



EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSORS EMERITI

e-NEWSLETTER

ISSUE 05\ APRIL 2019

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS



Dear Friends and Colleagues,

The preparations for the 1st International Congress of our Association have given me the opportunity for many thoughts.

First of all, our still young Association. This Congress has created a lot of interest and is bringing together colleagues from Europe, the United States, and Canada.

This shows that the idea of creating an Association of dignified friends who want to pursue their vocation of teaching and disseminating knowledge is appealing to an increasing number of education. We must not forget our mission. To teach. Henry Brooks Adams wrote in 1907: A teacher affects eternity: He can never tell where his influence stops.

Secondly, our Congress has the privilege of bringing together, many eminent Societies dedicated to Knowledge and Science. Indeed, the title of our Congress is: The Capital of Knowledge. The Academy of the hosting city of Athens, The Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Medicine of France, the European Academy of Sciences and Arts, the APEF-Association of Professors Emeriti of Federico II University- and the newly formed College of Professors Emeriti of British Columbia will be represented. The Association of Professors Emeriti of the University of Athens which has undertaken a great part of the organizational tasks will be celebrating its 40th anniversary. The Association of Professors Emeriti of the Universities of Northern Greece and the newly formed Association of Professors Emeriti of the Polytechnic and the Financial University will also be represented. Together with the Professors, the Hellenic Medical Students International Committee (HeMSIC) will be participating being

asked to express how they evaluate the contribution of senior professors. Indeed, a special session, to be held in the historic "Aula", of the University of Athens (founded in 1837) will be dedicated to mentoring under the general title "Back to learning".

I believe that this interaction will reinforce our dedication to continue our lifelong ambition of disseminating knowledge and education. This effort is not a hobby for keeping retired professors occupied, but a continuation of our primary vocation.

Of course, it must not be forgotten that to become an Emeritus one has to exceed a certain age. "The Capital of Age" will be the title of a special Session.

All disciplines, the humanities and sciences will be represented in our Congress. Apart from this, we hope of establishing working groups and national committees. In addition to the Working Group of Art and Culture and the Committee of National Representatives of Italy already founded.

Apart from all these efforts, we look forward to advancing friendly ties among us, in the effort of establishing a society of dignified friends. To this society you are all welcome to become a part.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Dennis V. Cokkinos

President

Dept of Medicine (Cardiology), University of Athens
Biomedical Research Foundation, Academy of Athens



ANNOUNCING THE UBC EMERITUS COLLEGE

November 23, 2018

UBC is now home to Canada's first and only Emeritus College – a highly valuable resource that will support faculty members and senior academic administrators as they transition into retirement, and will enable UBC emeriti to continue their vital contributions to the university.

Approved earlier this spring by both the Board of Governors and the Senate, the new college will build upon the successes of the UBC Association of Professors Emeriti by further enhancing the potential for emeriti to maintain existing relationships, and develop new ones with colleagues in other disciplines. This will promote opportunities for interdisciplinary projects while also helping to foster the research and scholarly activities of our emeritus faculty members.

Currently, emeriti contribute to the academic work and reputation of UBC through lecturing and mentoring, research and publishing, and participation in university committees, among other commitments. The college will support these ongoing contributions, and help emeriti maintain mutually-beneficial relationships with academic departments and faculties.

An endowment fund is expected to be established as a means of enhancing the delivery of various projects and programming, including financial subsidies

for emeriti who continue scholarly activity; lectures and seminars on transitions to retirement; a visiting emeritus scholar and senior scholar lecture series; and financial awards for the distinguished contributions of emeriti who are active in the community and scholarly activity. A new, dedicated space for the college is also in the planning stages.

The college will continue the important role of the Association in providing a welcoming social and intellectual environment for potential retirees, newly retired colleagues and established members, and will continue to advocate for benefits and programs that will promote the well-being of all.

To learn more about becoming a member of the new UBC Emeritus College and the benefits it offers, please visit their website: <http://www.emeriti.ubc.ca>.

Dianne Newell, Professor Emerita,
History and Institute for Oceans & Fisheries,
Principal, UBC Emeritus College,
University of British Columbia, Canada

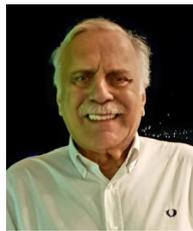


PROFESSORS EMERITI: Still the Invisible Academics?

THE ROLE OF ASSOCIATIONS OF EMERITI



Natale G De Santo
President Elect
 Dept of Nephrology,
 Università degli Studi della
 Campania Luigi Vanvitelli
 Naples, Italy



Carlo Lauro
President of APEF
 (Association of Professors Emeriti of the
 University Federico II, Naples, Italy)

A paper In Times Higher Education

On November 26, 2015, Richard M.S. Wilson and Charles Oppenheim, both emeriti and visiting professors, wrote for Times Higher Education a provocative article entitled *Professors emeriti: the invisible academics - Why are we treated shabbily when we do so much for our universities? ask two members of this overlooked group.*

The paper started by paraphrasing the saying "old professors don't die", which was turned into "professor emeriti don't die, they are invisible". The authors collected views in 14 universities in England, Scotland and Wales. Not a formal scientific inquiry but asking with intelligence among those who knew about the topic. The outcome is very scientific although lacking statistics.

The article opened with the evidence that there was no uniformity of treatment "regarding the rights, duties and privileges of professors emeriti even within a single university". Furthermore "there is no generic expectation regarding their continuing involvement in university life and there is no standard package (comprising for example library access, email address and shared office provision)". Everything is left to personal deals with deans and directors of department. Letting the readers understanding that you may individually achieve some goals if you are accustomed to those deals. The authors also stress the fact that "as a group, professors emeriti are not being treated as legitimate academic citizens". However there are people who continue to work and do all activities they did before reaching the *emeritus (a)* state. Indeed universities, generally speaking, are not proud of their emeriti. In many universities it is even not possible to register the papers published in the list of the department. Recognition is scanty or nihil.

