EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSORS EMERITI

e-NEWSLETTER

ISSUE 03 \ JULY 2018

We express our deepest sympathy to the victims of the destructive fires in Attica, Greece.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Dear Friends,

Our Association is growing. We have surpassed the 200 number. Excellent work is carried out by the Committee of National Representatives of Italy with Professors Cosimo Inferrera, Guido Bellinghieri and Vincenzo Savica, as coordinators.

We are currently looking forward to our first Congress to be held in Athens on May 30-31 and June 1st 2019. We hope that this congress will prove important for several reasons:

It will provide a stand for proposals by our members for the better organization of our Association and the widening of its activities. We have had a very encouraging correspondence with the President of the Association of Professors Emeriti of the University of British Columbia, Professor Newell Dianne. It is a very active Association and we hope that Professor Newell will attend our Congress next year. The website of this Association is (https://www.emeriti.ubc.ca)

The congress will offer a novel symposium on: *Back to Learning-The role of mentorship*, co-organized with Professor Panos Vardas, a past President of the European Society of Cardiology. Retired and Emeriti Professors are especially suited to offer their mentoring services.

We hope to have the participation of Presidents or General Secretaries of many prestigious European Academies.

The Symposium *Back to Learning-The role of Mentorship* will be held in the beautiful and historical Aula of the University of Athens.

The opening ceremony will take place in ancient site of the actual Lyceum of Aristotle followed by dinner in the open in the garden of the Byzantine museum of Athens.

We hope that you will all be interested in participating in this Congress. There is not Registration Fee for members of our Association.

Participating members are invited to submit an abstract which can be presented either as an oral or a moderated poster.

Our Association is a worthwhile endeavor and we all hope that you will all contribute to its growth.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Dennis V. Cokkinos

President

Dept of Medicine (Cardiology), University of Athens

Biomedical Research Foundation, Academy of Athens

NEWS FROM PRESIDENT

In Paris our President as distinguished Member of the Academy, nicely and with success illustrated - in musical French - the reasons and goals of EAPE. His talk was well received by the audience (unique academy - 3 Nobel prizes and more than 300 hundred resident members - which substitutes in France the National Institutes of Health and also answers all Governements quests about health problems). It represented a remarkable international start for EAPE. In that day the Académie discussed and approved a document for government about work accidents, a document on a new drug for alcholism, and a presentation on primary oxaluria in man including the outstanding contributions arousing at the University of Lyon under the direction of my former colleague in science and friend Professor Cochat.

A GLANCE AT EUROPE'S FORESTS: STATE AND HUMAN IMPACT

Amalia Virzo De Santo

Professor of Ecology

University Napoli Federico II - Retired

Forest ecosystems contribute to human well-being an array of services. Forests maintain the conditions for life on Earth with the capture of light and nutrient cycling (MAES - Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services, 2016). Forests harbor two thirds of all terrestrial species and provide protection of soil and water resources, as well as spiritual, recreational and cultural benefits. Forest ecosystems store about 50% of the global terrestrial carbon stock in living and dead organic matter, both above and below ground. Main consequences of deforestation are the loss of biodiversity and the release into the atmosphere of carbon from the biomass and the soil which impacts on global climate change.

Humankind has converted forest land to agricultural use for thousands of years and forced the carbon cycle into disequilibrium by increasing the atmospheric pool of greenhouse gases. In the past 5000 years the global forest area has decreased by around 50% of the total forest area today. Until the late 19th century deforestation has been greatest in the temperate climatic domain but it is now greatest in the tropical climatic domain (*see Figure 2.3 - next page*). The Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) 2015 shows that annual net loss of world's forest has slowed from 7.3 in 1990-2000 to 3.3 Million hectares in 2010-2015; afforestation has increased globally during 1990–2015 (FAO 2016 a and b). However forest gain is occurring only at higher latitudes and in richer countries whilst forest loss continues in poor countries in the tropics (*see Figure 2.4 - next page*).

