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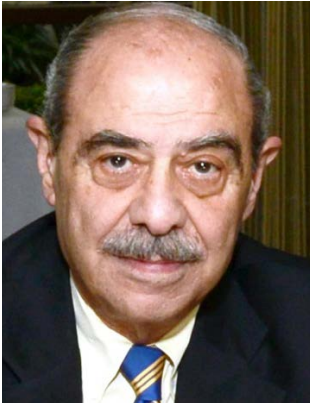
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Meritocracy. A Solution that Became a Problem

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Garabed Eknayan

This opinion-based essay, by a non-expert on its subject, is the result of an invitation by the Editor of the *Bulletin* to comment on a book, he had read in its Italian version and was now reading in its original English, titled "*The Tyranny of Merit*" by Michael Sandel, a Harvard professor of political philosophy (1). I had not read the book but was gripped by its subject due to the news of the trial of affluent parents who had used bribes to achieve the inappropriate admission of their children to elite American universities through the "side door". That is why I agreed to read the book and then decide whether I would accept the challenge. A bit of Google search made it obvious that Sandel's book was part of a burgeoning literature on meritocracy, a relatively new term first used by a British sociologist in a 1956 article and popularized in a 1958 book by another British sociologist, Michael Young, in his satirical novel titled "*The Rise of Meritocracy*" (2). Titillated by the reviews and after reading both books, I accepted the challenge. Hence this commentary.

Young explains his choice of the term meritocracy because it rhymes with aristocracy, the hereditary structure of sovereignty that had been replaced by a non-hereditary merit-based system which maintained that people are born equal and entitled to upper class mobility based on individual merit rather than lineage. Young defined merit as I.Q.+ effort, a formulaic expression in which the raw intelligence component (I.Q.) was replaced over time by ability or talent, while effort and hard work assumed increasing importance in emphasizing the responsibility of individuals to develop their inborn abilities or talents. Sandel bases much of his arguments on the tyranny of merit on the frequency with which recent political leaders have used the words 'merit' and 'meritocracy' in their speeches. To guide my exploring of the subject I decided to chart the historical origins and conceptual evolution of those two terms in the English literature (Figure).

History is about interpreting the past. While built on a growing hard core of accrued facts history is ultimately one of interpretation that is potentially disputable, particularly when it comes to the 'why' rather than just the 'how' of recounted events. This is especially true of the millennia-old history of the ascent of humans, when the concept of merit did not exist but meritorious contributions to the common good of the group were fundamental to the very survival of early humans. To this end, I read a third book on the subject, "*The Dawn of Everything: A new history of mankind*" by David Graeber, an American anthropologist, and David Wengrow, a British archaeologist (3). As portrayed, over time unselfish contributions to the welfare of the group began to be rewarded leading to the emergence of hierarchical upper classes that made their gradual appearance with the advent of agriculture (ca. 10-12 thousand B.C.) and the emergence of the first cities (ca. 7500 B.C.). Components of altruistic meritorious contributions to the welfare of the group seem to have survived in some isolated non-hierarchical free societies of equals, creating, in the 17th century, the image of the "noble savage" symbolizing innate human goodness in the service of the welfare of the group. Nevertheless, as civilization progressed the concept of rewarding merit prevailed and the term merit which permeates written history entered the English language in the 13th century. Its use increased in the Reformation of the 16th century when praise of the dignity of hard work for spiritual reward began to be advocated by protestants and puritans *in lieu* of the indulgences sold by the Catholic Church from its so-called "Treasury of Merits".

1. Sandel M.J. *The Tyranny of Merit. Can We find the Common Good?* New York, Farrar, Strauss and Giroux. 2020.
2. Young M. *The Rise of Meritocracy 1876-2033. An essay on Education and Society.* London, Thames and Hudson. 1958
3. Graeber DR, Wengrow D. *The Dawn of Everything. A New History of Humanity.* New York, Farrar, Strauss and Giroux. 2021

A major change in the concept of merit came in the Enlightenment when the 'philosophers' of the period introduced the potentially 'revolutionary' idea that an individual's position in society rather than being hereditary or due to nepotism should depend on a combination of ability and effort. That is when the concept of meritocracy was born, fostered, promoted and gradually adopted as a tool of upward mobility (Figure). While conceptualized principally for the selection of a governing elite, education was the caldron where the new meritocratic method was nurtured, formalized and structured. A process led by the universities where ability and talent coupled with hard-work and productivity became the basis of advancement within an evolving increasingly structured academic hierarchical system. The process was formalized and acquired increasing metrics after the Second World War when quantifiable criteria were established for winners to be promoted and for losers to be denied tenure or dismissed. Members of the European Association of Professors Emeriti (EAPE) are the beneficiaries of this system. Parallel to this institutional academic development, a graduate university degree came to impart entry to a group of elite specialties making admission to universities increasingly competitive and based on changing metrics of intelligence and ability. Additionally, specialty-oriented criteria of merit became an avenue of an increasing number of varied public awards (certificates, medals, prizes) for the recognition of individual achievement.

Outside the university system, merit as a determinant of an elite class of national leaders peaked in the American and French Revolutions when the terms of liberty, equality and fraternity in the pursuit of happiness were constitutionalized and entered the language of governance in the closing decades of the 18th century (Figure). At about the same time, the Industrial Revolution introduced a market driven society in which material wealth became an increasing measure of merit. As market driven societies flourished, material wealth as a measure of merit dominated social upward mobility marginalizing the humility and altruism of contributions to the common good as determinants of merit. The result was a rise in economic, cultural and political divisions that magnified social inequalities and greatly limited opportunities of upward mobility, a deterioration that was accelerated by the globalization of markets since the 1950s (4).

Lost opportunities for upward social mobility generated mounting resentment in the lower classes of the imaginary 2033 popular revolt against the ruling meritocratic elite foretold by Michael Young in his 1958 book (2). In Sandel's book, the current discontent of the lower classes is manifest decades before Young's fictionalized revolt and is being exploited by autocratic politicians of the right, leaving democracy in retreat and liberalism struggling

(1). As a result, what started as a tool of recognition of meritorious achievement and of social upward mobility of qualified individuals has become a tyrannical instrument of domination exploited by autocrats to strengthen their power by manipulating the social discontent of lower classes, the central theme of Sandel's book. In the concluding chapter of his book Sandel refers to the work of David Graeber in justifying the subtitle of his book "*Can We find the Common Good?*", essentially the corrective value of reinstituting the merit of unselfish contributions to the collective good of our ancient ancestors exposed by Graeber and Wengrow in their book (3).

In conclusion, it seemed to me that all three books recount a similar journey but oriented to a different compass depending on the author's specialty: Young a sociologist, Sandel a political philosopher, David Graeber an anthropologist and David Wengrow an archaeologist. All three books admit to the value of recognizing the importance of rewarding merit. It is the abuse of the discontent of the less-gifted but equally hard-working classes by autocrats to strengthen their tyrannical power, that is condemned. In fact, issues of social discontent are complex and multifactorial. Merit and meritocracy are but one aspect of the problem. Some of the others referred to in all three books are highlighted in the Figure. Admittedly, these are all primarily based on studies of Western civilization with potentially limited universal applicability, although the current trend of globalization is gradually reducing many of those differences. Notably absent from consideration is that of the density of population espoused by Aldous Huxley in the 1930s and fictionalized in his social science dystopic novel "*Brave New World*" publish.

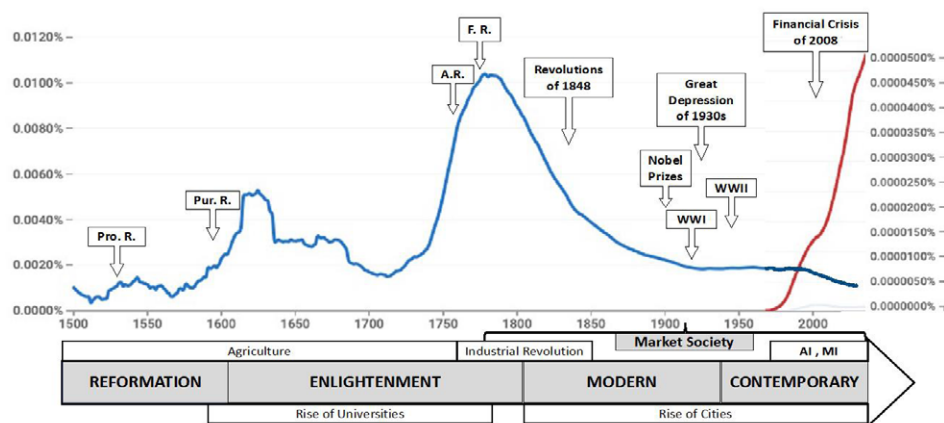


FIGURE: Graphic display of the relative frequency of the terms "merit" (in blue) and "meritocracy" (in red) used in a corpus of books (vertical axis) over time (horizontal axis). Note that the magnitude (frequency of use) is displayed at different scales for merit (on the left) and meritocracy (on the right). The scale for merit is 100X the scale for meritocracy. (Source: Google Ngram viewer). The arrowed boxes above the timeline indicate events implicated to have affected word usage. The boxes at the bottom of the timeline indicate historical periods. (Source: Google Ngram viewer).