The paper includes a postscript: "Not out to pasture but we're well definitely out of sight".

More positive views

In 2014 a study by De Santo NG, Altucci P, Heidland A, Stein G, Cameron JS and Rutkowski B, analyzed *The role of emeriti and retired professors in medicine* (Q J Med 2014; 107: 406-407).

The study was performed in 99 departments of medicine of 99 universities in 20 countries of low, medium and high economy by means of an ad hoc questionnaire. The questionnaire was emailed to 63 active professors and 64 emeriti/retired professors. Response rate was 89.1%. In 83.8% of the university there were rules in the constitution to nominate emeriti. Emeriti could apply for grants and donations in 42.4% of the universities. In 56.7% they were allowed to keep their office and in 41.4% a laboratory full equipped with email and

phone. In 35.4% participation to meetings of the department were possible but in few of them a right to vote was granted. Teaching at any level was possible in 30% of the universities, in 41.2% of them emeriti continued to do research and published at least 1 impacted paper or 1 book in the last 12 months, many produced more than 7 items, and some more than 10 impacted papers.

A recent survey conducted among emeriti professors at University of Naples Federico II, with a response rate of 70.1%, reveals that from their retirement they have carried out teaching activities in PhD courses (23.1%), in MSc courses (35.9%), in Bachelors (12.8%). More than half (51.3%) were involved in seminars, one on five (20.5%) as mentor of PhD and 30.8% for student tutoring.

The emeriti participation in researchers of their last department has involved a 41.0% of them, with an average of 10.2 articles published in journals, 1.7 chapters in books, 0.7 monographs, 4.4 paper in conference volumes. The participation in activities outside of Federico II is also intensive and includes: research projects participation (33.3%), teaching activity (23.1%), editorial activities (17.9%), presidency of public research institute (41.0%) and private company (10.3%), counseling (25.6%) and liberal profession (17.9%).

However there is a great difference among countries. In France even Nobel Laureate Luc Montagnier was forced to leave his workplace although he was well funded by many sources because of his prestige. He was thus obliged to start a foundation with own funds and to start teaching. In USA He defined himself "turned in a Concorde professor".

We now know that there is no specific age for producing a masterpiece, there is a random distribution and the most important discovery may be the first at the last in the career of a scientist (Sinatra R et al. *Quantifying the evolution of individual scientific impact.* Science 04 Nov 2016). In addition in USA older scientists obtain the majority of grants from NIH (Orwol E. *Passing the Baton - Harnessing the Full Value of Older Scientists.* N Engl J Med 2016; 374: 3614-2517). Recently the potential of older scientists of artists has been reaffirmed (N. G De Santo, *Creativity and scientific discoveries after 65 years of age.* Science, Art and Aging. Bull Acad Natle Méd 2017; 7-8-9:1335-1347; De Santo NG. *Creatività di artisti e scienziati dopo I 65 anni.* Rendiconti ed Atti Accademia Medico-Chirurgica 2017; CLXX: 229-244). It has also been suggested to catch the value of the facts, that centuries after Avignon, we have a reigning pope (Franciscus) who governs and directs and an emeritus pope (Benedict XV) who assists him and prays for him and with him without intrusiveness (Natzuzzi M. *La Chiesa a due papi.* Il Foglio 2017; 219: p10, col 1-6).

Role of professors emeriti: the debate in Nature in the years 2008-2018

"Retiring retirement" is the title of a commentary that Professor Peter A. Lawrence of the Department for Molecular Biology at the University of Cambridge in UK, wrote after interviewing many aging scientists. Lawrence (Nature 2008; 453:588-90) put emphasis on the fact that in USA, Australia, Canada and partly and slowly in United Kingdom age does not discriminate those asking a work place. Abolishing discrimination for age as well as that more traditional for women "ensures dignity and justice within the enterprise of science... The effects of compulsory retirement are multiple and insidious. ... it turns able academics into lame ducks: they cannot take on commitments such as graduate students and they lose their negotiating power because they cannot seek new posts. He praises the achievements in USA where due to the pioneer bill of senator Claude 'Red' Pepper many discriminations were abolished including that of age.

"In the United States, older scientists make various contributions. Some are great role models and mentors, some augment the international reputation of their institutes, some teach or administrate, freeing younger scientists. More importantly they can provide a deeper perspective on scientific strategy".

Megan Scandellari interviewed scientists about retirement from university positions, and on the handing their experience to the younger scientists, since in the years 1998-2014 the proportion of grants awarded to scientists older than 65 went up to 4.8% to 12%, thus it might be conducive to a limitation of availability of opportunities for young scientists (*Retirement debate: Stay at bench or make way for the next generation*. Nature 2015; 521:20-3). One solution might be the institution of an emeritus award to encourage the handing over of projects to junior faculty members. That is to say that if one has not found the phoenix in a career of 40 years one should not ask for prolonging it. It is the case to remember that the mythical phoenix (firebird) was able to rebirth from its ashes every 500 years. Her answers cover a wide range of attitudes. The first is that of people who want to retire as early as they can. "Only do things I really feel passionate about. That's the beautiful luxury of retirement". "Stopping does not mean stopping, it means do what you have always wanted to do". "The ideal would be that no one checks how old you are but just look at what you are doing and what you are able to do, but the idea hasn't pervaded into the public routine". For many scientists, "working after 65 is working because you want to, not because you have to"... "It is not understandable to force people to retire when they are still contributory". These and other reasons indicate that USA are the Mecca for older scientists (De Santo NG. *The Human Capital of Age*. JGG 2017; 65: 311-317.)

