDU vers la colline d'en face sous le couvent qui va servir pour l'expansion de l'Université autour du Lac prévu, a été exécuté le nouveau Parking dans la partie inférieure sous le niveau de la chaussée.

- Ce support (le Parking) va servir de base pour une série de 3 plateaux prévus en élévation au-dessus d'un pilotis destinés à recevoir les espaces nécessaires pour une Nouvelle Bibliothèque.

A. PARKING :

- Ce Parking est prévu pour 5 niveaux de 5.000m² environ chacun avec possibilité de garer 200 voitures par niveau.

- Il est desservi par 2 accès :

- Du côté Sud, il est relié directement au Parking couvert au niveau du 4^{ème} et 5^{ème} sous-sol et au niveau du RDC au Boulevard des Nations.

- Du côté Nord, 2 rampes hélicoïdales relient les niveaux du RDC au niveau du 2^{ème} sous-sol avec une connection directe avec la route de Service de la NDU.

- A partir du 2^{ème} sous-sol les 3 niveaux restants sont desservis par 2 rampes, une à l'Est pour la descente et une autre à l'Ouest pour la montée.

- Ces deux rampes desservent chaque niveau et le divise en 4 zones (A, B, C et D).

- Les 2 rampes de desserte sont placées au milieu de deux ouvertures de 8m de large sur toute la largeur du bâtiment. Ces deux ouvertures avec les ouvertures et les gaines de ventilation latérales assurent à tous les niveaux une ventilation naturelle permanente.

- Les piétons, à partir de la place d'arrêt de leur voiture, peuvent être connectés à l'Université à travers plusieurs escaliers et ascenseurs.

B.-BIBLIOTHEQUE :

- Dans des espaces ouverts sur les 4 côtés, sur 3 niveaux au-dessus d'un pilotis de desserte, sera développée une **Nouvelle Bibliothèque** avec un échange lecteur - livres complètement libre dans l'environnement naturel.

- Ces 3 plateaux seront ouverts des 4 côtés vers la nature environnante et tous les services de desserte seront placés à l'intérieur de ces plateaux.

- Les baies latérales, à part les doubles vitrages de protection sonores et thermiques, seront protégées aussi par des panneaux écrans qui, tout en coupant les rayons de soleil directs (brise-soleil) et tout en assurant une connection visuelle à l'extérieure, assurent une absorption calorifique nécessaire à satisfaire le conditionnement des espaces intérieurs.

- C'est une grosse machine qui, tout en assurant à l'intérieur des espaces libres pour les échanges culturels, a une peau qui respire. Elle absorbe la chaleur, protège le bâtiment de cette chaleur et la transforme en énergie susceptible d'assurer le froid et le chaud à l'intérieur de ces espaces.

- En d'autres termes c'est un bâtiment **AUTONOME**.

PROJET 2 LA FACULTE D'ARCHITECTURE D'ART ET DE DESIGN-FAAD



- Dans le concept général de la NDU, la FAAD occupe une place prédominante sur les différents parcours d'accès des étudiants des diverses facultés.

- Elle est placée directement sur la Place Centrale qui est le poumon de toute la vie académique et est connectée directement à toutes ses activités.

- Cet emplacement met en contact direct et tangentiel chaque étudiant entrant ou sortant et même se déplaçant à l'intérieur du Campus avec les espaces d'exposition et les activités artistiques de cette faculté.

1. Concept général académique

Dans le cadre d'un Campus Universitaire, plusieurs locaux, développant différentes activités académiques, se trouvent juxtaposés avec des interrelations très variées.

Chaque activité, se développant dans le cadre d'une faculté, assure les études et les recherches dans un domaine spécifique. Chaque faculté assure une spécialisation bien précise. Chaque étudiant suivant le cursus d'une faculté cherche à connaître, à développer et à approfondir ses connaissances dans ce domaine bien précis développé par cette faculté

Dans cette position, chaque faculté a à assurer dans le cadre du Campus la connaissance et l'approfondissement d'une spécialisation.

Dans ce cas quel serait le rôle de l'université ?

Celle-ci, n'est pas un lieu avec une juxtaposition de différentes facultés et de différentes spécialisations mais le lieu propice pour la réalisation de la synthèse de ces spécialisations.

En d'autres termes,

Si la Faculté assure la SPÉCIALISATION,

L'Université doit assurer la CULTURE.

