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The Human Capital of Age: Protecting the Creativity of Professors Emeriti(ae)

The German poet, essayist and physician Gottfried Benn-nominated for a Nobel Prize five times-wrote, in 1954, *Old age as a problem for the artists* (1) that in the last four hundred years 150-200 geniuses determined the cultural progress of Western Europe. Half of them were old-old. Benn reported on three groups of geniuses; the first included 25 sculptors and painters, the second 35 poets and writers and the third 16 composers (Table below).

A. PAINTERS & SCULPTORS - AGE AT DEATH
Titian 99, Michelangelo 89, Franz Hals 86, Goya 82, Hans Thoma 85, Liebermann 88, Munch 81, Degas 83, Bonnard 80, Maillol 83, Donatello 80, Tintoretto 76, Rodin 77, Käthe Kollwitz 78, Renoir 78, Monet 86, James Ensor 89, Menzel 90, and among those living Matisse 89, Nolde 86, Gulbransson 81, Hofer and Scheibe more than 75, and Klimsch 84.
B. POETS & WRITERS - AGE AT DEATH
Goethe 83, Shaw 94, Hamsun 93, Maeterlinck 87, Tolstoj 82, Voltaire 84, Heinrich Mann 80, Ebner Eschenbach 86, Pontoppidan 86, Heidenstam 81, Swift, Ibsen, Bjørnson Rolland 78, Victor Hugo 83, Tennyson 83, Ricarda Huch 83, Gerhart Hauptmann 84, Lagerlöf 82, Heyse 84, D'Annunzio 75, Spitteler, Fontane, Gustav Freytag 79, Frenssen 82 and among those living Claudel 85, Thomas Mann, Hesse, Schröder, Döblin, Carossa, Dörrfler 75 or more, and Emil Strauss 87.
C. COMPOSERS - AGE AT DEATH
Verdi 88, Richard Strauss 85, Pfitzner 89, Heinrich Schütz 87, Monteverdi 76, Gluck, Händel 74, Bruckner 72, Palestrina 71 Buxtehude, Wagner 70, Georg Alfred Schumann 81, Reznick 85, Auber 84, Cherubini 82 and Sibelius 89.

The European Union (EU) protects the creativity of emeriti professors and allows them to coordinate and direct projects which are financed by EU. However, the permission to sign and direct a project proposal must be firstly granted by the institution where the professors emeriti(ae) work.

By studying the constitutions of various Italian universities, I have learned that each of them has

particular characteristics (i) in terms of rules for appointment, as well as (ii) in terms of opportunities for professors emeriti to conduct research and teach. Such possibilities are very limited and differ from university to university. Ideally it might be appropriate to have, for the whole country, identical rules for the effective participation of emeriti in research and mentoring. This possibility should be explored in order to develop a European plan allowing emeriti to utilize their talents, and creativity if they are willing to participate in the making of new knowledge, provided that they have enough physical resources to continue to work.

There are two universities that protect and promote the role of emeriti and that deserve particular mention. Their constitutions are exemplary and should be taken as models to be adopted by Europe as a whole; they are; the Ca' Foscari University in Venice (2) and the University of Calabria at Rende (3).

The University of Ca' Foscari, the first Italian school devoted to commerce, was founded on August 6, 1868. Structured on 8 departments and 3 schools, Ca' Foscari meets the needs of 21,000 students served by 1100 investigators and professors. Its constitution states (2) that professors emeriti and honorary professors can:

1. *Continue to undertake research in the departments where they worked.*
2. *Continue coordinating research projects for which they are responsible, including those financed*

2. Università Ca'Foscari. Regolamento Didattico di Ateneo. Emanato con D.R. n. 726 del 27/11/2012, modificato con D.R. n. 79 del 05/02/2016 e con D.R. 1149 del 21/12/2018, accessed on June 3, 2022.

3. Università della Calabria. Regolamento di Ateneo per il conferimento dei titoli di Professore Emerito e di professore onorario (Emanato con decreto rettorale 3 febbraio 2021, n. 168) Oggetto: Decreto rettorale di emanazione del Regolamento per il conferimento del titolo di Professore Emerito. Accessed online on June 3, 2022.

1. Benn G. *Alters als Problem für Künstler (Aging as a problem for artists)*. JC. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung Nachfolger GMBH, Gegr. 1659, Stuttgart, 1954.

by public and private institutions.

3. *Receive remuneration for work in research or for advisory activities from third parties.*

4. *Coordinate projects from third parties only after approval of the Council of the Department.*

5. *Teach on official courses, usually at no cost, or even be remunerated, if law allows, after being nominated by the Council of the Department*

6. *Be a member and preside on committees for curricular exams and for Degree Exams.*

7. *Teach on PhD courses after approval of the Council of the PhD School.*

8. *Participate in meetings of the departments in which they were active at the time of retirement, and have an advisory vote.*

9. *Participate in the meetings of the Didactical College and those of the College for the PhD if they are titular of a course.*

The University of Calabria at Rende (Province of Cosenza), founded in 1972, is structured on 14 departments. It is a university for 30,000 students served by 1200 investigators and professors. Its constitution (3) states that professors emeriti can:

1. *Be nominated after retirement having held, for a minimum of 20 years, a full professorship. They shall not have disputes with the University of Calabria. They shall not have been subject to disciplinary measures or criminal or civil convictions. They shall have held roles of significant responsibility in the University".*

2. *Continue research activities, at no cost to the University, in its department.*

3. *Be responsible for projects including those financed by public and private institutions. In this case the department shall provide appropriate logistic support to perform the studies, including an office equipped with technical support. In such status they can activate research contracts and participate in committees selecting the recipients of those contracts.*

4. *Participate in teaching on official and supplementary courses but at no cost to the University.*

5. *Be members and preside in Degree Examination Committees;*

6. *Teach on PhD courses - following ad hoc deliberation of the College of Professors - and participate, with an advisory vote, in the activities of the Council of Professors for PhD.*

7. *Attend, and have an advisory vote at, meetings of the department where they research and teach.*

Both of these Universities allow full participation of professors emeriti allowing them teaching official and supplementary courses and, at the same time, let them be responsible for projects financed by private and public activities. In other words, both constitutions allow the unity of research and mentoring that is the main pillar of strength on which universities rest.

An Appeal for Protecting the Creativity of Professors Emeriti(ae) in Europe

These two successful models offer the possibility of solving the problem of insufficient effective participation of emeriti in research teams. Young researchers and emeriti scientists should sit together, with the former taking the helm. At present, it is difficult to adopt, in Europe, the model of the U.S., where the retirement age limit has been removed. The USA is the country where seniors are allowed to "age thoughtfully" (4) regardless of "hostile age" (5). Indeed, "old people have something to say to young people"(6).