On July 17 2019 Nature published a paper of Amber Dance entitled *Stick retirement! – Scientists who step down from full-time work can find plenty of ways to remain active in their research field*. She is very positive on the quality of things which can be done although but does not that retirees carry the risk to lose the sense of the community.

Professors emeriti: still the invisible academics?

We see that there are many reasons which are now walking roads that are driving us out of invisibility. First of all the outcome of the conference on *The Human Capital of Age* which took place in Naples in September 15-16, 2016. A total of 3 publications were generated, as known by the readers of EAPE's Newsletters. The second and most important was *The birth of the European Association of Professors Emeriti* (D.V. Cokkinos, D. Spinellis, G. Vasilikiotis, V. Bonavita, L. Santini, J. Ehrich, N.G. De Santo, Arch Hellenic Medicine 2017; 34:

8-9) which stated that the vocation for teaching is for ever, it is a call. The third reason is to be found in the growing number of national and local association of professors emeriti. They are usually recognized by the universities and in some cases have even a space in the web site of their *Alma Mater*. We would like to mention the Association of Emeriti at the University of British Columbia and its appealing programs, the Italian Association for Professors Emeriti at the University of Messina, the newborn Associazione Professor Emeriti at the University Federico II in Naples (APEF).

So for what it concerns the final answers to the relevant questions of this paper we are inclined to think that visibility will be regained. In this perspective a relevant role can be especially played today by the Associations of Professors Emeriti. They are obviously called to valorize traditional emeriti's activities aimed at qualifying the human capital (Education), and for producing new knowledge (Research), that correspond to the University first and second missions respectively. In addition they also asked to involve themselves in new scenarios regarding the so called "third mission", according to which universities are more and more engaged with societal and market demands. Current government policies tend to favor such a mission guaranteeing great funding for this role.

Emeriti Associations, likewise, can address the growing societal and economic challenges by using their knowledge capital from research and teaching to fulfil their so-called "Third Mission" in society and economy.

From this point of view the constitution of APEF has modern targets. It, according to a subsidiary approach, aims to pursue, sustainable objectives for the economy, society and environment by carrying out the following activities: interdisciplinary research of specific social interest and international scope; support for university and post-university integrative training; cultural initiatives of social interest and for educational purposes; development and implementation of projects aimed at preventing and combating school and university dispersion; assistance to students in transit from secondary school to university; support for young graduates in the phase of entry into the world of work; promotion of the culture of legality and protection of human, civil and social rights, as well as of cultural integration.

Finally it seems appropriate to make full use of Dante "E quindi uscimmo a riveder le stelle/ and thence we came forth to see again the stars" (Divine Comedy, The Hell XXXIV, 139).



DATING OF CEMENT MANUFACTURES

Luigi Campanella

General Secretary

Dept of Chemistry, Sapienza University of Rome



The opportunity to identify an aged cement material makes possible both a better evaluation in the determination of possible interventions of consolidation (in the field of the civil building) or restoration (in the field of the cultural heritage), and its dating, in order to sort out legal disputes concerning the temporal position of civil buildings.

Several chemical-physical processes occur in the first phases of the cement manufacturing, beginning from the mixture with water up to the next phases of setting. The diagnostics can be carried out with rapid techniques, that don't need pretreatments like the thermoanalysis TGA and DTA and X-ray diffractometry (XRD).

After 28 days the structure and the composition are more defined; as we can see, after this period the mechanical tests are planned and the results have to satisfy the legal requirements concerning the work of civil buildings. But, in practice some processes occur with so slow kinetics and depend on the surrounding environment, that some modifications of the products appear only after several years since its preparation. The modifications of the chemical-physical features due to the ageing of the material in addition to be important for the possible dating of the products of historical and artistic value or significant for the civil building, can affect the mechanical features and consequently the stability of the same products.

Therefore the possibility to identify modifications in the product concerning

its ageing, is useful for the diagnosis of the material age in order to carry out possible interventions of consolidation and it is also useful to determine the temporal collocation of the work.

Although the cement chemical composition is variable and depends on place of origin, it is essentially determined the following components:

The clinker which is the main constituent. Under the mineralogical aspect, the clinker could be considered as an artificial rock whose formation is based both on the solid phase reactions and on the fusion of a part of its constituents, with the formation of an eutectic magma in which the formation of the not fusible crystalline compounds goes to end.

The composition of the clinker depends above all on the process of production and on the raw materials that have been used. The clinker consists of four main compounds (see table 1 to the right).

In addition to these crystalline phases that may be detected both by the spectrographic and by X-ray analysis, there is an isotropic, vitreous phase whose rather complex composition, is given by the different oxides contained in the clinker.

2) The clark is very widespread in nature in deposits of sedimentary origin, occasionally covered up with sodium chloride, sediments or with clays and marls. It is composed essentially of calcium sulphate bihydrate $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ but rarely it is at the pure state and it shows often impurities like silica, alumina, iron (III) oxide, calcium and magnesium carbonates, clay minerals.

According to the set of rules UNI EN 197-1-2001 calcium sulphate can be added to the clinker during the grinding, both in the form of chalk (calcium sulphate **bi-hydrate** $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$), and of **semi-hydrate sulphate**, or of anhydrite (anhydrous calcium sulphate $CaSO_4$) or as a mixture of all these ones.

3) Pozzolana and the volcanic ashes.

Pozzolana is a rock of volcanic origin present in several places of Latium, Sicily, and Campania (for example Pozzuoli). It consists of lapillus and volcanic ashes, cemented through the action of the atmospheric agents. The action on the components of the silicium-based lavas has given rise to a product of acid nature containing silice reactive form, so able to react at room temperature with calcium hydroxide and form insoluble compounds.