In Europe forests covered more than 80 % of land's surface (Bradshaw and Sykes, 2014). The current average value of forest cover for EU-28 is less than 35% (*see Figure 2.5 - next page*). Over half of Europe's original forest cover

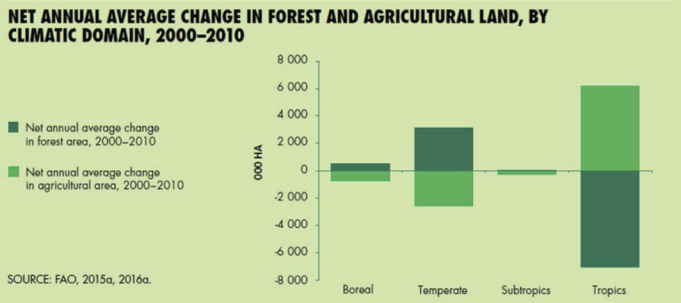


FIGURE 2.3

NET ANNUAL AVERAGE FOREST AREA CHANGE, BY CLIMATIC DOMAIN (000 ha per year)

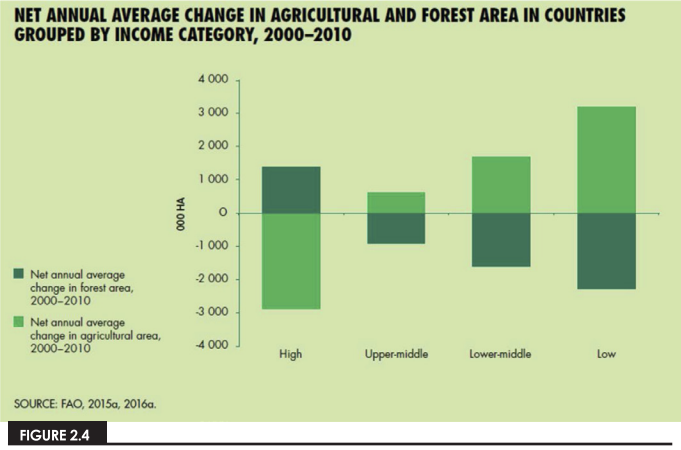
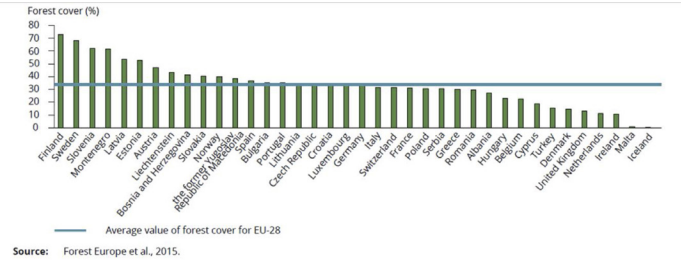


FIGURE 2.4



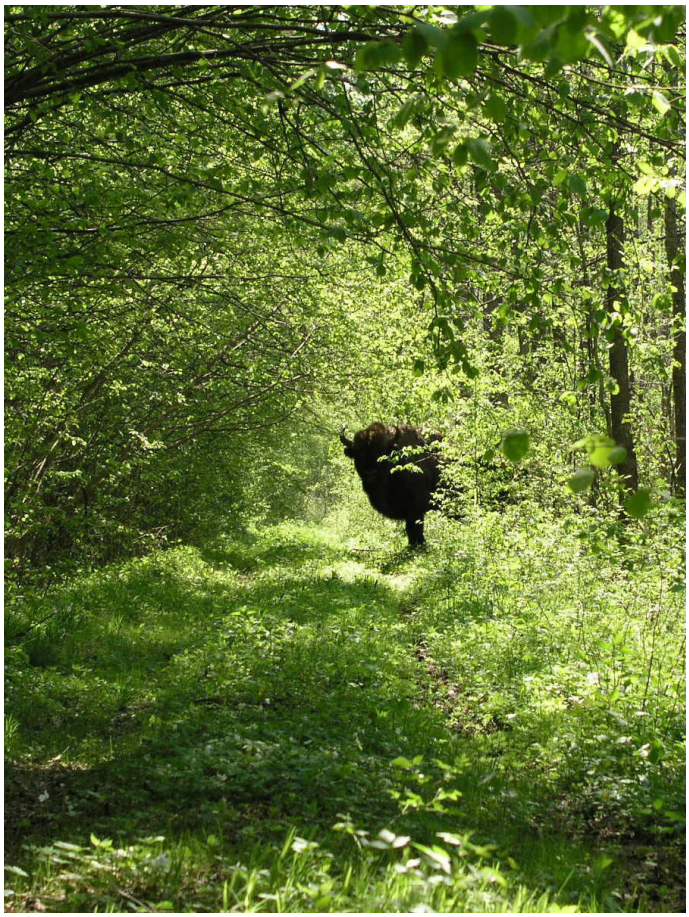
Source: Forest Europe et al., 2015.