Abbreviations: Pro.R. = Protestant Reformation;
Pur. R. = Puritan Reformation;
A.R. = American Revolution;
F.R. = French Revolution;
WWI = World War I;
WWII = World War II;
A.I. = Artificial Intelligence;
M.I. = Mechanical (robotic) Intelligence.



4. Sandel MJ. *What Money Can't Buy. The Moral Limits of Markets*. New York, Farrar, Strauss and Giroux. 2012

Pierre Tiollais:

Cloning and Sequencing the Hepatitis B Viral Genome that Resulted in a Large-Scale Production of DNA Recombinant Vaccine

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Raymond Ardaillou

Pierre Tiollais is the epitome of a researcher whose laboratory research has saved the lives of millions of people through the development of an effective vaccine against hepatitis B (1,2).

Born in 1934 in Rennes and remaining very attached to his native Brittany, he finished his medical studies in Paris and chose biochemistry, a discipline in full expansion with the birth of molecular biology. He was

appointed Professor of Biochemistry and spent 6 years at Hospital St Louis in the Department of Blood Diseases where he studied ribosomal RNA biosynthesis in mammals and contributed to the first genetic engineering experiments by creating expression vectors with E. Coli DNA recombined with another DNA (1973). Then, he joined the Pasteur Institute where he continued to work after his retirement at 65 years of age.

His main achievement, for which he is world-renowned, is to have cloned and sequenced the genome of the hepatitis B DNA virus and then obtained the DNA-encoded viral antigens, thus paving the way for a large-scale production of vaccines that are used throughout the world and have led to a significant reduction in the prevalence of hepatitis B. This was the logical continuation of his genetic engineering work. Hepatitis B is a worldwide problem as the disease can lead to cirrhosis and liver cancer. It was therefore essential to have an effective vaccine available for all, and the vaccine should be easy to produce. This is what Pierre Tiollais achieved. His work is an example of translational medicine, i.e., transferring the results from the laboratory to a clinical application. He arrived at the

production of the vaccine in successive stages. Before him in 1976, the first vaccine used in humans had been proposed by another French scientist, Philippe Maupas from Tours university. His vaccine was made of the antigenic viral particles detached from the virus envelope, called Hbs, found in the serum of patients with long-standing hepatitis B infection. This vaccine needed extraction and purification of the particles from human serum, which raised numerous problems. Pierre Tiollais succeeded in producing the first DNA recombinant vaccine after several steps. The first was to clone the virus genome in *Escherichia coli* in 1978 and to determine the complete nucleotide sequence in 1979. As the virus does not propagate spontaneously in cell cultures, Pierre Tiollais chose to express the genome in Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO) and in mouse cells transfected with the cloned viral DNA. After integration of the viral DNA containing the sequences S and pre-S, cell cultures synthesized non-infectious 22 nm particles. These particles are identical to the empty viral envelopes

present in the sera of chronic carriers and are highly immunogenic. It is thanks to them that the first human recombinant vaccine was obtained and then produced by several pharmaceutical companies. The patent filed in 1980 by Pierre Tiollais was the source of significant royalties for the Pasteur Institute.

Pierre Tiollais has also proven the role of the virus in liver cancer. Indeed, he has shown the presence of hepatitis B viral sequences in the genome of human hepatocarcinoma hepatocytes and, in the woodchuck model, the integration of viral sequences near the C-myc and N-myc oncogenes. These observations in woodchucks and humans demonstrate

that the virus acts as an insertional mutagen by activating the expression of the adjacent oncogene (3).

Since the launch of the vaccine, hundreds of millions of people have been vaccinated. Its effectiveness has been widely proven. Pierre Tiollais has been collaborating with Chinese scientists for more than 30 years. His vaccine decreased the number of infant



Pierre Tiollais

1. Charnay P, Pourcel C, Louise A, Fritsch A, Tiollais P. Cloning in *Escherichia coli* and physical structure of hepatitis B virion DNA. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*. 1979; 76: 2222-2226.

2. Galibert F, Mandart E, Fitoussi F, Tiollais P, Charnay P. Nucleotide sequence of the hepatitis B virus genotype (subtype ayw) cloned in *E. coli*. *Nature*. 1979; 281: 646-650.

3. Brechot C, Pourcel C, Louise A, Rain B, Tiollais P. Presence of integrated hepatitis B virus DNA sequences in cellular DNA of human hepatocellular carcinoma. *Nature*. 1980;286: 533-535.

chronic carriers from 10 to 2%, and subsequently, reduced the risk of primitive liver cancer and other liver diseases in young adults in rural China with efficacies of more than 80%.

Pierre Tiollais also worked in domains other than hepatitis virus. He participated with Luc Montagnier in the molecular cloning of lymphadenopathy-associated virus, the first name of the AIDS virus, and published in Nature in 1984.

Pierre Tiollais has accumulated many distinctions. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Academy of Medicine, one of the two members of the latter belonging to the Chinese Academy of Engineering, an honorary doctor of the University of Uppsala, an honorary Professor of the Shanghai

Biochemistry Institute, a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and a member of the European Molecular Biology Organization. He is a member of the Order of the Legion d'Honor.

Since his retirement, Pierre Tiollais has worked in his former laboratory of the Pasteur Institute and also in the department of biochemistry of Jiao tong University in Shanghai. He is now fully retired but continues to participate in Academy life.



Classical Writers of Antiquity and Biological War

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Stella Priovolou

The earth-shattering, distressing events experienced by humanity today because of the biological war, torment our minds and press us to find the cause and come up with a treatment for this unexpected and inexplicable whirlwind, Covid-19.

However fast the spirit of modern times gallops and strives, with all the wondrous means of technology to surpass the wisdom of our ancestors, the latter remains unspoiled and timeless. Those of us who remain antiquity lovers are looking back on this very wisdom. Coronavirus inevitably reminds us of the plague of Athens. I will therefore try to approach, from the angle of the coronavirus era, the works of ancient classical writers about the plague. Guided by the Histories of Thucydides (1) and the didactic poem of Lucretius (2) «*De rerum natura*», we can travel back to Athens during the plague, a city threatened with total catastrophe in ancient times.

Thucydides characteristically says: "I, who have suffered from the illness myself, and have seen with my

own eyes others suffering too, will expound its real course and describe its symptoms, the precise observation of which will safely allow anyone interested to study them diligently so as to be able to diagnose it, should it ever arise again". The plague first appeared in Athens in 430 BC, during the second year of the Peloponnesian War, when the inhabitants of Piraeus were suddenly infected. Until then there had been no reference either to any other so widely-spread infectious disease or to such a great loss of human lives. No human art could help and neither could doctors, who knew nothing about the nature of the disease and therefore, in their effort to cure it, ended up dead themselves. Those who tried to deal with the disease with prayers to the gods or appeals to oracles were disappointed and eventually gave up trying.

Thucydides himself notes that the most dreadful consequence of this epidemic was not the fact that the patients' spirit sank when they discovered that they had been infected, and they despaired and stopped resisting, abandoning themselves to their fate, but the fact that, in treating one another, they became infected and died like flies.

Importantly, Thucydides also refers to another repercussion: moral and social cohesion totally disappeared during the epidemic. He characteristically writes in his stories: "The disease also brought about other, even worse, forms of anomie in town. Many people who had previously concealed their indulgence in illegitimate pleasures, now felt free to unconditionally abandon themselves to

1. Thucydides, History of the Peloponnesian War, Loeb Classical Library, vol.I, book 2, 48-54, Harvard, 1919.

2. Lucretio, De rerum natura, libro sesto a cura di Armando Fellin, UTET, Italia, 1997.

them, as they saw how sudden deterioration was. Thus, they decided to fully enjoy life, which they considered ephemeral. Neither the fear of the gods nor human laws inhibited them anymore, as they saw that death struck everyone alike; they deemed that there was no difference between piety and impiety and believed that nobody would survive to answer for their crimes and be punished.

Lucretius, a Roman poet and philosopher, in his six-book work "De rerum natura", aims to liberate human mind from the prejudice and fear of death, following faithfully the Epicurean philosophy; however, the fear of death and death itself dominate the sixth book, where he attempts to give a "Thucydidean" description of the plague of Athens.

Many scholars have puzzled over the reference to the plague at the end of this work by Lucretius. Why should a poet who evangelizes about ataraxia end his work so abruptly and unexpectedly with a fact leading to total ruination? I believe that Lucretius wished to point out to readers how fragile and uncertain the cultural development of a city

is. He prepares readers not to fear disaster, underlining at the same time that death is inevitable and nobody can transcend it. But the very same poet arms readers with the faith that destruction precedes creation and allows them to suppose that this plague will be followed by creation.