The pozzolana ground with chalk and clinker is used to produce pozzolanic cements, as far as it concerns the chemical composition, we report some examples (see table 2 to the right).

The mass starts to consolidate just after pugging the cement with water; as time goes by this process goes on (it can take many years to be complete) and in the case that the mort is kept under water, the mass can result in a stony consistency. Several theories have been suggested to explain the reactions bound to the setting. One of them attributes the cause to the formation of the crystalline compounds originated by the reaction of clinker's compounds. Another theory explains the process with the formation of colloidal substances.

Nowadays we get to a combination of these two theories and the cement grout's setting is attributed to the hydrolysis and to hydration of the aluminate and calcium silicate that are in the clinker, releasing calcium hydrate and to

the formation of hydrated calcium ferrites. Among the compounds above-mentioned only calcium hydrate produces crystals big enough to be visible under a microscope. The other compounds form crystals with more or less the same dimensions of the colloidal particles. The process of cement setting continues along with the ageing process, during which some reactions, already mentioned, go on, and others are established, essentially of the matrix with water, that favour a greater hydration of the material both the constitution and the adsorption water. Moreover the exposure's environment, can make easier especially in the urban atmospheres the trigger of reactions that modify the matrix. The ageing processes of the cement material bring to modifications of composition and of matrix structure, that can be pointed out through the thermogravimetric and diffractometric analysis which are able to distinguish between "young" and "old" cements on the basis of the differences concerning their hydration, oxydilation, carbonation and crystallization degree. The results achieved by each technique shown significant differences between the sample of the aged cement (both naturally and artificially) and the freshly-made one. On the basis of such results we think that possible diagnostic indexes of the ageing state of the cement materials are individuated.

Name	Formula	abbreviated symbol	30-70
	$3CaOSiO_2$	C_3S	
Bicalcium silicate	$2CaOSiO_2$	C_2S	10-50
Tricalcium alluminate	$3CaOAl_2O_3$	C_3A	7-15
Tetracalcium iron alluminate	$4CaOAl_2O_3Fe_2O_3$	C_4AF	6-20

TABLE 1

SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	CaO %	MgO %	K ₂ O %	SO ₃ %	TiO ₂ %	p.a.f.
45.50	15.12	12.05	9.33	3.59	2.15	nd	nd	8.45
55.20	18.25	4.00	2.75	1.13	10.96	0.99	0.75	5.85
48.20	21.91	9.55	7.50	3.15	4.14	0.25	nd	5.30
87.80	2.30	0.80	0.80	nd	nd	0.1	nd	7.90
48.45	17.81	12.09	12.09	3.02	5.01	nd	nd	0.60

TABLE 2

PEACE AND WATER

Water, culture and peace: a very meaningful triangle. Peace means finding ways to hold riches and resources in common. Our planet was born without political borders and limits so that its resources belong to all the Nations and the living beings therein, without any exclusive rights, to property from anyone. So, in keeping with the natural order the world's raw materials must be distributed only according to the principles of equity.

Among these resources, two are essential: water and culture, the former most important for our body (we can survive hunger but not thirst) and the latter for our mind. All the foods contain high percentages of water; our body is largely

made of water; life itself depends on the availability of water.

Wherever new worlds or hearths are discovered and explored, attention is first paid to the presence or absence of water. This compound formed by two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen is characterised by a very particular kind of bond, a mixture of ionic, covalent, hydrogen bonding which coexists, is able to interact with the ecosystem so answering all the needs placed upon it by life. Its measured amount does not always correspond to its availability, due to reactivity itself deriving from the structure resulting from the particular form of bond and which can limit its free availability. The well-known experiment of the chalk

crystal, an insulating material, in contact with the soil and not able to become an electrically conductor demonstrates that water even if present in soil cannot sometimes be transferred to the chalk crystal to be considered representative of the medium around. For our minds the role that water exerts on our body is due not only to the biological aspects, but also to culture, not intended in the informative sense: here water is more conceptual and value-laden constructed in a way more stimulating, sensitive to education and the mind's ability to correlate with different habits, traditions, religions as main expressions representing a people. These resources, water and culture, contribute to the social and economic growth, to the quality of life, to the health of people but however, if they are unequally distributed, they can become instruments of power and discrimination, thereby compromising peace, cooperation and agreements among nations. The international picture which consequently appears designates a world divided between rich (very rich) and poor (too poor) countries. So, globalisation which could be a very positive process if interpreted as the sharing and transfer of

resources, technologies, raw materials and medicines, unfortunately becomes an occasion to do the opposite, to trample on cultures and traditions different from our own.

The cultural community is certainly more sensitive to discriminations and unequal distribution than the water community, if we consider the water community to be an example of the economic sphere. The peace compromised by the latter can be saved by the former. Therefore, congresses like that one by EAPE, international appeals, web messages and global missions are precious resources we possess. They can help us save peace initiate the correct equal distribution of available resources needed by the people of the world to build their and our future.



BOOKS WRITTEN BY EAPE'S MEMBERS



Mille1Notte/One Thousand1 Nights - Massimo Capaccioli

(13,5 cm x 21 cm), Mediterraneo, Caserta, Italy, 2018, 174 pages, in Italian



Professor Massimo Capaccioli taught astronomy at the University of Padua and at the University of Naples Federico II where he is emeritus professor. He has directed the Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte in Naples where he devised, assembled and put in function the VST, an alt-azimuthal wide-field survey telescope with a primary mirror diameter of 2.65

meters. It was constructed in the years 2007–2011 at the ESO Cerro Paranal Observatory, in Chile (1). Its main scientific role is as a wide-field imaging instrument for exploring the large-scale structure of the universe (as visible from the southern hemisphere), able to identify the most suitable candidates for detailed examination by the VLT (Very Large Telescope)

Capaccioli has been president of the Italian Astronomical Society and of the National Academy of Science Letters and Arts. He is *doctor honoris* cause of the Lomonosov University in Moscow, of the University of Dubna and of the University of Kharkiv. Authors of many relevant books and papers of great impact, he collaborates with newspapers and televisions and explains difficult things with great simplicity and accuracy.

