



HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR
LABORATORY ANIMAL SCIENCE
by
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Editors

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PREFACE

At the XII ICLAS General Assembly 1999 in Palma de Mallorca, Spain, a proposal from the Governing Board to appoint an *Ad Hoc* Historical Committee was unanimously accepted. The goal for the committee was to prepare a written document covering the history of ICLAS over whole period from the founding in 1956 up to the end of the century. The Honorary Members Stian Erichsen and Cluff E. Hopla were appointed co-chairs of the committee and responsible for the accomplishment of the task. The other ICLAS Honorary Members, i.e. Marie E. Coates, Willi O.P. Heine, G.J. Ramsay Hovell, Jean R. Maisin, Tatsuji Nomura, Harry C. Rowsell, and Michel A. Sabourdy, would serve as consultants on a need basis.

The work with the project started in 2000 with the collection of a large volume of information from various sources; reviewing documents and publications was time-consuming; so was also the planning of the project. The first drafts were prepared in 2000 and 2001 and presented to committee members and the Governing Board for evaluation. Comments containing proposals for corrections, deletions and amendments were received. This process went on for a long time, and it was not till in 2004 that a final draft could be presented to the Governing Board.

The co-chairs wish to express their warmest thanks to all the committee members and Governing Board Members who have contributed with proposals for corrections and other improvements of the drafts. Cordial thanks go also to other ICLAS Members who have contributed to the work in various ways, especially to Guy Mahouy and Lars Wass, for their help with Chapter III on the Founders and Initiators. Ms. Patricia Sikes is also warmly acknowledged for her most efficient handling of all our requests for documents from the ICLAS archives filed at the University of Texas, Department of Pathology.

Stian Erichsen

Cluff Hopla

CONTENTS

PREFACE	Page	2
CONTENTS.....	“	3
ACRONYMS	“	4
INTRODUCTION.....	“	6
CHAPTER ONE.....	Organization and Administration	7
CHAPTER TWO.....	Activities and Achievements	32
CHAPTER THREE	The Founders and Initiators	50
APPENDICES 1-11.....	ICLAS Constitutions 1956 – 1999....	59
APPENDIX 12.....	ICLAS 2003 Constitution	77
APPENDIX 13	ICLAS Special Reprints.....	90

ACRONYMS

AALAS	American Association for Laboratory Animal Science (USA)
AATA	Animal Air Transport Association
AAALAC	Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care
ACCMAL	Asociación Centroamericana del Caribe y Mexicana de la Ciencia de Animales de Laboratorio
AFSTAL	Association Francaise des Sciences et Techniques de l'Animal de Laboratoire
Balt-LASA	Baltic Laboratory Animal Science Association
BCLAS	Belgian council for Laboratory Animal Science
BLAVA	British Laboratory Animal Veterinary Association
CAHPA	Comité <i>Ad Hoc</i> pour Protection des Animaux (CE)
CALAS	Canadian Association for Laboratory Animal Science
CALAS	Chinese Association for Laboratory Animal Science
CE	Council of Europe (Strasbourg)
CEPA	Committee of Experts on Protection of Animals (CE)
CIEA	Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan)
CIOMS	Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
CISA	Centro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal (Spain)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CPB	Central Proefdieren Bedrijf TNO (The Netherlands)
CSEAL	Centre de Sélection et d'Élevage des Animaux de Laboratoire (France)
DFG	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (Rome)
FELASA	Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Association
FYI	
GV/SOLAS	Gesellschaft für Versuchstierkunde (Germany)
IAH	International Association of Hydatidology
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICREW	International Cancer Research Workshop
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
ILAR	Institute of Animal Resources (USA)
ISPA	International Society for the Protection of Animals
IUB	International Union of Biochemistry
IUBS	International Union of Biological Sciences
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IUIS	International Union of Immunological Sciences
IUNS	International Union of Nutritional Sciences

IUPHAR	International Union of Pharmacology
IUPS	International Union of Physiological Sciences
IUTOX	International Union of Toxicology
JALAS	Japanese Association for Laboratory Animal Science
JEARA	Japan Experimental Animal Research Association
JSP	Japanese Society of Pathology
KRIBB	Korean Research Institute for Bioscience and Biotechnology
LAC	Laboratory Animal Centre (UK)
LASA	Laboratory Animal Science Association (UK)
MRC	Medical Research Council (UK)
NLAC-MU	National Laboratory Animal Centre - Mahidol University (Thailand)
NVP	Nederlandse Vereniging voor Proefdierkunde
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
OIE	Office International des Epizooties (Paris)
SAALAS	South African Association for Laboratory Animal Science
Scand-LAS	Scandinavian Federation for Laboratory Animal Science
SECAL	Sociedad Española para las Ciencias del Animal de Laboratorio
SEEA	Sociedad Española de Experimentación Animal
SFEA	Société Française d'Experimentation Animal
UFAW	Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UK)
UICC	Union International Contre Cancer
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris)
UNICAMP	Universitas de Campinas (Brazil)
USD	US dollars
WFPA	World Federation for the Protection of Animals
WHO	World Health Organization (Genève)
WVA	World Veterinary Association
ZfV	Zentralinstitut für Versuchstierzucht der DFG

HISTORY OF ICLAS

Introduction

Animals are indispensable models in procedures within biology, medicine and other fields of research, as well as in teaching, training, production and control of medicines, vaccines and antibodies. Some of these activities have been going on for many centuries, but it was not until roughly 150 years ago that such activities were started on a wider scale and became more common and systematically organized. In the beginning of this development in modern medicine, the number of animals used was small. There was no organized production of animals destined for such purposes. The users had to get the animals from random stocks and assorted breeders; they were rarely purpose-bred.

However, an increasing demand prepared the groundwork for a purpose-directed production of animals for procedures, mostly within biological, medical and pharmaceutical research. This development expanded with variable speed within the different countries and regions during the first half of the twentieth century. In the third and fourth decades, the request for animals increased considerably in parallel with a rapid development within biological and medical research and pharmacy worldwide. Parallel to this increased demand for more animals also came the need for a better quality in the animals. The users required healthy animals, i.e. free from any disease or condition that might interfere with the procedures and give misleading results. Then the demand for genetically defined animals came more often. Stricter requirements with regard to control of the physical environment and the quality of the feed, were other factors that came into focus to ensure more reliable results. An important point was the reduction of unnecessary animal suffering and waste.

All these ideas took root within wide circles in the biomedical field in countries where health care and medical research had a high priority. Gradually all levels, from the users and scientific institutes up to the national organizations and administrative bodies, became involved, particularly after World War II. Finally these matters appeared on the agendas of the important international organizations of education and health and in the different branches of biomedical science. It became apparent that the new quality standards had not gained ground to the same degree everywhere. There were large national and regional differences; especially in countries and regions where there had been only a slight development. In this situation it was realized that much could be gained through international cooperation. It was important to bring the message about the necessity for better quality of animals to all levels within research, production and control, where animal procedures are involved to assist with the development of higher standards in housing and care. This was the situation in the early fifties of the twentieth century when sound contact was established between certain national institutes and organizations internationally. Then the initiatives came that led to the establishment of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals

(ICLA), later to become the International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS).

CHAPTER ONE

Organization and Administration

1956 - 2003

The first formal action taken on the international level came early in 1955 when the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS) appointed an international committee to study the problems that existed within those scientific fields in which live animals were used in experimental procedures. Later in the same year the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) came up with a request for information on the production and use of laboratory animals in various countries. The lead in the last case came from the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS). The result of these two initiatives was that UNESCO called a meeting in Paris of consultants representing IUBS, CIOMS and some national institutions on November 3-4 1956. It was agreed then to establish an independent non-governmental scientific committee with the aim to raise the standards in the use of laboratory animals on a global basis (see Appendix 1). It was in this way and under the auspices of CIOMS, IUBS and UNESCO that the International Committee on Laboratory Animals (ICLA) was established in 1956.

UNESCO paid the expenses of the committee, the meetings and the working plans. This generous financial support was essential for the launching of the committee and its various activities. This arrangement went on until the end of 1962 when ICLA had become well established and financial support from other sources had been secured. The unions contributed from the very beginning with annual subventions from their limited budgets.

Because CIOMS included amongst its members the International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS), the International Union of Biochemistry (IUB) and the International Union against Cancer/Union International Contre Cancer (UICC), thus these central organizations within medical science were therefore indirectly involved from the very beginning. Later they became directly engaged in ICLA.

In the beginning, the membership on ICLA was limited to seven persons, one from each of the two scientific organizations, CIOMS and IUBS, two from UNESCO as observers and three individuals invited as consultants.

