

WELCOME TO PALERMO!!!!

Please read carefully the following information on: **conference venue – registration – bus transfers - social program - scientific information**

YOU MUST ALWAYS WEAR YOUR NAME TAG DURING THE CONFERENCE AND

Palermo is a city in Insular Italy, the capital of both the autonomous region of Sicily and the Province of Palermo. The city is noted for its history, culture, architecture and gastronomy, playing an important role throughout much of its existence; it is over 2,700 years old. Palermo is located in the northwest of the island of Sicily, right by the Gulf of Palermo in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

The city was founded in 734 BC by the Phoenicians as Ziz ('flower'). Palermo then became a possession of Carthage, before becoming part of the Roman Republic, the Roman Empire and eventually part of the Byzantine Empire, for over a thousand years. The Greeks named the city Panoremus meaning 'complete port'. From 831 to 1072 it was under Arab rule during the Emirate of Sicily when it first became a capital. The Arabs corrupted the Greek name into Balarm, the root for its present-day name. Following the Norman reconquest, Palermo became capital of a new kingdom (from 1130 to 1816), the Kingdom of Sicily. Eventually it would be united with the Kingdom of Naples to form the Two Sicilies until the Italian unification of 1860.

The population of Palermo urban area is estimated by Eurostat to be 855,285, while its metropolitan area is the fifth most populated in Italy with around 1.2 million people. In the central area, the city has a population of around 650,000 people. Numerous tourists are attracted to the city for its good Mediterranean weather, its renowned gastronomy and restaurants, its Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque churches, palaces and buildings. Palermo was one of the largest cities in the Mediterranean and is now among the top tourist destinations in both Italy and Europe. Roman Catholicism is highly important in Palermitan culture. The patron saint of the city is Saint Rosalia.

Workshop Venue

The workshop will take place at the University of Palermo “Università degli Studi di Palermo”



Complesso Didattico

(viale delle scienze, building 19)

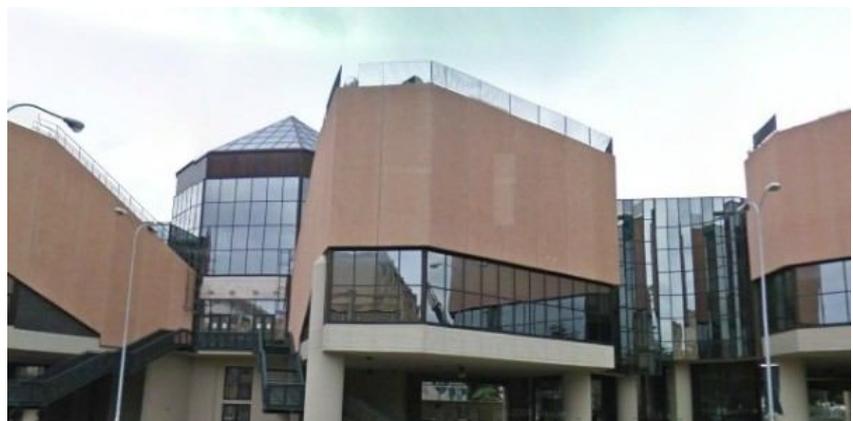
https://maps.google.it/maps?f=d&source=s_d&saddr=&daddr=Viale+delle+scienze+palermo

Tel.: +39 348 9013773 (conference secretariat – to be used only during the conference)

Wi-fi access is available for participants in all the areas of the University;

Please use Access SSID:

Eduroam – Med 14



The main conference rooms will be located in the Parco of Orleans, in the Campus of the University of Palermo, at the teaching complex (Complesso Didattico), Building 19. The Campus comprises Engineering, Economy, Literature, Agricultural and Biological Science Faculties.

University Park Campus D'Orléans: Wide tree-lined avenues, the park's Pit Garofala, bar, a cafeteria, a free medical clinic for students a nursery welcomes children of employees and professors, a photovoltaic system on the roof of Engineering which is the largest made Sicily and that greatly reduces the need for energy supply of the faculty. Here, in short, the citadel university avenue of Sciences, home to most of the faculties and departments of the University. Its construction in of the area south of the city, was started in the sixties to respond to the increase exponentially students and the consequent new demands of teaching and research. In 2005, the inauguration of the Educational Centre, a futuristic building at the service of all faculties on campus, which can accommodate four people at the same time. The main entrance to the campus is just a few meters from the underground station and is reached by the urban bus service.