The European Association of Professors Emeriti should strive for the practical use of the two well-functioning models rather than to try to establish a uniform rule for the appointment of emeriti(ae) binding for all countries, which is in contrast to the multifaceted history of Europe, the so-called "creative Europe of bell towers".

Read at the Opening Ceremony of the second EAPE Congress on *The Capital of Knowledge*, Naples, April 28-30, 2022.



4. Nussbaum MC, Levmore S. *Aging thoughtfully: Conversations about retirement, romance, wrinkles, and regret*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2017.

5. Corneille P. *Le Cid*. Scene IV. Paris, Augustin Courbé, 1636.

6. Segal L. *Out of Time: The Pleasures and the Perils of Ageing*. London, Verso, 2013.



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Professional Terminology in the STEM Area in European Non-English Speaking Countries

A fully functional language is one involved in all vital areas of human activity. Among them the language of research and education can, because of its subtleness and precise form, be looked on metaphorically as the head of a language. Unfortunately, it is not considered as such at present in the European, non-English speaking countries. Because of ever stronger globalization of research and internationalization of university education English became today a *lingua franca* in both research and university education. The topic was discussed at the Austrian Academy of Sciences in 2019 by experts from Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, and Slovenia (1). Two important questions, raised at the panel discussion, were: firstly, is national terminology in the European non-English speaking countries still essential and secondly, if so, how may these individual terminologies be preserved or developed within their respective languages? The discussion in this paper is limited to the area of STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics).

The development of professional terminology in European non-English speaking countries has a rather long history. It started in France with *L'Encyclopédie* in the middle of the eighteenth century. Denis Diderot devoted a considerable part of the dictionary to the *arts mécaniques*, where complex machines of the time were described in detail together with their component parts. Also, in a small nation such as mine, the first professional texts on e.g., beekeeping and midwifery were written in the second half of the eighteenth century, while first textbooks on e.g. electricity were published some hundred years later. In a time period of over two centuries a rich treasury

of professional terms was collected. In my country this is evident from the comprehensive collection of the terminological dictionaries published by Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language at the Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. They encompass areas such as geology, botany, pharmacy, civil engineering, urban planning, and automatic control (2).

Nevertheless, there is strong and justified concern that in future new professional terms will not be developed in many areas of STEM. The quality of research and researchers is today predominantly evaluated through the number of citations of their published papers. Adequate citations can only be obtained by publishing in the best international journals. All these journals are published in English. If the researchers do not publish in English, they are not visible within the scientific community. English as *lingua franca* in research is needed because of strong international cooperation in European research areas. Because of international evaluation the research proposals and project reports submitted to national research agencies are also written in English. When the researchers use their national language to communicate in their laboratories, much of the terminology is taken from English. Their trivial communication in the workplace is perfectly efficient.

We have dictionaries and we have terminology but, if researchers will not use it, what can be done?

University education brings hope that professional terminology in non-English European languages may survive. It is my strong belief that European students have the right to listen to university lectures in their mother tongue. This further means that publishing

1. Žele A, Galyk D, Dolowy-Rybinska N et al. A fully functioning language inside the EU: An emphasis on developing academic and technical language. *Academie im Dialog*, 21, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Joint Academy Day, 2019.

2. Karba R, Karer G, Kocijan J et al. *Terminological Dictionary of Automatic Control*. Ljubljana, published by Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, 2014 (in Slovene).

of textbooks in national languages should be encouraged. The situation at European universities cannot be seen through rose-coloured spectacles. International rankings of universities are becoming more and more important. A university is ranked higher when attracting both international professors and international students. In former times, when there was no university on Slovenian grounds, our grandfathers went to study in either Vienna or Prague. It was understandable that all their studies were performed in either German or Czech language. This is not the case today. Nowadays, students who go to study in another country expect all the courses and exams to be in English. More and more masters' level courses are now taught in English and, in many cases, only in English. This is especially true for STEM.

European languages are more than sufficiently developed to be used functionally both in writing scientific papers and university textbooks. Nevertheless, they are, because of acceptance of English as *lingua franca*, used to a lesser and lesser extent in a daily practice. The death of one area of a language provokes the death of another area. The process goes with a swing like falling dominos towards the death of the language as a whole.

We cannot imagine today's globalized world, where people are in constant movement, without a *lingua franca*. On the other hand, it would be shameful damage if more than two hundred years of work on national professional terminologies were annihilated. I see, as the last straw that can be grasped in order to keep the professional terminologies in non-English languages alive, in popular science journals and books and in particular in biographies of nationally important scientists. In this way the most important professional terms, necessary for daily communication in newspapers, radio, TV, and the web, will be provided. Only national popular science journals and books can make the reader acquainted with the research achievements of national research institutes and universities. Only the popular science books written in the mother tongue can provoke in young readers the interest into STEM university programs. Equally or even more important, are biographies of important national scientists. Here, I have in mind predominantly the women and men from 20th century science. Such books are of utmost importance for the education

of young people. In Slovenia we recently published four such biographies describing the life and work of physicist Anton Peterlin, chemist Maks Samec, and two electrical engineers Lojze Vodovnik (3) and Aleš Strojnik (4). All four books were well accepted by Slovenian readers. I see an important role of retired professors and in particular of professors emeriti to write popular scientific and biographic texts in national languages and in this way to enrich the national professional terminology.



3. Kralj A (ed). Lojze Vodovnik Scientist and Humanist. Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, 2019 (in Slovene).

4. Strojnik P. Aleš Strojnik Scientist, Engineer, Constructor, Ljubljana, published by Literary Society Slovenska matica, 2021 (in Slovene).



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10th Anniversary of the World Happiness Report

A prominent news headline to appear across the globe on March 18th of this year concerned the rankings of individual nations in the World Happiness Report (WHR): Finland ranked first for the fifth year in a row, significantly ahead of the other 145 survey countries. According to this tenth-anniversary WHR publication by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, the five Nordic countries have always occupied the top ten positions in the WHR, and there are significant gaps between countries toward the bottom of the rankings.

The entire report series can be found online (1).

The happiness reports are in fact well-being reports, but it appears that public attention to the reports is stronger when “happiness” is the stated focus. Contributors to the self-reported survey responses are a representative pool of individuals in each of the approximately 150 countries surveyed over the previous two years. The main life evaluation question asks respondents to evaluate their current life using the mental image of a ladder: with the best possible life for them as a 10, and the worst possible as a 0. This subjective life evaluation score is followed by responses (0 to 10) to six basic factors: Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP), Count on friends (social support), Freedom to make choices (sense of freedom), Donations in the last 30 days (generosity), Perception of the prevalence of corruption, and Health problems.