So, today, let us be optimistic that biological war will be succeeded by the creation of a different, deeply human world worthy of the inspiration of its Creator. Let us wish as European citizens that this accursed virus will bring Europe to reason, persuading it to turn again to Man so that we can all witness a new Humanism (3).



3. Priovolou Stella, Le radici greco - romane dell' Europa attraverso il pensiero degli studiosi europei, *Quo vadis Europa?* pagg.77-81, Aracne editrice, Italia, 2018

Too Small a Role of Children in Philosophy and too Little Influence of Philosophy on Pediatrics: The Child as Philosopher and the Philosopher as Therapist

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Jochen Ehrich

Curiosity, imagination and endless questioning characterize early childhood. The child seems to be a natural philosopher until he or she reaches puberty and the initial spirit of inquiry seems to mysteriously disappear. What happens to these children? Adolescents and young people begin to create and plan their own new world with innovative ideas, dreams

and endless speculations. Have they reached maturity of life in a sense that they might as well become philosophers? Videogames discourage children from asking philosophical questions by first patronizing them and then directing their inquisitive minds to "no questions". For adults, rational decision-making, pragmatism, disillusionment, and a lack of time for reflection seem to dominate their lives. In today's

hectic world, are adults missing the opportunity to reach a state of wisdom in which they could practise philosophical thinking themselves and, above all, understand the child as a philosopher? (1)

Gareth Matthews has addressed these concerns in "Philosophy and the young child". (2) Seeking a philosophy that reflects the range and depth of children's inquiring minds, he examined how children think and how adults think about children: "Adults discourage children from asking philosophical questions by first patronizing them and then directing their inquisitive minds to more 'useful' questions. (2)

Children's healthcare systems represent complex networks shaped primarily by experts in many fields of

1. Brock B (2018). Philosophy aims at the health of the soul: the role of philosophical practices for children. In Ehrich J, Corrad F, DeSanto N G. This I think should have priority in child healthcare services. The personal philosophies of people involved in child healthcare services. Barke, Medizinische Hochschule, Hannover p. 138-141.

2. Matthews G B (1980) Philosophy and the young child. Harvard, p. 73.

pediatrics, psychology, sociology, economics, and politics. The role of philosophy in this network has been very small. The question is whether this lack of integration of philosophical perspectives and activities contributes to deficits in the child health system and how philosophy might lead to new ways to address gaps in child healthcare.

"Philosophy differs from psychotherapy in that it is not therapy. Nevertheless, it is true that any philosophy that assigns a fundamental dimension to the practical relevance of its considerations can be said to be therapeutic." (3) This therapeutic dimension of philosophy can refer both to the individual life of children and to the public life of collectives in society. Socrates criticized both the individual who does not take care of himself (his soul) and human communities that are not properly institutionalized. In the *Politeia*, he equated bad conditions of a human soul with bad conditions of a state. In conclusion, the improvement of quality of life is based on two dimensions: 1. People (including children) become better only if the society in which they live becomes better. 2. An entire society becomes better only when all members of the society (including marginalized groups) in it also become better people (3).

Philosophy means orientation in thinking and at the same time orientation in the world through intensive thinking. Seen in this way, philosophizing is a task that is essential for survival especially in health crises. Philosophizing is also a basic human need in children's discovery of the world. To some degree, every child engages in philosophy in a playful sense. With increasing linguistic competence, children possess in principle the ability to engage in philosophy within their developmental framework. However, this alone does not automatically make every child a philosopher.

Philosophical thinking in the advanced sense requires both methodical and logical aspects that can only be practiced with the support of trained philosophers. There are four different types of philosophers who can work in pediatrics (Table) (4). Philosophical counselling as a hermeneutic of existence can help young patients better understand their lives and find a viable path in moments of illness when they are at an impasse. Clinical philosophy sees itself as an applied philosophy that "acts like a medicine through salutogenic counselling." Scientifically practiced philosophy historically consisted of a close connection between the natural sciences and philosophy, which broke down during the Enlightenment. Today, a science such as medicine, which deals with the mystery of life, cannot be complete if it deals only with

the natural sciences and not also with philosophical thought. Health care, including pediatrics, is part of a very complex institutional organizational system and requires complex systems thinking (4). This is where the concept of philosophical practice comes into play to strengthen both individual patient care and public health and to help manage crises. (4, 5)

Conclusions

When modern medicine refuses to have anything to do with philosophy, it follows a particular way of thinking without being aware of the nature of that way of thinking (3). This article points out several risks of strict separation of scientific knowledge and sensory experience in child health service systems. How can we find the whole in miniature? The goal of a socio-medical approach to health must be to map the whole into fragmented health services. I conclude that collaborating with philosophers and thinking in complex systems could become a tool for future child healthcare and public health research by considering the multiple interactions among socioeconomic, cultural, and environmental factors involved in childhood illness. When young patients and care givers feel unsafe, they need to change their internal philosophy to see the world differently. Philosophers could become a support when these feelings threaten to be wrong during critical periods of child development and illness.

Table. Practical aspects of the role of philosophers in pediatrics

1. Philosophical pastoral care

Spirituality plays an important role in children's healthcare, and pediatricians face interactive crises when they share the helplessness of their young patients.

2. Clinical philosophy

Philosophy can encourage self-reflection and cognitive self-medication. Clinical philosophy is part of the concepts of salutogenesis, resilience, adherence, and resonance in the health care system.

3. Philosophy and science

Philosophy, humanities, and social sciences should be included in medical and ethical discourses. During consultation, children's healthcare should not be judged by philosophers from a superior position.

4. Philosophical practice

Treatment of an individual child with a complex disease must take into account the roots, causes, consequences, and long-term complications of the disease, as well as diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation. This requires complex systems thinking without "blind spots." In this regard, philosophy offers care givers of all disciplines a process of cognition that is far removed from any "tunnel vision" or anxiety-provoking communication. Philosophical practice also means accepting powerlessness as part of life and saying goodbye to people's illusion of having everything under control.



3. Manemann J, Ehrich J (2019) Philosophie als Therapie? Zeitschr Med Ethik 65:129-141

4. Ehrich J, Manemann J, Tasic V, DeSanto N G (2021) The implications of complexity, systems thinking and philosophy for pediatricians. Ital J Pediatr 25;47:76-80. doi: 10.1186/s13052-021-01031-6

5. Ehrich J (2020) Die Bewältigung der Corona-Krise erfordert komplexes Systemdenken. Kinder und Jugendarzt 51:698-707

Creativity of Aged Composers, Soloists and Conductors

Vladimir Horowitz – The Longevity of the Phoenix

Enzo Viccaro

In Charge of the Musical Programming of the New Scarlatti Orchestra of Naples, Italy

Email: enzo.vic60@libero.it



Enzo Viccaro

of Tsarist Russia) embodied the longevity of flair, that also knows how to burn itself out and be reborn from its own ashes.

The longevity of the genius can be heralded by precocity: there is no contradiction, even if thinking of Raffaello or Mozart we tend to associate precocity with an existence as luminous as it is short: but there are many biographies that show us how the premonitory signs of a strong and original personality are often the viaticum for a fruitful duration.

Vladimir was one of these cases. At the age of 11 (1914) the boy played Scriabin's wonderful piano pieces (second only to Chopin) in front of the composer himself, charming him. At the age of 16 (1919) he left the Kiev Conservatory dominating that monument of impervious virtuosity that is Rachmaninov's Third Piano Concerto. At the age of 25 (1928) he made his debut in New York with Tchaikovsky's First Concerto op. 23. In the third movement, forcing the times imposed by the conductor, the great Sir Thomas Beecham, Vladimir performed the famous octaves at superhuman speed: the audience went into raptures. At 28, Horowitz was already a world star of the piano, and had played with almost all the great conductors in the world. But he still had to meet the greatest, the most feared: Arturo Toscanini. The meeting took place in October 1932 in New York, at Carnegie Hall, for a performance of Beethoven's Fifth Piano Concerto. The Italian Maestro, so alien to easy enthusiasm, was literally enchanted by the young virtuoso. It was the beginning of an extraordinary family saga: in December 1933 Horowitz married Wanda, Toscanini's youngest daughter.

At the age of 30, he seems to have already reached

the peak of his existence, but the dark side of his irresistible vitality is already emerging: a psychic fragility that materializes in a thousand phobias, somatizations, hypochondriac obsessions.