FIGURE 2.5

disappeared some 200 years ago in order to make way for agriculture and new settlements (Wallerstein, 1976). Human activity heavily impacted upon forests during the industrial development of Europe, when forests became a source of commercial energy providing charcoal to power steam-driven machines and engines.

Shortages of fuel wood and timber, and the need for the regulation of soil and wind erosion by forests, led to active policies for forest protection, reforestation and afforestation, as well as to improved forest management, aimed to preserve, expand, and use forests sustainably (Pile et al., 2012). Forest cover in Europe has increased over the last 70 years.

All forests have been affected by humans to some degree, and temperate forests are considered the most influenced by human activities (Schmitt et al., 2009). Currently, in Europe the majority (68 %) of forests are *semi-natural*, i.e. regenerate and expand naturally and have kept, to some extent, the characteristics of natural forest ecosystems with regard to their structures and functions. Forests in which natural structure, composition and function have been shaped by natural forest dynamics, with no or little human interventions over a long period allowing for the re establishment of natural species composition and processes, are usually defined *Primary forests*. Among such forests, *old forests*, that cover less than 2 % of the total forest area, are particularly valuable. Most old forests are located in Finland and Sweden, and in the mountains of central and eastern Europe. Old forests usually exhibit complexity and high structural



Białowieża Forest - Poland / Belarus, *Φωτο: theitalianeyemagazine.com*

diversity, including a wide range of tree diameters, heights and layers, as well as a wide range of tree cover densities, and large amounts of standing and lying deadwood whose importance for biodiversity is well recognized (Barbati et al., 2012). In the Białowieża Primary Forest, half of the 12,000 species - including fungi, lichens, ferns and invertebrates, as well as woodpeckers and beetles - found there, are dependent on decaying logs (Bobiec et al., 2000). Old forests are also important for their aesthetic, cultural and nature conservation values.

In recent years the growing demands of society on natural resources, challenge forest sustainability and affect biodiversity and human well-being. Even protected forests are heavily threatened.

Białowieża Forest is the last low-land deciduous and mixed old-growth forest in Europe and is home to Europe's largest bison population, as well as to more than 5,500 plant species, and 11,564 animal species. Animals from the large carnivores like wolves and lynxes, to the rare nesting songbirds, woodpeckers, and owls all rely on the forest for their habitat of old growth and standing dead trees. Because of its unique value, Białowieża Forest has been designated as *UNESCO World Heritage site* and *Natura 2000 site*, and is protected by the *EU Birds and Habitats Directives*. Despite this, in March 2016 the Polish Environment Minister decided to triple logging in the Białowieża Forest District, justified with alleged need to tackle a bark beetle outbreak. In July 2016, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee presented its concerns on the increase of logging, and governmental plans for Białowieża Forest, which "could result in disturbance of natural ecological processes". In July 2017, thanks to pressure from WWF, other NGOs and international media, and scientists, the EU Commission decided to take Poland to court for failing to protect the forest; the European Court of Justice ordered Poland to halt logging in Bialowieza forest. In February 2018 the EU's highest court ruled that Poland's logging in the Unesco-protected Białowieża forest is illegal, potentially opening the door to multi-million euro

fines. Unfortunately thousands of trees had already been felled.

Like the Bialowieza forest, also the largest remnants of old-growth European beech forest in national parks and Natura 2000 areas, are threatened by unsustainable logging, officially authorized as allegedly "necessary" logging.

Thus, despite the general increase in forested areas in the temperate regions, the most valuable European old growth and primeval forests are being destroyed along with their irreplaceable biodiversity, just as rainforests in tropical countries.

Along with providing timber and other non-wood forest products, and ecosystem services such as soil and water protection, forests are very important for mitigating climate change as they are the Earth's main carbon sink. In the European Union during the years 2005-2010 forests removed around 430 million tons of atmospheric carbon dioxide per year, thanks to the process of photosynthesis and the growth of tree biomass (Pan et al., 2011). Protecting the current stocks of carbon in forests, along with cutting fossil fuel emissions, is necessary to mitigate climate change.

