

**REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
1987 - 1988**

C O N T E N T S

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I. INTRODUCTION

The European Organization for Cooperation in Cancer Prevention Studies (ECP) was established in 1981 to promote collaboration between scientists working in the various European countries on cancer causation and prevention. The work of ECP therefore complements but does not overlap with that of EORTC (which was solely concerned with treatment).

In order to achieve this aim, various working groups - to deal with specific cancers or aspects of cancer aetiology, and to explore the opportunities for advances on a cooperative European basis - were established. It was also decided to hold annual symposia to draw general attention to a field in which there seemed to be many opportunities for progress in matters of prevention.

At present, seven working groups are active in fields such as tobacco and cancer, cancer of the breast, colorectal cancer, diet and cancer, hormones and sexual factors and cancer, virus AIDS and cancer and, finally, public information in the field of cancer prevention.

ECP has set up an annual symposium series, the symposia being organized by the working groups in turn. These symposia have been devoted to themes of high priority to cancer prevention: "Tobacco and Cancer" (1983), "Hormones and Sexual Factors in Human Cancer Aetiology" (1984), "Diet and Human Carcinogenesis" (1985), "Concepts and Theories in Carcinogenesis" (1986), "Preventive Strategies for Cancer related to Immune Deficiencies" (1987) and "Gastric Carcinogenesis" (1988).

Since 1986, ECP has been participating in the setting of the prevention aspect of the "Europe against Cancer" programme organized by the European Communities and recently some specific ECP activities have been financially supported by the EC.

Also in recent years ECP has developed close collaborative links with the Cancer Leagues, specially in France, Belgium and Italy. In particular, ECP has organised in collaboration with the Italian League a series of workshops and meetings which is continuing with further meetings planned.

There are a number of major studies organised by ECP that are nearing completion and these, together with the planned future research programmes, are described in detail in section III. The clinical and analytical aspects of these studies have been funded from sources local to the participating centre. These funding sources include local and national charitable organisations and government departments.

II S C I E N T I F I C C O M M I T T E E

The Scientific Committee has met on two occasions during the period on review, in Genova (Italy) on September 11, 1987 and in Brussels on October 1st 1988.

Some important changes in the organization of ECP occurred on the occasion of the first meeting .

Prof. SCOTT, Founder Chairman of the ECP Scientific Committee has resigned due to his nomination as Dean of the University of Leeds. The Scientific Committee expressed his profound gratitude to Prof. SCOTT for the important role he played since the beginning of ECP.

Dr. HILL was unanimously elected new chairman.

Dr. A. MASKENS wished also to resign as Medical Coordinator, a position that he has assumed single handed since the conception of ECP, back in 1981. It is an established fact that without Dr. MASKENS there would never have been an ECP and that the success of ECP has always been mirror of the confidence that over 100 scientists placed in his person. Dr. MASKENS will continue to be active amongst his colleagues in ECP.

Dr. A. GIACOSA was unanimously elected new Scientific Coordinator.

The composition of the Scientific Committee was discussed and slightly modified. You will find on the following page the present membership list.

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III. E C P W O R K I N G G R O U P S

SCIENTIFIC COORDINATION

Dr. GIACOSA, the new Scientific Coordinator, is responsible for promoting in the Working Groups the policy decisions of the Scientific Committee.

Since his nomination, he has coordinated the organization that has evolved based on a Salisbury-Genova-Brussels triangle of the Chairman of the Scientific Committee, the Scientific Coordinator and ECP Headquarters.

A major attempt has been made to get all of the groups working. The number of group meetings in 1988 has highlighted both this and the resurgence in activity of ECP that has followed the availability of funds from the EC and from different Cancer Leagues.

In addition, ECP held a satellite meeting to the European Gastroenterology Symposium in Rome and is negotiating a similar satellite arrangement in Jerusalem (2nd International Conference on Gastrointestinal Cancer). Dr. GIACOSA was an ECP observer and spoke in Spain (a meeting of surgeons) and in Greece (medical/-dieticians) and has organised an ECP contribution to a mobile exhibition on diet and cancer.

Articles explaining ECP have been contributed to various journals during the year.

Finally, under the heading of ECP exposure, ECP will take part in the programme of events organised by the UK Open University for Europe Against Cancer, 1989.

Another area of progress was in finances. To date six applications have been made to the EC Europe against Cancer and three to COMAC. Some of these are already funded. In addition, the Italian League has contributed to joint meetings in Italy; it is possible that this arrangement (which has allowed ECP to fund 2 group meetings in conjunction with the joint meetings) may be extended for a further year.