The pianist returned to America, together with the Toscanini family, at the outbreak of the Second World War: a legendary performance of the Concerto n. 1 by Tchaikovsky at Carnegie Hall in 1943, with Vladimir at the piano and his great father-in-law on the podium of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, raised more than \$10 million in war aids. Despite the imperfection of the dated recording (1), listening to the first bars of the introduction of the first movement (*Allegro non troppo e molto maestoso*) one cannot escape the incredible lunge of the arpeggiated chords on the piano, under the great initial phrase of the orchestra, and then the relentless pressing of repeated chords and octaves. And how it responds to Vladimir's domination of the keyboard and Toscanini's domination of the orchestra! At the start of the third movement (*Allegro con fuoco*) the orchestra is a sharp blade on which the electrifying rhythmic articulation of the piano fits like a perfect diamond. At 40 years of age, Horowitz is at the top of his first maturity: his touch is an acrobatic union of strength, speed and precision, and he knows how to obtain a thousand different sound nuances, sometimes superimposed in the same passage.

But the neurotic symptoms return: Vladimir does not have the firmness of Toscanini's character. Among other things, he tries to repress his homosexual orientation in all



Vladimir Horowitz, around 40 years old

1. P.I. Tchaikovsky *Piano Concerto No. 1* - Horowitz/Toscanini/NBC Symphony Orchestra; 1943 (live at Carnegie Hall); <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ksVduF2rr4>

ways, even with psychiatric treatments, and with obviously disastrous results. At the age of 50 (1953) he had his first breakdown and abandoned the stage for 12 years. He returned there in 1965, now over sixty, at Carnegie Hall (May 9) and it was again a triumph. Critics then perceived a new interpretative depth in the brilliance of the virtuoso.

In 1978 he celebrated the 50th anniversary of his American debut with a new interpretation of his workhorse, the legendary Rachmaninov's Third Concerto, with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy (2). The crystalline touch is prodigious for a 75-year-old, and the tonal palette has become even more profound, for example in the second theme *Moderato* of the first movement which Vladimir phrases with a very fine initial hesitation; the quick passages have extraordinary effects of liquid luminosity.

But frailty was always lurking; the abuse of psychotropic drugs again undermined his physical and mental strength and reverberated on his pianism, which became more and more an exquisite chisel of details but tended to lose overall coherence. In addition, in 1975 a tragedy had struck his family: the only daughter of Vladimir and Wanda, Sophie, died at 30 of a drug overdose. During the 1983 tour in Japan, he often sat at the piano numb from medicines. At the age of 80, the old Master now knows when it's time to lower the sails. Two years of rest and in 1985 he dared to get back on track once again, for the last stages of an artistic journey now made only of light.

In 1986 the American citizen Horowitz returned to Russia for the first time (a sign of the new climate of détente between the USA and the USSR): the Moscow concert was immortalized on a CD, entitled *Horowitz in Moscow*; today the video of the event is available on DVD (3). I quote one



Vladimir Horowitz, the Age of Maturity

sequence among many of this epochal concert: *Träumerei* from Schumann's *Kinderszenen*. The pianist's large, still intact hands bend over this small page with a murmuring depth of touch, a tenderness of phrasing in which any residue of exhibitionism yields to poetry; the audience is ravished, tears come to the eyes, a little girl in her father's arms follows in ecstasy, already aware that she is witnessing an event she will remember for life. Only an artist who has

gone through almost a century of passions, pains, falls, can give himself to his audience with such disarming intimacy.

At his twilight, the great old artist discovers the divine child Mozart, with many interpretations that are among the most beautiful things of the century. The *Piano Concerto No. 23 in A major K 488* at La Scala in Milan in 1987, with Carlo Maria Giulini on the podium, has a miraculous clarity; the famous, sublime *Adagio* is punctuated with an intimate, melancholic, unrepeatable sound (4,5).

1989, the fateful year that closed the 'short century', was also the last year of life of this former subject of imperial Russia who went through the 1900s as a great cosmopolitan. It was still a year full of music, with recordings of pieces by Haydn, Bach and the beloved Chopin.

Horowitz died on November 5, 1989 of a heart attack, 4 days before the fall of the Berlin Wall. His heart rests in Italy, at the Monumental Cemetery of Milan, in the tomb of the Toscanini family. Arturo and Vladimir - the Ascetic and the Phoenix - are now close, forever.



2. S. Rachmaninov *Piano Concerto No. 3* - Horowitz/Ormandy/New York Philharmonic Orchestra - Golden Jubilee Concert; 1978 CD RCA Red Seal (*Grammy Award 1979 for Best Classical Performance – Instrumental Soloist with orchestra*). 1993 CD Victor RCA Red Seal US. Also: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XwyNMRgsyf4>

3. *Horowitz in Moscow*; 2005 DVD Sony Classical (*full screen – 104'*)

4. Horowitz plays Mozart – *Piano Concerto No. 23 K. 488 Piano Sonata No. 13 K. 333*; Horowitz/Giulini / Orchestra del Teatro alla Scala; 1987 CD Deutsche Grammophon (*Grammy Award 1989 for Best Classical Performance – Instrumental Soloist with orchestra*) Also: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QllOvK3uTHA&t=598s> (K. 488)

5. Horowitz - *Complete Recordings on Deutsche Grammophon* (1985/1988); 2010 7CD Deutsche Grammophon

BOOK REVIEWS

The Book: *Dynamic Analysis of Structures*

Sapountzakis E. J.

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Vice-Rector of the National Technical University of Athens

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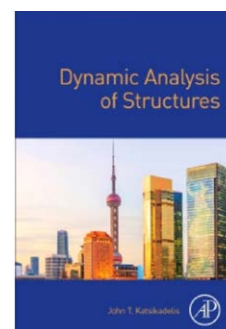
E. J. Sapountzakis

The book "Dynamic Analysis of Structures" (808 pages) reflects the latest application of structural dynamics theory to produce more optimal and economical structural designs. The author is Prof. J.T. Katsikadelis, who has over 40 years of research, teaching, and writing experience in the field. This reference book introduces complex structural dynamics

concepts in a user-friendly manner that is clearly understandable by the students and engineers. It includes the material of all the related books that have appeared over the last 60 years, after screening them so that the topic is updated in the light of contemporary knowledge in the field. The author includes carefully worked-out examples, which are solved utilizing more recent numerical methods. These examples pave the way to more accurately simulate the behaviour of various types of structures. The essential topics covered include principles of structural dynamics applied to particles, rigid and deformable bodies, thus enabling the formulation of equations of motion of any structure type using analytical as well as recent powerful numerical methods, such as the Finite Element Method. The student acquires all contemporary knowledge to analyze structures no matter how complex they are when subjected

to any type of dynamic loading. Emphasis is given to the analysis of the response of structures subjected to ground excitation. Flexible structures including rigid bodies are also dealt with. The book closes with isolation of structures, offering very important knowledge to mitigate the seismic risk.

As far as I know, the book is used by students that attend graduate courses on Structural Dynamics at universities all over the world. The Greek version of the book is distributed by the State to the undergraduate students attending the course of Structural Dynamics at the Greek Universities after recommendation of the relevant professors.



John T. Katsikadelis is a Professor (Emeritus, member of EAPE) of Structural Analysis at the School of Civil Engineering, National Technical University of Athens, Greece. Dr. Katsikadelis is an internationally recognized expert in structural analysis and applied mechanics. He has published numerous books in the field of engineering and mathematical physics.





Thoughts on the Future Direction of the European Association of Professors Emeriti

Prof. Sir Leslie Ebdon, CBEDL

President Elect of EAPE

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At the very beginning, I would like to say how honoured I feel to step into the shoes of such excellent predecessors as Dennis and then Natale. We all recognise the significant advances of our Association during the leadership of both of these special colleagues. It has not been easy to be the President of EAPE during the global pandemic and I'm sure there are many things that Natale was hoping to achieve that became difficult because of the pandemic. We have, however, made great progress. The Bulletin has become a prestigious publication and a valuable resource for our members. We have successfully participated in a number of live international webinars. Several subject committees have been established. We are now active collaborators with a number of other organisations, particularly those established for seniors.

Of course, with this growth of activity comes the growth of cost. Our major costs are in publishing our Bulletin and in the excellent secretarial support we receive from Georgia. I believe we need a minimum of 300 members to maintain a healthy financial situation to support these activities. Currently we only have about half of that number and, therefore, I propose to make recruitment a major focus of my Presidency. I want us to double the number of active members. I believe we need to keep a careful eye on both the finances and on the membership figures. Measuring and monitoring these figures is the best way of ensuring the health and viability of our Association.

To achieve this growth in membership it will be necessary for members to understand the advantages of belonging to our Association. I've mentioned some of them above but we need to have absolute clarity about them. Let us have a lively debate about why we value EAPE and make sure these aspects are safeguarded, enhanced and publicised. I would like to make it easier to pay the subscription, perhaps by annual direct debit, although I know that with money laundering regulations being tightened in nearly every country this is not easy. We need to diversify our base. Currently, medical and chemical Professors Emeriti are strongly represented and we need to reach out to other disciplines. I am delighted to see that as a result

of Natale's efforts, we have 22 countries represented at our forthcoming Congress. We need to ensure that we have membership representation from as many European countries as possible.