The book starts on April 11, 1961 with the return to Earth of Jurij Alexeivič Gagarin after a 109 min run—in the Vostock-1 capsule—around the Earth at the speed of 27,000 km/h at the height of 175-300 Km above the sea level. He

had been pulled by a ballistic missile (R-7) modified by Eng. Sergej Pavlovič Korolëv. The book ends with the measure of the velocity of light by Christian Huygens in 1676 following the experiments of Ole Roemer (1644–1710) which had been secreted by Gian Domenico Cassini in the Observatory of Paris.

There are significant descriptions of tides and appealing pages dedicated to lunar calendars from Babylon to Julius Caesar and to the Pope Gregory XIII (assisted by his experts Christophorus Clavius and Luigi Lilio). Very exciting and poignant are the pages dedicated the non-uniqueness of the solar system.

A special place is reserved to black holes nested in the heart of galaxies and as astral Minotaurs devour stars and gas. These are extraordinary machines, which work when fuel is available, and participate to the total evolution of the star system which hosts them. They give sign of their presence even at far distance, when they are named quasars (117).

Many giants in astronomy and physics are mentioned along with the reasons for their citation. It would be impossible to quote all of them. I was particularly attracted by Aristarchus of Samos (c310 BC–c230 BC), Seleucus of Seleucia (c190 BC, fl. c150 BC), Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543), Tycho Brahe (1546–1601); Galileo Galilei (1564–1642), Johannes Kepler (1571–1630), Giovanni Domenico Cassini (1625–1712), Isaac Newton (1643–1727), James Clerk Maxwell (1831–1879), and Albert Einstein (1879–1955). Particularly intriguing and written with a special concision and efficacy is the note on the Nobel Prize assigned to Antony Hewish in 1974. The experiments had been done by “Jocelyn Bell Burnell (born on July 15, 1943) a young scientist working on quasi-stellar objects who noticed an unexpected and unforeseen intermittent signal. It was the voice of the first pulsars of the history. It was a continuous radio trill with a rhythm of 30 impulses per second. Each of them corresponding to the transit through the earth of a brush of radiations generated along an angle inclined towards the rotation axis of a star made of neutrons—which in turn is a potent magnet” (p.40).

Capaccioli gives appropriate space to Giuseppe Piazzi (1746–1826) who in Palermo with modest equipment and great intelligence discovered Ceres, the dwarf planet (1801) and later completed the Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte. Also capturing is a 30 min experiment he personally performed on the consolle of the VST, his beloved telescope (p.156).

Capaccioli makes full use of his knowledge of the topic, of his curiosity, the capacity of wondering, the knowledge of philosophy, philosophy of science and religions, and much more of the faith in men and women since as Leonardo

says "li homini boni desiderano sapere/ good men wish to know".

The booklet should be read by young people wishing to study astrophysics and by everyone interested in the great conquest of physics and astrophysics. It is read easily and leaves the reader with a sense of satisfaction with the progress of a science which meets women's and men's dreams. No anxiety is generated about the power of technology. Technology is seen as the friendly daughter of science. The booklet deserves translation into English.

We are proud to announce to our member that from June 2019 Professor Massimo Capaccioli will write with continuity for our Newsletter.

1). Capaccioli, M.; Mancini, D. & Sedmak, G. (June 2005). "The VLT Survey Telescope: A Status Report". *Messenger. ESO. 120: 10–13. Bibcode:2005Msngr.120...10C.*

Legend of Figure 1.

Massimo Capaccioli, born April 19, 1944 at Montenero d'Orcia (province of Grosseto in Tuscany)



EAPE'S REVIEW OF BOOKS



Il Cane Nell'Arte Pompeiana / The dog in the Pompeian art

Gaetano Vincenzo Pelagalli and Michele Di Gerio

Valtrend Editore, Naples, Italy, 2018

In the early days of 2018 Valtrend editore in Naples, Italy published a book -in Italian and English- entitled *The dog in the Pompeian art*. The book was coauthored by Gaetano Vincenzo Pelagalli (recent EAPE's member) and Michele Di Gerio archeozoologist with great expertise in excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum. (148 pages 240 mm 223 mm). Gaetano Vincenzo Pelagalli is Emeritus professor at the University Federico II in Naples. He taught Systematic and Comparative Veterinary Anatomy from 1954 to 2003 and was Dean of the Veterinary School of Medicine from 1980 to 2001. He is recipient of the Gold Medal Diploma for Meritorious Work in Science and Culture of the President of Republic. After retirement he dedicates himself to promotion of cultural heritage.

The book drives the reader through paintings (on the *fauces* of the houses but even on the *lararia*, the small altars for the protection of the inhabitants of the houses), mosaics, sculptures and casts (for a total of 41 lavish illustration) and demonstrates the strong relation of dog and man in Pompeii. The book represents the original final product of a long lasting study. For this study in 1950, Gaetano Vincenzo Pelagalli -at that time he was a young investigator at the School of Veterinary Medicine- received an invitation from the renowned world class archeologist Amedeo Maiuri (1866-1963). Maiuri at that time was Superintendent of the National Archeological Museum of Naples and ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii (1924-1951) and had great interest in the life of animals in Pompeii and asked for specialist help.

