



**Dolphin Bay Resort hotel
Syros island,
GREECE**

**September
22-26**

2016

Cancer Genomics and Individualized Therapy



Co-organized by:



Genomic Medicine Alliance
Genomics & Personalized Medicine

Under the auspices of:



Hellenic Society of Radiation Oncology



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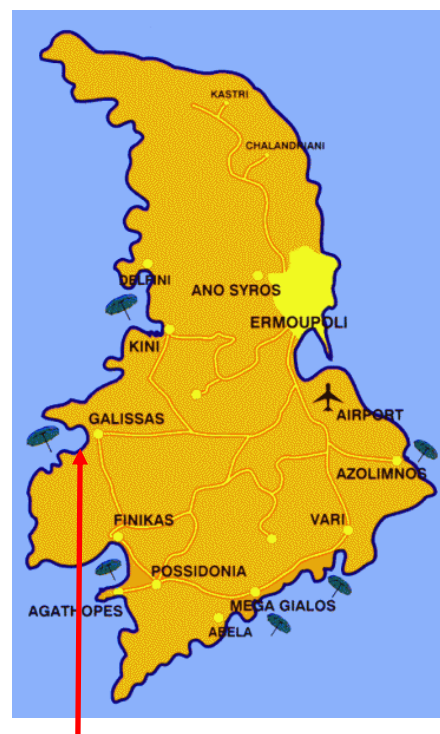
Where you'll be staying

The venue of the 2016 Golden Helix Summer School is the Dolphin Bay Resort hotel, situated in an ideal location in the bay of Galissa, by the seaside. Galissas is the most popular touristic destination. Galissas is located in a protected bay on the west coast of the island, which numbers around 500 inhabitants. Galissas beach is long, with shallow-waters, and lined with tamarisk trees and has been awarded the blue-flag by the EU. There are various water sport activities. Area landmarks are the hill and church of Agia Pakou, immediately adjacent to the Dolphin Bay hotel, the small harbor with a quaint stone pier, the beach of Armeos, the large cave of Agios Stefanos with the water springs, as well as the chapels of Agios Mamas and Agios Kyrikos, the oldest church in Syros.

The conference hall is equipped with all necessary equipment and can accommodate up to 120 participants. Attendants can enjoy a rich buffet during their breaks in a privately owned outdoors area.

The island of Syros

Syros is the administrative center of Cyclades islands and is just 80 nautical miles from Athens. In Syros, the unique historical path, cultural wealth and imposing natural environment nicely blend. The island harmoniously combines the cosmopolitan and the traditional, the medieval with the modern urban, the Cycladic with the neoclassic, and the catholic with the Greek Orthodox historical tradition. In Syros, there are more than 20.000 inhabitants, constituting the largest island of the Cyclades. Ermoupolis is the capital of Syros and of the Cyclades islands, a city that fascinates the visitor from the first moment



Conference venue

he enters the harbor, with its breathtaking two hills that dominate the city, with the Catholic church of Saint George and the Greek Orthodox church of Resurrection at the top of each hill, and the impressive neoclassical mansions, built around the big natural harbor of the east coast of the capital city.

Created during the 1821 Greek revolution, Ermoupolis developed quickly into a big trade centre between east and west. The name “Ermoupolis” was adopted in 1826, dedicated to the “kerdoos Ermis” (Hermes the profitable). As the time went by, industries, workshops and Neorion shipyards were created in the city, leading to the economic development of Ermoupolis and to a cultural blossoming. This is also reflected in the architecture of the city, where the style created, conforms with the beginning of romantic classicism and is strongly influenced by western models.

How to get there

1. Arriving to Athens: Athens International Airport (IATA: ATH) is located about 45 minutes drive from the city of Athens and the city’s main port of

Pireas (Piraeus). Athens International Airport “Eleftherios Venizelos” is regarded as one of the best and safest airports in the world. In 2016, there were approximately 180,000 flights from more than 75 international airlines through Athens to over 120 cities in more than 70 countries worldwide.

2. Arriving to Pireas: The easiest way to reach the main port of Pireas directly from Athens International airport is the X96 airport bus service. The trip takes roughly 1 hour and the cost of a one-way ticket is 5€. For more information and timetable



please visit <http://athensairportbus.com/en/X96-bus-from-airport-to-piraeus-port.htm>.



Taxis are always available at the arrivals hall of Athens International airport and a trip to Pireas costs roughly 40-50€.