We can also play a role in identifying and publicising best practice in facilitating Professors Emeriti, given the wide variation in practice we are discovering. Our focus should equally be on our responsibilities. Universities have played a key role during the pandemic but this has not been properly recognised. Fighting the pandemic has stretched national finances and universities may soon feel the cold winds of economic retrenchment. This is especially concerning for early career academics and I do believe that mentoring younger academics is an important calling for retired professors.

I mentioned the need to expand the range and quality of our service. The Bulletin will play a vital role in this. I have undertaken to work with Natale to endeavour to include the Bulletin in the Science Citation Index, Scopus and other such indices. Natale has already put in place the necessary panel of referees for us to achieve this. Natale has done an amazing job as the editor of the Bulletin but he has indicated that he would like to relinquish the role at the end of the year. I have accepted his advice that it is no longer sensible to combine this role with the Presidency and so we need to commence the search for a new editor.

We must also improve the channels of communication in the Association. We have benefitted from the strong commitment of a small group of enthusiasts on the Board. We have to find a way of continuing this, whilst also discovering how we can better hear the voice of the members. No Association can flourish that does not know what the members want.

I believe the subject groupings offer a real opportunity to grow both our membership and our activity. These need lively leadership but also need to correspond to the interests and passions of our members. I hope we can learn from the Congress what subject areas really excite Professors Emeriti.

The strong response to the Second Congress is a reminder of how important to the life of EAPE the Congresses are. We should actively seek offers to run the Third Congress from interested parties when we meet in Naples. As we mature as an Association there is no need to always meet in the 'home' city of the President. An enthusiastic and committed organising committee is the best assurance of a successful Congress.

I would like to believe that we can develop some lively research collaborations with other like-minded organisations, perhaps even amongst ourselves. We shouldn't pretend that these will generate a great deal of income for us, as research funding is only provided to cover the cost of the research, but again it is part of making our Association a living organism that people want to associate with actively.

I am currently considering how we can retain the wisdom of our existing Board members and others who have made particular contributions to the Association, through an advisory committee. I think this makes great sense, as it

gives us the opportunity to bring in fresh blood onto the Board without losing the wisdom of those who served with us for several years.

I think in many ways this is emblematic of how our Association will flourish. We have access through Professors Emeriti to an enormous human capital of knowledge and experience. If we can harness this effectively, EAPE will flourish and make a significant contribution to science and the lives of European citizens. I look forward very much to working with you all to achieve such lofty goals.

Acknowledgements

At the January Board Meeting the President-Elect, Professor Sir Les Ebdon, Outlined his programme as President. This is an edited version of his presentation.



Statement from European Association of Professors Emeriti for Ukraine

The Board of the European Association of Professors Emeriti (EAPE) is shocked and dismayed by the blatant violation of the sovereignty of Ukraine by Russia and the resulting threat against the freedom, safety and health of the citizens of Ukraine and its academic community.

This invasion is in obvious disregard of major international treaties and agreements and an immediate threat to all efforts for global peace. It represents an attack on democracy and the freedom of expression that as Professors we hold dear.

We declare our unequivocal support for all our colleagues in Ukraine as well as the university community and demand an immediate cessation of aggression and the withdrawal of all forces behind internationally recognised borders.

On Behalf of EAPE, President Professor Natale Gaspare De Santo, President Elect Professor Sir Leslie Ebdon and the EAPE Board of Directors.



Elections for New Council Members

EAPE is about to celebrate a very important moment in its life: the election of the new President Elect and the new Board including General Secretary and Treasurer. In any community it is true that its principles and aims are most important but, as ideas walk on human legs, the people called as its guides are also very important. It is firstly a great pleasure for me to observe that candidates were of excellent quality and also quantitatively satisfying indicating a community which is alive and active. The task of the new appointees is two-fold: to continue the actions and programs of those stepping down and to increase the number of members from the countries involved and support collaborations and partnerships. This is also my warm and sincere wish as outgoing General Secretary to the newly appointed friends.

Luigi Campanella
General Secretary of EAPE
Email: Luigi.Campanella@uniroma1.it

President Elect: Georges N. Christodoulou, Athens

Secretary general: Nikos Markatos, Athens

Treasurer: Patrick Berche, Paris, France

Councillors (6 posts):

1 Dana Baran, Iasi, Romania

2 Giancarlo Bracale, Naples, Italy

3 Paolo Ciambelli, Salerno, Italy

4 Frank Hartmut, Bayreuth, Germany

5 Sherban Lupu, Buchaest, Romania

6 Oliver Racz, Kosice, Slovakia

7 Halima Resic, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina



Blaise Pascal Medal of the European Academy of Sciences Awarded to EAPE Member Prof. Emeritus John Katsikadelis

The European Academy of Sciences established the Blaise Pascal Medal in 2003 to recognize an outstanding and demonstrated personal contribution to science and technology and the promotion of excellence in research and education. Up to six medals may be awarded in any one year.

For the year 2020, Blaise Pascal medal for Engineering was awarded to Prof. John T. Katsikadelis.

John T. Katsikadelis is a professor emeritus of the National Technical University of Athens, Greece, member of EAPE.

The official award ceremony took place online on 21, May, 21. The awardees were introduced by the vice-president

of the Academy Prof. Alain Tressaud (France). Prof. Katsikadelis presented a lecture entitled: *The Principle of the Analog Equation and its Application to Science and Engineering*.

To professor John T. Katsikadelis the heartiest congratulation of the Editorial Board of the EAPE Bulletin.



Prof. John T. Katsikadelis
<http://users.ntua.gr/jkats>



The Buoncristiani Award for Innovation in Dialysis Assigned to EAPE Member Guido Bellinghieri

Vincenzo Savica

Professor, Accademia peloritana
Pericolanti, Messina
Email: visavica@tin.it



The Buoncristiani award for innovation in dialysis was granted to Prof. Guido Bellinghieri by the Italian Society of Nephrology (SIN) during the National Congress of 2021, and delivered by Prof. G. Messa, President of the SIN, who thanked him for the contributions made in the fields of nephrology and dialysis, highlighting both his merits as a researcher and a nephrologist but mainly his humanity with the following citation:

"In over 40 years of his career of over 40 years, he has enhanced Sicilian nephrology, holding the position of Full Professor of Nephrology and Director of the School of Specialization in Nephrology of the University of Messina and Distinguished Medal of the National Kidney Foundation (NKF) USA. He has published nearly 500 papers in international and national journals. Among other positions he was President of the International Association for the History of Nephrology and Founding member of the Mediterranean Kidney Society (MKS). He is also Doctor

Honoris causa of the University of Kosice (Slovakia) and of Varna (Bulgaria)."

His scientific production of academic papers, published in collaboration with Savica and Santoro in 53 different international journals, covered different fields of nephrology such as the role of carnitine in dialysis, the autonomic nervous system in uremia, sexual dysfunction of the uremic and the history of nephrology. In 1990 together with Shaul G. Massry he founded the Taormina Course on Nephrology, with the participation of a large number of international nephrologists. In 2000 he received the Distinguished Medal from the NKF USA, in San Antonio (Texas), with the following citation:

"Lecturer and Leader of Nephrology in Sicily, he has made significant contributions to the care of dialysis patients and knowledge of the skeletal, endocrine and sexual abnormalities of these patients."

He has been or remains Honorary Member of the Bulgarian Kidney Foundation, the Romanian Society of Nephrology, National Councillor of the SIN and the Italian Association of Organ Donors (AIDO). He founded, together with Natale De Santo, the Campania-Sicilian Section of Nephrology, the Italian Kidney Foundation (FIR), the MKS, the European Association of Professors Emeriti (EAPE), President of the MKS, the IAHN, and the International Society for the Uremia Research and Toxicity (ISURT).





Sherban Lupu and the Previously Unknown Works for Violin of George Enescu



Sherban Lupu

In recognition of Sherban Lupu, a member of the Cultural Committee of EAPE since the very beginning and collaborator in the Bulletin; with the congratulations of the Editorial Board.

One of the world's leading performers of George Enescu's music, Sherban Lupu is Professor Emeritus of Violin at the University of Illinois and has been artistic director of the Gubbio Festival in Italy. Solo appearances include The Kennedy Center, Gstaad Festival, Aldeburgh Festival, Royal Festival Hall, Queen Elisabeth Hall, Wigmore Hall, St. John's Smith Square, Berlin Philharmonic Hall and Carnegie Hall. He has also performed the Brahms and Tchaikovsky violin concertos in

live broadcasts with the BBC Orchestra and has appeared as soloist with the Northern Israeli Symphony Orchestra

Sherban Lupu has published eight volumes of previously unknown works for violin by George Enescu. The works were discovered, edited, and arranged by Sherban Lupu. Since December 2011 Lupu has been President of the George Enescu Society of the United States.