Present at the First and Founding ICLA Meeting as representatives of the initiators were:

Professor J.H.F. Maisin, CIOMS Executive Committee Chairman, Belgium,
Professor S.O. Hörstadius, IUBS President, Sweden,
Dr. R.L. Zwermer, UNESCO, Division of International Cooperation for Scientific Research,
Dr. Y. de Hemptinne, UNESCO Secretariat, and as invited consultants:
Dr. D.W. Jenkins, Chairman, Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources (ILAR)
National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, USA,

Dr. W. Lane-Petter, Director, Laboratory Animal Centre (LAC), Medical Research Council (MRC), UK, and

Dr. M.A. Sabourdy, Director, Centre de Sélection des Animaux de Laboratoire (CSEAL), Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France.

These members served in honorary capacity and elected Professor Hörstadius as the first Chairman and Dr. Lane-Petter as the first Secretary/Treasurer of ICLA. In 1957 at the Second ICLA Meeting on December 12-13 in Paris, IUPS joined ICLA directly and nominated Dr. J.A.B. Gray, as its representative. After this second committee meeting in Paris in 1957, ICLA met annually until 1961. The activities of ICLA expanded rapidly during these early years and it did not take long before ICLA became well known within the scientific world. It began as a small, rather informal group, but soon it became evident that some reorganization was necessary.

Before the Third ICLA Meeting on October 8-9 1958 in Gif-Sur-Yvette, France, several international non-governmental organizations and national institutions indicated an interest in participating in the work of ICLA and it was decided then to proceed with the reorganization of the committee. By-Laws (see Appendix 2), which would allow such a development, were considered and provisionally adopted at this meeting, subject to the approval of the supporting inter-governmental international organization and unions.

After this third meeting the personnel composition of ICLA, in 1958, was as follows:

Representatives of the unions:

Professor J.H.F. Maisin	CIOMS	Belgium
Professor G. Montalenti	IUBS	Italy
Professor J.A.B. Gray	IUPS	UK.

Consultants in personal capacity with a two years period of service:

Professor W.K. Hirschfeld	CPB	The Netherlands
Dr. D.W. Jenkins	ILAR	USA
Dr. W. Lane-Petter	LAC	UK
Dr. M.A. Sabourdy	CSEAL	France

Observer:

Dr. Anna Dux, alternate Dr. H.G. Hwa UNESCO Paris.

Professor Hörstadius (Sweden) had resigned in 1958 as representative of IUBS and Professor Maisin was then elected as Chairman. Professor Hirschfeld became Vice-Chairman, Dr. Lane-Petter Secretary-General, Dr. Sabourdy Treasurer, and Dr. Jenkins Regional Officer for the Americas. At this meeting an observer from the World Health Organization (WHO) was also in attendance for the first time.

At the Fourth ICLA Meeting on April 11-13, 1959 in London, the By-Laws of 1958 were finally adopted. They cleared the way for international non-governmental organizations to be admitted as members and for representatives from UNESCO and other inter-governmental organizations to be admitted as observers, and for individuals to be co-opted as members in personal capacity for a period of two years. The Officers of ICLA were the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer and the Regional Officers, all to be elected for a period of two years.

At the Fifth ICLA Meeting in Rome on April 21-22, 1960 the following members serving in personal capacity were re-elected for another period of two years:

Professor W.K. Hirschfeld	Vice-Chairman	CPB	The Netherlands,
Dr. W. Lane-Petter	Secretary-General	LAC	UK,
Dr. M.A. Sabourdy	Treasurer	CSEAL	France.

Dr. D.W. Jenkins resigned after having served on ICLA since 1956. The UICC, wishing to contribute directly to the work of ICLA, was admitted as a member organization. It had nominated Professor O.F.E. Mühlbock, The Netherlands, as its representative. He was duly elected under the By-Laws as a Union Member. Further, it was decided to appoint Dr. M. Seda, Czechoslovakia, F.L.Z. (Laboratory Animal Center), as Assistant Secretary of ICLA. Another development at this meeting was to allow for even broader support of ICLA, its aims and work, by adopting By-Law 4, third paragraph, a resolution which allowed for the nomination of Corresponding Members. The first member to be admitted in this category was Dr. G. Jay jr., USA. This step led to a rapid growth in the number of people and institutions that wished to seek membership on the Committee. Within a year more than 15 applicants to this new category had been accepted and more applicants were anticipated. Further, in 1961 IUB also announced a wish to join ICLA. It became evident then that it would be necessary to revise the constitution again to meet the new situation where the number of members had risen from seven to 25 in two years.

At the Sixth ICLA Meeting¹, August 30-31, 1961 in Liblice, Czech Republic, the Committee set about the work to amend the By-Laws of 1958. A revised constitution was thus worked out and adopted provisionally, subject to later ratification by the member organizations, which followed in due course. This new Constitution of 1961 (see Appendix 3) placed the responsibility for the general policy of ICLA in the hands of a Governing Board, which was expected to meet every three years. The Board consisted of all the representatives of the international non-governmental organizations in support of the Committee, i.e. all the Union Members and an equal number of national representatives elected from the category now called National Members, which were previously Corresponding Members. Members *ex officio* were the Secretary-General and the Treasurer, both eligible as such whether Union or National Members. The Board would elect its own Chairman, who at all meetings would have a casting vote. The responsibility for carrying on the main work of ICLA, subject to the policy drawn up by the Governing Board, was placed in the hands of an Executive Committee (Panel of Experts), which was elected by the Governing Board. This committee was expected to meet about twice a year. A Finance Committee was

¹ See footnote page 11

also appointed; supposedly to look after the financial interests of ICLA, but it never met.

The members of the Governing Board elected for the period 1961 - 1965 were the following persons:

Professor J.H.F. Maisin	Union Member	CIOMS	Belgium,
Professor G. Montalenti	Union Member	IUBS	Italy,
Professor J.A.B. Gray	Union Member	IUPS	UK,
Professor O.F.E. Mühlbock	Union Member	UICC	The Netherlands,
Dr. A. Spiegel	National Member		Germany/FRG,
Dr. B. Khumari Batra	National Member		India,
Dr. Chr. Lerche	National Member		Norway,
Dr. N.N. Medvedev	National Member		U.S.S.R./Russia,
Dr. W. Lane-Petter	Secretary-General	<i>ex officio</i>	UK
Dr. M.A. Sabourdy	Treasurer	<i>ex officio</i>	France..

In conformity with the Constitution, the Governing Board elected Professor J.H.F. Maisin as its Chairman. Shortly after the meeting in August 1961 IUB nominated Professor M. Florin, Belgium, as its representative to ICLA and in accordance with the newly adopted Constitution, he also became a member of the Governing Board. A vacancy was thereby created amongst the National Members. In 1962 the Board therefore recommended that the National Member for USA, Dr. B.J. Cohen, should take the seat, which was accepted. In 1963 Dr. S. Erichsen succeeded Dr. Chr. Lerche as National Member for Norway and replaced him on the Governing Board. It was also within the authority of the Governing Board to appoint the members that would serve on the Executive Committee for the period 1961 – 1965.

The members thus elected were the following persons:

Dr. G.E. Jay jr., Chairman	USA
Dr. W. Lane-Petter	UK
Dr. H. Humi	Switzerland
Dr. M.A. Sabourdy	France
Dr. M. Seda	Czechoslovakia

The last three also constituted the Finance Committee which, incidentally, never met.

The 1961 Constitution cleared the way for the admission of a third category of members of ICLA, i.e. Associate Members which were from organizations in sympathy with the objectives of ICLA and were prepared to contribute financially to the work of ICLA, sans representation on the Governing Board. The first organization to become an Associate Member was the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW), UK, which was accepted in 1965. During the sixties there was a steady growth in the number of National Members, mostly from European countries, but also from other parts of the world, - Africa, East Asia, North and South America, and Australia.

UNESCO supported the activities of ICLA generously during the first five years and was represented by at least one observer at each annual meeting until 1961 when its period as supporter came to an end. At this same meeting WHO, which was represented by Dr. R.N. Sansonnens as observer, took over the position as the main financial supporter of ICLA based on an annual general contract, an arrangement that lasted for several years.

