

THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE CLINICIANS
- G. MASERA, Pediatric Clinic University of Milan-Bicocca, Monza, I
- R.D. BARR, Mc Master University, Hamilton, Ontario, CDN
- T. EDEN, University of Manchester, UK
- M. JANKOVIC, Ospedale “S. Gerardo”, Monza, I
- G. HENZE, Charité-Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, D
- J.P. VEERMAN, Vrije Universiteit Medical Center, Amsterdam, NL
- C. TAUTZ, Kinderabteilung des Gemeinschaftskrankenhauses, Herdecke, D

THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGISTS/STATISTICIANS
- J. BYRNE, Westat, Rockville, MD, USA
- M. HAWKINS, University of Birmingham, UK
- R. HAUPT, G. Gaslini Research Children’s Hospital, Genoa, I
- P. KAATSCHE, University of Mainz, D
- G. PASTORE, University of Piemonte Orientale, Novara, I
- M.G. VALSECCHI, University of Milan-Bicocca, Monza, I

THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE FORMER PATIENTS
- A. PENN, Bristol, UK
- A. COMETA, Pavia, I
- E. COEKEN, Utrecht, NL
- M. VANDER WETERING, Erp, Amsterdam, NL
- D. LICINA, Belgrade, BIH

THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE POINTS OF VIEW
- F. GIBSON, Hospital for Children NHS Trust, London, UK
- M. BRADWELL, Children’s Hospital, Birmingham, UK
- U. KREICBERGS, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, S
- N. LANGEVELD, Academic Medical Centre, Amsterdam, NL
- A. THORVILDSEN, Rikshospitalet, Oslo, N

THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE PARENTS
- M. CHESLER, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA
- M.P. SERRAFORE, Comitato M.L. Verga, Monza, I
- I. BAN, Belgrade, BIH
- P. GONZALEZ-DOUBE, CLIC and Sargent Cancer Care for Children, London, UK
- M. NAAPS, Vereniging, Ouders en Kindern en Kanker, Nieuweveen, NL
- C. WANDZURA, Kids Cancer Care Foundation, Calgary, Alberta, CDN

THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE PSYCHOLOGISTS
- J.J. SPINETTA, San Diego State University, CA, USA
- P. JANJACO, Vrije Universiteit, Belgium, BIH
- Y. ISHIDA, Ehime University, J
- G. D’ANGIO, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA
- I. BAN, Belgrade, BIH
- M.P. SERRAFERO, Comitato M.L. Verga, Monza, I

COMMENTS FROM A PANEL OF EXPERTS
- A. ABLIN, University of California, San Francisco, CA, USA
- R. ARCECI, Johns Hopkins Oncology Center, Baltimore, MD, USA
- G. DANIO, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA
- Y. ISHIDA, Ehime University, I
- L. MASSIMO, G. Gaslini Research Children’s Hospital, Genoa, I
- P. MASSAGLIA, University of Turin, I
- G. MEDIN, Hospital General Universitario “Gregorio Marañón”, Madrid, ES

THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE CLINICIANS
- F. GIBSON, Hospital for Children NHS Trust, London, UK
- M. BRADWELL, Children’s Hospital, Birmingham, UK
- U. KREICBERGS, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, S

POETIC TOUCH
According to legend, Erice, son of Venus and Neptune, founded a small town on top of a mountain (750 metres above sea level) more than three thousand years ago. The founder of modern history — i.e. the recording of events in a methodic and chronological sequence as they really happened without reference to mythical causes — the great Thucydides (~500 B.C.), writing about events connected with the conquest of Troy (~1183 B.C.) said: “After the fall of Troy some Trojans on their escape from the Achaii arrived in Sicily by boat and as they settled near the border with the Sicilians all together they were named Elymii: their towns were Segesta and Erice.” This inspired Virgil to describe the arrival of the Trojan royal family in Erice and the burial of Anchise, by his son Enea, on the coast below Erice. Homer (~1000 B.C.), Theocritus (~500 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Vergil (~50 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. During seven centuries (XII-XIII) the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today. In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~800 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Motya (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). On the Aegadian Islands — theatre of the decisive naval battle of the first Punic War (264-241 B.C.) — suggestive neolithic and paleolithic vestiges are still visible: the grottoes of Favignarra, the carvings and murals of Levanzo.

Splendid beaches are to be found at San Vito Lo Capo, Scopello, and Curnoia, and a wild and rocky coast around Monte Cofano: all at less than one hour’s drive from Erice.

More information about the «Ettore Majorana» Foundation and Centre for Scientific Culture can be found on the WWW at the following address:
http://www.csccem.infn.it