The main theme addressed in the current report is balance and benevolence, the inclusion of which required the addition of a survey question about institutional trust. Another new theme to be explored is the biological basis for happiness. For the first time, the WHR survey used a social media platform, which is discussed in chapter 4 of the report. Importantly, the report was the first global survey to capture data during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The overall trend in the findings of the 2022 report, which covers the years from 2019 to 2021,

indicate that on average, the world appears to be demonstrating a long-term moderate *upward* trend in stress, worry, and sadness, as well as a slight long-term *decline* in the enjoyment of life. The good news, however, is that during the first two years of the Covid-19 pandemic, in every country, the world experienced significant *growth* in social support and benevolence as compared to the immediate pre-pandemic period. Overall, deaths from Covid-19 during 2020 and 2021 were notably lower in those countries with higher trust in public institutions and where inequality is lower.

The editors and contributors for each WHR are a group of independent experts acting in their personal capacity. Prominent among them is John F. Helliwell, Professor Emeritus in the Vancouver School of Economics, University of British Columbia. Helliwell is co-founder and co-editor of the reports. In his keynote address to the 2022 assembly of the College and University Retirees Association of Canada (2), Dr. Helliwell elaborated on the remarkable, unexpected finding about the universal rise in social support and benevolence during the pandemic years. He noted that three actions—helping strangers, volunteering, and making donations—when taken together were up by 25% in 2021 when compared to the immediate pre-pandemic years. By way of illustration, at a very desperate point in the pandemic in the United Kingdom, the UK government’s call for volunteers to deliver food to sick and socially isolated people was so overwhelmingly positive that the government rescinded the call and turned away many willing volunteers.

The story of the professional life of John Helliwell (3) indicates that he explored the science of well-being as it evolved over the past two decades. His

1. World Happiness Report series <http://worldhappiness.report> (accessed June 6, 2022).

2. College and University Retirees Associations of Canada (CURAC/ARUCC), Virtual Assembly 2022 of CURAC, Assemblée virtuelle 2022 de ARUCC <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9IEpPqP58g> (accessed June 6, 2022).

3. Helliwell JF. A pioneer in broadening the use of subject well-being to measure and improve quality of life, and in establishing the social sources of well-being. *Applied Research Quality of Life*, 2019; 14: 287–289.

research into subjective well-being, and particularly its social context, began even earlier, in the 1990s, when Helliwell spent several years at Harvard University and undertook joint work with the political scientist, Robert D. Putnam. Putnam was at the time connecting peoples' greater life satisfaction in the United States with the higher levels of trust and civic engagement to be found there—the social capital. Helliwell and Putnam began broadening the use of subjective (how people feel or believe others feel) well-being to assess a broad range of factors affecting lives. (4) Exposure to the developing field of positive psychology has had an impact on Helliwell's research, as has his interdisciplinary collaborative work on the policy relevance of subjective well-being research and application of the science of well-being research in an international context. (5) Out of this convergence of interdisciplinary collaborations emerged a supra-discipline: the social science of well-being.

4. Helliwell JF and Putnam, RD. The social context of well-being. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond. B, Biol Sci*, 2004; 359(1449): 1435-1446.

5. Diener, E, Helliwell JF, and Kahneman, D (Eds). *International differences in well-being*. NY, Oxford University Press, 2010.

Dr. Helliwell participated in the early formulation of the Gallup World Poll (which has become the official data provider for the WHR), and he helped develop the agenda and supporting materials for, and took part in, the 2012 High Level meeting at the United Nations to implement the 2011 UN General Assembly resolution to make happiness and well-being more central to the national and global frameworks for sustainable development. For the 2012 meeting, Helliwell co-edited with Richard Layard and Jeffrey Sachs the first World Happiness Report (2011). He also assisted in the development of international guidelines for national collection of subjective well-being data. In 2012 the UN proclaimed March 20th the International Day of Happiness, and WHR are issued annually around that date.

The award-winning WHR series has given rise to the Happiness Research Institute in Copenhagen and encouraged the collection of happiness data by national governments and non-governmental organizations.



Editorial Comment

on 10th Anniversary of the *World Happiness Report* by Dianne Newell

Natale G De Santo Professor Emeritus University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples, Italy

Professor Emerita Dianne Newell, drives us into the secrets of the World Report on Happiness 2022, coedited by John F. Helliwell. Dianne, a Past Principal UBC Emeritus College, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, is a supportive member of the EAPE community and has rendered us many services (1) and, much more. She has co-organized the Canadian-European Emeriti Event 2021 on the occasion of the World Day of Older Persons (2). Also, John Helliwell is known to our readers (3).

Dianne makes a strong analysis on the importance of happiness in our brave world and on the main message of the report.

The Constitution of the United States of America aims to grant happiness. For Leon Bloy (1846-1917) happiness is our ultimate goal. For Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906) to look for happiness during life is the real revolution. However, helping humans to reach happiness is the role of philosophy. Such a concept originated in Classical Greece, in the Mediterranean Sea, the sea unifying people and cultures (4).

Sophocles (496-408 BC) gave great importance to the pleasantness and satisfaction of life and in *Antigones* pointed out that *"when man loses the pleasantness of life he does not live any longer and his life can be considered a living death"*. For Sophocles, those pleasantries granted good life and their loss was detrimental to its quality.

Socrates (469-399 BC) recommended the care of the soul: *"you should care neither for richness, nor*

1. Newell D. A new beginning for emeriti at the University of British Columbia. The UBC emeritus College. In: Cokkinos D, Agnantis N, Gardikas K, Soldatos CR Eds. *The Capital of Knowledge*. Athens, Society for Propagation of Useful Books, 2020, pp 239-243.

2. Newell D, Ebdon L. International Day of Older Persons 2021 The Canadian-European Emeriti Event. *Bull Eur Assoc Profs Emer* 2021; 2: 83-84.

3. Helliwell J F. Lifelong learning and healthy aging. *Bull Eur Assoc Profs Emer* 2021; 2: 124.

4. De Santo NG, De Santo RM, Perna AF, et al. To survive is not enough. Quality of life in CKD. The need for a new generation of health-oriented economists. *J Nephrol* 2008; 21 (suppl 13) S32-S50.

for bodies for the soul" (Plato, *Apology*).

Democritus of Abdera (c.460-c.370BC) defined happiness as *"euthymia (peace of the soul), harmony (armonia), well-being (euestò), measure (symmetria), imperturbability (ataraxia), which consists of what is most beautiful and pleasant to me"*. He had no doubts *"The goal of life is peace of the soul (euthymia), which does not correspond to pleasure...but it is a status of a well balanced and calm soul not disturbed by fear of superstition or fright of gods and by passions"*.

Aristippus (c430-355 BC) supported the notion of reinforcing psyche rather than bodies. *"Psyche grows if one takes care of her and becomes better and fortified"*.

For Plato (428/427 BC - 348/347 BC), men's diseases cannot be cured just with drugs for the body, *"but man's true ailment needs the cure of the body and of soul"*. In fact, Socrates, when the young Charmides had a headache went to him with a remedy (a medicinal herb to be accompanied by a charm). The remedy was efficient if when administering it, someone recited the text of the charm. The charms were spiritual medicines that ail the soul. In *Phaedo* we read *"nothing was incurable for him through philosophy. By means of philosophy everyone could be liberated from worse practice, passions and all life concerns"*.