The next general meeting of ICLA, termed the III ICLA¹ General Assembly took place in Dun Laoghaire, Ireland, September 11, 1965. At the time of this meeting ICLA had five Union Members, 25 National Members, one Associate Member and one member in personal capacity, Dr. Lane-Petter. The current Governing Board was then dissolved and a new one appointed in conformity with the provisions in the Constitution of 1961. The composition of the new Governing Board for the period 1965 - 1969, was as follows:

Professor J.H.F. Maisin	Union Member	CIOMS	Belgium, Chairman
Professor M. Florkin	Union Member	IUB	Belgium
Professor G. Montalenti	Union Member	IUBS	Italy
Professor J.A.B. Gray jr.	Union Member	IUPS	UK
Professor O.F.E. Mühlbock	Union Member	UICC	The Netherlands
Dr. C. Epper	National Member		Argentina
Dr. A. Spiegel	National Member		Germany/FRG
Dr. L. Kállai	National Member		Hungary
Dr. Y. Tajima	National Member		Japan
Dr. S. Erichsen	National Member		Norway
Dr. W. Lane-Petter	Secretary-General	<i>ex officio</i>	UK.
Dr. M.A. Sabourdy	Treasurer	<i>ex officio</i>	France

The new members elected to serve on the Executive Committee were:

Dr. W. Lane-Petter	UK
Dr. M.A. Sabourdy	France
Dr. M. Seda	Czechoslovakia
Dr. H. Humi	Switzerland
Dr. B.K. Batra	India
Dr. B.J. Cohen	USA

At the meeting of the Executive Committee in Rheinfelden, Switzerland, on April 20-21, 1967, the committee decided to co-opt a member of the Governing Board, Dr. S. Erichsen, to the Executive Committee to assist the Secretary-General. His nomination was made at the following meeting in St. Ives, UK, in October 1967. Parts of the secretarial work from this date were completed by Dr. Erichsen in Oslo, Norway.

The IV General Assembly of ICLA took place in Olivet, France, on April 3, 1969. Four years had passed since the last General Assembly during which time a rapid growth within all fields of laboratory animal science in most parts of the world had taken place. Within ICLA there was also a growing wish to see a re-organization that

¹ The Meetings in 1958 and 1961 have retrospectively been regarded as I and II General Assemblies.

would reflect the changes that had taken place within the composition of the membership. The number of National Members had now increased to 33 while the number of Union Members had remained unchanged with five Members. A draft proposal for a revised constitution was generated and placed before the Assembly. The principles of it were approved and a final reworded version was later circulated to the members for final approval (see Appendix 4). The main changes came in the composition and functions of the Governing Board. This body consisted from now on of the Secretary-General, the Treasurer, and five other National Members and/or Union Members elected by the members with voting rights on the General Assembly. Associate or Individual Members were also eligible, but not more than one such member could be elected. Only these Board members were eligible to claim their expenses from ICLA after the meetings. The Union Members not elected were automatically members of the Governing Board. Non-voting observers could also be invited at the initiative of the Board. The Governing Board elected now its own Chairman who became President of ICLA. The objective of the Board was to meet once every six months. The Governing Board had thus assumed the responsibility not only for the general policy of ICLA, but also for the management of the organization and the election of its highest officer.

During the period 1969 - 1972 the Governing Board also worked out a set of Internal Rules for the guidance of the Board itself and the Officers. The document was circulated to all members for information.

The members elected to the Governing Board for the period 1969 - 1972, were:

Dr. J. Bleby	National Member	UK,
Dr. L. Kállai	National Member	Hungary,
Professor A. Spiegel	National Member	Germany/FRG,
Professor Y. Tajima	National Member	Japan,
Professor J.H.F. Maisin	Union Member	CIOMS, Belgium,
Dr. W. Lane-Petter	Individual Member	UK,
Dr. S. Erichsen	Secretary-General	Norway
Dr. M.A. Sabourdy,	Treasurer	France.

Union Members sitting by constitutional provision:

Professor M. Florkin	IUB	Belgium,
Professor G. Montalenti	IUBS	Italy,
Dr. B.J. Cohen, alternate Dr. G.J.R. Hovell	IUPS	USA/UK,
Professor O.F.E. Mühlbock	UICC	The Netherlands

The Governing Board elected Professor Maisin as its Chairman and as the first President of ICLA, an office he held with great skill and energy till his tragic death on June 6, 1971. Subsequently, at the Governing Board meeting in Rome on December 7-8, 1971, Professor A. Spiegel was elected Chairman of the Board and President of ICLA.

Since Associate Membership had been instituted in 1961 only one organization had applied for and been granted such membership. At the Governing Board meeting in

Washington D.C. in 1969 the prospects of ICLA's finances were discussed. It was urged that an increase in the number of Associate Members would be appropriate. Organizations that could be approached in this connection would be pharmaceutical firms, feed-, caging- and animal producers, as well as laboratory animal science associations. The minimum annual membership fee for such members was set at USD 200. For laboratory animal science organizations the annual membership fee was tentatively fixed at 5% of the total annual membership fee of the association, minimum USD 100, maximum USD 500. In those cases where currencies were not transferable, local funds that could be used to cover ICLA expenses in countries where such situations occurred, were established. The Secretary-General was instructed to draft a standard letter to be used when potential members were approached. Dr. J. Bleby was co-opted to assist the Secretary-General and the Treasurer in the efforts to increase the revenue. The effect of these initiatives was successful. By the end of the term of this Governing Board in 1972, the number of Associate Members had risen to 36. The revenues of ICLA had increased correspondingly and had reached a level approximately equal to the WHO subvention. This was an important development because the WHO observer had informed the Board that it was possible that, due to budgetary limitations, WHO contributions to ICLA would likely be diminished. In 1971 this contribution amounted to USD 9 000 and a stepwise reduction to USD 6 000 took place during the years that followed.

The V General Assembly of ICLA took place in Hannover, Germany/FRG, on September 19 and 22, 1972. The meeting was attended, in person, by 20 National, three Union, and two Individual Members. Present, but without voting rights were six Associate Members, and four observers representing various cooperating organizations in the Americas and Europe. The changes to the Constitution passed at the meeting provided that the two Individual Members plus three of the Associate Members could be elected as Scientific Members, all with voting rights. In addition, two National and one Scientific Member represented by approved proxy voters were accepted.

At the time of this meeting the Directory of the Members showed that there were 34 National Members, four Union Members (IUB had withdrawn its membership in 1971), and two Individual Members (Dr. W. Lane-Petter and Professor O. Mühlbock). As a result of the campaign initiated by the Governing Board, the number of Associate Members had risen from one in 1970 to 39 at the end of 1972. In this last group of Members there were six laboratory animal science organizations from Asia, Europe, and USA. Although small at this time, it was evident that this special group represented an expertise and philosophy that had a common bond with ICLA and whose resources could be better utilized if given a position where they could play a more active role within ICLA. The Board therefore decided to recommend to the General Assembly to adopt amendments to the 1969 Constitution whereby Individual Membership would be replaced by Scientific Membership. Scientific Members could be pure laboratory animal science organizations or individuals, the latter group being limited to two persons. It was further recommended to reorganize the Governing Board so that it would be constituted of seven elected members: three National Members, one Scientific Member, one Union Member, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer and the Union Members not elected. The Section dealing with the General Assembly also had to be adjusted to conform with the above. A proposal was also put

forward for the formation of a Nominating Committee whose task would be to nominate members to be elected to the Governing Board. The revised Constitution (see Appendix 5) was accepted by the General Assembly by a vote, but it decided at the same time to elect a subcommittee to draw up a new draft constitution to be handled at the next General Assembly. The members of the subcommittee were:

Dr. J. Carstensen	National Member		Denmark,
Dr. L. Wass	National Member		Sweden,
Dr. N. Odartchenko	Union Member	UICC	Switzerland,
Dr. J. Seamer	Scientific Member	LASA	UK.

The members elected to serve on the Governing Board for the coming period 1972 - 1975, were:

Professor C.E. Hopla	National Member		USA,
Dr. N. Simionescu	National Member		Romania
Professor A. Spiegel	National Member		F.R.G./Germany
Dr. G.J.R. Hovell,	Union Member	IUPS	UK
Dr. M.J. Dobbelaar	Scientific Member	GV/SOLAS	The Netherlands
Dr.S. Erichsen	Secretary-Genera		Norway
Dr.T. Nomura	Treasurer		Japan

Union Members sitting by constitutional provision were:

Professor D. Farner	IUBS	USA,
Dr. N. Odartchenko	UICC	Switzerland,
Vacant	CIOMS	

The Governing Board elected Professor A. Spiegel as its Chairman and as President of ICLA.