The book has chapters on watch dogs, hunting dogs, and pet dogs. A special place have also the dogs in the mythology like *The Mith of Diana and Acteon* in the House of Memander (Figure 1) and *The Myth of Selenium and Endymiom* in the House of Dioscuri (Figure 1). Watching dogs for Romans were *Praesidium*

Domus Familiaeqe that means Protector of the house and of the family. Their presence was sometimes announced by the warning "Cave canem" that means, beware the dog" (Figure 2). Spectacular examples of pet dogs are the wolf-like dog in the *Caupona* of Soterius I and the small elegant dog named *Syncletus* (Figure 3) in The House of Valerio Flacco, also known as House of Epigrams. The former is seen as an example of gratitude and affection to a pet dog, much loved by his family, the latter is the only dog that has a name in Pompeii.

Of particular importance are the paintings 1. *Actaeon attacked by two dogs* (House of Loreio Tiburtino), 2. *The beggar accompanied by a beautiful greyhound* (Figure 4), 3. *Attaeon naked attacked by three dogs*, 4. *Dog pursuing a deer* (both House of Menander), 5. *The cupid restraining his dog to run in defense of a cow attacked by a lion*, 6. *Dog chasing a hare*, 7. *Large dog (a mastiff?) chasing a fallow deer hare*, and 8. *Dog with a snake* (Temple of Isis). Among sculptures particularly impressive is the Group of *Bronze sculptures* (House of Citarista), among mosaics *The dog on a chain* (House of the Tragic Poet), among plasters *The guard dog* (House of Vesonio Primo), and among clays *Wolf-like dog's head*.

The book quotes with elegance from many literary sources including Apuleius, Arrian, Cicero, Columella, Grattius, Juvenal, Homer, Martial, Oppian of Apamea, Ovid, Petronius, Pliny the Elder, Plutarch, Strabo, Tacitus, Varro, Virgil, and Xenophon.

It is a book for everyone: for specialists and non-specialists. It also helps to understand Pompeii, a luxurious cradle of exciting life. The authors have to be congratulated for a work where everything is essential. The redundant was removed as the great sculptors do in turning the blocks of travertine in work of art. What remains is essential, nothing can be erased. It also helps the reader to nurture his the interest for Pompeii which remains a work in progress.

Natale G De Santo, MD



FIGURE 1

Illustrations are reproduced with permission of Authors and editors



FIGURE 2

FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4

TRIBUTE TO AUGUST HEIDLAND

Natale G De Santo

President Elect, Dept of Nephrology
Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli
Naples, Italy

We present in the Newsletter of EAPE, **August Heidland**, a retired professor and still very creative and productive professor of medicine. His CV is an example of what retired professor can do.

I have had many occasions in my life to work with him. He was visiting professor at the University Federico II when I was very young, at invitation of my Mentor Professor Carmelo Giordano. He worked hard with us to establish the International Association for the History of Nephrology and nurtured the association over the years with very stimulating papers. I was present when he started the First International Congress in Nutrition in Kidney Disease. I was present when he concluded his official functions in the role of professor at the medical faculty of the University of Wuerzburg. I have assisted over the years at his continuous successful efforts in sending to hospitals in the countries behind the iron curtain dialysis machines (artificial kidneys) which added life and quality of life to persons who would have died just because such machines in those country where too expensive for the economies of the countries at that time. I do not find words adequate to express my admiration for that.

I was lucky enough to start started with him and few others a study on the role of retired and emeriti professors and will not forget his contribution to the elaboration of the questionnaire.

De Santo NG, Altucci P, Heidland A, Stein G, Cameron JS and Rutkowki B. The role of emeriti and retired professors in medicine. Q J Med 2014; 107: 406-407

De Santo NG, Altucci P, Heidland A, Stein G, Cameron JS and Rutkowki B. Il ruolo e l'attività dei professori clinici emeriti o in pensione. L'Acropoli 2014; XV: 151-162.

The above papers, the result of that study, have had a substantial role in clarifying what emeriti professors are, and in the genesis of the European Association for Professors Emeriti. The contribution of Professor Heidland acquires additional value if one recognizes that in Germany professors emeriti are no longer nominated, as a consequence of a federal law. However those limitations will be probably overcome since Germany is the first country where the concept of emeriti of excellence has been coined.

It should be noticed that August still works on problems of patients with chronic kidney disease on dialysis and studies with success the effects of vibration on improving muscle and bone tone which is a method validated for space missions, aging, and disabilities. August Heidland, who also works on a project on identifying the houses where lived the great scientists who made famous the University of Wuezburg, is really is a flag for creativity in advancing aging.



August Heidland

You can read the CV of the esteemed retired professor, by clicking the following link:

<http://europemeriti.org/pdfs/august-heidland-cv.pdf>

EAPE: 1st INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS | The Capital of Knowledge

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. A tentative program is advanced so that you can make plans. Economical 4* hotels will be available. We hope to have our inaugural opening in the historic Lyceum of Aristotle.

Registration fee is not required for EAPE members. Abstracts can be submitted until December 17, 2018. They will be published in a Scopus journal. We look forward to your participation. **For information, contact Mrs. Drosatou Georgia in: gdrosatou@gmail.com**