Aristotle (384-382 BC) discusses in *De anima*, the relationship between the body and the soul by taking into account the reasons for which they are separated. *"The body is the matter, the soul the form. The soul is that by which we perceive, feel, think and act. The study of the soul is psychology the culmination of metaphysics and natural sciences"* (5).

For Epicurus (341-270 BC) *"one should take care of all things producing happiness"*, since *"happiness is health of the body"*. *"Pleasure is the principle (aretè) and end (telos) of life. The goal of happy life is our first and congenital good"* (Epicurus, *Letter to Menoeceus*, 128).

For Lucius Anneus Seneca (4-65 AD) *"Happiness is long-lasting safety and tranquility which will be given us by magnanimity and by continuity in good purposes. ... It can be achieved with a full vision of truth in its wholeness, by keeping order, measure and convenience"* (Ad Lucilius, 16,3).

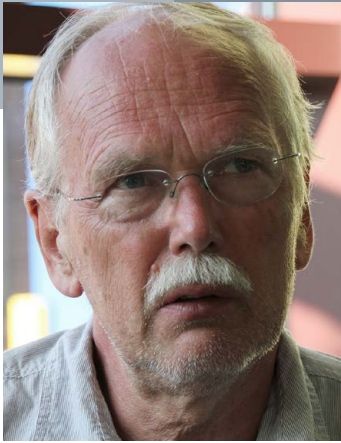
For the philosopher, historian of philosophy and academician Giovanni Reale (1931-2004), Seneca foresaw the possibility to get happiness by living according to nature, that is according to reason and virtue (6). *"Happiness is therefore the internal harmony, the harmony of man with himself, with the things of the world and with the divine. The happy man is the master of his life, since he allows neither to be won nor to be conditioned by exteriority, since he bets himself on his capabilities and is ready to accept the outcome of the actions even those that are undesirable"*. *"Virtue is itself a prize, it does not follow virtue, it is virtue per se"* (1). Seneca was aware that for Cicero *"philosophers must be heard and read with the purpose of getting happiness"* (Ad Lucilius 109, 29-35). For Seneca it was important to learn to live well as to die well. *"Lifelong one should learn the art of living, lifelong one should learn to die"* (Ad Lucilius, 49, 9-11).

These principles facilitate the understanding of the work of John F. Helliwell and his co-editors who have been able to generate this and previous reports - an enterprise that meets the needs of the present generations and allows them to plan for happiness.



5. Gaston V. Aristotle's psychology. In Gill ML, Pellegrini P. A companion to Ancient Philosophy. Oxford, Blackwell, 2005: 319.

6. Reale G. La filosofia di Seneca come terapia dei mali dell'anima. Milano, Bompiani, 2004; p.4



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The Dilemma of Scientific Discourses in the Public Sphere

Introduction

The problem of science lies in the fact that more knowledge does not always produce greater certainty in the public. New knowledge usually brings even more non-knowledge with it. There are also no scientific patent solutions to severe crises like the Corona pandemic, no standard procedures for complicated situations like climate change, and no simple answers to complex questions about how to implement societal restructuring. Instead, partial solutions to issues or crises must be constantly and rapidly adapted to changing new facts through appropriate and rapid research. In this regard, the scientific approach of researchers to the management of difficulties is based primarily on responsibility, truthfulness and honesty, which are more important than their objectivity. However, scientific thinking is not a matter of personal opinion, but is based on team research and collective knowledge and insight. Is this what reality looks like? "Could complex systems thinking (1) and the philosophical investigation of opposites and polarity, dualism and dialectic help to resolve the complexity of the problems?" Polarity is a philosophical term for the relationship of mutually dependent things. It differs from dualism, where things are seen as incompatible. Dialectic is philosophic thinking through which contradiction becomes a starting point rather than a dead end of discussions. By uniting fragments of the two opposite poles, one could find unity or at least compromise, both of which are the opposite of polarity. Does scientific thinking primarily mean the creation of models of reality to which people can orient themselves, i.e. to solve a problem in the sense of the metaphor of a horizon that depends first on the individual perspective? But would this involve

risks that mean that there could be no common horizon due to plurality and cardinal differences, thus constantly moving away and not coming closer? Are missed changes and delayed renewals a sign of the assumption that the real problem is not the repeated crises but the lack of continuous change in society? The notion of a collective horizon contains something future and hopeful. Could this mean that science has the possibilities and the purpose to give new roots to the young generation of children in order to avoid rootlessness, which has already taken possession of the older generation by living between three habitats, which leaves the individual in a kind of unhealthy in-between space. People have always lived in their anthropological environment defined by history, relationship, meaning and identity. Poverty and loneliness have always been components of a world in which it is not possible to live well. Newly emerged in the present time is virtual space mediated by digital media, in which people may lack roots and orientation.

What is the role of scientific experts during public discourses on crises? When researchers are asked questions about their own research topic, they would have to give the following fictional answers to clarify their own position on the topic: "Before I started my own experiments, I had made a hypothesis. After I conducted all the experiments, my hypothesis turned out to be correct. Now, when I put all the results together, I come to conclusions that are well founded. However, I have also noticed weaknesses that need further clarification." Even if not all problems have been clarified by this statement, they do evoke trust and confidence in the public, which are a basis for finding solutions to crises for any social challenge. I think that no one can object to this expert role of researchers in solving problems.

However, scientists must set aside their own vanities in the intellectual competition for reality

1. Ehrich J, Manemann J, Tasic V, DeSanto NG. The implications of complexity, systems thinking and philosophy for pediatricians. *Ital J Pediatr* 2021; 47:76-80.

and truth by commenting and criticizing objectively. They must recognize the risk of their own “impostor syndrome” and, above all, avoid unfair competition and colleague envy. Scientists should be especially cautious about making predictions because they are based on assumptions about the future of problems and too little on facts. A scientist should, however, make hypotheses and name them as such. Scientists must point out the provisional nature and the need to test their hypotheses.

What role do self-declared “experts” and so-called opinion makers play?

Freedom of opinion is one of the fundamental rights in democratic states. Parties, politicians and lobbyists in politics want to be opinion formers and guide the thinking of citizens in their directions of thought. Journalists and writers in the media want to expand and verify the formation of opinion. Citizens insist on the acceptance of their individual or collective views in a pluralistic society and demonstrate for their opinions. What all three groups have in common is that they are convinced they have found truths. But what do reality and truth mean? Subjective truth and reality of the individual is based on one’s own perceptions of facts, which give no reason for doubt. However, individual illusory misperceptions exist and rational errors are possible.