The increase in the number of Associate Members, which occurred in the early seventies, was the result of the campaign initiated by the Governing Board and led by Dr. J. Bleby. It continued in the following years and was especially directed towards private enterprises involved in laboratory animal work either as producers, users etc. The result was very positive. The number of Associate Members had risen from 36 in 1972 to 66 in 1974, an increase of more than 80%. This was important for the financial situation of ICLA because the stepwise reduction in the annual WHO contributions announced at the previous General Assembly was now a fact. It had been indicated though that in the future WHO might be willing to support special projects, but not providing expenses. In this situation the Governing Board decided to establish a Finance Committee to assist the Treasurer in his efforts to raise the income. As members of this committee the Treasurer nominated Dr. M.J. Dobbelaar, Dr. G.J.R. Hovell, and Professor C.E. Hopla. One of the matters referred to its agenda was the question of introducing a system of national contributions. Other steps taken were to fix the annual contribution of the Union Members to USD 400. The result of these efforts soon appeared in the Treasurer's Reports and the Budgets for the years 1972 - 1975. Membership fees reached a level of USD 15 000 by the end of the period while the WHO grants had dropped to USD 4 000. The last annual subvention from

WHO came in 1974. From then onwards the relations with WHO were based on a review made every three years by the WHO Executive Board of the collaboration between the two organizations to decide if the official relations should be maintained for another period. The terminal WHO support was renewed for additional three years in 1996.

Donations from various other sources and the final surplus of the accounts for the ICLA International Symposium in Washington D.C. in 1969 and ICLA International Symposium in Hannover 1972, had also strengthened the financial situation. The financial capacity during the period had thus reached a level of USD 20 000 to 25 000. This state of affairs made it possible to keep the activities of ICLA at an acceptable level.

In 1974 Dr. L. Wass was appointed Editorial Assistant of the ICLA Bulletin to assist the Secretary-General.

The VI ICLA General Assembly took place in Thessaloniki, Greece, on July 8 and 12, 1975, where 34 members were in attendance: 23 National, three Union, six Scientific, and two Associate Members. In addition, five National Members and one Scientific Member were represented by approved proxy voters. Four observers from WHO and various other organizations were also present. At this time the Directory of Members showed the following figures for the different categories: National Members 38, Union Members three, Scientific Members eight and Associate Members 70.

The subcommittee elected by the V General Assembly to draw up a new draft of the constitution presented its proposal for revisions to the Constitution and Internal Rules currently in force. The amendments to the Constitution were carried as proposed by vote and so were also the Internal Rules with a few adjustments (see Appendix 6). The most important changes adopted came in the sections dealing with the election procedures for the ICLA President and Chairman of the Governing Board. This act was now the responsibility of the General Assembly itself. There were also changes in the procedures for the election of the members of the Governing Board.

The members elected to serve on the Governing Board for the period

1975 - 1978, were:

Dr. K.A. Mohamed	National Member		Egypt
Professor C.E. Hopla	National Member		USA
Dr. N. Simionescu,	National Member		Romania
Dr. N. Odartchenko	Union Member	UICC	Switzerland
Dr. J. Seamer	Scientific Member	LASA	UK
Dr. S. Erichsen	Secretary-General		Norway
Dr. T. Nomura	Treasurer		Japan

Union Members serving by constitutional provision were:

Professor D.S. Farner	IUBS	USA
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Dr. G.J.R. Hovell IUPS UK

Professor C.E. Hopla was elected President of ICLA and Chairman of the Governing Board. The Assembly also honored four members who had made distinguished contributions to work of ICLA by electing them Honorary Members. They were: Dr. W. Lane-Petter, Professor O.F.E. Mühlbock, Dr. M.A. Sabourdy, and Professor A. Spiegel.

One of the Unions amongst the founders of ICLA, CIOMS, had not nominated a representative since the death of Professor J.H.F. Maisin in 1971. It now finally decided to withdraw its membership because it was indirectly represented through the remaining Union Members.

A working party appointed at the General Assembly proposed that a system for the levying of annual fees for National Members should be introduced. The matter was referred to the Governing Board for further study with the objective to get a final proposal presented for the General Assembly at its next meeting.

In 1977 the International Union of Pharmacology, IUPHAR, applied for membership in ICLA. The application was accepted by the Governing Board, and Professor G.P. Lewis, UK, was nominated as the representative. Professor Lewis then became a member of the Governing Board by constitutional provision.

In an effort to strengthen its position within the international scientific community and widen the field of cooperation, the Governing Board contacted the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) in 1975 to find out if it would be possible for ICLA to gain an official position within the union. In 1976 a decision by the ICSU General Committee proposed that ICLA should be accepted as Scientific Associate of ICSU.

During the period 1975 - 1979 the number of ICLA members was still rising, although not at the same rate as before. By the end of the period the list of members showed the following figures: National Members 42, Union members four, Scientific Members 11, and Associate Members 71.

The VII ICLA General Assembly took place in Utrecht, The Netherlands, on August 20 and 24, 1979; one year later than originally planned due to unexpected circumstances that had forced the Dutch organizers and the Governing Board to postpone the arrangement. 27 National Members, nine Scientific Members, and three Union Members attended the meeting. Besides these voters came also two National Members represented by approved proxy voters and seven Associate Members. As in the past, a number of observers were also attending, amongst them a WHO representative.

At this Assembly it was decided to change the name of the organization to the International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS). The Constitution was again amended on some points. The period between General Assemblies was changed from three to four years and consequently so also the period of service for the

Governing Board. The number of Scientific Members on the Governing Board was raised from one to two (see Appendix 7).

The members elected to serve on the Governing Board for the period 1979 - 1983, were:

Dr. K.A. Mohamed	National Member	Egypt
Dr. Cz. Radzikowski	National Member	Poland
Professor H.C. Rowsell	National Member	Canada
Dr. N. Odartchenko,	Union Member UICC	Switzerland
Dr. K. Fujiwara	Scientific Member - JEARA	Japan
Dr. W. Rossbach	Scientific Member - GV/SOLAS	Switzerland
Dr. G.J.R. Hovell,	Secretary-General - IUPS	UK
Dr. W.O.P. Heine	Treasurer	Germany/FRG

Union Members serving by constitutional provision were:

Professor D.S. Farner	IUBS	USA
Professor G.P.Lewis	IUPHAR	UK.

Professor H.C. Rowsell was elected President of ICLAS and Chairman of the Governing Board. Dr. S. Erichsen, past Secretary-General, and Professor C.E. Hopla, past President, were both elected as Honorary Members of ICLAS.

Other organizational matters on the agenda were changes to the Internal Rules, the national dues system, and the plans for an ICLAS Monitoring Center System.

In the period 1979 - 1983 Union Membership was granted to two international unions after applications were received. The first came in 1980 from the International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) with Dr. Marie Coates nominated as its representative, and the second in 1982 from the International Union of Immunological Societies (IUIS), jointly represented by Drs. W.J. Herbert and F. Kristensen.

In 1980 ICLAS was granted Observer Status with the World Veterinary Association (WVA). As an organization recognized in this way, ICLAS was invited to nominate a representative to attend the meetings of the WVA Permanent Committee with access to all usual papers, but without voting rights. The Governing Board then nominated Dr. G. Mahouy as ICLAS' representative to WVA.

The VIII ICLAS General Assembly took place in Vancouver, Canada, on August 1 and 5, 1983. The meeting was attended by 14 National Members, seven Scientific Members, two Union Members, and one Honorary Member. In addition, four National and three Scientific Members were represented by approved proxy voters. However, the voting rights of three National Members were suspended because they were in arrears with the payment of annual dues. In attendance were several Associate Members and observers representing both WHO and various scientific organizations in North America, East Asia, and Europe.

The Governing Board had amended the Internal Rules on some points, but in conformity with the Constitution. These amendments were brought forward to the General Assembly for ratification. The amendments were unanimously approved on all points except for one, which was withdrawn. There were no formal proposals tabled for a revision of the Constitution on any point.

The members elected to serve on the Governing Board for the period 1983 - 1987 were:

National Members:	Dr. P. Chatikavanij	Thailand	
	Professor H.C. Rowsell	Canada	
	Professor Cz. Radzikowski	Poland	
Union Member:	Dr. M.E. Coates	IUNS	UK
Scientific Members:	Dr. B. J. Cohen	AALAS	USA
Secretary-General:	Dr. G.J.R. Howell	IUPS	UK
Treasurer:	Professor W.O.P. Heine		Germany/FRG.

By constitutional provision, all Union Members not elected are also Members, but without voting power.

Professor H.C. Rowsell was then re-elected Chairman of the Governing Board and President of ICLAS.