In addition to concert tours and masterclasses he is presently pursuing several recording projects, such as the complete works for violin by Heinrich Wilhelm Ernst and unknown works of Eugene Ysaie.



New Year Letter to Family and Friends January 1, 2022

Garabed Eknayan

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2021 has been a difficult year. The "on-again", "off-again" threat of Covid is now almost two years old. Universal efforts and prayers of "Enough is Enough" have not made it go away. The epidemic is now a pandemic and, on its way, to becoming an endemic but there seems to be no end to its continued threat. As a result, much of our life has changed. Cancellations have become the norm, Zoom part of our vocabulary, facial masks the fashion, and the number of hoarded toilet paper rolls a standard of achievement; just to name a few of the changes. Vaccines and new treatments have improved outcomes of the disease; but, for the moment, any vision of it going away is likely to remain a wishful dream.

As for me, life without necktie or white lab coat have become the norm since I retired, and I love it. With free time now available to me I have pondered on matters of concern besides the challenges of Covid. A major concern is the scary deterioration of social relationships at personal, national and international levels. Growing self-centered egocentrism is much to blame for that. But it seems to me that another, and possibly more fundamental, reason is the loss of trust. Nobody seems to trust anyone anymore. As you think of it, the final truth of what life is may remain elusive but trust in some established truths is at the very center of knowledge and is what has sustained humane civilization. At a personal level, trust is what has nurtured

friendship, fellowship and fraternity; and full trust is what love and faith are all about. Unfortunately, trust is becoming a lost treasure that may not be recovered. Hence the threat to the precious golden rules of morals, ethics and modesty. Yes, I know: life is too complicated to simplify it to just one thing or another but I wanted to share my concerns.

Metaphysical ponderings aside, I am even more convinced of the adage that health is wealth. Thanks to my lucky star and support from Providence my health remains good. And, with over 86 years of good health behind me I am now convinced that getting old is good. It is not easy, but it is good. Of its two major disadvantages, I have no regrets for things I have not done in my younger years but I do miss the people I have lost over the years. But then, getting old has given me time to savor my life companions longer, like you who brighten my days even on the saddest of times. Also, it has given me added time to delve into the history of nephrology, the only remaining intellectual activity that I still pursue.

Before I end let me share with you some of my New Year wishes for 2022:

1. Retire Fauci from politics. Send him to the laboratory where he belongs.
2. Eliminate infectious disease experts seeking their 30 seconds of TV fame.

3. No more Covid (*please*) and therefore no more Zoom meetings to attend.
4. Return to wearing a tie and suit just to go shake hands with strangers at events and meetings.
5. No more analysis of the Greek alphabet and its vagaries in medical terminology.
6. More trust, love and faith to sustain a better life for everyone.
7. End of complaints about empty shelves in stores. There are many more full shelves. No reason to go looking for the empty ones.
8. Return to showering and shaving as a routine, rather than an achievement.
9. End to reporting the whims of Megan Markle and her balding lackey Harry.
10. Continued free access to a nap whenever I wish without any guilt feeling.

11. No more winter freezes with no electricity like last year, when "smart" Texans went to Cancun while I shivered and froze for two days in Houston.
12. Continued good health and more time to spend in your company.

That is all for now. I will let you know next January how things work out in 2022. Until then, stay well and prosper my dear friends and family. Love you all.




Luigi Campanella
General Secretary of EAPE
Email: Luigi.Campanella@uniroma1.it



Minutes of EAPE Board Meeting

January 24, 2022

Present: Natale G De Santo, Sir Les Ebdon, Patrick Berche, Maria Ochsenkhuen-Petropoulou, George Christodoulou, Liv Mjelde, Nicos Markatos, Dennis V. Cokkinos, Georgia Drosatou.

The General Secretary reported on the last meeting of the Board and the discussions related to the General Assembly. In both the events the General Secretary reported on the activities of EAPE to support and promote the primary aims of the Association, to ensure a continued and continuing activity as counselor, researcher, educator for life to emeriti and retired professors in order that they can guarantee the growth of the civil society, the sharing of knowledge and the transfer to young generations of the conquered patrimony of experiences.

The General Secretary recalled also the decisions that the forthcoming elections will be performed both by electronic ballot and *de visu* during the Congress in Naples

The President Elect, Sir Les Ebdon, at the invitation of the President presented aspects of his program as President. He emphasized the importance strengthening the Association through recruitment. A copy of his address will be published in the Bulletin.

The President gave the floor to Chairs of committees.

A brief report on the activities of the Mental Health Committee was presented by George Christodoulou. Dennis Cokkinos referred to the activities of the Enrollment and

Advocacy Committee and Luigi reported on the Ethics Committee. The chairpersons complained regarding the official low number of members compared with that of the persons involved in the discussion. Finally, Natale De Santo reported on the management and organisation of the next Congress in Naples; a high number of abstracts had arrived in time. It is now time for them to be reviewed and then to construct the final program. It was decided to mail again a letter reminding members of the process whereby candidates should apply for positions during the next electoral session of the Board of Directors.

The next telemeeting of the Board will be held on the 21st February.

February 21, 2022

Present: Natale G De Santo, Les Ebdon, Patrick Berche, Maria Ochsenkhuen-Petropoulou, George Christodoulou, Liv Mjelde, Nicos Markatos, Dennis Cokkinos, Georgia Drosatou.

The first point on the agenda related to the election of Association officers. Discussion included the timetable for the election process and communication with members of EAPE who will vote on the list of candidates and the eventual updating of it. This must occur, according to a by-law of EAPE, on 19th April 2022 i.e., 10 days before the General Assembly in Naples.

The second point on the agenda related to the

organisation, invitations and management of the Congress in Naples. Different options for the overall format were discussed (*de visu* or on line or both). After prolonged and analytical discussion, the Board recognised that the format of the Congress is the responsibility of the Organizing Committee. The Board recommends the Committee to include a session dedicated to young researchers and professors and to prepare a short report for the Board.

The third point discussed related to the Bulletin. The President reported on the current organisation and the already-collected papers programmed for the next issue(s).

Finally, the activities of EAPE were discussed with focus on the events organised by the Health Protection Committee (compliments of the Board to Dennis for his

active role as promoter) and by the Teaching Learning Senior Group chaired by Joze Gricar. Two events the first, already held on 17th February and the second on 6th April are both dedicated to a project of networking of senior old cultured persons, emeriti and others in support of having, in all countries, a Minister of Old Cultured Persons, of Third Age, and of the Silver Economy or similar.

The next Board Meeting is scheduled on 18th March at 1.00 p.m.



FORTHCOMING EVENTS



Second Congress: THE CAPITAL OF KNOWLEDGE

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSORS EMERITI

Naples, Italy, April 28-30, 2022

Board of Directors

President: Natale Gaspare De Santo (Naples)

President Elect: Sir Leslie Ebdon (Luton)

General Secretary: Luigi Campanella (Rome)

Treasurer: Patrick Berche (Paris)

Members: George Christodoulou (Athens), Liv Mjelde (Oslo), Maria Ochsenkuehn-Petropoulou (Athens)

Substitute Members: Demetrios Kouremenos (Athens), Michael Kunze (Vienna), Nikos Markatos (Athens)

Presidents of the Second Congress

Vincenzo Bonavita

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UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

- ARFACID, Association of Social Solidarity and Promotion of Studies on Cancer, Aging and Degenerative Diseases
- Reference Site Connective Network

VENUES

April 28, 2022 1.00 PM-8.00 PM

Main Hall Grand Hotel Vesuvio

45 Via Partenope, Napoli

April 29-30, 2022

Centro Congressi Università Federico II

36 Via Partenope, Napoli

CONGRESS SERVICES AND HOUSING

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TOPICS OF THE CONGRESS

1. Academies, Emeriti and their Associations; 2. Aging; 3. Back to Learning; 4. Biodiversity; 5. Challenge of Fair Access to University; 6. Climate Changes and Negative Emissions; 7. Contribution of Professors Emeriti to Science; 8. Cultural heritage; 9. Engineering; 10. Europe; 11. History; 12. History of Medicine; 13. History of Science; 14. History of Surgery; 15. Human Capital of Age; 16. Linking the Needs of Children and Old-olds; 17. Management of Health Changes in our Century; 17. Mentoring; 19. Mental Health; 20. Migration; 21. Nature Protection; 22. Pandemics; 23. Philosophy; 24. Scientific Achievements through the Ages; 25. Space conquest; 26. Others.

ABSTRACTS PUBLICATION

As for the Athens Congress Abstracts, they will be published in a Supplement of *Archives of Hellenic Medicine* 2022.

PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS

The Proceedings of the Second EAPE Congress will be published in a book edited by the Society for the Propagation of Useful Books in Athens. Instructions will be emailed before the congress to all presenters of accepted abstracts.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE TIMELINE OF THE SECOND EAPE CONGRESS ON THE CAPITAL OF KNOWLEDGE

Thursday April 28, 2022

Main Hall Grand Hotel Vesuvio
45 Via Partenope, Napoli

- **2.30 PM: Registrations**
- **3.30-5.15 PM: Session 1 (plenary) - Academies** (presentations 15 + 5 minutes)
Giuseppe Marrucci, University Federico II, President Accademia Pontaniana, Naples, Italy
Accademia Pontaniana: A brief history
Goffredo Sciaudone, University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples, President Società Nazionale di Scienze Lettere ed Arti in Napoli, Italy
The need for a unification of "knowledge" in medicine to protect the patient
Christos Zerefos, Faculty of Geology and Geoenvironment, University of Athens, Secretary General Academy of Athens, Greece
Manmade climate change and the world cultural and natural heritage
Antonio Gargano, Italian Institute for Philosophical Studies
The crisis of our age and the Italian Institute for Philosophical Studies
Ortenso Zecchino, President of Biogem, Genetic Research Centre "Gaetano Salvatore", Ariano Irpino, Italy
On the origin of Biogem
- **5.15-6.30 PM: Opening Ceremony**
- **6.30-7.05 PM: Session 2 (plenary) Lecture** (5 min moderator +30 min presentation)
Patrick Berche, Académie de Médecin Paris
Covid-19 Syndemic, a New Concept in Public Health
- **7.10-7.45 PM: Session 3 (plenary): Special Lecture** (5 min moderator +30 min presentation)
Riccardo Valentini, Director of the Impact Division of the Euro-Mediterranean Center, Nobel Prize 2007
Climate Change and the Challenge of a Rapid Ecological Transition
- **8.00 PM: Informal Get Together**

Friday, April 29, 2022

Centro Congressi Università Federico II
36 Via Partenope, Napoli

- **8.00 AM: Registrations**
- **9.00-11.20 AM: Hall A: Parallel Session no. 4 - WORKSHOP ON NATURE PROTECTION** (presentations 12 + 5 min)
Franco Pedrotti, Emeritus University of Camerino, Camerino, Italy
Nature conservation in Europe
Orazio Ciano¹, Piermaria Corona², Susanna Nocentini³, ¹Accademia Italiana Scienze Forestali, ²Università della Toscana, ³Università di Firenze, Florence, Italy
The culture of the forest and the role of knowledge
Paolo Pupillo, Emeritus Professor of Plant Physiology, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
Plant photosynthesis and climate
Massimo Pica Ciamarra, University of Naples Federico II Department of Architecture, Naples, Italy
Nature protection
Paolo Ciambelli¹, Marcel Van de Voorde², ¹Emeritus Professor, University of Salerno, Fisciano, Italy, ²Emeritus Professor, Delft University of Technology Delft, Delft, Netherlands
Towards a hydrogen economy? Where we are
Luigi Fusco Girard, Università Federico II, Naples, Italy
The transition towards the ecological modernization of society: which contribution of Emeriti Professors in the context of the knowledge economy?
Nicholas-Christos Markatos, National Technical University of Athens, School of Chemical Engineering, Athens, Greece
CFD in environmental engineering and risk analysis
Maria Ochsenkuehn-Petropoulou, National Technical University of Athens-School of Chemical Engineering, Athens, Greece
Aerosol research for atmospheric quality and human health
- **9.00-11.20 AM: Hall B: Parallel Session no. 5 - WORKSHOP ON INFECTIOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES**
PART A: INFECTIOUS DISEASES (presentations 12 + 5 min)
Athanasios Diamandopoulos, EKPA, Athens, Greece
Dogs and vultures devouring corpses of victims of pandemics and killed enemies. An historical review
Antonio Pugliese, Department of Veterinary Sciences, University of Messina, Messina, Italy
Pathocenosis (from contagious diseases of antiquity to plagues, epidemics, pandemics and of epizootic diseases)
Vincenzo Savica, Accademia Peloritana dei Pericolanti at University of Messina, Messina, Italy
Epidemic and pandemic: past, present and future
Raymond Ardaillou, French Academy of Medicine Paris France
Vaccination against Covid-19, which vaccine to select?
Ljubisa Mitrović¹, Dragana Mitrović², Dunja Velickovic³, ¹Emeritus Professor University of Niš Faculty of Philosophy Department of Sociology, ²Associate, Centre for Balkan Studies, ³PhD student/associate, Nis Center of Innovation, Niš, Serbia
The global "fugue of death" and the morbid tartuffian games of the pharmaceutical mafia. (Socio-anthropological marginalia and the causes and consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic for the contemporary man and society)

PART B: CHRONIC DISEASES (presentations 12 + 5 min)

Halima Resić, Medicine University, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Trends in renal replacement therapy in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the last decade

Guido Bellinghieri, Accademia Peloritana dei Pericolanti, Messina, Italy

Organ donation and transplantation in Europe: how far has it progressed?

Giancarlo Bracale, Emeritus Professor of Vascular Surgery, University Federico II, Naples, Italy

Mediterranean federation for advancing vascular surgery (Me.F.A.V.S.): premise, aims, opportunities, actual scientific results

• **11.20-11.40 AM: Break**

• **11.40 AM - 1.40 PM: Hall A: Parallel Session no. 6** - INTERGENERATIONAL WORKSHOP ON MENTAL HEALTH (presentations 12 + 5 min)

Giuseppe Sorrentino, Professor of Neurology University of Naples Parthenope, Institute of Applied Sciences and Intelligent Systems,

CNR. Pozzuoli, Naples, Institute Hermitage Capodimonte, Naples, Italy

Brain flexibility and neuro degenerative diseases

Carmine Vitale, Associate Professor of Neurology, Department of Motor Sciences and Wellness, University Parthenope and Regional Net for Parkinson's Disease and Movement Disorders, Istituto di Diagnosi e Cura, Hermitage Capodimonte, Naples, Italy

About Parkinson's disease

Raffaele Sperandeo, DISU University of Basilicata, Potenza, Italy

Relational field and complex networks: the contribution of computational sciences to psychotherapy

Davide Viggiano, Department of Translational Medical Sciences, University of Campania "L. Vanvitelli", Naples, Italy

Neuro-nephrology in advanced age: will the kidney function lead to eternal youth of the mind?

Goffredo Sciaudone, Rosetta Rossi, Francesca Sciaudone, Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples, Italy

Neuroplasticity and maieutics of emotions: a work of integration

George N. Christodoulou, Athens University, Society of Preventive Psychiatry, Board Member EAPE, Athens, Greece

Mental health impact of disasters: avoid, mitigate or just tolerate?

Rosa Musolino, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine; University of Messina, Messina, Italy

Stroke Medicine from Antiquity to today

• **11.40 AM - 1.40 PM: Hall B: Parallel Session no. 7** - WORKSHOP ON ETHICS, CHILDREN AND OLDER PERSON (presentations 12 + 5 min)

PART A: ETHICS

Alberto Ghirlando, Molecular Materials Group, Parma, Italy

Integrity of Science, the information industry and the myth of excellence

Hartmut Frank, Bayreuth Center of Ecology and Environmental Research, University of Bayreuth, Germany

Corona, a challenge to ethics in science

Jochen Ehrich, Emeritus Professor, Children's Hospital, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany

Starting the debate on academic freedom in Europe at the turn of the millennium

PART B: ON CHILDREN AND OLDER PERSONS

Rumyanka Dimitrova, Varna Free University, Varna, Bulgaria

The elderly and children

Hendrik Ehrich, Mara Ehrich, Eric Schiffer and Jochen Ehrich, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany

The meaning of life: children's and older people's perceptions and feelings about maturity and wisdom

Dana Baran, "Grigore T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Department of Preventive Medicine and Interdisciplinarity, Iasi, Romania

Relevance of the person's identity and the alterity of masks

Dužanka Mičetić-Turk, Faculty of Medicine, University of Maribor; Center for Retired and Professors Emeriti of the University of Maribor, Slovenia

Life and academic activities of professors emeriti and retired professors on university of Maribor

• **1.40-3.00 PM: Break**

• **3.00-5.35 PM: Hall A: Parallel Session no. 8** - WORKSHOP ON THE CAPITAL OF KNOWLEDGE - 1ST PART - (presentations 12 + 5 min)

Dimitrios Yfantis, Department of Chemical Engineering Technical University of Athens, Athens, Greece

Ancient chemical technology: the invention of mineral acids and aqua regia in an Arabic or Hellenistic achievement? – An interdisciplinary approach

Gaetano Vincenzo Pelagalli, Giuseppe Paino, Department of Veterinary Medicine University of Naples Federico II, Naples Italy

The Birds as artistic expression of ancient Pompeii

Christos Bartsocas, National & Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

Georgios Gemistos "Plethon": an exceptional Greek scholar at the 1438 Florence Council and his influence in Italian Renaissance

Natale Gaspare De Santo¹, Carmela Bisaccia² and Luca Salvatore De Santo³, ¹Emeritus Università della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli,