However, if the perceptions come from other people or sources, then they can give cause for doubt if they contradict one’s own perceptions or experiences. Ambiguity is a legitimate cause for reasonable doubt about the alleged truth. Suspicion is an emotional form of scepticism that arises independently of one’s own perceptions due to bad experiences. “Fake news and alternative facts” are publicized lies that those in power and lobbyists like to use to deceive their citizens. Through manipulation, they want to push through their own goals to the exclusion of correct perceptions.

Conclusions

Strict separation of scientific knowledge of experts and sensory experience of the public has some risks in social changes and crises. It must be the goal of scientists to develop concepts that reflect the whole dilemma of the society in the small dilemma of individual people. I conclude that thinking in terms of complex systems could become a tool for future

public discourse by taking into account the multiple interactions between socioeconomic, cultural, and environmental factors involved in crises. When the public feels uncertain, it needs to change its own perceptions and reasoning to be able to change the way it sees the world. Philosophers could become pillars of strength when these sentiments are in danger of going awry in larger segments of society (1,2,3). Man-made crises of the past were caused by the adult world and not by children of the world. Whether political opinion-makers, educators, media representatives, and physicians without philosophical and complex systems thinking can still successfully inform, motivate, and persuade the middle aged and old people is doubtful in light of behavioural deficits such as unhealthy consumer habits, materialism, profit thinking, clientelism, corruption, etc. in the adult world. The future belongs to the younger generation, which must be better and earlier educated and empowered.



2. Maio G (2019) Medicine caught in piecemeal thinking. On the relevance of philosophy for a reflective approach to technology. *Zeitschr Med Ethik* 65:115-128.
3. Manemann J, Ehrich J (2019) Philosophy as therapy? *Zeitschr Med Ethik* 65:129-141.



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Creativity of Aged Composers, Soloists and Conductors

Hans Werner Henze (1926-2012) A Revolutionary with an Ancient Heart

The German Hans Werner Henze was a great figure of European culture at the turn of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries: an apostle of music as an instrument of civil and social passion. He was born in Gütersloh, in the heart of the Rhineland, on July 1, 1926, and died in Dresden in October 2012.

In his early twenties he already revealed an irresistible vocation for musical theatre with his first opera *Das Wundertheater* ('The Miracle Theatre', based on an intermezzo by Miguel de Cervantes, 1948). The theatre was, for him, the privileged place to express his strong ideological convictions: utopian Marxist, longing for a humanistic and libertarian communism, in the 50s the young Henze did not have an easy life in Germany, split in two by the Cold War, and he seemed to find greater freedom in Italy, between Naples and Ischia. He joined the Italian Communist Party, and meanwhile produced music in which, intolerant of any dogmatism in art, he blended accents of the avant-garde, neoclassicism, jazz, and even song, in his very personal eclecticism; in his style, beyond the ideological schematism and political polemics, he gradually flourished a lyrical vein among the purest and most inspired of our time. Already in the 'Lyrisches Drama' *Boulevard Solitude*, staged in Hanover in 1952 - a Manon Lescaut transplanted in post-war Paris - the twenty-six-year-old Henze freed himself from the dictates of modernism and enchanted listeners with a fascinating melodic invention; this invention freely contaminated tonality - symbol of the corrupt and decadent world of the past - and atonality - "yearning for a new hypothesis of life and civilization" (1), and renewed Puccini's strength by immersing it in a refined and very modern texture of orchestral colors. In 1952 was also born the deep and tormented liaison with Ingeborg Bachmann (the Austrian poetess marked by a tragic destiny): a 'score for two' punctuated by

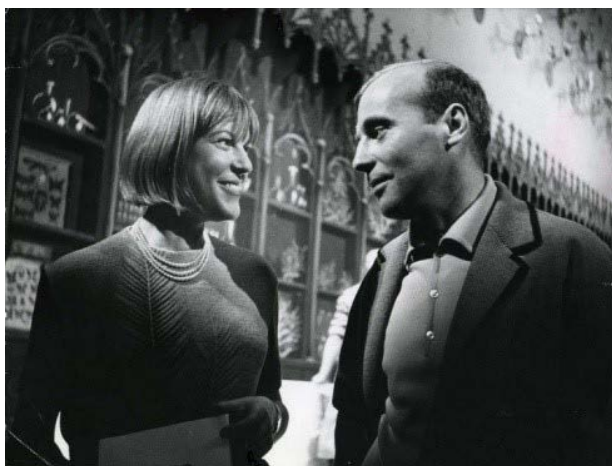
the common rejection of Nazi Germany, love for the South, intellectual isolation, political commitment and the search for an arduous balance between art, life and love (2).

As his undisputed prestige as one of the most gifted composers of the century strengthened, Henze, with the generosity and open-mindedness that always distinguished him, did not hesitate to risk this prestige in order to reaffirm the reasons for his tenacious political militancy; he did not hesitate to provoke real riots as when in Hamburg, in the fateful 1968, the premiere of his 'vulgar and military oratory in two parts' *Das Floss der Medusa* ('The raft of the Medusa') - a sort of secular requiem in memory of Che Guevara - turned into a real demonstration between red and anarchist flags and portraits of Che, complete with intervention by the German federal police and cancellation of the concert. But in reality, beyond the clear political references, *Das Floss der Medusa* was another masterpiece in which, as Theodore Strongin wrote later in the New York Times, "there's very little in the text or music that arouse political emotions"; it was actually a work "scintillating in its scoring ... a superheated, expressionist narrative" (3). This expressive warmth animated more and more the rich symphonic and theatrical production of Henze's maturity, whose varied catalogue also includes music for cinema and TV (a concentrated Symphony for Strings is part of the soundtrack of *The Exorcist*). In his rich orchestral output we also find a *Telemanniana* (1967), a fantasy in whose exquisite neoclassical forms there is a moving homage to the invention of another great exponent of the most generous and cosmopolitan German culture (and another great long-lived musician): Georg Philipp Telemann (1681-1767).

2. Bachmann I., Henze H. W. *Lettere da un'amicizia*; (Italian ed.) Turin: EDT; 2008.

3. Strongin T. *Hans Werner Henze's Raft was a Riot*; The New York Times; November 16, 1969 (Retrieved on January 26, 2016).

1. Bramani L. *Boulevard Solitude* in *Dizionario dell'Opera* (ed. by Piero Gelli); Milan: Baldini&Castoldi; 1996, p. 168.



Hans Werner Henze (right) and Ingeborg Bachmann

The composer's 70 years were celebrated by one of the masterpieces of the late creative season, the *Third Violin Concerto*: three intense lyrical movements inspired by the Doktor Faustus, the great novel in which Thomas Mann, also on the threshold of 70 years, by means of the Faustian story of an imaginary composer, Adrian Leverkühn, decadent and experimenter (a bit Mahler, a bit Schönberg), had traced a sort of spiritual autobiography of the German world, (the irremediable contrast between Apollonian and Dionysian against the background of horror of the Nazi war). This concerto develops entirely as an immense melodic cadence of the violin, which ranges with rhapsodic freedom up to hyper-acute harmonic sounds and is supported here and there by the explosions of the full orchestra. In this music of the end of the millennium there is an inexhaustible singing force, a moving testimony/testament of an entire civilization, punctuated by very brief but eloquent allusions to the great models of the past: Corelli, Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Alban Berg etc.