The Treasurer reported that a proportionally large number of the National Members were in arrears with the payment of the annual dues, a total of USD 16 200 being unpaid. The Governing Board was urged to suspend the membership for those in arrears for more than one year and cease to pay travelling expenses and subsistence allowances accordingly. There were also some Scientific Members that paid less than the minimum fee. On the other hand, there were Officers and other Members that did not claim any compensation when travelling or being on duty for ICLAS, which helped in easing the financial situation. The opinion was expressed from several quarters that reorganization on the local level and a change of nominating agencies might soon solve the problems for some members. A special problem existed with the socialistic countries because the transfer of funds to external bodies was met with great difficulty in these countries, something that had caused problems even for WHO. In some cases the problems were solved by setting aside funds internally for use for meetings or projects within their own borders. It was nevertheless agreed that ICLAS had to be strict and have a general rule for all countries.

The WHO representative, Dr. T. Fujikura, stated that he expected the collaboration and communication between ICLAS and WHO to improve and to increase. In this connection he pointed to the problems in the developing countries where a joint WHO/ICLAS initiative to improve the conditions would be highly desirable.

In 1976 ICLA was accepted as Scientific Associate of ICSU. Then in 1984 the Board of ICSU, with the approval of its General Committee, recognized ICLAS as an Inter-Union Commission, a move that strengthened the position of ICLAS as interacting organization.

The situation with the Standing Committees and *Ad Hoc* Working Parties was also debated and the opinion was expressed that they should be re-established and continue their work. The existing groups were: 1.Nutrition, 2.Transportation, 3.Legislation, 4.Reference and Monitoring Centers, 5.Education and Training, and 6.Constitution and Functions. The Governing Board was instructed to follow up on these matters and also to form a joint WHO/ICLAS project in developing countries. Professor O. Hänninen then agreed to chair the group that should handle the Constitution and related matters.

The IX ICLAS General Assembly was held in Bangkok, Thailand, on January 11 and 15, 1988. The meeting was attended by 13 National Members, two Union Members, and nine Scientific Members, all with voting rights. Two National and two Scientific Members were represented by approved proxy voters. One Honorary Member and six official observers were also in attendance, namely three from the Peoples' Republic of China and one from each of the following organizations: PAHO/WHO, IUIS, and ILAR.

Since the last General Assembly in 1983 a few new National Members had been accepted, but unfortunately four countries, i.e. Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Romania, had not paid their dues for eight years and were therefore removed from the list of members. Also a few other countries were in arrears with their payment, but in these cases there were reasons to believe that a settlement would be reached. The Governing Board was authorized to follow up on these matters.

The number of Scientific Members had increased from 11 to 16 with one resignation. However, the number of Associate Members had shown a serious decline. It was thus apparent that the needs and interests of this important group of supporters had to be given a higher priority in the future than in the past.

A revision of the Constitution and Internal Rules was also on the agenda. The Chairman of the Working Party, Professor O. Hänninen, presented the drafts that had been accepted by the Governing Board. The seconded motion to approve both drafts was unanimously carried by the Assembly. The new Constitution contained 36 sections compared to 11 in the former one (see Appendix 8). It was also far more comprehensive and detailed in the different sections. Among the more important amendments and extensions was the addition of a point on ethics in the Aims, the direct election of the President by the General Assembly, and the introduction of a new office of Vice-President to be elected by the Assembly from Members of the Governing Board. To get a representation on the Governing Board more proportionally related to the number of registered National, Union and Scientific Members, the number of members set for election to the Board was revised for each category.

The following members were elected to serve on the Governing Board for the period 1988 - 1991:

National Members:	Dr. P. Chatikavanij,	Thailand
	Professor P. Garcia-Partida	Spain



	Dr. N. Kariv		Israel
	Professor J.R. Maisin		Belgium
Union Member:	Professor B.N. Wilkie,	IUIS	Canada
Scientific Members:	Dr. B.J. Cohen	AALAS	USA
	Dr. G. Mahouy	SFEA	France
President:	Dr. S. Erichsen,		Norway
Secretary-General:	Professor O. Hänninen		Finland
Treasurer:	Professor W.O.P. Heine		Germany/FRG
Vice-President:	Dr. B J. Cohen,		USA

The following members were elected to the Nominating Committee:

Professor J.R. Maisin		Belgium,
Dr. Lu Yaozeng	CALAS	Peoples' Republic of China,
Professor B.N. Wilkie	IUIS	Canada.

The Secretary-General serves *ex officio* as the Secretary of the Committee.

Professor Cz. Radzikowski, Poland, was elected as an Advisory Member to the Governing Board for the East European countries. Three proposals for Honorary Membership were placed before the General Assembly, all seconded and carried. The honored Members were Dr. M.E. Coates, Professor H.C. Rowsell, and Professor T. Nomura.

The relationship with WHO was a matter that had caused some concern in recent years. The problem had been withdrawal of financial support and slow progress in the work with joint projects, such as the WHO/ICLAS Guidelines for Laboratory Animal Activities in Developing Countries. Lack of coordination between various WHO bodies causing long delays, were examples of the problems that had existed. The matter was thoroughly discussed and the representative of PAHO/WHO pointed out that there was apparently a lack of relevant expertise in the headquarter, and that ICLAS was not the only organization that has been faced with the consequences of this situation. Alternative ways to improve the situation were presented at the meeting, such as taking direct contact with PAHO when the American region was in focus and directly with developing countries.

In 1988 ICLAS was represented on the ICSU Commission on Standardized Terminology for Access to Biological Data by Dr. M.E. Coates and Professor B.J. Cohen and at later sessions by Dr. M. Festing.

The X ICLAS General Assembly took place in Buffalo, New York, USA on October 20 and 25, 1991. 15 National Members, two Union Members, and 13 Scientific Members with voting rights attended the meeting. In addition, three National, two Union, and two Scientific Members were represented by approved proxy voters. Attending were also one Honorary Member, three Associate Members and six observers representing scientific organizations in Asia, Europe and USA.

After having received the feedback from the Union Members and examining the ICSU Statutes, the Governing Board decided to accept the application for Union

Membership from the International Association of Hydatidology (IAH) with Dr. B.J.D. Blood as its representative. Following this there were seven Union Members on ICLAS.

The General Assembly accepted the proposal from the Executive Committee to amend the wording of section 6 on the Constitution to achieve conformity with the ICSU model (see Appendix 9). Otherwise, the Constitution of 1988 remained unchanged. Proposals for changes to the Internal Rules were also approved. The most important point here was the new dues system. A revision was needed because the dues had remained unchanged for 12 years and in the meantime, there had been radical changes in gross national incomes and exchange rates.

The members elected to serve on the Governing Board for the period 1991 - 1995 were:

National Members:	Professor P. Garcia-Partida		Spain
	Dr. N. Kariv,		Israel
	Professor J.R. Maisin		Belgium
	Professor S.P. Pakes		USA
	Professor L. Pazos-Sanou		Costa Rica
Union Member:	Professor L. Bertok	IUBS	Hungary
Scientific Members:	Professor G.L. Van Hoosier	AALAS	USA
President:	Dr. S. Erichsen,		Norway
Secretary-General:	Professor O. Hänninen		Finland
Treasurer:	Dr. D. Adamiker		Austria
Vice-President:	Professor J.R. Maisin		Belgium.

On the recommendation of the Governing Board, the Assembly unanimously elected Dr. G.J.R. Howell, former Secretary-General, and Professor W.O.P. Heine, former Treasurer, as Honorary Members of ICLAS.

The members elected to the Nominating Committee were:

Professor W.O.P. Heine		Germany
Professor T. Nomura		Japan
Dr. H.-J. Skovgaard Jensen	Scand-LAS	Denmark
Dr. P. Vergara	SECAL	Spain
Professor L. Bertok.	IUBS	Hungary

Professor Heine was elected Chairman, and the Secretary-General serves *ex officio* as Secretary.

Following a proposal set forward by Dr. L.Wass, National Member from Sweden, and supported by representatives from several Scientific Members and others, the General Assembly decided to establish an *Ad Hoc* committee whose terms of reference were:

To review the governing procedures of ICLAS before the end of October 1992, and if found necessary and appropriate, to change the administrative procedures and

methods of ICLAS to meet the challenges that might arise from the development within laboratory animal science in coming years.

Behind the initiative and the reaction that followed were concerns for ICLAS. It was thought that its current organizational design and working methods were not adequate and not satisfactory to handle the situation met with in laboratory animal science on a global basis.

The members elected to the *Ad Hoc* Committee were the following:

National Members: Dr. P. Chatikavanij, Thailand, and Dr. L. Wass, Sweden,
Union Member: Professor L. Bertok, IUBS,
Scientific Members: Dr. V. Baumans, NVP, Professor G.L. Van Hoosier, AALAS,
and Dr. T. Poole, LASA.