2. Dispositions Générales

Les éléments ou bâtiments englobant les différentes activités académiques ne peuvent pas être placés d'une façon arbitraire mais doivent être disposés à des emplacements et à des distances qui permettent des échanges et des interrelations entre les différentes spécialisations de façon à créer un milieu propice à favoriser leur symbiose et leur synthétisation qui sont la base même de l'initiation d'un parcours intellectuel qui porte à la CULTURE.

- La CULTURE ne se crée que par le contact naturel et normal d'une personne appartenant à une certaine spécialisation avec d'autres spécialisations.

- Par ce contact naturel, se crée un **POINT D'INTERROGATION** par rapport à un autre domaine non connu.

- **Ce POINT D'INTERROGATION** ne peut pas être schématisé ou généralisé, mais il est individuel et différencié.

- C'est pour ceci, que le Campus Universitaire doit se présenter comme une **maille académique** des connaissances où chaque individu évoluant sur cette maille rentre en contact avec ces



différentes connaissances et peut évoluer à sa guise et en fonction de ses penchants et de ses aptitudes.

- C'est le concept même du **Campus Universitaire de la CULTURE.**

3. Implantation de la FAAD

C'est sur une maille de ce type que le Campus de la NDU est implanté. La FAAD, sur cette maille occupe une place prédominante, puisque sur les différents accès elle permet aux différentes personnes les empruntant de rentrer en contact direct et tangentiel avec les activités artistiques et les expositions de la NDU.

- La FAAD occupe la place de porte d'entrée et offre à toute personne la possibilité d'avoir un contact direct et dynamique avec les activités artistiques de la NDU.

- De l'Architecture au Théâtre, du Graphic Design à la Sculpture, de l'Interior Design à la Couture, de l'Imaginaire au Réel, du Rêve à l'Objectif, cette faculté doit assurer les espaces susceptibles de pouvoir développer toutes ces activités

- C'est ici que le rêve devient réalité.

4. Autonomie

Ce bâtiment a été conçu de façon à être intégré complètement avec la nature.

A part le fait que sa situation lui donne une position privilégiée par rapport à la maille académique comme exposé précédemment, son emplacement topographique le dispose dans la forêt de pins surplombant complètement le lac à exécuter ultérieurement. Ce bâtiment de par sa composition vit en symbiose avec la nature.

4.1 Intégration passive

Ce bâtiment est conçu de façon à le doter d'un espace intérieur complètement isolé des inconvénients dégénérés par le climat, les rayons de soleil, la température et autres méfaits de la nature au moyen de :

- Double - murs avec isolation.
- Double - vitrage.
- Isolation des plafonds et des murs.

4.2 Intégration Positive

Avec une série de 2 patios au milieu du bâtiment et une grande percée verticale au niveau de l'entrée allant du 3ème sous - sol jusqu'aux terrasses, il est assuré au niveau de tous les étages d'une ventilation naturelle par effet cheminée.

Ces patios avec des prises d'air frais débutant à un mètre au-dessous du niveau le plus bas et débouchant par des verrières au-dessus des dernières terrasses, sont habilités à assurer cette ventilation naturelle car sa prise d'air enterrée conserve en permanence une température basse constante durant toute l'année et sa verrière sur les terrasses assure une température égale et même supérieure à la température ambiante. Cette différence entre la température du bas et celle du haut confère à ces espaces ouverts en hauteur cette possibilité de servir de cheminées au milieu du bâtiment par une circulation d'air verticale à travers les plantes de ces patios pour la ventilation et l'aération des espaces libres intérieurs, des espaces d'exposition et des circulations.

4.3 Intégration Active

Avec des besoins de confort réduits considérablement par l'intégration passive (4.1) et la réduction des besoins calorifiques des espaces libres intérieurs par l'intégration positive (4.2), le bâtiment sera climatisé par un système de conditionnement par absorption. Ce système, fonctionnant à l'eau chaude à produire normalement au moyen de chaudières à mazout ou à gaz, est conçu pour ce bâtiment de façon à avoir cette eau chaude produite au moyen de capteurs solaires.

Ces capteurs, au lieu d'être placés d'une façon arbitraire ou banale sur le bâtiment, sont de concept et d'aspect intégrés complètement à l'Architecture du bâtiment.