Henze did not follow abstract evolutionary models: his inspiration always seemed to start from scratch, from a nascent state. He stated: "Each new piece is the first I have ever written"; each composition was for him an unrepeatable event, the poetic revelation *hic et nunc* (*here and now*) of an ancient trace whose "beginning lies five or six hundred years back ... (what should be kept secret can no longer remain silent)" (4). This synthesis between the immediacy of the present and the depth of the past is the secret key to the duration of his art.

Most of his 15 operas quickly became a cult in the contemporary musical theatrical repertoire: from

Elegie für junge Liebende ('Elegy for Young Lovers'), on text by Wystan Hugh Auden and Chester Kallman (1961/1987), to *Venus und Adonis* (1997); from *Die Bassariden*, again on text by Auden (1965/1992), to *Phaedra* (2007). Henze was also a passionate cultural organizer, and above all a great teacher and promoter of new young talents: a fundamental trait of generativity of his social humanism. Two of his creatures – the Cantiere Internazionale d'Arte di Montepulciano, founded with the maieutic motto "Here we are all students and at the same time teachers", and the Münchener Biennale, Internationales Festival für Neues Musiktheater – are still among the most lively European realities in the field of music teaching and artistic experimentation.

Henze greeted 2000 with his *Symphony No. 10*: four movements of rare strength and solidity, in which flows the lymph of a centuries-old tradition. The first movement *Ein Sturm* ('A Storm') is a real symphonic storm; the second movement *Ein Hymnus* ('A Hymn') is an enveloping song for strings only; the third movement *Ein Tanz* ('A Dance') is a joke of percussive energy; the ending *Ein Traum* ('A Dream') melts the form into a lyrical wave by the whole orchestra. Here Henze really seemed to confess, as the loved Italian poet Pier Paolo Pasolini, "I am a force of the Past" (5): the long-lasting strength of a revolutionary with an ancient heart.



4. Henze, H. W. *Violin Concertos Nos. 1 and 3 / 5 Night-Pieces*; Skaerved/Shorr/Saarbrücken Radio Symphony/Lyndon-Gee; 2006 CD Naxos (Catalogue No: 8.557738).

5. Pasolini P. P. 10 giugno 1962 in *Poesia in forma di rosa*; Milan, Garzanti; 1976. p. 22



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Sherban Lupu: Eugène Ysaÿe Violin Discoveries CD

Belgian violinist, conductor, and composer Eugène Ysaÿe (July 16th, 1858 - May 12th, 1931) has been recognized as one of the greatest violin virtuosos of the 19th and early 20th centuries; regarded as the "King of the Violin," his legacy has inspired generations of musicians. Ysaÿe started as a violinist of the French-Belgium school. Ysaÿe's mastery of the instrument, his artistic interpretation, and his kindness and enthusiasm enabled him to maintain close friendships with many of the greatest French composers of his time, including César Franck, Camille Saint-Saëns, Gabriel Fauré, Ernest Chausson, and Vincent d'Indy. His style of musical interpretation was ideal, and he promoted 20th century French music by premiering a great amount of works which had been dedicated to him, including Franck's Violin Sonata in A major, Chausson's *Poème* and Debussy's String Quartet.

Ysaÿe was also a true avant-garde composer whose works feature revolutionary modern violin technique, unique expressive devices, profound musicality, and harmonic originality, which eventually served as the bridge between the era of the Romantic virtuoso and contemporary music.

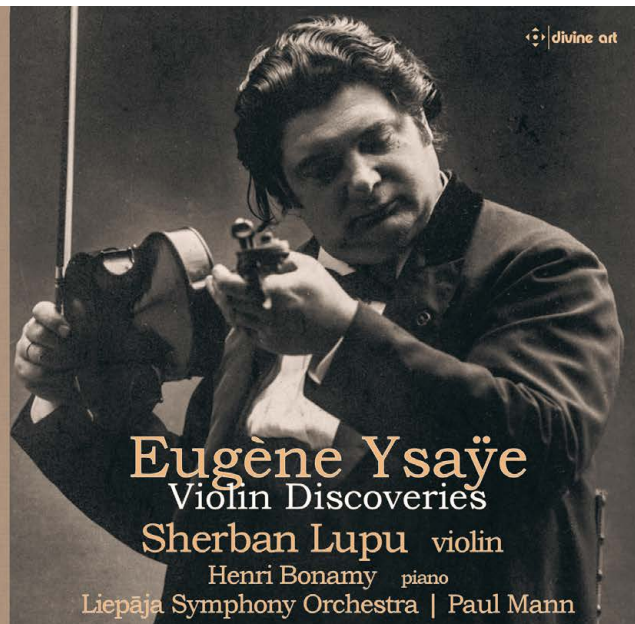
One is forced to wonder why so many of his works remain unknown and unpublished. Perhaps his talent in composition was overshadowed by his mastery of performing and was also underestimated by people, including himself, at the time.

The production of this album originated from Sherban Lupu's tribute to the great 20th century violin teacher Josef Gingold, who made significant contributions to violin teaching in the United States. The first violinist to give the performance of Ysaÿe's Sonata No.3, "Ballade" for solo violin, Gingold was a pupil of Ysaÿe during his stay in Belgium from 1927 to 1930. Lupu studied with Gingold in his studio at Indiana University in the 1970s and recalls:

"Mr. Gingold had this extraordinary ability, like all great Russian story tellers, to imitate what Ysaÿe was saying. He told me that Ysaÿe often improvised, and his improvisations were far more interesting than the six sonatas he wrote. However, at the same time he was writing music continuously. Therefore, I felt like it was my duty, my task, and my calling to try to find out what else Ysaÿe wrote. It is a tribute to my teacher."



Sherban Lupu



In 2012, Lupu started his journey to discover Ysaÿe's remaining manuscripts by visiting the libraries of Brussels and Liège, the main libraries containing most of his personal archives. He found some very interesting things in the Royal Library of Belgium in Brussels, though the main sources of this album were discovered in the library of The Royal Conservatoire of Liège with the help of librarian Mr. Philippe Gilson. Lupu was directed to a stack of Ysaÿe's paper manuscripts, which was about "Twelve feet long and three feet [in] height," sitting on the floor and covered in one inch of dust. He spent the next three days cleaning the dust off every single piece of paper by hand. Lupu edited the pieces on this album out of the manuscripts, adding fingerings and bowings, and readied them for performance use. This album is a result of several years of effort by Lupu, similar to previous contributions he has made to the Romanian violinist and composer George Enesco.