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

THURSDAY 30.05.2019

TITANIA HOTEL

09.00-09.30	Registration		
09.30-10.45	The management of Health Challenges in our Century (A) Co-organization with Hellenic Cardiovascular Research Society	12.45-13.15	Discussion
09.30-09.45	Welcome: Dennis V. Cokkinos (Athens, Greece), Panos Vardas (Athens, Greece)	13.30-14.30	Lunch Break
Chair persons:	Pierre Corvol (Paris, France) Daniel Couturier (Paris, France)	16.15-17.30	Free Communications
09.45-10.00	Luigi Campanella (Rome, Italy): The present and future of antioxidant therapy	Chair Persons:	Paolo Ciambelli (Salerno, Italy), Panagiotis Siskos (Athens, Greece)
10.00-10.15	Natale Gaspare De Santo (Napoli, Italy): Origins of the Refeeding Syndrome	16.15-16.30	Tibor Szabo (Szeged, Hungary): Global World Instability
10.15-10.30	Raymond Ardailou (Académie nationale de médecine, Paris, France): Historical progresses in the knowledge and therapeutical use of stem cells in humans	16.30-16.45	Dominique Duchene (Paris, France): Science, Research, Invention, Discovery How to manage
10.30-10.45	Costas Soldatos (Athens, Greece): Sleep disorders medicine: Advantages and challenges	16.45-17.00	Virzo De Santo Amalia (Napoli, Italy): Fire in a changing world
10.45-11.15	Discussion	17.00-17.15	Savica Vincenzo - Guido Bellinghieri (Palermo -Messina, Italy): The third culture and the role of EAPE in Academia
11.15-11.45	Coffee Break	17.15-17.30	Michael Scoullou (Athens, Greece): Supporting the Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development within and beyond the University
11.45-13.00	The management of Health Challenges in our Century (B) Co-organization with Hellenic Cardiovascular Research Society	17.30-17.45	Discussion
Chair persons:	Michael Kunze (Vienna, Austria), Christos S. Bartsocas (Athens, Greece)	17.45-18.15	Special Session
11.45-12.00	Luigi Santini (Napoli, Italy): Surgery in advanced age	Chair Persons:	Emmanuel Gdoutos (Athens, Greece), Michael Kunze (Vienna, Austria)
12.00-12.15	Giancarlo Bracale (Napoli, Italy): The future of Vascular Surgery		Christos Zerefos (Athens, Greece): The colour of weather and climate
12.15-12.30	Panagiotis Behrakis (Athens, Greece): Smoking control in Europe	18.15-20.00	General Assembly
12.30-12.45	Panos Vardas (Athens, Greece): The big data as solutions to new diagnostic and	20.30	Welcome Reception

FRIDAY 31.05.2019

TITANIA HOTEL (HALL A)

09.00-10.30	The Capital of Age Chair persons: Luigi Campanella (Rome, Italy), Elias Oikonomou (Athens, Greece)	09.45-10.00	Natale Gaspare De Santo (Napoli, Italy): Teaching Complexity: The case of medicine
09.00-09.15	Lilia Alberghina (Milano, Italy): Systems Metabolomics for Healthy Aging	10.00-10.15	Leon G Fine (Los Angeles, USA): How not to build a human kidney: Speculative alternatives
09.15-09.30	Theocharis Patargias (Athens, Greece): Aging and its causes	10.15-10.30	Discussion
09.30-09.45	Lorenzo Pinna (Padova, Italy): When science is exceedingly slow: The contribution of senior investigators to the solution of "Cold Cases"		

TITANIA HOTEL (HALL B)

09.00-10.30	Scientific Achievements through the ages Chair persons: Alkiviadis Kostakis (Athens, Greece), Dimitrios Kravvaritis (Athens, Greece)	11.45-12.00	Discussion
09.00-09.15	Euterpe Bazopoulou-Kyrkanidou (Athens, Greece): Prehistoric Greece Achievements in Science and Technology in the Greek prehistoric era	12.00-13.00	The activities of Academies and Emeriti Associations (B) Chair persons: Raymond Ardaillou (Académie nationale de médecine, Paris, France), Anna Psarouda –Benaki (Athens, Greece)
09.15-09.30	Ilias D. Mariolakos (Athens, Greece): The overseas travel of the Prehistoric Greeks (Cronus and Hercules) based on the description of Plutarch	12.00-12.15	Daniel Couturier (Paris, France): French Academy of Medical Sciences (Its fluence is based on the reputation and experience of its members)
09.30-09.45	Maria K. Papathanasiou (Athens, Greece): Archaeoastronomy	12.15-12.30	George Vassilikiotis (Thessaloniki, Greece) The Association of Professors Emeriti of Northern Greece
09.45-10.00	Yfantis Dimitrios-Yfantis Alexandros (Athens, Greece): Aristotle and seawater desalination—a new explanation of an experiment described in Meteorologica and Historia animalium	12.30-12.45	Maria Ochsenkuehn-Petropoulou, Simos Simopoulos and Charalambos Tsoutrelis (Association of Professors Emeriti of the National Technical University of Athens): The need to define the role of Emeriti Professors as a European Standard
10.00-10.15	Karayannis Miltiades (Athens, Greece): From myths, magic, mysticism, metaphysics to science—The development of chemistry from the ancient times to the beginning of the 20th century	12.45-13.00	Discussion
10.15-10.30	Discussion	13.00-14.15	The activities of Academies and Emeriti Associations (C) Chair persons: Nikolaos Klamaris (Athens, Greece), Dimitar Nenov (Varna, Bulgaria)
10.30-11.00	Coffee Break	13.00-13.15	Phelix Unger (Salzburg, Austria): The history and activities of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts
11.00-12.00	The activities of Academies and Emeriti Associations (A) Chair persons: Antonios N. Kounadis (Athens, Greece), Dianne Newell (Vancouver, Canada University of British Columbia Emeritus College)	13.15-13.30	Spyridon Flogaitis (Athens, Greece): The European Public Law Organization
11.00-11.15	Pierre Corvol (Paris, France): The French Academy of Science, a 350-year-old institution aimed to promote science	13.30-13.45	Nancy Papalexandri (Athens, Greece): Athens University of Economic and Business
11.15-11.30	Loucas Christophorou (Athens, Greece): Energy and modern civilization: The emerging global landscape and its challenges—The activities of the academy of Athens	13.45-14.00	George Nakos (Thessaloniki, Greece): The Federation of the Associations of Professors Emeriti of Greece
11.30-11.45	Association of Professors Emeriti of the University of Athens, our forty-year anniversary	14.00-14.15	Hellenic Medical Students International Committee (HelMSIC)
		14.15-14.30	Discussion
			ADJOURN