Ces éléments de forme et d'aspect architectoniques, seront placés à 30 cm des éléments des façades de façon à servir



d'une part comme élément de captation de l'énergie solaire et d'autre part de protecteur des façades en assurant simultanément la transparence nécessaire à tout espace habitable et la protection des rayons de soleil directs (brise-soleil).

4.4 L'Aube d'un nouveau champ

Des recherches d'avant-garde de l'industrie de réfrigération garantissant des prestations de rendement frigorifique d'excellents, est née l'intégration de ces éléments dans la construction non seulement dans le domaine de la climatisation mais comme élément architectural faisant partie intégrante dans le langage architectural.

Technologie de base

- L'Élément de base est un évaporateur formé d'un panneau sandwich composé de 2 feuilles en aluminium avec une canalisation entre elles dans laquelle circule un fluide gazeux ou liquide.
- Grâce à la conductibilité de l'aluminium, la technologie garantit à 100% l'uniformité de la répartition et l'échange de la chaleur.
- La grande flexibilité productive du produit permet de concevoir et d'utiliser différents produits en fonction des formes et des aspects architecturaux.
- Les extraordinaires caractéristiques et le coût bas unitaire de cette technologie favorisent son utilisation avec de multiples applications : panneau captant ou émettant pour le conditionnement, panneaux solaires, parois verticales, faux - plafond, plancher chauffant etc...
- En résumé, le panneau prend d'une façon uniforme et homogène la température de l'eau ou du liquide qui y circule.

Comparaison avec les produits conventionnels

- La supériorité de ce produit est évidente par rapport aux produits similaires conventionnels.
- Conventionnellement les panneaux sont faits de 2 plaques qui englobent une série de canalisations. Tous ces éléments sont reliés entre eux ponctuellement ce qui fait qu'il n'y a pas

d'homogénéité dans la transmission climatique qui est bien marquée au niveau des points de contact. Dans ce produit, l'uniformité et l'homogénéité sont assurées sur la totalité des surfaces que ce soit sur les panneaux de façades, dans les faux - plafonds, dans les parois verticales et dans les planchers.

- La surface de transmission ou d'absorption n'est pas limitée à la surface de contact mais à la totalité de la surface du panneau.

Éléments marquants

Points spécifiques des panneaux :

- Les panneaux sont faits en aluminium, matériaux extrêmement légers et intégralement recyclables.
- Le concept du panneau est fait de telle sorte qu'il garantisse le meilleur contact possible entre le fluide circulant dans les canalisations et les plaques d'exposition faisant elles-mêmes partie du circuit.
- Il est possible de réaliser de grandes surfaces d'échange à des prix très réduits.
- Les panneaux peuvent subir des traitements de surfaces hautement sélectifs (anodisation - pré laquage) qui peuvent garantir un rendement supérieur.
- Le même panneau peut-être utilisé comme plaque absorbante et radiante.

Points technologiques appliqués au bâtiment

Les panneaux présentent les caractéristiques suivantes :

- Finesse d'exécution.
- Flexibilité à la découpe et à la fabrication.
- Perte de charge et prestations particulières peuvent être conçues à volonté.
- Une ou même les deux faces peuvent être utilisées comme conductrices.
- Très grande résistance au feu.
- Grand rapidité d'exécution. La majeure partie du temps nécessaire à la fabrication est prise pour la conception informatisée des circuits.

- Le même réseau peut être utilisé pour la transmission du froid et du chaud.
- Une augmentation dans le rendement de 40% par rapport à un système analogue conventionnel est due principalement à la conductivité de l'aluminium. Dans le chauffage le liquide circule à 40°C au lieu de 70°C dans le circuit conventionnel (économie de 30°C) et dans le conditionnement le liquide circule à 18°C au lieu de 8°C dans le circuit conventionnel (économie de 10°C).
- Dans le conditionnement, la rapidité d'atteinte de la température désirée est due à l'homogénéité de toute la surface de transmission.

- Dans le conditionnement, une qualité meilleure de la transmission du froid est assurée par radiation et non pas par un courant d'air comme dans les systèmes conventionnels.
- Facilité d'intégration dans la conception architecturale.

5. Programme Architectural détaillé

Le programme détaillé par étage et par département est reproduit dans les pages suivantes en prenant en considération le type de climatisation prévu pour chaque local.