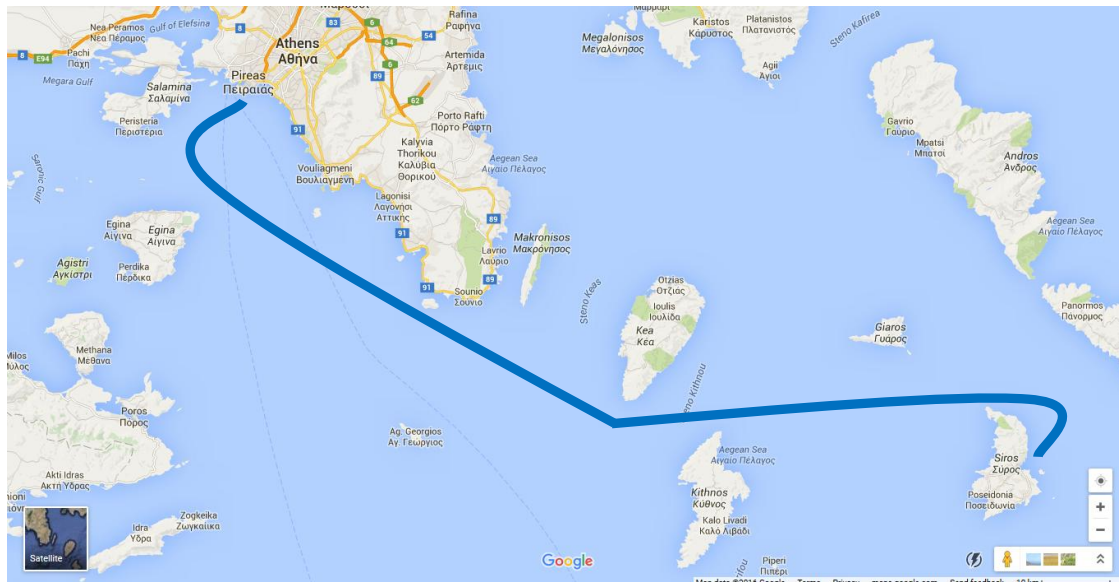
3. Arriving to Syros:

By plane: There is a daily flight (except Fridays) to Syros from Athens International Airport, operated by Olympic Air (<http://www.olympicair.com>) in the morning. Flying time to Syros is approximately 35 min. A taxi can take you from Syros airport to Galissas village (costs ~15 EUR).

By boat: Syros is served by boats from the port of Pireas. There are two ferry companies that offer regular service to Syros:

- (a) Blue Star Ferries (<http://www.bluestarferries.gr/en/travel-with-us/book-online/domestic-lines.html>).
- (b) Hellenic Seaways (<https://hellenicseaways.gr/en>).

Ships depart both in the morning and the afternoon, the trip takes a bit less than 4 hours and costs from 30-45 EUR (one-way).



Upon arrival to Ermoupolis port, a suburban bus will take you to Galissas, where the conference venue is situated.

What to do and see while in Syros

Syros is the modern administrative, commercial and cultural centre of the Cyclades. The Hora, full of fine neoclassical buildings, is built amphitheatrically up the hillsides around the port. The hills and the valleys produce quick changes in the scenery, alternating between cultivated fields, orchards, and brunch. Beautiful locations and scenic beaches sum up the island.

Syros is the capital of Cyclades island with a permanent population of 22,000 people. Syros' history goes back to ancient times, but the magnificent public town buildings show that there was a Greek Renaissance on the island. The pale pink marble neo-classical buildings and elegant town squares complement the picturesque narrow streets and breathtaking views as you climb up through the town to the medieval white washed cottages of Ano Syros.

Syros is the only place in the world where Catholics and Orthodox celebrate Easter on the same day. That is because since Venetian times, Catholics are half

of the population. As you arrive in the port, there are two hills facing you, both topped by magnificent Churches, the Greek Orthodox on the right and the Catholic on the left, living together harmoniously.