While several of Ysaÿe's works were arranged and published by his descendants after his death, many works were missing or unpublished, including at least six violin concertos! Written records of those concertos survive in Ysaÿe's biography, written by his son Antoine Ysaÿe.

In the past decade, several of the master's unknown concertos have come to light, including his concertos in E minor and D minor, and the work titled *Concerto No. 8*, which were possibly composed in Ysaÿe's youthful years. Within this context, the *Violin Concerto in G minor* (1910), reconstructed by Sherban Lupu and orchestrated by Sabin Pautza, is an extremely important discovery. In Lupu's own words, "It is a historical milestone towards understanding

Ysaÿe's creative genius. It will serve to better understand his influence on the violin repertoire in his creative output."

Found in the library of The Royal Conservatoire of Liège, the concerto exists in several different manuscript versions. Lupu dedicatedly organized every single sheet of paper out of several hundred handwritten pages; in the course of his research, he noticed that several of Ysaÿe's pupils had tried to put this concerto together out of the manuscripts around 1954. But they probably did not have access to all the papers, so it was a poor attempt.

The violin part that was used in this recording was arranged and edited by Lupu, with the early inspiration he received from Gingold on Ysaÿe's improvisational style. The orchestration was done by the Romanian composer Sabin Pautza based on the few orchestral pages by Ysaÿe and the piano score of the 1910 manuscript version. This orchestral edition (consistent with the edited violin part) is slightly different from the manuscripts in terms of tempo markings, harmonization, and the total number of measures. Thanks to Pautza's compositional versatility, we have been granted the opportunity to experience this great work with equally well-crafted orchestration.

Standing at the turn of two centuries, this concerto is a miniature summation of Ysaÿe's middle period, of his talent, his cycle, and his legacy. This is an ambitious work that contains a collision of late 19th-century Romanticism and 20th-century French modernism, along with Ysaÿe's distinctive improvisational style and revolutionary violin techniques. Traditional aspects remain in the piece's modified Sonata-Allegro form, while new tonal languages are explored in the transitions and developments, accomplished through innovative violin techniques.

The reconstruction of the G minor Concerto, along with the other pieces in this album, makes it possible to broaden our understanding of Eugène Ysaÿe. Since 2021 is the 90th anniversary of Eugène Ysaÿe death, the release of this album is the perfect way to offer tribute to his masterful career.



COLLOQUIA - Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei

Colloquia on Science Diplomacy

MMXX ♦ MMXXI

Edited by
Roberto Antonelli
Giorgio Parisi
Wolfango Plastino

Foreword by
Beatrice Fihn

ISTITUTO DELLA
ENCICLOPEDIA ITALIANA
FONDATA DA GIOVANNI TRECCANI



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Antonelli R, Parisi G, Plastino W, Eds.

Colloquia on Science Diplomacy MMXX/MMXXI

Accademia dei Lincei, Istituto della Enciclopedia Treccani, 2022 (pp. XXVI + 169)

Colloquia on Science Diplomacy, organized by Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei in Rome, traditionally promotes the values of Diplomacy and Science in International Relationships, as fundamental principles to be pursued both in *modus operandi* and in *modus vivendi* of modern society. Presenter and discussants are traditionally selected from among the most prestigious representatives of world institutions and the presidents of the most prestigious academies. They are asked to confront the themes of greatest interest in the international community and on their perspectives.

The last monograph of the series *Colloquia* - edited by Roberto Antonelli, President of the Academy, Giorgio Parisi, Nobel Prize winner in Physics 2021 and Wolfango Plastino, Chair of the *Colloquia on Science Diplomacy* - just came to light. It reflects the voice of science on crucial questions. It is structured in sections: 1. Integral Ecology and Covid-19: The Role of Diplomacy and Science; 2. Agri-Food Systems: From Strategy to Action; 3. Science and Solidarity for a Sustainable Planet; 4. Atoms for Peace and Development. Science and Technology for a Better and Safer World; 5. Youth in Science Diplomacy; 6. Dialogue in a Changing World. Each section consists of an introductory talk, a keynote lecture, and a debate. Keynote lecturers were Paul Richard Gallagher, Qu Dongyu, Inger Andersen, Rafael Mariano Grossi, Henrietta Holsman Fore and Christine Lagarde.

The foreword, by Beatrice Finn, Nobel Laureate for Peace, discusses *How Science and Diplomacy*

can save the World. "It is short-sighted and foolish to waste billions of dollars on weapons of mass destruction when the world is facing such massive and immediate threats to global security such as the pandemic and climate change". Both threats are just in their infancy. She explains "why we urgently need to listen to scientists and experts about nuclear weapons" and why the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* (founded in 1945 by Albert Einstein) last year expressed "concern about nuclear weapons and the security situation of the world". In fact, "the risk of nuclear use continues to grow, augmented by new developments in cyber operations and military artificial intelligence". "We know the first nuclear use on Hiroshima and Nagasaki about 80% of hospitals destroyed at Hiroshima and out of 300 doctors, 270 died or were injured; out of 1,780 nurses, 1634 were killed or injured. Medical equipment practically nonexistent. The place looked more like a morgue than an emergency hospital". Presently "even the detonation of just one 100-kiloton nuclear weapon over a major city would leave hundreds of thousands to over a million people injured". "The trauma of overwhelmed hospitals and overburdened doctors and nurses around the world, who are struggling to meet the needs of patients during the Covid-19 pandemics shows just how impossible it would be for medical infrastructure to respond to even one nuclear weapon's detonation".

Finn asks humankind to be aware of the *Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons*, that entered into force in January 2021. This did not happen "by mere accident, but was the result of a coordinated

push by a coalition of progressive governments, international organizations, civil society, academics, experts and impacted communities". "This treaty is a monumental accomplishment". We all know that "developing multilateral solution to global challenges is not an easy process, and will often be extremely difficult". However, "over time this treaty will stand strong - because it is based on strong foundations. It is morally right and is coherent with the framework of international law". "Progress doesn't happen only when everyone is ready; it must be fought for, and someone has to be brave and lead".

To Finn's introduction is linked the chapter on Atoms for Peace and Development and to the keynote lecture of Rafael Mariano Grossi, Argentinian diplomat, member of IAEA and now its Director General. Grossi departs from Fermi who at end of his life told a group of physicists "what we all fervently hope is that man will soon grow sufficiently adult to make good use of the powers that he acquires over nature". Indeed, IAEA was founded five years later in 1957 "to find a way to prevent the destructive power of nuclear weapons while nurturing the technology's benefits for peaceful use".

Qu Dongyu, Director General at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), explains the holistic vision and systemic approach needed to face the global challenge and to achieve the four "betters" for the 2030 FAO agenda: "better production, better nutrition, better environment and a better life" to achieve Sustainable Development Goals which are: 1. "No poverty"; 2. "Zero hunger"; 10. "Reduced inequalities" "The betters reflect the interconnected economic, social and environmental dimensions of agri-food systems. As such they also encourage a strategic and system-oriented approach". They will benefit from "cross-sectional accelerators (technology, innovation, data and complements (governance, human capital and institutions)". "Technologies are already changing the food and agriculture sector"...

