PREFACE

"LIVING THE SPACE – THE SPACE A HUMAN HABITAT"

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INTRODUCTION

Living the space, the space a human habitat was the theme of a unique international conference, held in Naples on December 1–2, 2011. The Conference was promoted by the Italian Institute for Philosophical Studies, the Second University of Naples, the University of Salerno, the University of Naples Federico II, the Department of Experimental Medicine, University La Sapienza Rome, and the Scientific Committee of the Italian Space Agency, and took place at Palazzo Serra di Cassano.

The conference was attended by philosophers, scholars, MDs from almost every practice connected with space activities, besides scientists and Space Agencies' delegates. Organized by a panel of representatives from those areas, the conference was inspired by a celebrated painting of Pieter Brueghel the Younger, who among the "most impossible dreams" illustrated the "pissing at the moon".

Many questions were asked. Will man be able to live in the space? Will he forget Earth and its gravity pull? Will his mind meet the challenge? Will he really trust his new environment? Are we ready for Mars? Do we have the money? Which is the state-of-the-art in astronauts' protection? Do we really need superman? What can we expect from the experiments with the Alpha Magnetic Spectrophotometer built by Professor

Roberto Battiston, Perugia University, under the supervision of Nobel-prize Mr. Ting, and assembled on ISS by the Italian astronaut, Col. Roberto Vittori? Which kind of plants will be needed in space travels? What about hydroponic cultivations? What about countermeasures? And what about protection from radiation? Are we utilising space missions to solve problems here on Earth? Is space a way of escaping, the way for an adventure aiming to realize Faustian dreams, in a time characterized by the most powerful technology? (De Santo, 2011).

The following are some selected, peer-reviewed articles, which aim to answer the above questions. We hope the readers of *Annales Kinesiologiae* will appreciate their holistic approach.

We do know that to realize the dream new disciplines, new sciences, and new technologies must be born. The goal will be achieved following the path outlined by Nobuhiro Sekimoto, a President of NEC, one of the greatest corporations worldwide. He was a fellow of the candidate Noble prize for physics Kazuhiko Nishijima, but left the University for Industry. However he had clear in mind that his mentor, the Nobel candidate, was unfit for industry. For Sekimoto, to have success we have to reduce to a minimum the number of those who know everything (*tuttologi* in Italian), since having interest in everything distracts people from the heart of the problems. For this we need skills and enthusiasm and new cadres of scientists having – as Sekimoto says – the attitude of ants climbing a bamboo tree: "The tree has joints and ants cannot see what lies ahead of a joint. To move ahead they have to go over the joint. When they clear it, they run up against the next joint. We need people capable to drill hard in their specialties with the curiosity of ants climbing the bamboo tree" (Sekimoto, 1997; De Santo & Eknoyan, 1997).

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Finally, warmest thanks to Matej Plevnik, editorial board member of this Journal, for the time he devoted to bringing this project to its fulfilment.

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PREDGOVOR

ŽIVETI VESOLJE – VESOLJE KOT ČLOVEKOV ŽIVLJENJSKI PROSTOR

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UVOD

Živeti vesolje, vesolje kot človekov življenjski prostor je bila tema edinstvene mednarodne konference, ki je potekala v Neaplju 1. in 2. decembra 2011. Promocijo konference so izvajali Italijanski inštitut za filozofske študije, Druga univerza v Neaplju, Univerza v Salernu, Univerza Federico II v Neaplju, Oddelek za eksperimentalno medicino, Univerza La Sapienza v Rimu in Znanstveni odbor Italijanske vesoljske agencije, potekala pa je v Palazzo Serra di Cassano.

Konference so se udeležili filozofi, učenjaki, zdravniki z vseh področij, ki so na nek način povezani z dejavnostmi na področju vesolja, znanstveniki in delegati iz različnih vesoljskih agencij. Konferenca, ki so jo organizirali predstavniki s teh področij, je nastala po navdihu priznane slike Pietra Brueghela mlajšega, ki je ponazoril eno izmed «najbolj neverjetnih sanj» na svoji sliki «Scati v Luno» (Pissing at the Moon).

Postavljenih je bilo preveč vprašanj. Ali bo človek lahko živel v vesolju? Ali bo pozabil na Zemljo in njeno težnostno silo? Bo človekov razum kos temu izzivu? Bo lahko zaupal novemu okolju? Smo pripravljeni na Mars? Imamo denar za to? Kakšne so sodobne smernice v zaščiti astronavtov? Ali res potrebujemo Supermane? Kaj lahko pričakujemo od preizkusov s pomočjo alfa magnetnega spektrofotometra, ki ga je načrtoval profesor Roberto Battiston z Univerze v Perugi pod vodstvom Nobelovega nagrajenca gospoda Tinga in zgradil italijanski astronavt na ISS, Roberto Vittori? Kakšne vrste rastlin bomo potrebovali pri poletih v vesolje? Kaj pa hidroponična kultivacija? Kako je s protiukrepi? Kakšna je zaščita pred sevanjem? Ali izvajamo misije v vesolje, da bi reševali probleme na Zemlji? Ali je vesolje le način za pobeg, način za pustolovske polete, ki omogočajo uresničevanje faustovskih sanj v času, ki ga zaznamuje najmočnejša tehnologija? (De Santo, 2011).

Predstavljamo nekaj izbranih člankov, pregledanih s strani stanovskih kolegov, ki skušajo odgovoriti na zgornja vprašanja. Upamo, da bodo bralci revije *Annales Kinesiologiae* cenili njihov holistični pristop.

Vemo, da je za uresničitev teh sanj potrebno razviti nove discipline, nove znanosti in nove tehnologije. Ta cilj bomo dosegli, če bomo sledili poti, ki jo je začrtal Nobuhiro Sekimoto, predsednik družbe NEC, ene izmed največjih svetovnih korporacij. Bil je kolega kandidata za Nobelovo nagrado za fiziko, gospoda Kazuhika Nishijima, vendar je akademsko življenje zamenjal za industrijo. Vendar pa se je dobro zavedal dejstva, da njegov mentor, kandidat za Nobelovo nagrado, ni bil pripravljen na industrijo. Sekimoto meni, da je za uspeh potrebno čim bolj zmanjšati število tistih, ki vedo vse (vsevedi), saj zanimanje za vsako stvar ljudi odvrača od srčike problemov. Za to potrebujemo spretnosti in navdušenje ter tudi nove znanstvene kadre, ki imajo, kot pravi Sekimoto, lastnosti mravelj, ki plezajo na bambus: "Drevo ima izbočene členke, zato mravlje ne morejo videti, kaj jih čaka, ko prečkajo posamezen členek. Če želijo napredovati, ga morajo prečkati. Ko ga premagajo, že tečejo proti naslednjemu. Potrebujemo ljudi, ki so zmožni trdo delati in ki so radovedni tako kot mravlje, ki plezajo po bambusu" (Sekimoto, 1997; De Santo & Eknoyan, 1997).

ZAHVALE

Radi bi omenili, da je konferenca potekala pod pokroviteljstvom predsednika Republike Italije Giorgia Napolitana.

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