The Miaouli square (**Plateia Miaouli**) is marked by a bust of the revolutionary hero Andreas Miaoulis (1889) and a marble bandstand (1907) with depictions of Apollo and Muses in relief. The **Ermoupolis City Hall**, one of the largest municipal seats in Greece, dominates the Miaoulis square. This architectural gem was designed by the Bavarian court architect Ernst Ziller. Next to this building, you can find the Ermoupolis **Archaeological Museum** features a collection of Early Cycladic and Byzantine finds, the **Municipal Cultural Center** (formerly the Hellas Club), housed on the first floor of a building next to city hall that was designed by the Italian architect Pietro Sampo (1862-63) and the Museum of Cycladic Art Replicas with its collection features Protocycladic finds from around the island. The center's Ballroom is decorated with ceiling and wall murals. The **Municipal Library** in the cultural center's basement counts 35,000 volumes of rare and old books in its collection. In the old harbor, one can enjoy the **Merchant Marine Academy**, an impressive rectangular building with marble façade at Nisaki. Greece's first telegraph station was set up in this building in 1858. Also, the **Customs and Transit Warehouses**, built in 1834, dominate the Old Harbor and now house the customs office and the Cyclades Art Gallery which was established in 1994. Not to be missed is the **Apollo theater**, the elegant theatre of Ermoupoli built in 1862-1864, as replica of La Scala di Milano, and designed by the Italian architect Pietro Sampo. Its interior layout competes to grand European theatres of its time. The **Church of Ayios Nikolaos** (Orthodox) rises on the edge of the Vaporia quarter. This imposing structure ranks among the five largest churches of Greece. The **Vaporia quarter** is considered one of the city's sights because of the striking architecture and grandeur of its 19th-century neoclassical mansions and former residences of the island's wealthy merchants. The **neoclassical mansions at Dellagrazia** (Poseidonia), Parakopi, Chroussa, and Episkopeio feature adorned facades and landscaped gardens. The island has many sandy beaches. As distances on the island are very short, you will get the chance to visit beautiful beaches of the island such as Azolimnos, Vari, Megas Gialos, Poseidonia (Dellagrazia),

Foinikas or Galissas with the hill of Agia Pakou. Kini is another good option, with its famous sunset, the tavernas and the boats that take you to the virgin beaches of Ano Meria. Delfini is also an amazing beach. Dozens of restaurants, from gourmet venues to unassuming but memorable ones, raise the standards of taste in Syros. There are several tavernas in Ano Syros which fascinate diners since 1953 with its views of Ermoupolis, and its traditional but creative cuisine. To get around the island, there are local buses connecting the various villages with Ermoupolis, as well as taxis and vehicles for rent. Small boats go to some of the beaches too.

VISA requirements

Greece is a Member-State of the European Union and has ratified the Schengen Agreement. Citizens traveling inside the EU just need to display their ID card without the need of a passport. However, a passport is necessary for a number of other transactions, such as currency exchange, purchases, etc. Visas are not required by citizens of Member-States of the Schengen Agreement. However, airlines and other carriers require a valid passport and/or police ID card or other means of official identification. Citizens of the majority of the countries that are not Member-States of the Schengen Agreement require a visa to enter Greece and the EU visitors from these countries can obtain further information from the Hellenic Embassies or Consulates in their countries, or even from their travel agencies.

Visas are not required by holders of valid passports from the following non-EU countries if they want to visit Greece and remain in the country for up to 3 months (90 days) within a chronological period of 6 months:

Andorra,	Chile	Israel	Vatican	South Korea
Argentina	Costa Rica	Japan	Nicaragua	USA
Australia	Croatia	Malaysia	Panama	Uruguay
Brazil	El Salvador	Mexico	Paraguay	Venezuela
Brunei	Guatemala	Monaco	Saint Marino	
Canada	Honduras	New Zealand	Singapore	

During their stay in Greece, visitors with a Visa must also have suitable insurance coverage for emergency medical or other needs.

Climate

Syros has a Mediterranean climate, consisting of mild winters and dry, hot summers. Spring and autumn time is particularly enjoyable in Syros since the fertile island gets covered with abundant vegetation and the temperatures become just perfect. The days are sunny and clear and the temperatures quite mild. During the time of the 2016 Golden Helix Summer School, the temperature will be between 23-27°C and the sea temperature roughly between 20-24°C.

Language

Greece is relatively homogeneous in linguistic terms, with a large majority of the native population using Greek as their first language. English is also a language of education and widely spoken throughout Greece, like in shops and other business places. Of course, it is not uncommon to hear conversations in other minority languages (e.g. Russian, Albanian).

Since Syros is among the international tourist destinations in Greece, it has a fully-developed tourism industry, including many professional guides and translators fluent in a variety of languages. Frequently spoken languages are also French, German and Chinese.

Exchange rates

Greece is a Euro Zone member. Most banks handle travelers' cheques and change foreign currencies. Passports are required when cashing travelers' cheques and a commission is usually charged. Apart from banks and hotels, foreign currencies can also be exchanged at licensed money chargers who may offer better exchange rates. Credit cards are widely accepted. Other than the Euro, the US dollar and the British Pound are also accepted in some shops.

Electricity

Voltage: 220 V, 50 Hz. You will need a voltage converter, and plug adapter in order to use U.S., Italian, Japanese and UK appliances (among others). We recommend getting a universal adapter and converter kit.