On January 12, 1806 Ferdinand III of Bourbon, king of Naples and the Two Sicilies, becomes Panormita the Academy of Studies in Universities, granting it the power to grant degrees in Theology, Medicine, Law and Philosophy: an achievement that the city was waiting for ages. '400 In fact, (but perhaps two centuries earlier) existed in Palermo Studio in which you teach Franciscan Theology, Sacred Scripture, Canon Law and Philosophy, General and Studio is also open to the laity, whose courses allow you to achieve degree in other universities. In 1550, these two realities are overwhelmed by the birth of the Jesuit College, destined to conquer a position of great prominence in the reality of time and, in the imposing College Maximus, now the headquarters of the Regional Library. The men obtained the Pope's permission to release degree in Philosophy and Theology. On December 1, 1767, the Jesuits were expelled from the Bourbon kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and all their possessions, including libraries, confiscated by the royal power. On July 31, 1778, the king entrusts the task of reorganizing a delegation from the Studio in Palermo and, next to the "lessons of words", we introduce "the teachings of things," or the Geometry, Economics, Agriculture and Commerce. It was in embryo the future University. With the arrival of Garibaldi in 1860 and the annexation of Sicily to the House of Savoy, the University becomes wholly secular, closes the Faculty of Theology and the School for engineers and architects. The university becomes a place of lively debate and intense participation in the political life of the city, region, country. And 'protagonist, with his teeth, of that fertile period of artistic, architectural, literary, who traveled to Sicily in the late 800 and early 900; contributes to the urban transformation of the city, with its graduates, the formation of the ruling class of the island and a significant part of the political class who would rule the country. After World War II, which causes severe losses among the staff and serious damage to the facilities, the University is able to recover despite the limited economic resources and social disorientation. From there, a period of profound transformation in response to the growing need for university education within the University of Palermo and carry out their activities eminent personalities from the world of science: by Giuseppe Piazzi, who in 1801 discovered the first asteroid, the chemist Stanislao Cannizzaro which gives a contribution to the modern atomic system, Emilio Segre, Nobel Prize for Physics in 1959.

Morning sessions will end at 13.30 and there will be a break until 14.30. Buffet lunches as well as coffee breaks will take place on the balcony area close to the conference secretariat/meeting rooms.

Registration

The registration desk and information desk will open on **Monday, June 16, from 13.00 to 17.00 and during program hours the following days in the conference venue**. All participants are invited to collect meeting kits, name tags, usb proceedings, etc. at this desk. Participants accounts may be balanced, and pending payments, if any, or unpaid fees may be settled at this desk. A certificate of attendance may be obtained here on request before leaving.

Scientific Information

Facilities

Video equipment, laptop, microphone and laser pointer will be available in the meeting room for oral presentations. Speakers are kindly requested to hand over their slides to the operator in the meeting room at least one hour before they are due to speak.

TRANSFERS FROM/TO THE AIRPORT OF PALERMO “ FALCONE BORSELLINO”

(distance to/from the city centre 30 km):

By Train: The Trinacria Express connects Palermo directly with the terminal.

For the timetable, please consult the table below:

Timetable <http://www.gesap.it/upload/file/Trinacria%20Express%20dal%2015%20dicembre%202013.pdf>

Fare €5.80 Call center: 892-021 Ticket office: 199 166 177 Airport ticket office: +39 091 7044007

www.trenitalia.it

By Taxi: The airport's taxi service is in operation from 06.00 to 24.00 and the taxi rank is to be found outside the Arrivals Area.

Fares from palermo to the airport and vice versa

- *V.le Michelangelo/V.le Lazio: €35*
- *C.so Calatafimi/Corso V.Emanuele €40*
- *Stazione Centrale/Brancaccio €45*
- *Cinisi €28*
- *Terrasini €35*

Coop. Trinacria: +39 091-225455 Coop. Autoradio taxi tel: +39 091-513311

By Bus: From Palermo to the airport and vice versa: Autolinee Prestia e Comandè tel. +39 091 586351 091 580457

Route: Palermo (Terminal Central Station), via Emerico Amari 5 (Port), Politeama, via Libertà 45 (Piazza Croci), Via Libertà 95 (piazza A.Gentili), via Libertà 171 (on the corner of via Rutelli), via Libertà 203 (on the corner of viale Lazio), via Croce Rossa 125, Via A. De Gasperi 187, via Belgio 25, Aeroporto.