The French League has supported part of the Colon Group and the Belgian Association against Cancer has also financed publications and part of the Diet study.

Thanks to the amount of effort and time that Dr GIACOSA had expended, very great progress has been made coordinating and promoting the work of ECP.

E C P W O R K I N G G R O U P

" D I E T A N D C A N C E R "

Chairman: Dr. M. HILL
Bacterial Metabolism Research Laboratory
Salisbury

The two major projects of the Diet and Cancer group are the Intersalt Study and the ECP Intestinal Metaplasia Study.

Intersalt

The analytical work for this was completed early in 1988 and the analytical data have now been merged with those for the urine volumes etc. held by Intersalt. It is clear from the preliminary analysis that a range of urinary electrolytes can be correlated with gastric cancer risk, including nitrate, sodium and potassium. The results are being prepared for publication as two papers; the first will present the analysis of nitrate exposure in the 52 populations around the world whilst the second will relate urinary analysis to gastric cancer risk.

A small working party met in the end of 1988 to discuss the detailed statistical analysis of the results and their publication.

ECP Intestinal Metaplasia Study

This study is now in progress in the UK, Poland, Yugoslavia, Italy, Portugal and Greece; work has stopped in Sweden but it is hoped to begin work in The Netherlands. The collection of data will be completed by September 1989 in Poland, UK and Italy, and possibly in some of the other countries.

In the UK a number of satellite studies are being carried out in addition to the core study of diet and urinary nitrate and sodium. Preliminary evidence (found on the first 90 intestinal metaplasia cases and their controls) shows that intestinal metaplasia is related to (a) gastric juice analysis; (b) serum ascorbate (inversely); (c) urinary nitrosoproline (on very small numbers).

There will be a meeting of the ECP-Intestinal Metaplasia group early in January 1989 to determine what is to be elucidated in the detailed dietary analysis; the publication policy, and how to present the results of the satellite studies, will also need to be clarified.

Diet assessment group

The small working party to collate the data on diet assessment methods met in Warsaw in association with the International Nutrition Conference there in the spring of 1987. It has not met since and this working party needs to be reassessed.

International Symposium of Gastric Cancer

The Diet and Cancer group, through Dr. M. HILL and Dr. P.I. REED organized an international symposium on "Gastric Carcinogenesis" in London, March 7-8, 1988. (See III. Symposia)

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E C P W O R K I N G G R O U P
" C O L O R E C T A L C A N C E R "

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Dietary factors are considered to be amongst the most important environmental risk determinants for large bowel cancer, but remarkably little headway has been made in identifying the dietary items responsible for cancer causation. The inconclusive results from analytical studies could partly be explained by the fact that precancerous states have not been taken into account. For this reason the ECP colon group agreed to engage a study based on a case-control analysis of the dietary factors with cases taken at the various stages of the development of the disease, i.e. small adenoma (<1 cm in diameter), large adenoma and cancer. This study is in progress in Dijon and Genova. Some results will be available in 1989. A smaller study of the same design includes information on diet as well as on fecal steroids, cell proliferation kinetics and some serum parameters. This study is in progress in Bristol, Brussels, Coimbra, Dijon and Wurzburg. It is expected to be finished by the end of 1989.

One of the conclusions of a workshop held by the group in Dijon 12-14 March 1987, (to update present knowledge on the causation of large bowel cancer and to prepare the basis for future studies) was that an intervention study represents a promising way to investigate the yet not conclusively dietary risk factors for colorectal cancer. The end point of such studies cannot be cancer incidence. The adenoma is probably the most appropriate end point.

It is interesting to conduct intervention trials in patients with a clean bowel after polypectomy (to test for factors thought to be implicated in the causation of adenomas) and in patients with small adenomas left unremoved (to test the promoting factors). Most available hypothesis concern factors influencing the growth of a small adenoma to a larger one. It is attractive to consider intervention which can be easily implemented by supplement rather than changing people's general dietary habits and for which a clear mechanistic hypothesis exists.