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A view of Bialowieza forest (WWF-Poland / Adam Lawnik)

LOOKING FOR CREATIVE AND SUCCESFUL AGING

Marc Augé

Marc Augé 83 year old anthropologist from Poitiers in his book *Everyone dies young: Time without age* (Columbia university press 2016) says "We are awash in time, savoring a few moments of it; we project ourselves into it, reinvent it, play with it; we take our time or let it slip away: it is the raw material of our imagination. Age, on the other hand, is the detailed account of the days that pass, the one-way view of the years whose total sum when set forth can stupefy us. Age wedges each of us between a date of birth that, at least in the West, we know for certain and an expiration date that, as a general rule, we would like to defer. Time is a freedom, age a constraint." "We are subject to loneliness since our contemporaries died. Is it the price to pay for being old? Anyway old age is an indicator of life and at a certain extent is a sign of freedom and liberation, it is an occasion for taking all the time we need without caring for our age. Thus we can appreciate and understand the aphorism of Jacques de Lapalisse -a Marshall of France who lived between the XV and the XVI Century- usually quoted as indicator of self-evidence. "Five min before dying Monsieur de La Palisse was still living".

MY AGE PREVENTS ME FROM STOPPING

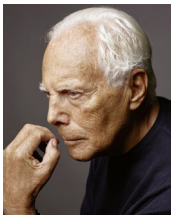
Giuliano Aluffi wrote for the supplement to Republica, Milan -(Thursday, March 29, 2018, p.14-16)- a nice piece on "My age prevents me from stopping". He speaks of many octagenarians including James Ivory, Andrea Camilleri, Giorgio Armani, Boris Panor, Karl Lagerfeld, Noam Chosmky, Giorgio Napolitano, Luca Cavalli Sforza, Giorgio Mendini, the lyricist Mogol and Piero Angela. All leading persons in their field.

James Ivory

He starts with **James Ivory** (born 1928) who received in Los Angeles the Oscar Statue 2018 for the best screenplay with *Call me by your name*. That movie was directed by Luca Guadagnino. "He is an artist, a happy man, a soldier of the small army of those who are over eighty. He is at the same time a reconnoiter who fights in a hostile environment of aging looking for new positions to conquer and to meet new dreams for himself and for those of the same age. The great masters of our times, the more near to the century years of age the more they turn in are splendid fighters and are not intimidated by our society characterized by a programmed obsolescence which considers them like aliens and bizarre exceptions to the rule of continuous dissolution".

Andrea Camilleri

Andrea Camilleri -Sicily born (in 1926) writer, director, screenplayer, former director of the Academy of Dramatìc Art in Rome- is the inventor of *Il Commissario Montalbano* a chief of police who fights against mafia in Ligata and Montelusa in Sicily. He has written more than 100 books (more than 10 million copies sold). In his books he makes full use of a personal language, a mixture of Sicilian and Italian (*Sicitalian*).



Giorgio Armani

Giorgio Armani, born in 1934, started studies in medicine but making no progress , soon was turned into a window dresser in Milan 54 years ago. A cover of the *Times* was dedicated to him in 1982. He is one of the most authoritative person in fashion, and is recipient of a doctorate from the Royal College of Art and is recipient of the Légion d'Honneur.

Boris Panor

Boris Panor, the great Slovenian writer, author of *Necropolis* (a Nobel candidate for literature, was born


Karl Lagerfeld

104 year ago in Trieste when the city was part of the Hapsburgh Empire, and was imprisoned by Nazism.

The list of the splendid over eighties includes **Karl Lagerfeld** born in 1933 in Hamburg, stylist and photographer, creative director of Chanel and Fendi and **Noam Chomsky**. The latter, aged 89, is the most influencial world linguist and a strong fighter against powers limiting human beings.


Noam Chomsky

Italians love **Giorgio Napolitano**, the 92-year-old Emeritus President of the Republic who took on his shoulder the Country in difficult political times. The Country was around his hospital bed when he recently successfully underwent surgery for aortic aneurism.


Giorgio Napolitano

Luigi Luca Cavalli Sforza, born in 1922, a fighter against fascism, has produced innovative research on language and genes. Emeritus professor at the University of Stanford has dedicate his whole life to studies on genetics of populations and of migration being a leasing expert on human genetic diversity. He was innovative in understanding that evolution of mankind required knowledge of genetic mechanisms and of the cultural development.

LEARNING CONTINUOUSLY THE SENSE OF LIFE, HAVING PROJECTS AND SENSE OF HUMOUR


Alessandro Mendini

A special place is dedicated to **Alessandro Mendini**, architect and designer, aged 86, recipient of important prizes. He says "I am just one in search, still looking for, not a man who has found. Maestro is a word which does not fit, it is just not appropriate, I prefer to be defined curious. To work for 50 years or more without turning into a cliché, you need a lot of curiosity, which is typical of children. I opted for continuous learning. Thus I have enjoyed a still lasting very long infancy. My work, which is create to contradict the defects of our world is a small act of future. I consider velocity a great defect and velocity in our time is bulimic. So I try to survive its effects by slowing my thoughts and by producing commodities which are not only functionally adequate, but also have a soul".