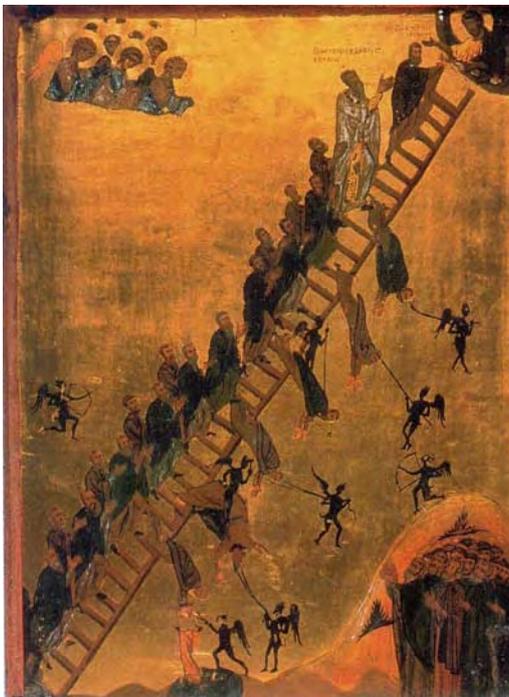
RECAPITULATION PAR ETAGE

	Locaux	SS3	SS2	SS1	RDC	ETA1	ETA2	Totaux Partiels
Administration	Entrée - Attente	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.00	51.00
	Secrétaires	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108.00	108.00
	Dean /Chairman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161.00	161.00
	Salles de réunion	.....	.....	.....	122.20	35.60	112.70	270.50
	Advisers - Bureau	15.00	.....	.....	.....	524.00	.....	539.00
	Classes room	.....	.....	.....	.....	361.20	.....	361.20
Studios	Studios Architecture	.....	.....	272.00	.....	.....	.....	272.00
	Studio Interior	.....	.....	272.00	.....	.....	.....	272.00
	Studio Grafic	.....	.....	331.40	.....	.....	.....	331.40
	Computer Center	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00
	Silk Screen	196.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196.00
	Studio Master	.....	.....	.....	206.00	.....	.....	206.00
	Studio	.....	.....	.....	101.10	.....	.....	101.10
	Multi Media - Rats	.....	.....	.....	178.50	.....	.....	178.50
	Design artistiques	.....	.....	.....	.....	157.50	.....	157.50
	Musicologie	343.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343.80
Atelier	Sculpture	.....	105.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.00
	Peinture	.....	152.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	152.00
	Textile .	.....	470.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	470.00
	Durty area	.....	.....	92.00	.....	.....	.....	92.00
	Studio Photos	.....	610.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	610.10
Communs	Salle Conférence	.....	.....	.....	150.00	.....	.....	150.00
	Salle Jury	.....	.....	.....	204.00	.....	.....	204.00
	Sanitaire	16.70	57.20	57.20	32.40	47.70	43.13	254.33
	Vestiaire - Casiers	.....	78.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00
	Lounge	.....	20.00	.....	13.83	25.20	66.80	125.83
	Entrée	124.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124.33
	Circulation intérieure	118.00	116.00	.....	200.00	266.85	202.50	903.35
	Circulation extérieure	.....	297.77	.....	93.60	.....	.....	391.37
	Exposition permanente	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
	Hall exposition	.....	450.00	755.00	332.50	648.15	280.00	2,465.65
	Exposition projets	.....	.....	.....	286.50	.....	.....	286.50
	Patio	.....	168.00	168.00	84.24	113.00	57.80	591.04
	Terrasse extérieure	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.30	1,096.23	1,138.53
	Impression	.....	.....	41.00	.....	.....	.....	41.00
	Dépôts	.....	.....	.....	18.80	11.60	.....	30.40
	Parking	1,490.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490.00
Boutique	.....	.....	131.00	83.00	.....	.....	214.00	
	Murs-Structure	237.67	147.15	162.06	249.98	223.55	250.52	1,270.93
	Totaux	2,541.50	2,671.22	2,481.66	2,456.65	2,456.65	2,429.68	15,037.36

PROJET 3 BELVEDERE



- L'Université est le milieu propice à former l'ÊTRE.
- l'ÊTRE, c'est non seulement vivre mais se réaliser
- C'est passer de l'ÉTAT BRUT à l'ÉTAT POLI
- C'est l'affinement de l'ÊTRE dans toutes ses composantes
- C'est partir vers le haut et même vers le très haut



Mais une telle ascension est digne des saints

Chaque, ÊTRE HUMAIN s'il le veut, est susceptible de faire cette ascension

Les ÊTRES HUMAINS doivent pouvoir descendre pour continuer à vivre selon les préceptes de cette ascension.

