



Banquet tonight!

Today is the peak day of ETAPS'13, with the two unified talks and the banquet. The venue is the prestigious Complex of Santo Spirito in Sassia, located in Borgo Santo Spirito, the area of Rome around the Vatican. The origins of this monument date back to 727 A.D., when the king of the Saxons (maybe, named Vladimiro?) built a refuge for the saxon pilgrims coming to Rome. During the Middle Ages, it became an hospital, handled by the S.Spirito order. It was restored during the Renaissance, with frescos commissioned by Pope Sisto IV and with an altar by Andrea di Pietro, called Palladio. This architect is known for its villas and palaces

around Vicenza (in the north-eastern part of Italy), forming a UNESCO site since 1994. The altar in the Complex of Santo Spirito is the only work by the outstanding architect present in Rome.

Tonight, during the banquet, we will know the best papers of this edition and you will also be offered a short concert by "Sapienza" university orchestra, with students and academics (look at the concertmaster) playing for you a selection of famous Italian music. We recommend to come early, to have a walk around, and with your banquet ticket. Directions for reaching the venue are in the back part of this sheet.

A thematic journey into Rome: The Vatican



It is a sovereign city-state whose territory consists of a walled enclave within Rome. It has an area of approx 44 hectares and a population of just over 800; this makes Vatican City the smallest independent state in the world, both by area and by population. In spite of its size, it hosts some of the most famous masterpieces in the world: St.Peter's Basilica, whose architects include Bramante, Michelangelo and Bernini, is a renowned work of Renaissance architecture; the interiors are full of great works, including "La Pietà" sculpted by Michelangelo.

The Sistine Chapel is known for its frescos, including works by Perugino, Botticelli and Ghirlandaio, but mostly for the ceiling and the Last Judgement by Michelangelo. Other artists who decorated the interiors of the Vatican include Raphael and Fra' Angelico. The Vatican Library and the collections of the Vatican Museums are of the highest historical, scientific and cultural importance. In 1984, the Vatican was added by UNESCO to the List of World Heritage Sites; it is the only one to consist of an entire state.



Today's program:

Timetable:

9⁰⁰-10⁰⁰: Unifying invited talk
10⁰⁰-10³⁰: coffee break
10³⁰-12³⁰: parallel sessions
12³⁰-14⁰⁰: lunch
14⁰⁰-15⁰⁰: Unifying invited talk
15¹⁵-16¹⁵: parallel sessions
16¹⁵-16³⁰: coffee break
16³⁰-18⁰⁰: parallel sessions

Scientific Events:

Unifying talks (Barthe, Fournet):
Aula Magna (campus)

ESOP: room B2

FASE: room A2

FoSSaCS: room A1

TACAS: room B1

Other Events:

EASST assembly: room A2,
lunch time

Banquet

Weather forecast:

	9-13	13-17	17-22
Wed			
Thu			
Fri			



An interview with Jean-Pierre Hubaux

Yesterday, we had the POST invited talk, given by Jean-Pierre Hubaux, from EPFL. During its inspiring presentation, he has reported some interesting issues on security of genomic information. We would like to discuss a little bit this issue with the invited speaker.



In your work on Genomic Privacy, you foresee a scenario in which healthcare providers make personalized treatments on the basis of individual genomics knowledge. How close are we to such a scenario?

It's a matter of a few years, according to most geneticists.

As of current usage of individual genome, is privacy sufficiently enforced?

No. The topic of genomic privacy has been dramatically under-researched. There is still a lot of work to be done to define the proper procedures and processes.

As you said in your talk, ICT may lead to a world that we do not want. I think that this is true for most sciences. Do you think that politicians should be getting more and more aware about science progress?

Yes, of course. But this is an issue also for population. Once the population is more aware can expect politicians educated themselves, or be more conscious about whom they elect.

From one point of view, the WEB and ICT are sources of freedom. People can easily and cheaply communicate, organise associations, petitions and protests. On the other hand, as you said, there is a threat for privacy and democracy. Do you bet on an increasing of democracy?

It is true that technology can fuel the free flow of information, but most technologies have drawbacks. And ICT is not an exception.

Beyond healthcare, do you think that in the future we will have human beings genetically modified? As in GATTACA?

Technically, it will become easier and easier. And the temptation will grow. This opens a Pandora box.

Apart from GATTACA, which other science fiction movies or books are your favourites?

On this topics "The Lives of Others". Modern technology allows a much cheaper control over people. Without put wire-tap, it is enough to control mobile phones and network traffic. In East Germany, control over people was an enormous waste of resources. And, of course "1984" by George Orwell, even if the prediction of global victory of sovietism proved to be incorrect, at the end. Not the prediction about privacy restriction.

How to reach to Banquet venue

The Complesso Santo Spirito (Borgo S. Spirito, 1) can be reached from the Ottaviano metro station with a nice 1km walk (see the following map) near St. Peter Basilica and Castel Sant'Angelo. From the conference venue, take the metro B from Policlinico to Termini (Laurentina direction) and then take the metro A from Termini to Ottaviano (Battistini direction).