Two meetings of the group (in Coimbra and in Rome) were devoted to the preparation of such a study. The specific aim of the planned trial will be to estimate the magnitude of the protective effect on (1) recurrence of polyps, after colonoscopic polypectomy and (2) on the rate of growth of small adenoma (<5mm) left unremoved in the large intestine of (i) increase intake of dietary fiber (mucilaginous polysaccharides) (ii) calcium supplements (iii) lactulose or fructooligosaccharides and bifidobacteria. This is a very large study that cannot be done in any single country and needs an organisation of the size of ECP to make it possible. A proposal for a concerted action, was recently sent to the Commission of the European Communities, to be submitted to the COMAC-EPID.

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" HORMONES AND SEXUAL FACTORS
AND CANCER "

Chairman: Dr. S. FRANCESCHI
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Workshop in Portofino, Italy, September 23-24, 1988**"POOLED ANALYSIS (META-ANALYSIS) FROM CASE-CONTROL STUDIES ON THE CANCERS OF THE FEMALE GENITAL TRACT."**

The epidemiology of the cancers of the female genital tract has been studied extensively, but with very different achievements. The aetiology of endometrial cancer is rather well understood: the "unopposed oestrogen hypothesis" maintains that risk is increased by exposure to endogenous or exogenous oestrogen, and that this increased risk is due to the induced mitotic activity of endometrial cells.

The venereal origin of cervical cancer is supported by various kinds of evidence (e.g. increasing risk with increasing number of sexual partners, lack of association with the frequency of intercourses, increase of risk in monogamous women with the number of sexual partners that their partners have had, etc.). The leading candidates for the aetiology of cervical cancer are Papillomaviruses types 16 and 18, but many of the investigations conducted so far do not satisfy basic epidemiological requirements (e.g. sample size, unbiased selection of cases and controls, adjustment for potential confounding factors, etc.).

The epidemiology of epithelial ovarian cancer is, probably the least well understood, both as regard risk factors and possible underlying mechanisms of action. Controversies remain on the independent effect of age at first birth, dietary habits, smoking, etc.

No single study, is likely to settle these questions within reasonable financial and temporal limits. Therefore, it is worth obtaining estimates of the effects of the various risk factors by considering the results from all case-control studies of the cancers of the female genital tract available in Europe, as it is done when the results from individual centers are combined in multicenter studies.

Objective of the study

Epithelial ovarian cancer has been chosen the first target of the ECP Group on Hormones and Sexual Factors, not only because its aetiology is particularly little understood but because, at first examination, it offered the best opportunity of pooling sufficiently homogeneous European case-control studies (see attached table).

Included in the subgroup of "major known risk factors" for epithelial ovarian cancer to further consider for the analysis of sub-groups and/or interactions are: menstrual factors (age at menarche, length and irregularity of menstrual cycles, menopausal status/age at menopause); reproductive history (age at first birth,

parity, number of abortions); use of oral contraceptives at different ages; personal history of benign ovarian cysts, familial history of ovarian cancer; overweight, general indicators of socio-economic status.

Secondly, a very large data set should help clarify several still unsettled topics in epithelial ovarian cancer epidemiology, among which lifestyle habits such as smoking and consumption of alcohol and several food items or micronutrients are worth considering.

Materials and methods

An attempt will be made to collect raw data of all available studies from co-operating centers, to avoid the possible bias of non-availability of negative results from published sources.

Whenever possible, the data should be made available on magnetic support, to be easily suitable for further computer analysis. The basic requirements for a study to be introduced in this overall analysis should be as simple as possible, i.e. a) histological confirmation of the diagnosis for cases of epithelial ovarian cancer and b) specification of the criteria of selection of controls and their acceptability in terms of standard criteria of selection of hospital or population controls.

POTENTIAL DATA-SETS FOR EUROPEAN OVERVIEW

Ovarian cancers

	No <u>Cases</u> Controls	Sex Habit	Repro. factors	Female hormones	Diet	Occup.	Habits
Beral/Booth (U.K.)	<u>235</u> 451	-	+	+	+	-	+
Vooijs (Netherlands)	<u>150</u> 50	+	+	+			
Gerber (France)	<u>50</u> 50	-	+	+	+	-	+
La Vecchia (Italy)	<u>634</u> 1626	-	+	+	+	-	+
Trichopoulos/ Katsouyanni (Greece)	<u>300</u> 600	+	+	+	+	-	-
Approximate total	<u>1369</u> 2777						

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E C P W O R K I N G G R O U P
" B R E A S T C A N C E R "

Chairman: Prof. F. DE WAARD
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The meeting of a group interested in breast and/or ovarian cancer epidemiology was held in Portofino (Italy) on September 23-24, 1988.