The last-named (Dr. T. Poole) became Chairman of the Committee

The Plan for Working Parties was on the agenda again and the following decisions were made:

1. Reference and Monitoring Centers:

The General Assembly decided to establish a Committee of Experts whose terms of reference were:

To advise the Governing Board in all matters connected with the administration of the ICLAS Reference and Monitoring Center System and surveillance of the activities of the centers as outlined in adopted regulations.

2. Education and Training:

The General Assembly decided that the Committee on Education and Training should continue its review on the following items:

To continue, in collaboration with other organizations, the preparation of proposals for an ICLAS Recommendation for Education and Training Programs for all categories of personnel and suggest recommendations.

3. The Awards Committee:

The General Assembly decided that the Awards Committee should continue its work in conformity with existing directives, but in addition suggested that a review for the organization of training courses in developing countries might be a more efficient use of the resources hitherto set-aside for scholarships to individuals.

The appointment of members to the different committees was left to the Governing Board after consultations with the parties involved.

An Extraordinary ICLAS General Assembly was held in Brighton, UK, on 8 June 1993 at the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in 1991 and a decision made

by the Governing Board in conformity with provisions of the Constitution. The purpose was to discuss the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee that had been circulated to all Members in September 1992. 10 National Members, one Union Member, and eight Scientific Members with voting rights attended the meeting. In addition, three National, one Union, and four Scientific Members were represented by approved proxy voters. 11 observers representing various countries and scientific organizations were also in attendance.

The Committee Chairman, Dr. T. Pool, presented the report and the recommendations of the Awards Committee. The Assembly accepted the description of the problems that laboratory animal science had met with throughout the world and the conclusion that a more effective ways in the use of ICLAS experts and funds be formulated when helping developing countries. A regionalization of ICLAS' activities was broadly supported in this connection.

The Committee had further proposed a change to Section 15 on the Constitution to the effect that the General Assembly should meet ordinarily every two years for elections, alternatively for policy making. Both proposals were rejected; the first with secret ballot, the second by show of hands, and the Constitution remained unchanged. However, proposals for changes to certain Internal Rules were unanimously ratified. It applied especially to Rule 4 where it was established that General Assemblies should be held in connection with a laboratory animal science meeting. Other changes were confined to administrative details; formal confirmation and underlining of already adopted practices and constitutional provisions.

The XI ICLAS General Assembly was held in Helsinki, Finland, on July 2-3, 1995. 15 National Members, two Union Members, and 12 Scientific Members with voting rights were in attendance. In addition, four National and five Scientific Members were represented by approved proxy voter. Two persons holding Honorary Membership plus 10 observers representing various scientific organizations in the Americas and Europe were also present.

Professor J.R. Maisin, Acting President, chaired the Assembly after Dr. S. Erichsen's retirement in 1994. The recorded number of Members before the meeting was 39 National, eight Union, 24 Scientific, 70 Associate, and eight Honorary Members. However, the Treasurer reported that a number of National Members had not paid their dues for several years and after a thorough scrutiny, the Assembly decided to cancel the membership of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Lebanon, Pakistan, Romania, and Uganda. The correct number of National Members was thus 33.

Changes were also made among the Union Members. In 1994, the Governing Board had approved an application for Union Membership from the International Union of Toxicology (IUTOX) which had nominated Professor K. Savolainen as its representative. IUBS was no longer on the list of such Members because it had been agreed to change the status of this organization from Union Member to a Union in interaction with ICLAS on a level with WHO, ICSU, CIOMS, and WVA. Furthermore, because the membership of IAH was discontinued after the death in 1992 of its representative, Dr. B.J. Blood, the number of Union Members thus had

dropped to six. An updated list of the members of this group of organizations showed the following names for the period 1995 - 1999:

The International Union of Physiological Sciences,
 The International Union against Cancer,
 The International Union of Pharmacological Science,
 The International Union of Nutritional Sciences,
 The International Union of Immunological Sciences, and
 The International Union of Toxicology.

After the discussion at the Extraordinary General Assembly in 1993, the Governing Board engaged the two past Presidents, Professor J.R. Maisin and Dr. S. Erichsen, to go through the Constitution once more and see how it could be updated to meet the changes in the organizational system of ICLAS. As a result of this initiative, the Governing Board presented proposals for some amendments to the Constitution and the Internal Rules, which were accepted by a clear majority (see Appendix 10). The most important points were that voting rights on the General Assembly were clearly defined, that the President is the Chief Officer, that the Secretary-General shall have the executive responsibility for conducting the affairs of ICLAS, and that an Executive Committee consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-General and Treasurer was instituted. The representation of Union and Scientific Members on the Governing Board was raised. The voting procedures were also changed. Finally, it was decided that if a casual vacancy occurs among the Members on the Board, the Member from the same category with most votes in the last election, should step in as deputy till the next General Assembly.

The Members elected to serve on the Governing Board for the period 1995 - 1999 were:

National Members:	Professor L. Pazos-Sanou		Costa Rica
	Dr. M. Festing		UK
	Professor T. Nomura		Japan
	Deputy, Dr. R. Fosse		Norway
Union Members:	Professor O. Hänninen	IUPS	Finland
	Professor K. Savolainen	IUTOX	Finland
	Deputy, Professor A. Rerat	IUNS	France
Scientific Members:	Professor G.L. Van Hoosier	AALAS	USA
	Professor K. Moriwaki	JALAS	Japan
	Dr. P. Vergara	SECAL	Spain
	Professor V. Klusa	Balt-LASA	Latvia
	Deputy, Dr. W.A. de Klerk	SAALAS	South-Africa
President:	Professor J.R. Maisin		Belgium
Secretary-General:	Professor S.P. Pakes		USA
Treasurer:	Dr. D. Adamiker		Austria
Vice-President:	Professor T. Nomura		Japan.

Two members were elected to serve as Internal Auditors: Dr. E. de la Peña, SEEA, and Dr. R. Hernandez-Gonzalez, ACCMAL.

As members of the Nominating Committee the Assembly elected:

Dr. J. Clarke,
Professor O. Hänninen,
Dr. W. A. de Klerk,
Professor T. Nomura, chairman
Dr. P. Vergara, and Professor S.P. Pakes, *ex officio*.

The General Assembly confirmed the terms of reference of the existing Working Parties and Committees: 1. The Awards Committee, 2. The Committee on Reference and Monitoring Centers, 3. The Committee on Education and Training, 4. The Rat Nomenclature Committee, and 5. The Working Party on Complimentary Methods.

Following up the ideas supported by the Extraordinary General Assembly in 1993, this General Assembly accepted the proposal of the Governing Board for dividing the world into six ICLAS regions where International Expert Panels and Flying Squad committees would be established. The regions with their respectively appointed coordinators were:

- I America, North: Dr. G.L. Van Hoosier; America, South: Drs. L. Pazos-Sanou and C. Carbone,
- II Africa, English speaking: Drs. M. Festing and W.A. de Klerk,
- III Africa, French speaking: Professor J.R. Maisin,
- IV Europe: Drs. V. Baumans and V. Klusa,
- V Asia, South East: Dr. P. Chatikavanij; Asia, North East: Professor T. Nomura,
- VI Australia, Oceania and Indian subcontinent: Drs. J. Koppinen and N. Giridharan.

It was agreed that collaboration should be flexible and autonomous; likewise that existing collaboration between countries and regions should be continued.

The XII ICLAS General Assembly took place in Palma de Mallorca, Spain, on May 23 and 28, 1999.

There were 42 Members with voting rights attending the meeting. Out of these, 22 were National, three Union and 17 Scientific Members. One National, two Union, and three Scientific Members were represented by approved proxy voters. Also in attendance were Associate Members, Honorary Members and several observers from local institutions and various laboratory animal associations and groups.

The Treasurer presented a list of five countries that had not paid their dues since 1995. It was moved to delete France, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Switzerland, and Sudan from the list of National Members. The move was passed unanimously. After the meeting,

the ICLAS Membership was as follows: 35 National Members, 26 Scientific Members, six Union Members, 41 Associate Members, and eight Honorary Members.

At this General Assembly the Governing Board presented two proposals for changes to the Constitution. The first would allow for other scientific societies and organizations that have an interest in animal experimentation than laboratory animal science associations only to be granted Scientific Members. The second would increase the number of National Members on the Governing Board by reducing the number of Members required for election from each ten to each seven, thus to give a more balanced representation on the Board (see Appendix 11). The proposed changes were passed unanimously.