B. AULA, UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS

16.30-18.00	Symposium: "Back to Learning—The role of Mentorship" Chair Persons: Dennis V. Cokkinos (Athens, Greece), Panos Vardas (Athens, Greece)	Canada)	
16.30-16.45	Liv Mjelde (Oslo, Norway): "Mentoring Experiences and Meaning. From the Socratic Method to the new Science of Learning"	17.40-18.00	Discussion
16.45-17.00	Dianne Newell (Vancouver—Canada – President of the University British Columbia Emeritus College): The significance of the University British Columbia Emeritus College	18.00-18.20	Coffee Break
17.00-17.15	Theodoros Papanghelis , (Thessaloniki, Greece) Teaching the idea of Europe: three epic moments	18.20-19.00	Invited Lecture
17.15-17.30	Panos Vardas (Athens, Greece): Mentoring and continuous education of cardiologists in Europe	Chair Persons: Dennis V. Cokkinos (Athens, Greece), Natale De Santo (Napoli, Italy)	
17.30-17.40	Interventions: Stella Priovolou (Athens, Greece), Donald Fisher (Vancouver,	Sir Leslie Ebdon (London, UK): Giving others the chance we had, the challenge of Fair Access to University	
		19.15-20.15	Official Ceremony- Salutations (Rector of the University of Athens, President of E.A.P.E., His beatitude Archbishop of Athens and all Greece Ieronymos II', President of the Academy of Athens, President of the Hellenic Republic)
		20.15-20.45	Musical Program

C. ATHENS CLUB

21.00 FACULTY DINNER

SATURDAY 01.06.2019

TITANIA HOTEL (HALL A)

09.15-10.30	The contribution of Professors Emeriti to Science (A) Chair persons: Liv Mjelde (Oslo, Norway), Alexandros Sarris (Athens, Greece)	09.45-10.00	Athanasios Diamantopoulos (Athens, Greece): The young as "honorary olds". The other end of the emeriti spectrum
09.15-09.30	Hartmut Frank (Bayreuth, Germany): Science and Fiction: The case of the periodic table	10.00-10.15	Niki Agnantis (Ioannina, Greece): The continuous contribution of Professors Emeriti to the continuing postgraduate medical education
09.30-09.45	Gerasimos Metaxas (Athens, Greece): The contribution of Professors' Emeriti experience in the contemporary Academic Society	10.15-10.30	Discussion

TITANIA HOTEL (HALL B)

09.15-10.30	The contribution of Professors Emeriti to Science (B) Chair persons: George Leontsinis (Athens, Greece), George Nikolopoulos (Athens, Greece)	10.00-10.15	Theodora Papadopoulou (Athens, Greece): The role of Professors Emeriti to the knowledge transfer (KT) and technology
09.15-09.30	Panagiotis Niarchos (Athens, Greece): Bioethics Issues in Exploring Space	10.15-10.30	Discussion
09.30-09.45	Mitrovic Ljubisa (Nis, Serbia): The significance of transdisciplinary research and of cooperation between social sciences and the humanities with biomedical sciences for the development of scientific knowledge and the realization of the model/ The practice of integrated studies	10.30-11.00	Coffee Break
09.45-10.00	Maria Ochsenkuehn-Petropoulou (Athens, Greece): A long-term Research: Utilization of Industrial Byproducts - Recovery of Critical Elements from Bauxite Residue	11.00-11.30	Invited Lecture
		Chair Persons: Loucas Christophorou (Athens, Greece), T.B.A.	
		Lars Walloe (Oslo, Norway - On behalf of European Academies Science Advisory Council): The political difficulties concerning Climate Change and Negative Emission	

SATURDAY 01.06.2019

TITANIA HOTEL (HALL A)

11.30-13.00	Health in our Society (A)				
Chair persons:	Nikos Toutountzakis (Athens, Greece), Aristides B. Zoubos (Athens, Greece)	12.15-12.30		"Revolutionary" Data	
11.30-11.45	George Christodoulou (Athens, Greece): Building health promotion			Elias D. Kouvelas (Athens, Greece): Neurobiological and Anthropological Aspects of Neuroesthetics	
11.45-12.00	Dacou-Voutetakis Katerina (Athens, Greece): The dilemmas of sex assignment on the occasion of a prismatic case	12.30-13.00		Discussion	
12.00-12.15	Nikolaos Katsilambros (Athens, Greece): Healthy Nutrition-Newer				

TITANIA HOTEL (HALL B)

11.30-13.00	Health in our Society (B)	12.15-12.30		Katerina Gardikas (Athens, Greece): Surge and retreat in the history of Malaria	
Chair persons:	John Karaitianos (Athens Greece), Costas Soldatos (Athens Greece)	12.30-13.00		Discussion	
11.30-11.45	Yfantopoulos John (Athens, Greece): The role of Professors Emeriti in continuing education and research	13.00-13.15		Roberta Sinatra (Copenhagen, Denmark) (<i>skype</i>): Quantifying patterns of impact in scientific careers	
11.45-12.00	Baloyannis Stavros (Athens, Greece): Philosophy and Neurosciences	13.15-13.30		Closing Remarks: Dennis V. Cokkinos (Athens, Greece),	
12.00-12.15	Evanthia Diamantis-Kandarakis (Athens, Greece): Unraveling the incidence and clinical patterns of neuroendocrine neoplasms in Greece, through the experience of multipotent, specialized clinical centers	14.30		Natale G. De Santo (Napoli, Italy)	
				Optional excursion to Cape Sounion-Neptune temple-Dinner	



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

GRAND SPONSOR



SPONSORS