"innovation in agriculture is a driving force for achieving a world free of hunger and malnutrition" ... "complements can ensure agri-food systems transformation is inclusive and equitable".

"Better production means ensuring efficient, sustainable consumption and production patterns through sustainable and inclusive supply chains to boost food systems resilience". "Better production

means ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition". "Better environment means protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems". All the above contribute to "better life". Of course, "you do not develop a country which is neither big nor rich, you will create a lot of problems in time".

Inger Andersen, Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme, discusses what "Making Peace with Nature" means. It means: "that we must tackle the Earth's environmental emergencies and human well-being as one integrated and indivisible challenge. Second, we must transform our economic and financial systems to enable the shift of sustainability. Since we all need food, water and energy, we must transform the systems and provide them to meet growing human needs in an equitable, resilient and environmentally friendly manner".

The world we live in is profoundly inequitable and 700 million people get hungry every day. If we are serious about solidarity, we need to ensure that everybody has enough to eat". "The system must change. Until it does, we must do what we can - within the constraints of our circumstances, and, no matter how small, to change our lifestyles. Covid-19 has shown how quickly we can change when we have to. Well, we have to change. We have the science, the knowledge, the tools for transformations. We have the opportunities. We need to let science lead us and principles of solidarity guide us, as we get to work making peace with nature". "Investing in solidarity is good from a basic value and ethical point of view".



Christine Lagarde

Christine Lagarde discusses the difficulties arising from global changes and the need to integrate science into policy. That was the winning tool during pandemics and we should not revert to pre- pandemic status. "The challenges are truly unprecedented. They have an immense scale, complexity and

potential to amplify through our extensive economic and digital links. This places extraordinary demands on humanity to solve them". But we can utilize the lessons learned during pandemics that provide a "template for dealing with the complexity and uncertainty of the global challenges ahead". Our success has stemmed "from recognizing that we all have to act together. This drives us to practice "intensive cooperation". "No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main" (John Donne). Only by "working together in all areas can we draw on our strengths and build hope for a brighter future".

Youth empowerment was the center of the *Lectio Magistralis* of Henrietta Holsman Fore, Executive Director UNICEF. It is a call to protect the future of new generations endangered by the wrong attitude of seniors towards climate change. This mostly impacts "the poorest and the most vulnerable people: an injustice". The voice of younger generations must be heard and appropriate measures started. No longer promises. This urged Wolfango Plastino to ask "how can we direct economic development to not only promote environmental sustainability, but also to promote young people's rights during an era of climate catastrophe"? The most urgent, appropriate and pressing problem for which new knowledge must be generated is keeping in mind more a Human Development Index rather than the Gross Domestic Product.

In conclusion this is a book written with the language of science and providing a fresh, immediate, understandable message, a goal difficult to achieve even by seasoned scientists. In addition, the book can be read for free on the web. A sign denoting interest in furthering the message rather than to seclude it in a closed circle for the benefit of a few. The discourse never tends to popularization. We very much appreciate the message of Beatrice Fihn. It has a particular additional value at the present time as we are afflicted by the war in Ukraine. She recalls that it was possible, immediately after World War II, to build up a system where the Science of Diplomacy saved the world in the sense that it generated the *Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons* which requested participation of countries with opposing interests. She defines it as "a diplomatic light in the darkness". It means, really, something done together, as was, for example, the collaboration that has generated

the International Space Station - a collaboration that Russia has now declared impossible to nurture further. Probably we are losing the spirit that generated IAEA where the atom *havers* and the atom *non-havers* have compounded their interests.

So, multilateralism appears to be a resource for our future. As for one of the many enlightening comments of Giorgio Parisi: "Multilateralism is the future. We live in a world of finite resources and we are bound to work together. It is dramatically true that with the global crisis weaker, countries become poor and inequalities increase".



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The Birth of Italian Branch of EAPE

During the second Congress on *The Capital of Knowledge* the Italian Members of EAPE have elected (in presence) in the Auditorium of the University Federico II, the first Board of Directors of the Italian Branch.

The board, as stated in the Constitution approved during the Presidency of Professor Dennis Cokkinos will be active for 3 years (April 30 2022 to April 29 2025).

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A Bust in Honour of Carmela Cortini Unveiled in the Botanical Garden of the University of Camerino

by **Amalia Virzo**, Accademia di Scienze Lettere ed Arti, Naples, Italy

Email: virzo@unina.it



Amalia Virzo

A bust in honour of Carmela Cortini (1931-2007) was unveiled in the afternoon of April 29, 2022 in the Botanical Garden of the University of Camerino (founded 1324), at the conclusion of a Symposium on Botanical Gardens of the Universities of Umbria and Marche (Figure 1).

The bust, in Carrara white marble, is by Luan Hoxha, Italian-Albanian artist from Martinsuicuro. He worked on a project of the cartographer Edmir Murrja. Carmela Cortini, born at Caltanissetta in 1931, studied Natural Science at the University of Florence, where in 1931 she obtained the degree in Natural Sciences and in Forestal Sciences (the first woman in Italy). In 1964 she became Professor of Botany at the University of Camerino. There she later became the Director of the Botanical Garden from 1972-1984, and then Director of the Department of Botany and Ecology and Prefect of the Botanical Garden. The Botanical Garden of Camerino was named after her - Orto Botanico Carmela Cortini.

She is recognized for the monumental work *Flora dei Muschi d'Italia* (Flora of Italian Mosses) in two volumes (Delfino Editore, Rome 2001 and 2006, pp. 1235) in which she described the innovative findings of her lifelong studies (Figures 2 and 3). This was the first comprehensive work on the flora of Italian mosses. It included 863 species with the analytical key to genus and family and information on their ecology and distribution in Italy. Each species is described in the smallest detail, illustrated by original drawings of

the whole plant and anatomical and histological sections identifying the species. All the drawings were performed in the Botanical Institute of Camerino University based on the collection of mosses of Carmela Cortini. Carmela Cortini was recognised for resuming research on mosses which had ceased in Italy in the first decade of the XXth century, and for starting a School of Bryology (the study of mosses, liverworts and hornworts) gathering researchers from several Italian universities.

Carmela Cortini, creative scientist, has been for 46 years the wife of Franco Pedrotti, Professor Emeritus at the University of Camerino and Coordinator of the Committee on Nature Protection of the European Association of Professors Emeriti.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



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.

• Email: nataleg.desanto@unicampania.it

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.

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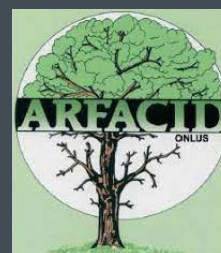
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