Piero Angela

Piero Angela, 90 year old, a former journalist working in many European capitals, he turned into a brilliant communicator, who explains science on the screens the Italian television. He thinks that 3 main qualities are needed: to be inquisitive, in good humour and to have projects. This drives to a serene creativity. He uses to says that when old people meet they start talking about their diseases. By contrast his friend shave a great sense of humour.


Mogol

Mogol (born Guido Rapetti in 1936 in Milan) is a famous "*Paroliere*" lyricist of many Italian singers who is on stage since 1960. He aims to introduce in school teachings a new discipline "the sense of life". "No one is born young. Youth is a conquest. You turn young".

One should notice that all the above people are leaders in the their field, capable of making history in their profession and that continue to be creative and successful. They have a lot to say to the younger generation, about their talents, their perseverance, their creativity, their application.

LILIANA SEGRE


Liliana Segre

Liliana Segre is the 87 year old lady -doctor honoris causa at the university of Trieste and Verona- nominated Senator for Life by President Sergio Mattarella, President of the Italian Republic, on occasions of the 80th anniversary of racial law. From a Jewish family she was deportated to Auschwitz Birkenau at the age of 13 (she was admitted therein with the serial number 75190 tattoed on her arm. She was 1 out 776 children below 14 years of age. She was liberated by The Red Armee on May 1, 1945 (36 survivors). While imprisoned she saw the killing (by gas) of the Roma in the concentration camp.

She talked in the senate on occasion of the presentation of the new government and declared its opposition against fight against nomadic people. She was applauded by the whole Senate.

"I refuse to think that today our democratic civilization could be dirtied by special laws against nomadic people If it happens, I will oppose it with all the energy I have left in me.I have known what it is to be clandestine, to be an asylum seeker, I have known jail; I have known hard labor, working as a slave when I was a minor in a satellite factory of a concentration camp. Be more vigilant, more aware of the responsibility that each of us has towards others".

THE EMERITI AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IN VANCOUVER

The Association of Emerity at the University of Britsh Columbia in Canada is a model of organization and leadership. They publish a very elegant and weighty monthly Newsletter which stimulates interest in the activity they promote. The April issue 2018 consisted of 20 pages. At page 13 were listed 21 books written by Emereiti in the years 2016-2018 and include renouned textbooks. It is a privilege to learn that the President's Office allotted 100,000 dollars to assist emeritus research activities. Our Association is in communication with them as regards future collaboration and the President Dianne Newell may participate in our forthcoming congress.

SUCCESSFUL SURGERY IN CENTENARIANS

Surgery of centenarians is coming of age. Lucia Laura Sangenito, 107-year-old lady with fracture of the femur caused by a fall at home, was operated with success on May 18. Surgery was performed at the department of orthopedics of the Hospital of Ariano Irpino in Italy). The lady was back home after 4 days of hospitalization.

https://www.ottopagine.it/av/attualita/158492/ariano-operata-di-femore-a-107-anni-sta-bene.shtml

PAPERS ON AGING

CREATIVITY AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES AFTER 65 YEARS. SCIENCE, ART AND AGING.

Natale G De Santo
President Elect, Dept of Nephrology, Second University of Naples

Bull. Acad. Natle Méd., 2017, 201, nos 7-8-9, 1335-1347, séance du 10 octobre 2017

On October 10 2017 the President of EAPE, Professor Dennis Cokkinos, introduced the European Association of Professors Emeriti to the members of the Academy of Medicine in Paris. The Academy is unique since it replaces the National Institutes of Health and collaborates with the Government of France for any health problem arousing in the Country. Professor Cokkinos was successful and stimulated interest and consensus on the fact that EAPE is a true European Body.

In that occasion Natale G De Santo addressed in English with slides in French (a special permission was obtained) the problem of creativity after 65 years of age. The presentation was recently published in the Bulletin of the Academy and is summarized below.

The difference between the creativity of artists and scientists hypothesized by Charles P. Snow in 1959 may not exist. In fact Albert Einstein, John C. Polanyi and Rita Levi Montalcini, all Nobel Price laureates, have opposite views.