The Members elected to serve on the Governing Board for the period 1999 - 2003 were as follows:

National Members:	Dr. C. Carbone		Argentina
	Dr. M. Festing		UK
	Professor T. Nomura		Japan
	Professor Cz. Radzikowski		Poland
	Deputy, Dr. T. Kahila		Finland
Union Members:	Dr. C. Page	IUPHAR	UK
	Professor K. Savolainen,	IUTOX	Finland
Scientific Members:	Dr. R. Hernandez-Gonzalez	ACCMAL	Mexico
	Professor V. Klusa	Balt-LAS	Latvia
	Dr. Y. Liu	CALAS	China
	Dr. G. Mahouy	SFEA	France
	Deputy, Dr. M. Tamaoki	JSP	Japan
President:	Professor S.P. Pakes		USA
Secretary-General:	Dr. G. Demers		Canada
Treasurer:	Dr. P. Vergara	SECAL	Spain
Vice-President:	Professor T. Nomura		Japan

A proposal placed before the Members by post for the election of Professor J.R. Maisin, past President, as Honorary Member, was unanimously adopted.

The General Assembly received and accepted the reports of the Regional Committees for Asia, the Americas, English and French speaking Africa, Asia and Europe, presented by the coordinators of the activities of the respective regions.

The Awards Committee represented by Professor L. Pazos-Sanou, presented a report that explained the problems connected with the scholarship scheme over the last few years. The main problem was that the number of scholarships granted had fallen to a minimum because very few applicants could meet the qualifying conditions established in the rules. Another reason was that funds originally set aside for scholarships were often directed towards projects planned by Regional Committees. The funding of scholarships stopped in 1997 and 1998 except for particularly meritorious requests because the Governing Board discussed the desirability of transferring the granting of scholarships to the Regional Committees.

The result was that the General Assembly decided to abolish the Awards Committee; instead the Regional Committees would be provided with the funds necessary for the granting of the scholarships deemed meritorious.

The terms of reference for the Standing Committees on: 1. Complementary Methods, 2. Education and Training, 3. International Rat Genetics, 4. Nominations, 5. Reference/Monitoring Centers, and 6. Regional Programs were prolonged.

The Assembly decided also to appoint four *Ad Hoc* Committees on: 1. Communications/Publications, 2. Constitution, 3. Finance, and 4. History.

The chairs and co-chairs were named and instructed to present proposals for committee Members and its workscope to the Governing Board for approval and for information to the General Assembly before a certain time limit.

In 1995 the Secretary-General, Professor S.P. Pakes, proposed preparing a Strategic Plan for the future work of ICLAS to the Governing Board. It was meant to be a plan identifying and recording needs for future projects and programs of importance for progress in laboratory animal science world over. Strategic planning would also activate the organization and be useful in decisions about work priorities in the future. The Board did not start its work on this project till 1997 when a small group went ahead with the drafting. External expert help was also involved. The project was thus on the agenda of the Governing Board. In 1998 the draft of the Strategic Long-Range Plan was accepted by the Board and circulated to the ICLAS Members before it was placed before the XII General Assembly and approved by it in May 1999.

After this decision had been taken, the Secretary-General presented the ICLAS work outline for the next four years prepared by the Governing Board based on the Strategic Plan adopted by the Assembly.

The major points on the works cope for 1999 - 2003 were as follows:

1. To improve ICLAS communication by appointment of a new committee to oversee all communication objectives.
2. Develop strong scientific meetings in collaboration with scientific organizations both regionally and internationally.
3. Continue to implement ICLAS regional programs by the appointment of Regional Steering Committees that coordinate programs useful in their region.
4. Continue to develop network of ICLAS Reference/Monitoring Centers. Strive for at least one center in each region, and international quality control programs.
5. Encourage international harmonization of guidelines.
6. Evaluate and act on the ICLAS Constitution, membership categories, and develop stronger relations with other scientific organizations.
7. Stabilize ICLAS finances with long range revenue and expense projections.

The work scope was passed unanimously by the General Assembly.

Following up the decisions taken at the General Assembly, matters on the agenda of the Governing Board at its last meeting in the 20th century, included such items as:

1. The regional programs and their financing,
2. The formalization of the Reference/Monitoring Center Committee chaired by Professor T. Nomura and Dr. C. Carbone,
3. The work of the Finance Committee chaired by the Treasurer,
4. The updating of the information service by the introduction of the ICLAS web site with the assistance of AALAS and under the responsibility of the Publications/Communications Committee, chaired by Dr. M. Festing, and
5. The problem of finding ways to engage Associate Members better in the activities of ICLAS.

The interaction with international organizations had been uncomplicated except for one case. Information had been received that the WHO Executive Committee had decided to discontinue its official relation with ICLAS, a relationship that had lasted for over 39 years. The reason for this decision was that there were no references to activities involving both WHO and ICLAS during the period under review. The message caused serious concern on the Board, and it was decided to approach WHO again through various channels in an attempt to re-establish the important relations.

In 1998 the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) made a request to become Scientific Member of ICLAS and give reciprocal membership to ICLAS on the AAALAC International Board of Trustees. No membership fees would be exchanged. The Governing Board found that the rôle of ICLAS in that regard might include that ICLAS could assist in establishing a review process for its constituents if requested, and also translate the needs and wishes of its constituents to AAALAC. The Board decided then to accept the request and exchange membership with AAALAS International so that AAALAC became a Scientific Member of ICLAS and ICLAS became Member of the AAALAC Board of Trustees. Professor S.P. Pakes was nominated to represent ICLAS on the AAALAC Board of Trustees.

The XIII ICLAS General Assembly took place in Seattle, USA, on October 11 and 12, 2003. There were 36 Members with voting rights attending the meeting. Out of these, 17 were National, 1 Union and 18 Scientific Members. Four National and four Scientific Members were represented by approved proxy voters. Also in attendance were Associate Members, Honorary Members and several observers from local institutions and various laboratory animal associations and groups.

The Treasurer presented a proposal for updating membership dues that had remained unchanged since 1991. The proposal had the objective of increasing ICLAS revenues according to the global increase in wealth and at the same time to simplify the calculation of dues and to allow automatic updating every four years.

At this General Assembly the Governing Board presented a proposal to change the Constitution. One of the major changes was to group under one category the two existing categories, Scientific and Union members. This new category receives the

name Scientific/Union members, so it maintains the essence of the two old categories. The main reason for this proposal was the low participation of the Union members observed for several years while there had been a considerable increase of Scientific members. The proposed changes were passed unanimously. For complete ICLAS current constitution see Appendix 12.

The Members elected to serve on the Governing Board for the period 2003-2007 were as follows:

National Members:	Dr. G. Perretta		Italy
	Dr. N. Tamaoki		Japan
	Dr G. De Vroey		Belgium
	Professor Cz. Radzikowski		Poland
Scientific/Union Members:			
	Dr R. Hernandez-Gonzalez	ACCMAL	Mexico
	Dr M. Dennis	AALAS	USA
	Dr D. Benn	CALAS	Canada
	Dr G. Dubreuil	AFSTAL	France
	Dr. J.R Haywood	IUPHAR	USA
President:	Dr. G. Demers		Canada
Secretary-General:	Dr. P. Vergara	SECAL	Spain
Treasurer:	Dr C. Carbone		Argentina
Vice-President:	Dr. N. Tamaoki		Japan

ICLAS Membership 1956 - 2003

ICLAS membership has changed both in composition and number over the more than 40 years that have passed since it was founded. During the first two years there were only three Union Members and a few individual experts serving in personal capacity. In the following years the number of Union Members rose to five, and later in the 1970's to six, a number that was unchanged at the end of 1999. It is true, however, that some Unions (IUB, CIOMS, IUBS, IAH) had withdrawn from membership on ICLAS, but an equal number of other unions had been admitted to membership, thus the number of Union Members was stable.

In 1959 and 1960 the changes in the By-Laws and Constitution that introduced National and Associate membership changed the situation. In the course of the next two decades, the number of National Members rose steadily and was at its highest in the 1980's, ranging between 40 and 45. Then followed a drop to the level of approximately 35 in the 1990's.

As a result of the general development in which ICLAS participated and played an important role, laboratory animal science had become an independent science; thus laboratory animal science associations were established nationally and regionally. These associations wanted to participate in international cooperation within laboratory animal science programs. Much of the work towards the realization of the goals of

ICLAS was pursued through these associations. In 1972 this development led to the establishment of Scientific Membership in ICLAS, whereby laboratory animal science associations could be admitted to the organization. The response was very positive and an increasing number of associations applied for and became Scientific Members of ICLAS and thereby also members of its administrative bodies. The number of Scientific Members rose gradually to almost the same levels as the National Members, and with that greater influence followed. In some cases, the result was that National Memberships were cancelled because the nominating bodies, usually generally directed research councils or organizations, and even governmental authorities, found that the cause was taken well care of through the national laboratory animal associations, when they had become Scientific Members of ICLAS.