Two breast cancer sections were held on the following subjects:

1. A survey of breast cancer risk factors in European countries, in particular those which occur relatively early in life: age at menarche, body height, parity and age at first birth. Although body weight seems to be a risk factor in postmenopausal women only, it seemed appropriate to include it in the survey in relation to height.

Professor F. de WAARD introduced the subject after having mentioned the variation in breast cancer incidence within Europe. He followed a line of thought which he recently published with Professor TRICHOPOULOS in the International Journal of Cancer 41:666-669, 1988. According to the hypothesis, precancerous lesions are formed mainly in the period between menarche and first birth. Since menarche is partly determined by nutrition in childhood, cohort-wise changes in nutrition and reproduction factors (notably affluence and postponement of first birth) might predict future trends in breast cancer incidence.

Thus the aim of a project which could be set up by ECP is to survey these factors in a number of European countries in order to see to what extent their past prevalence paralleled the present breast cancer pattern in Europe, and to predict future trends on the base of their prevalence now. The study might apply to some extent as well to the incidence of ovarian and endometrial cancer.

After a lively discussion it was decided that a small group of participants was to produce a research proposal for application to those responsible for the "Europe against Cancer" programme. Drs CHILVERS (UK), GERBER (France), LA VECCHIA (Italy) and de WAARD (The Netherlands) volunteered to participate in that group.

2. A nutritional intervention study aiming at weight reduction in postmenopausal obese breast cancer patients.

Professor F. de WAARD introduced the subject, mentioning inter alia his own work on the subject. The hypothesis being tested is that obesity promotes the growth of existing oestrogen-dependent breast cancer; If it could be shown that weight reduction achieved as adjuvant therapy after primary treatment would postpone the clinical onset of distant metastases, it would be reasonable to assume that weight reduction at an earlier point in the natural history of the disease would also tend to retard the onset of primary breast cancer, which

means a lowering of incidence.

A discussion followed in which it became clear that although from a theoretical point of view the proposal seemed to be sound, there were considerable practical difficulties, in particular with a view to present-day use of the anti-oestrogen Tamoxifen as adjuvant therapy in postmenopausal breast cancer. Professor de WAARD felt that this treatment might render evaluation of the effect of weight reduction difficult.

It was agreed that Professor de WAARD should report in a year or so on the weight reduction and compliance achieved in his pilot study in the Netherlands. At that time further discussion should follow whether Tamoxifen could be allowed in both arms of a randomised trial: the intervention group (who should lose weight) and the control group.

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E C P W O R K I N G G R O U P
" T O B A C C O R E L A T E D C A N C E R "

Chairman: Dr. A.P. MASKENS
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Following the recommendations expressed during the last Scientific Committee meeting, ECP organized a workshop to reviewing recent data on new questions raised by the relation between tobacco and human cancer and to establishing priorities for preventive research.

This workshop on "Recent aspects of tobacco related cancers" was held in Brussels, Belgium, September 29-30, 1988, and was funded by the "Europe against Cancer" Programme of the European Communities.

The topics were the following:

1. Overview on tobacco & cancer.
2. Tobacco-specific nitrosamines in tobacco, including smokeless tobaccos, and in smoke of cigarettes.
3. Tobacco addiction.
4. Dietary factors & smoking.
5. Economic research on tobacco reduction.

Elsevier will publish the proceedings of this workshop in the ECP symposium series.

A need for research in a number of areas emerged during this workshop and two particular areas were highlighted. Nitrosamines are preformed in tobacco and are not generated during smoking and so there is no relation between the tar and nitrosamine content of smoke. It should be possible therefore to decrease the carcinogenicity of cigarette smoke (i.e. decrease the nitrosamine levels) by decreasing the nitrate content of tobacco leaves; this should be investigated. In addition, we need a better method of testing tobacco smoke for nitrosamines (since the current skin test is only good for the coal tars).

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E C P W O R K I N G G R O U P
" V I R U S , A I D S A N D C A N C E R "

Chairman: Dr. P. EBBESEN
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During 1988 the group has finalized its latest survey of the spread of HIV within Europe. Professor AIUTI kindly hosted the group meeting in Rome February 10 to 14 during which all participants took part in finalizing the paper entitled "Diffusion of HIV-1 virus into non habitual categories at risk in European countries". It has since been accepted for publication in European Journal of Cancer and Clinical Oncology, as were the four previous publications of the group.

The latest scientific publication indicates an ominous spread of HIV from the recognized high risk groups to their sex partners, but so far little evidence support the notion of a major epidemic sustained by heterosexual transmission among persons outside the high risk groups.