Retired professors are walking libraries, they have personally watched the growth of nearly all important knowledge in their fields of expertise. We have studied the functions and the roles of retired and emeriti university professors of medicine and have demonstrated the importance of their cultural activity. Recently we also participated in a study in 300 European postgraduate schools of pediatrics and have monitored the roles and functions of retired and emeriti professors of pediatrics. Fifty per cent of them participated into activities related to health protection in childhood. The study suggests that emeriti or retired professors of pediatrics are a reserve of expertise which may be utilised in those countries where health protection in childhood does not meet the needs.

Many artists including Michelangelo, David Bailly, Rembrandt, Montaigne, Galileo Galilei, Katsushika Hokusai, Henry Moore, Oscar Niemeyer have produced masterpieces in their late days. Texts on aging flourish. It started with Corneille (" Oh ! Hostile old age ", Le Cid, Act I, scene IV). The list of authors includes Carl-Henning Wijmark, Julian Barnes, Lynne Segal, Remo Bodei, Martin Amis. The latter is against the present silver tsunami and suggest to open at any street corner special booths where, introducing a coin, one obtains a Martini and a lethal drink. These are booths of death.

There is no specific age for producing a masterpiece, there is a random distribution, and the most important discovery may be the first as well as the last in the career of a scientist. In USA older scientists obtain the majority of grants from NIH. It is nice that Nuccio Ordine in L'utilité de l'inutile /Utility of the useless (Les Belles Lettres, Paris, 2015) helps in understanding the role of those scientist for whom " publish or perish " is not valid.

After publication Natale G De santo received a nice email from the French scientist François Corrard, the suggestion for reading a recent publication entitled ***"Human Hippocampal Neurogenesis Persists throughout Aging"***, published in Cell Stem Cell. 2018 Apr 5;22(4):589-599.e5. doi: 10.1016/j.stem.2018.03.015. The abstract is enclosed. herewith.

Human Hippocampal Neurogenesis Persists throughout Aging.

Boldrini M[1], Fulmore CA[2], Tartt AN[2], Simeon LR[2], Pavlova I[3], Poposka V[4], Rosoklija GB[5], Stankov A[4], Arango V[6], Dwork AJ[7], Hen R[8], Mann JJ[6]

Adult hippocampal neurogenesis declines in aging rodents and primates. Aging humans are thought to exhibit waning neurogenesis and exercise-induced angiogenesis, with a resulting volumetric decrease in the neurogenic hippocampal dentate gyrus (DG) region, although concurrent changes in these parameters are not well studied. Here we assessed whole autopsy hippocampi from healthy human individuals ranging from 14 to 79 years of age. We found similar numbers of intermediate neural progenitors and thousands of immature neurons in the DG, comparable numbers of glia and mature granule neurons, and equivalent DG volume across ages. Nevertheless, older individuals have less angiogenesis and neuroplasticity and a smaller quiescent progenitor pool in anterior-mid DG, with no changes in posterior DG. Thus, healthy older subjects without cognitive impairment, neuropsychiatric disease, or treatment display preserved neurogenesis. It is possible that ongoing hippocampal neurogenesis sustains human-specific cognitive function throughout life and that declines may be linked to compromised cognitive-emotional resilience.

ETHICAL ISSUES RAISED BY NEXT-GENERATION SEQUENCING

Raymond Ardaillou
Treasurer
President of the Association Robert Debré for medical research
Member, National Academy of Medicine, France

Advances in our ability to rapidly and cost-effectively analyze the exome or the entire genome raise many ethical questions that I will attempt to summarize.

1.- The first issue is to clarify the limits of the control by the sampled individual of the use of his/her DNA and of the information it contains. Genome analysis allows identification of the individual and knowledge of existing or potential diseases. This information is of a personal nature and, obviously, cannot be used without the consent of the person concerned, unless there is authorization of a magistrate in a police investigation. In the most frequent case, the sequencing data are kept in silico in an individual medical file that can be consulted, if necessary, after the patient's approval, by a doctor for diagnosis or treatment and has to be well protected from intrusion risks.