- Ce mouvement n'est donc pas seulement ascensionnel, il est double :
 - Le divin qui est en nous, doit pouvoir descendre à la rencontre du soi-même humain comme d'ailleurs cet humain tend à monter vers le divin
- C'est une dialectique entre l'ÊTRE et soi-même et comme le décrit Jean Climaque «Celle qui aspire à circonscrire l'incorporel dans une demeure de chair»

C'est monter
une marche après l'autre
un degré après l'autre
qui peuvent être 30 comme

L'Echelle Sainte

EXPLICATION DE L'ECHELLE SAINTE

Premier degré يوحنا السلمي	Les Serviteurs de Dieu. Dieu, roi suprême, a donné l'être et l'existence à toutes les créatures raisonnables différentes l'une des autres : Les unes ont mérité d'être pour toujours les amis de Dieu ; les autres sont ses bons et fidèles serviteurs ; les autres ne sont que des mauvais serviteurs ; les autres se sont entièrement séparées de Lui ; et les autres enfin sont des ennemis déclarés et quoiqu'elles ne puissent rien contre Lui, elles ne se lassent pas de Lui faire une guerre sacrilège	CRÉATURES
Second degré	De la nécessité de se dépouiller des affections et des soins pour les choses de ce monde	DÉPOUILLEMENT
Troisième degré	De la fuite du monde	FUITE
Quatrième degré	De la bienheureuse et toujours louable obéissance	OBÉISSANCE
Cinquième degré	De la véritable et sincère pénitence	PÉNITENCE
Sixième degré	De la pensée de la Mort	MORT
Septième degré	De la tristesse qui produit la Joie	TRISTESSE
Huitième degré	De la Douceur qui triomphe de la Colère	DOUCEUR
Neuvième degré	Du ressentiment	RESSENTIMENT
Dixième degré	De la Médisance	MÉDISANCE
Onzième degré	Du bavardage et du silence	BAVARDAGE
Douzième degré	Du Mensonge	MENSONGE
Treizième degré	De l'Ennui	ENNUI
Quatorzième degré	De la Gourmandise	GOURMANDISE
Quinzième degré	De la Chasteté	CHASTÉTÉ
Seizième degré	De l'avarice et de la Pauvreté	AVARICE
Dix-Septième degré	De l'insensibilité de l'âme, ou de la mort du cœur	INSENSIBILITÉ
Dix-Huitième degré	Du sommeil, et du chant public des psaumes	SOMMEIL
Dix-neuvième degré	Des veilles du corps, de la manière dont elles produisent les veilles de l'esprit, et de la manière dont il faut les pratiquer	VEILLES
Vingtième degré	De la timidité puérile	TIMIDITÉ
Vingt-et-unième degré	De la vaine gloire, si variée dans ses formes	GLOIRE
Vingt-deuxième degré	Du fol orgueil	ORGUEIL
Vingt-troisième degré	Des inexplicables pensées de blasphème	BLASPHEME
Vingt-quatrième degré	De la douceur, simplicité, innocence et de la méchanceté	MÉCHANCÉTÉ
Vingt-cinquième degré	De l'humilité qui donne la mort à toutes les passions	HUMILITÉ
Vingt-sixième degré	Du discernement dans les pensées, les vices et les vertus	DISCERNEMENT
Vingt-septième degré	Du discernement judicieux Brève récapitulation de ce qui précède Du repos sacré du corps et de l'âme, ou de la vie érémitique et solitaire Les différents aspects de la vie érémitique.	REPOS
Vingt-huitième degré	De la prière, sainte et féconde source de vertus ; du recueillement de l'esprit et du corps qui lui sont nécessaires	PRIÈRE
Vingt-neuvième degré	Du ciel terrestre, c'est-à-dire de la paix de l'âme qui la rend semblable à Dieu en la perfectionnant et en lui procurant la résurrection avant la résurrection générale	PAIX
Trentième degré	De la réunion des trois vertus théologiques : La foi L'espérance La charité	TROIS VERTUS FOI ESPÉRANCE CHARITÉ