These surveys all share the problem of comparability of the basic material compiled by the participants from many countries, however the final publications represent the only ones available which give critically analysed data on the prevalence of HIV infection in our part of the world.

The WHO Collaborative center on AIDS in Paris is kept informed by the group about its HIV studies.

It was most encouraging that the Rome meeting saw participants from both the eastern and western part of Europe, and it was felt that an effort should be made to keep this balance.

As a consequence of the ECP decision to have the Working Group on AIDS expand into a Working Group on Virus and Cancer, it has been arranged that the group meets in Bratislava Nov 3-5 as the guests of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

Proposals for cooperative ECP studies were presented by individual members and discussed in plenum. The following decisions were made:

A study of the prevalence of seropositivity to HTLV-1 in Europe will be implemented with Professor MAYER, Bratislava, as project leader. First a questionnaire will be written by Prof. MAYER and Dr. EBBESEN for comments. After revision the questionnaire will be sent to all European groups of potential interest. Special emphasis will be put on HTLV-1 in hemophiliacs and the possible occurrence of HTLV-1 in neurologic patients.

No study on distribution of HIV-II will be carried out now, but the possibility may be discussed again during the next meeting.

Dr. EBBESEN is the project leader for the ECP virus-cell pair collection which might be established. The agreement was for a description of the proposed collection to be sent to all meeting participants in order to receive their written comments. If favourable

a detailed revised plan will be submitted to the ECP Scientific Committee.

Experts on virus infection of placenta/fetus will be invited to an upcoming meeting to discuss a possible study in this area.

It was furthermore decided to take up the question of drug induced virus variants at the next meeting.

Finally the group decided to have Professor PLESKO head a study on the cancer pattern in HIV victims of different European countries. Both a status quo and time trend analysis was desired.

The group confirmed P. EBBESEN as chairman and formalized the transition from an ECP Working Group on AIDS to an ECP Working Group on AIDS Virus and Cancer.

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E C P W O R K I N G G R O U P
" P U B L I C I N F O R M A T I O N I N C A N C E R
P R E V E N T I O N "

Chairman: Dr A. GIACOSA
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The ECP Working Group on Public Information and Cancer met in Portofino (Italy), on Saturday 29 October 88.

Dr. WHEELLOCK had first presented his background paper and stressed the need for a strong position paper on healthy eating. For this to have an ECP tag it needs to concern diet and cancer but also needs to put the whole question in terms of general health. During the following discussion the points made were:

(a) ECP produced such a statement in 1985; the document needs to be updated and so the ECP-IUNS document will be circulated to all members together (if possible) with a copy of the symposium as background information. It was proposed that a meeting be organised for 1990 to produce an update which would incorporate the results from the ECP-Intestinal Metaplasia and the ECP-Colon Adenoma studies.

(b) Dr WHEELLOCK had described, in his presentation, a case where the scientists got their warnings out of all proportion to the hazard (the example was the scare of the "environmental time bomb" in which there was to be an explosion in cases of environmentally caused cancers as a result of industrial pollution). It was felt by some that we must guard against making the same error of alerting the public before we had sufficiently solid data.

(c) In contrast, it was strongly felt by others that we needed a firm statement with no qualifications, no "perhaps" or "possiby" in order to impress the public. This statement would be of value if it reinforced the advice from others but would cause confusion if it gave different advice.

(d) Advice might have to vary from country to country. For example, in Greece the intake of fat is more than 40% because of the olive oil intake but, since there is little heart disease, colon cancer, breast cancer, gallstones, etc... there is no point in decreasing the fat intake to 30% of calories. There is also no need for Italians or Greeks to increase their intake of fruit.

Other proposed projects for the group

1. Survey of current diet in various European countries.
2. Survey of public knowledge about what they are currently eating and what they are being advised to eat.
3. Survey of methods for persuading people to change their diet.
4. Rebuttal of misguided dietary advice in the press.

The former chairman of the group Dr GIACOSA resigned due to his new obligation as ECP scientific coordinator. Dr WHEELLOCK was elected new chairman of the group.

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IV. S Y M P O S I A

FIFTH ANNUAL ECP SYMPOSIUM

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The AIDS ECP Working Group through Dr. EBBESEN organized the Fifth Annual ECP Symposium in Brussels, May 8-9, 1987.