2.- A second issue results from the fact that it is common to observe unexpected anomalies in addition of the desired data. The complete genome analysis uncovers mutations or polymorphisms in thousands of genes. This may provide useful information on possible preventive treatments, precautions to take in the use of drugs such as anticoagulants or anticancer chemotherapies and, also, in the case of recessive transmission, on the choice of a spouse. Should we or not share this information with the patient? Should we take the risk of worrying a patient by announcing a polymorphism associated with a low probability of occurrence of a disease? On the other hand, should we hide the discovery of a mutation associated with a high risk of occurrence of an incurable disease? The problem also arises of informing family members who may have the same abnormalities if this may result in medical care or preventive measures to offer them. The consent of the subject to provide this information to his / her relatives must be sought by explaining the consequences of a possible refusal. It is better if this information is transmitted by the doctor and not by the patient. French legislation limits the possibilities of genetic analysis to medical practice, research and judicial investigations. In fact, anyone can get his/her genome analyzed by a foreign laboratory to which the sample has been sent. Results are usually accompanied by a medical commentary of the genetic polymorphisms predictive of an increased risk of chronic disease. The results often worry the patient. It is up to the doctor he consults, to reassure him by insisting on the probabilistic nature of the results and their low predictive value.

3.- The following question is that of genetic discrimination, mainly by employers and insurers. The risk is theoretically low, since the information given by genetic analysis is usually of small predictive value. It is more useful for an insurer to know the plasma concentrations of glucose, creatinine, and cholesterol than to be aware of a genetic polymorphism that increases the risk of diabetes by a few percent. In addition, the law in France does not allow employers or insurers to require genetic analysis before giving a job or signing an insurance contract.

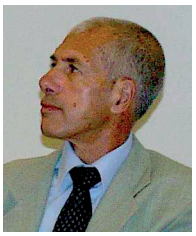
4.- What issues are raised by prenatal and pre-conception analyses? The latter are not widely performed in France, the risk that a man and a woman both carrying the same recessive mutation meet and have a parental project being weak. The question will arise in case of analysis of the global genome of the population if such a project is implemented. In this case, should individuals be provided with all information obtained including the existence of recessive or dominant mutations or should it be limited to those with immediate medical consequences? The prenatal analysis of the genome on embryos at a very early stage of their development is possible in case of risk of severe genetic disease in order to choose the unhealthy embryo(s) to be implanted in the uterus. In this case the search for the mutation must be limited to that at the origin of the disease. It is now possible to analyze the fetal DNA circulating in maternal plasma. This technique is mainly used for trisomy 21; but its extension to a complete genome analysis is underway to facilitate detection of other diseases. This makes one fear the risk of an eugenic drift.

5.- Finally, what can we fear from the analysis of genomic big data concerning the whole population? In many countries, including France, there is already a database of offender DNAs which facilitates identification of the author of a crime. A new stage is underway with the constitution of national databases gathering a large number of subjects. The limit between security measures against crime and terrorism and the protection of privacy is hard to fix. Anyway, the collection of such big data will continue because analysis of these data offers many advantages: to be able to count mutations and polymorphisms in the population and possibly to link them to a particular ethnic group; to allows a mutation still unknown to be associated with a given phenotype; if the sample is post-natal, to extend considerably current neonatal screening tests for a limited number of diseases.

How to renew the bioethical laws is now in discussion in France. All these questions will have to be settled.

NETWORKING of MUSEUMS TO PROMOTE EUROPEAN CULTURE

Luigi Campanella
General Secretary
Dept of Chemistry, Sapienza University of Rome



One of the objectives of the European Union is to put in common the human, social, technological traditions, heritage and patrimony of European

Countries through the birth of networking's covering the different fields of life. In this perspectives museums can play an important role and among them those ones belonging to Universities can also exert a support to a faster way bringing to scientific and technological European Union. Museums represent an educational unlimited resource to be systematically exploited in the teaching activity ,not only as help for the visual communication but also for the values which they are expression of, such as the authenticity and concreteness of the presented documents, the completeness of the collections, the multidimensional expositive languages, According to ICOM, the International Organization of Museums and museal operators, Museum is a permanent institution without any speculative aim, open to public, at the service of the society and of its development, which performs research programs, acquires, stores and offers the public the vision of the heritage of humanity and of its environment with realms of study, education, enjoyment. So as museal didactic activity we mean the package of the methods and of instruments used by museums and by schools to enlarge as more as possible the fruition of the museum contents. But this is just only one side of the medal. The other one is probably more important and it refers to a process well developing in the last years according to which all the different curricular indications agree about the need of integrating the traditional didactic itineraries with the cultural and scientific patrimony located outside the schools. The didactic program each year chosen by the responsible European Committees establish the guidelines to be observed in order to obtain the target results of the corresponding Projects. In order to perform a methodological efficient per course to guarantee the educational expected results is not sufficient to refer to ex cathedra lectures of the curricular disciplines, but it is necessary to define a program of didactic outside itineraries able to enrich the ex cathedra lectures with the knowledge of all the aspects of cultural traditions.