²Istituto Mazzini Napoli, ³Division of Heart Surgery Università della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples, Italy

On the admirable aging creativity of Roman pontiffs in the years 1492-2005

Gaetano Thiene, Emeritus Professor University of Padua, Padua, Italy

The dawn of cardiovascular medicine at the university of Padua (1222-2022), land of the doges

Giuseppe Paino, Gaetano Vincenzo Pelagalli, Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Naples Federico II, Naples, Italy

The "fonifero" of Giovanni Paladino (1876) first hearing aid

Malcolm Phillips, Charing Cross Hospital, London, UK (retired)

Robert Schrier – A world leader in Nephrology

Oliver Râcz, Joseph Fövényi, Safarik University, Medical School, Kosice, Slovakia & Miskolc University, Faculty of Healthcare, Hungary

Light for diabetic patients thanks to Eva Maria Kohner (1929-2021), a Jewish baroness from Budapest

- **3.00-5.35 PM: Hall A: Parallel Session no. 9** - WORKSHOP ON THE CAPITAL OF KNOWLEDGE - 2ND PART - (presentations 12 + 5 min)
Lorenzo A. Pinna, Department of Biomedical Sciences, The University of Padova, Padova, Italy
Curiosity driven science: the capital of useless knowledge
Lilia Alberghina, Università di Milano – Bicocca, Milan, Italy
Biological complexity: the next frontier for science and knowledge
Stella Priovolou, Department of Latin and Italian Literature, University of Athens, Greece
The European Union and its cultural heritage
Luigi Campanella, Department of Chemistry, Università La Sapienza, Rome, Italy
Right to knowledge of European Citizens
Enzo Viccaro, New Scarlatti Orchestra, Naples, Italy
A portrait of the artist as an old man: paths and secrets of creative longevity in musical art
Massimiliano Marotta, President of the Italian Institute for Philosophical Studies, Naples, Italy
Reconciliation: the modernity of Sophocles' Philoctetes
Luigi Santini, Olimpio Guerriero, Stefano Sepe, Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples, Italy
The human capital of age
Maddalena Illario, Department of Public Health/RGD Unit, Federico II University G Hospital, RSCN, Naples, Italy
Innovative approaches to prevent frailty: overcoming bottlenecks to validation and scale up
- **5.35-5.50 PM:** Break
- **5.50-7.20 PM: Hall A - (Plenary): Assembly** (EAPE Members only)
- **8.30 PM: Social Event**

Saturday, April 30, 2022

Centro Congressi Università Federico II
 36 Via Partenope, Napoli

- **9.00-9.40 AM: Hall A Session no.10 (Plenary) Lecture** (5 min moderator +30 min presentation)
Dennis V. Cokkinos, Department of Cardiology University of Athens
Cardiology in the 21st Century
- **9.45-11.25 AM: Session no.11 (Plenary) CONTEMPORARY HOT TOPICS** (Presentations 12 min + 5 min)
Liv Mjelde, The Senior Centre, Oslo Metropolitan University, Oslo, Norway
Vocational Learning: The art of reflective curiosity
Vincenzo Bonavita, University Federico II, Naples, Italy
Diagnostic error and clinical method in neurology
Rado Pišot, Science and Research Center, Institute for Kinesiology research, Koper, Slovenia
Physical inactivity vs physical activity- Will We survive?
Lucija Čok, Luigi Campanella, George Christodoulou, Jože Gričar, Heinrich C. Mayr, Carole-Lynne Le Navenec and Greg Sadlek, Universities: Primorska and Maribor (Slovenia), Sapienza (Rome, Italy), Athens Medical School (Greece), Alpen Adria Universität (Klagenfurt, Austria), Calgary (Canada), Cleveland University (USA)
Ethical and legal aspects related to the contributions of emeriti professors to the public good
Sir Les Ebdon, University of Bedfordshire, Luton, UK
How the pandemic has exacerbated educational inequalities
Sir Adrian Smith PRS, President of The Royal Society, London, UK
The Communication of science in a pandemic
- **11.25-11.35 AM:** Break
- **11.35 AM-1.00 PM: Session no.12 (Plenary) INTERGENERATIONAL WORKSHOP ON AGINGS** (Presentations 12 min + 5 min)
Francesco Salvatore, University Federico II Naples, Naples, Italy
From the inversion of the paradigm between "aging and disease" to the "biomedical person" concept
Alessandra Perna, Department of Translational Sciences, University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples, Italy
Chronic kidney disease: a human model of accelerated aging
Livia D'Angelo, Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Production, University Federico II, Naples, Italy
Nothobranchius furzeri: a tankful of opportunities for ageing research
Anna Iervolino, Department of Medical Translational Sciences, University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples, Italy
Zebrafish: a model organism to study the focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
- **1.00-1.10 PM: Session no.13 (Plenary) THE NEXT CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSORS EMERITI**
Sir Les Ebdon, University of Bedfordshire
The Third EAPE Congress on the Capital of Knowledge
- **1.10 PM: Lunch**



INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The *Bull Eur Assoc Profs Emer* is the bimonthly cultural Journal of the European Association of Professors Emeriti (www.Europemeriti.org) that supports the vocation of Professors Emeriti for teaching and Research. It is structured in two main section *Original manuscripts* that undergo peer review and the *section on News* that covers the life of the association and is under the care of the Editorial board.

The Bulletin adopts the Vancouver style. Authors are invited to visit the website of the Association and read the last issue. Manuscripts shall be in good English in Word, font 12, with good illustrations and shall be emailed to the editor in Chief, Natale Gaspare De Santo MD.

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Original manuscripts (Word file) around 900-1100 words shall include affiliation(s), email and phone numbers of the authors, as well as 5 keywords from the manuscript. Preferably titles should not exceed the length of 50 characters (spaces included). A portrait of the 1st author is required. 1 Figure and 1 Table (emailed on separate sheets) and a maximum of 6 references and a minimum of 3 are allowed. References must be numbered and ordered sequentially as they appear in the text. When cited in the text, reference numbers are to be in round brackets.

Manuscripts related to news about emeriti and their associations shall be limited to a maximum of 500 words, and up to 3 references; no portrait of the author is required, but 1 Figure or 1 Table can be added.

All manuscripts undergo editing.

At the end of the article number references consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. For articles with more than 6 authors, list the first 3 authors before using "et al."; For articles with 6 authors, or fewer, list all authors.

JOURNALS

1. *Journal article published electronically ahead of print*: Authors may add to a reference, the DOI ("digital object identifier") number unique to the publication for articles in press. It should be included immediately after the citation in the References.

Bergholdt HKM, Nordestgaard BG, Ellervik C. Milk intake is not associated with low risk of diabetes or overweight-obesity: a Mendelian randomization study in 97,811 Danish individuals. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2015 Jul 8 (Epub ahead of print; DOI: [doi:10.3945/ajcn.114.105049](https://doi.org/10.3945/ajcn.114.105049)).

2. *Standard journal article*. List all authors when 6 or fewer; when 6 or more, list only the first 3 and add "et al." Abbreviate journal titles according to *Index Medicus* style, which is used in MEDLINE citations.

De Santo NG, Altucci P, Heidland A et al. The role of emeriti and retired professors in medicine. *Q J Med* 2014;107: 407-410

3. Committee on Infectious Diseases, American Academy of Pediatrics. Measles: reassessment of the current immunization policy. *Pediatrics* 1989; 84:1110-1113.

BOOKS and other MONOGRAPHS

1. Personal authors

Antier JJ. Jean Guittou. Milan, Paoline, 2002

2. Committee report or corporate author

World Health Organisation. Good Health Adds Life to Years. Geneva, WHO, 2012.

3. Chapter in book

De Santo NG. The priority: broadening the boundaries of paediatrics and turning basic science into cures. In Erich J, Corrad F, De Santo NG, ed. This I think should have priority in child health care services. Joachim Barke, Hannover 2018:69-71.

4. Agency publication

Committee on Infectious Diseases, Report of the Committee on Infectious Disease, 22nd Edn. American Academy of Pediatrics. Elk Grove Village, 1991; 319-320.

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1. Website

Plato. Laws. <http://data.perseus.org/itations/um:cts:greek-Lit:tlg034.perseus-eng1:3.666> (accessed May 14, 2020).

2. Online journal article

De Santo NG. The Impact of Covid-19 on Education and Science Florence in the XIV century -after plague, famine, death and depopulation- generated Renaissance Scholars such as Filippo Brunelleschi, Giovambattista Alberti and Leonardo An Achievable goal for our Universities. *Bull Eur Assoc Prof Emer* 2020; 1(2): 19-20. (accessed 14 May, 2020)

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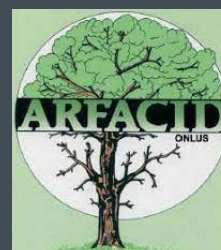
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