The title of this Symposium was "Preventive Strategies for Cancer Related to Immune Deficiencies". It was attended by delegates from all major European countries, as well as representatives from Canada and International organizations such as WHO, EEC, etc.

Topics included:

- Etiology and Pathogenesis
- Forecasts
- Strategies for Prevention
- Recommendations.

Conclusions were published in a special issue of "Cancer Letters".

SIXTH ANNUAL ECP SYMPOSIUM

=====

The Diet and Cancer ECP Working Group through Dr. M. HILL and Dr. P.I. REED organized the international symposium on "Gastric Carcinogenesis" in London, March 7-8, 1988.

It was a successful meeting, attended by nearly 180 persons. There was also a successful poster session, the abstracts from which were published as a special issue of Cancer Letters. The meeting was published by Elsevier in the ECP Symposium series as number 5.

Also as a result of the meeting, the attention of the editor of "Gut" was drawn to ECP and an outline of the structure and function of ECP has been published in Gut 1988 vol. 29, pages 1424-1425.

V A C T I V I T Y C A L E N D A R

- 1987
- March 12-14: Workshop on "Causation and Prevention of Colorectal Cancer"
Dijon
- April 27: Meeting with the members of the Health Commission of the European Parliament.
Brussels
- 28: General Assembly
Brussels
- May 8-9: 5th ECP Symposium "Preventive Strategies for Cancers related to Immune Deficiencies"
Brussels
- Sept. 11: Administrative Council
Genova
- 12: Scientific Committee
Genova
- Oct. Colon Group
Dijon
- 1988
- Feb. 11-12: AIDS, Virus and Cancer Group
Rome
- March 8-9: 6th ECP Symposium on "Gastric Carcinogenesis"
London
- 9: General Assembly
London
- June 5-6: Colon Group
Coimbra - Portugal
- Sept. 8: Workshop on "Gastric and Colon Carcinogenesis"
Rome
- 23: Breast Group
Portofino - Italy
- 24: Hormonal & Sexual Factors and Cancer
Portofino - Italy
- 29-30: Workshop on "New Aspects of Tobacco related Cancers"
Brussels
- Oct. 1: Scientific Committee
Brussels
- 28-29: Workshop on "Public Information in Cancer Prevention"
Portofino

Nov. 3-5: AIDS, Virus and Cancer Group
Bratislava - Tchechoslovakia

Dec. 9: Colon Group
Brussels

VI P U B L I C A T I O N S

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ECP NEWS 6 (December 1987)

ECP NEWS 7 (April 1988)

ECP NEWS 8 (July 1988)

(ECP Brussels)

VIII. A C C O U N T S

CREDIT	BF	DEBIT	BF
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ECP Foundation Belgium	1.178.865	Working Groups	
Private Sponsorship	365.000	- Diet	270.357
Ligue Francaise c/ Cancer		- Colon	700.064
(to colon working group)	420.000	- Tobacco	5.460
Istituto dei Tumori (Genova)		- AIDS	109.307
(to scientific committee)	300.000	- Hormones	110.513
Varia	20.750		1.195.701
		Scientific Committee	317.199
		Scientific Coordination	207.262
		Publications	339.975
		Operating costs	
		- Office stationery	72.998
		- Stamps, phone, copies	100.150
		- Secretariat	80.180
		Bank charges	1.696
		Reimbursement advance to associate	90.000
		Varia	10.114

	2.284.615		2.415.275
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CREDIT	BF	DEBIT	BF
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ECP Fondation Belgium	1.225.782		
Leagues		Working Groups	
- Association contre le Cancer	1.400.000	- Diet	504.087
- Italian League	794.642	- Colon	866.762
		- Hormones	460.476
		- AIDS	252.360
		- Breast	460.476
		- Information	13.974
		- Tobacco	317.758
EEC			2.875.893
- Tobacco Workshop	500.653	Scientific Committee	266.154
- Colon Group	1.152.000	Scientific Coordination	351.092
		Operating Costs	
		- Office expenses	312.911
		- Material	50.888
		- Secretariat	233.326
			597.125
		Reimbursement advance	180.000
		Varia	11.649

	Total: 5.073.077		4.281.913
	=====		=====

VII. PRACTICAL INFORMATION

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

ECP is composed of cooperative working groups whose members are those participating in one of the studies. If you are especially interested in the field of one ECP group, you may directly contact the chairman of that group or the Scientific Coordinator.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

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Dr. M. HILL (see above)

Public Information in Cancer Prevention:

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