To see is better than to read and to do is better than to see, so according to the different disciplines the chances are many. The wall of a Museum is always an open page of a book where the students look at the same objects and systems they read in their textbooks. For instance Mithrei's itinerary represents a system able to contribute to the composition of Art and Science, so of unbelievable important content for unity of Culture. Physics itinerary can show how European Science contributed to the knowledge of surrounding nature. Environment itinerary can balance the two faces of technology, one addressed to improve the quality of life, the other not always respecting environmental health Museum is certainly deputed to be a solid support to the fruition of this kind of cultural opportunity.

Nature Magazine, July 17, 2018

published a thorough and stimulating report on professors emeriti, written by **Amber Dance** entitled *How retirement can give your career a new lease of life* - Scientists who step back from full-time work can find plenty of ways to remain active in their research field. It is a very thoughtful paper which we recommend it to our members. You can view or download the article at: https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-05715-8

Our association is mentioned in this article.

At the request of Dr Mohamed Boudjelal,

Senior Research Scientist- Drug Discovery and Development
Chairman of Medical Research Core Facility and Platforms
KAIMRC-Ministry National Guard Health Affairs, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

We would like to present to our members an initiative named Science Edit for the Developing World (Sciencedit-DW), www.sciencedit-dw.org, launched two years ago.

Sciencedit-DW is a non-profitable scientific organization fully registered as a charity in UK as most of founding members are USA or British citizen. The goal is to create a platform to help our colleagues in the Developing world and give back to society. This help is performed by two actions: reviewing and editing paper of junior scientists from the developing world who want to publish their work; organizing intensive courses in different disciplines in the Developing World universities and scientific institutions

We believe that this initiative falls within the goals of our Association.

FUTURE MEETINGS

EAPE: 1st INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS – Under the Auspices of H.E. the President of the Hellenic Republic, Mr. Prokopios Pavlopoulos

Our Association is planning its first congress on 30-31 May, 1st June 2019. All our members are encouraged to participate and submit free communication. Atentative program is advanced so that you can make plans. There will be no registration fee and economical 4star hotels will be available. We hope to have our inangural opening in the historic Lyceum of Aristotle. **Registration fee is not required for EAPE members.**

We look forward to your attendance. For information, contact Mrs. Drosatou Georgia in: gdrosatou@gmail.com

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

THURSDAY 30.05.2019
TITANIA HOTEL

09.30-10.00	Registration
10.00-11.30	Free communications (6)
11.30-12.00	Coffee Break
12.00-14.00	Free communication (8)
14.00-16.00	Lunch
18.00-20.00	General Assembly
20.30	Cocktail reception- Dinner

FRIDAY 31.05.2019
TITANIA HOTEL

09.00-10.30	Free Communications (6)
10.30-11.00	Coffee break
11.00-13.00	Round Table Discussion
13.00-14.00	Lunch

SYMPOSIUM: Back to Learning
AULA UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS
ORGANIZERS: D. COKKINOS - P. VARDAS

17.00-18.30	Free Communications (6)
18.30-19.00	Invited Lecture
19.30-20.15	**Aristotle Lyceum** Opening Ceremony - Salutations
20.15-20.45	Musical Program
21.00	**Byzantine Museum** Dinner

SATURDAY 01.06.2019
TITANIA HOTEL

9.00-10.30	Invited Lectures (4)
10.30-11.00	Coffee break
11.00-12.30	Round Table (5)
12.30-14.00	Lectures (4)

Adjourn

15.00 **Optional excursion to Cape Sounion**
Neptune Temple
Ancient Thorico Theatre

UPDATED ANNOUNCEMENT XXVIIth INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE of 2018

HIPPOCRATES AND HIS MEDICAL SCHOOL

Tracing the roots of Bioethics back to the ancient Philosophers - Physicians

ANCIENT OLYMPIA and ZACHARO, GREECE
JULY 29th - 31st 2018

Professor Leonidas C. Bargeliotes
President of the Olympic Center for Philosophy and Culture and of the Organizing Committee of the Conference

9, Aristotelous Street, 151 24 Amaroussion, Athens, Greece
Tel. & Fax: (210) 80 29 313, E-mail: lbargel@ppp.uoa.gr

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