Timetable: from **Palermo** - first trip 4.00 - from 05.00 to 22.30 - every half hour /from the **Airport** fist trip 05.00 - from 6.30 to 23.30 - every half hour - last trip 00.45 /Ticket price: €6,30 - return ticket €11,10

Bus Transfers

A courtesy bus transfer for participants and their accompanying parties will be available from :

Hotel Centrale Palace: Via Maqueda (Quattro Canti - at the corner of the hotel)

Hotel Palazzo Sitano: Piazza Marina (at the corner of the hotel)

Hotel Europa: Piazza Mordini

to the conference venue

Tuesday, June 17 at 8.00 hrs and back at the end of the sessions

on Wednesday, June 18 at 8.30 and back at the end of the sessions

and on Thursday, June 19 at 8.30 (on Thursday the transfer will be organized only in the morning)

Social Program PLEASE CONFIRM YOUR PARTICIPATION

Welcome reception: Monday, June 16 – 18.30/20.00 hrs



Palazzo Chiaramonte-Steri is a historical palace in Palermo

Piazza Marina, 61

The evening will include finger food, beverages and entertainment in the Palazzo Chiaramonte Steri. The reception is included in the conference registration fee for members, non-members and students. If you would like to bring a partner please order an additional ticket. Additional tickets can be purchased for 20.00+VAT

Today, institutional seat of the University of Palermo and the central block of the cultural and tourism in the City, the Steri (from Hosterium : fortified palace) , contains seven centuries of art and history of Sicily, since its foundation , in 300 , at the hands of the great family of the Chiaromontes , through the Viceroy of the season and through that dark Inquisition, until the '70s , when the building is born under the sign of the architects Carlo Scarpa and Roberto Calandra .

Heart of a monumental complex that includes the church of Sant'Antonio Abate (once the private chapel of Bright Mountain) , the adjacent century Palazzo Abatelli , the extraordinary prisons of the Spanish Inquisition - now a museum - a fine neo-classical building and some buildings that date back to the early 900 , the Palace is a unique museum of itself , in which each step of history has left precious testimony : the wooden ceiling of the Sala Magna 215 square meters in 1380 , the galleries , the Hall of trusses , the of medieval pottery factory , the Vucciria Guttuso , the icon - painting in Palermo in 1974 that the artist wanted to give the University. The building was begun in the early 14th century, and was the residence of the powerful Sicilian lord Manfredi II Chiaramonte. He commissioned the decoration of the Sala Magna ("Grand Hall"), with a painted wooden ceiling by Cecco di Naro, Simone da Corleone and Pellegrino Darena. From the late 15th century to 1517 it housed the Aragonese-Spanish viceroys of Sicily; later it was home to the Royal Customs and, from 1600 to 1782, the tribunal of the Holy Inquisition. The palace was restored in the 20th century, eliminating numerous elements associated with its role as a jail of the Inquisition. During the works, the grooves left by iron cages in which had been hung the severed heads of the nobles who had rebelled against emperor Charles V were discovered in the façade. The palace is now a museum; among the artworks, it houses Renato Guttuso's Vucciria.

CONFERENCE BANQUET: Wednesday, June 18 – 20.00 hrs - Castello di Solanto

Bus transfer will be provided from Hotel Palazzo Sitano, Hotel Central Palace, Hotel Atheneum and Hotel Europa at 19.15 and back at the end of the dinner. At about 20 km from Palermo overlooking the

sea stands the majestic Castle Solanto. One of the last great mansions Sicilian aristocratic. Once the residence of leisure Bourbon King Ferdinand IV and Queen Maria Carolina. Solanto Castle , the root of the name comes from the word Solus Carthaginian Selaim that is going to rock , set in a beautiful location , in the middle between two bays , dominating , with its majestic architecture , the romantic gulf. Built in Norman times as a defensive bulwark of the trap , the Castle it rose to sudden fame for being the refuge of Queen Blanche of Navarre, in his flight from Palermo , at night , to escape the longings of love and power of the Earl of Modica , Bernardo Cabrera. Because of its exceptional location , overlooking the sea , this place has always been the domain of large Sicilian aristocratic families such as Filangeris , Spadafora , Alliatas , and in the past also residence leisure Bourbon king Ferdinand IV and Queen Maria Carolina . The small fortress , came to the current owners , the principles Vanni St. Vincent in 1870 . Already in the eighteenth century , the tower had been added to a body of residence , thus transforming the original fortified site into an elegant home . The construction of the castle lasted over the centuries , with an overlap of styles that reflect the various periods of membership until the current structure . La Tonnara (the tuna works): The old trap of Solanto fits the homonymous hamlet, restored and adapted to the resort in accordance with its centuries-old history that he was a protagonist in the Bourbon period of worldliness and maritime activities. At that time the nobility of Palermo, who resided in the summer in the luxurious villas of Santa Flavia and Bagheria, as the preferred meeting place during rising and massacre. Today, the trap has the ability to be a prestigious location for receptions unique. The tuna is made from a single environment from the real double times and was carried out in blocks of sandstone, giving the place a warm and striking gold effect. The building dates back to the late seventeenth century.