The development of the membership figures appears in the table below.

	1960	1965	1970	1980	1988	1995	1999	2003
National Members	4	25	32	42	42	33	35	30
Scientific Members	-	-	1	11	16	24	26	37*
Union Members	3	4	5	4	7	6	6	-
Associate Members	-	1	5	71	?	70	41	29
Honorary Members	-	-	-	5	7	8	8	9

* In 2003 General Assembly Scientific and Union categories were unified under Scientific/Union Members.

When it comes to the number of individuals that have been engaged in the work of ICLAS, it is not possible give accurate statistics. It may be assumed from the figures given above, that more than a hundred persons must have been involved for various periods of time. The periods of service for the different Officers are, on the other hand, easily identified and are given below.

ICLAS officers 1956 - 2003

Presidents:

1956 – 1958	Professor S.O. Hörstadius	IUBS	Sweden
1958 – 1971	Professor J.H.F. Maisin	IUCC	Belgium
1971 – 1975	Professor A. Spiegel		Germany
1975 – 1979	Professor C.E. Hopla		USA
1979 – 1988	Professor H.C. Rowsell		Canada
1988 – 1994	Dr. S. Erichsen		Norway
1994 – 1999	Professor J.R. Maisin		Belgium
1999 - 2003	Professor S.P. Pakes		USA
2003-	Dr G. Demers		Canada

Vice-Presidents:

1958 – 1961	Professor W.K. Hirschfeld	CPB	The Netherlands
1961 – 1988	There was no such constitutional office in this period		



1988 – 1990	Professor B.J. Cohen,	AALAS,	USA
1991 – 1994	Professor J.R. Maisin,		Belgium
1995 - 2003	Professor T. Nomura,		Japan
2003-	Professor N. Tamaoki		Japan

Secretary-Generals:

1956 – 1969	Dr. W. Lane-Petter		UK
1969 – 1979	Dr. S. Erichsen		Norway
1979 – 1988	Dr. G.J.R. Hovell,	IUPS	UK
1988 – 1995	Professor O. Hänninen,		Finland
1995 – 1999	Professor S.P. Pakes,		USA
1999 - 2003	Dr. G. Demers,		Canada
2003-	Dr. P. Vergara	SECAL	Spain

Treasurers:

1956 – 1958	Dr. W. Lane-Petter		UK
1958 – 1972	Dr. M.A. Sabourdy		France
1972 – 1979	Professor T. Nomura		Japan
1979 – 1991	Professor W.O.P. Heine		Germany
1991 – 1999	Dr D. Adamiker		Austria
1999 - 2003	Dr. P. Vergara	SECAL	Spain
2003-	Dr C. Carbone		Argentina

Presidents and Vice-Presidents were called Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen until 1969.

CHAPTER TWO

Activities and Achievements

1956 - 2003

2.1. Priorities in the period 1956 - 1979

In the first years of its existence, ICLA gave high priority to the collection of information on the situation in the different countries with regard the use of laboratory animals and the problems connected with this sort of activity. Surveys were collected through contact with governmental offices, scientific institutions and organizations, individual scientists, and other people involved in the use of laboratory animals. The Secretary-General and other officers traveled to various countries with the intent to make personal contact with people in key positions to get a better insight in the situation in the different countries, and to inform those contacted about the existence of ICLA, the background for its founding, and its objectives. The idea behind these first efforts was that the information thus collected be made available to a wide audience so that new ideas and progress made in one place could become common knowledge and help raising the standards where needed.

2.1.1. ICLAS Periodicals

The first effort taken to obtain this objective was to start the publishing of the ICLA/ICLAS Bulletin, the official information journal of the organization. The first issue appeared in March 1957, just three months after the founding meeting. It was followed by new issues sent every six months to all ICLA members and other interested parties free of charge. The Bulletin was in great demand in the laboratory animal environment, and as early as 1961, hundred of addressees spread over 33 countries. After 33 years, in 1990, this publication was discontinued and replaced by other means of communication. In the Bulletin the reader received updated information about membership, administrative bodies (Governing Board, Executive Committee, Secretariat, etc.), national news, laboratory animal centers and organizations, scholarships, scientific meetings, services, expert reports, publications, literature, meeting minutes, regulations, legislation, etc., all very important material for those who wanted to be updated.

To replace the ICLAS Bulletin, in 1991 the Governing Board decided to publish a simpler and cheaper newsletter, ICLAS News, with two annual issues containing only essential information on ICLAS activities. Every member received three copies that could be freely copied. Free copies were also distributed to all collaborating organizations, journals and other newsletters of laboratory animal science. It was also possible for other interested groups and individuals to subscribe to the newsletter.

Since 1999 and with the generalization of electronic communication, ICLAS has expanded its communication efforts by developing its web site (www.iclas.org) and by regularly issuing FYI Bulletins via electronic mail.

During the period 1958 - 1961 the ICLA Treasurer, Dr. M.A. Sabourdy and his colleague Mr. R.B. Tanet, CSEAL, compiled a list of publications on laboratory animal science. It was published regularly under the heading "Service de Documentation" as a supplement to the ICLA Bulletin. Because the Secretariat did not have the capacity to continue this service, an agreement was reached with the Gustav Fischer Verlag VEB, Jena, Germany/DDR, to publish this bibliography in their journal *Zeitschrift für Versuchstierkunde*, from 1963 until 1991.

Another series of ICLAS publications is ICLAS Special Reprints which are published as required, compiling information ranging from Members' Reports and addresses, ICLAS Constitution and Internal Rules, Guidelines for Nomenclature etc. and Laboratory Animal Legislation. The first issue is dated 1972 and the last so far 1992 (see Appendix 13).

2.1.2. ICLA Scientific Meetings and Symposia

Another initiative taken by ICLA in 1957 was to invite a number of professional people to an international scientific symposium supported by UNESCO to be held in Gif-Sur-Yvette, France, October 6 – 9, 1958, simultaneously with the full ICLA Committee. The subject was "Living Animal Material for Biological Research". The proceedings were later published by ICLA. This event marked the beginning of a new era within a sphere that later would be called "Laboratory Animal Science". The initiative was taken because it was realized that there were a large number of problems, both scientific and technical, lying unsolved within the field of laboratory animal science and, as in other fields, progress was dependent on finding solutions to the problems. So this first ICLA Symposium in 1957 was only the start of a long tradition of scientific ICLA symposia, organized with intervals from three to four years.

The second ICLA Symposium was held in Praha (Prague) on September 1 – 5, 1961, participants by invitation only. As on the first occasion, the symposium took place in connection with a full Committee meeting. The subject was "The Problem of Laboratory Animal Disease". The proceedings of the symposium were later published by Academic Press Inc., (London) Ltd.

In 1965 the III ICLA Symposium and General Assembly were arranged in Dun Laoghaire, Ireland, on September 6 - 17 at the invitation of a local professional group led by the Irish National Member, Dr. M.L. Conalty. WHO paid most of the cost of the event, and the attendance was free. The subject of the scientific program was "Husbandry of Laboratory Animals", and the proceedings were again published by Academic Press Inc., (London), Ltd. The way the ICLA event was organized became a model for the future events. That would be an open scientific international symposium and a General Assembly held simultaneously in cooperation with and at the invitation of national or regional organizers wishing to focus on and stimulate laboratory animal science in their own regions. ICLA would assist with sponsorship and with expertise on the program committee while publishing of the proceedings became the responsibility of the local organizers. This became the format subsequently followed on the next major occasions.

After 1965 joint ICLA International Symposia and General Assemblies were held in cooperation with local or regional organizers in the following places:

- * IV meeting, 1969 in Orléans La-Source, France, and Washington D.C., USA, “The Laboratory Animal in the Search for Health”
- * V meeting, 1972 in Hannover, Germany, “The Laboratory Animal in Drug Testing”
- * VI meeting, 1975 in Thessaloniki, Greece, “The Laboratory Animal in the Study of Reproduction”
- * VII meeting, 1979 in Utrecht, The Netherlands, “Animal Quality in Biomedical Research”.

Additional scientific international meetings were organized independent of scheduled ICLA meetings in cooperation with national organizations. Thus, in 1971 the ICLA Asian Pacific Meeting on Laboratory Animals was held in Tokyo and Inuyama, Japan, with the support of Japanese science and research organizations and ICLA. Judging from the support and attendance these meetings have had over more than 30 years, one must assume that the general standard was high and that they contributed substantially to the advancement of laboratory animal science in general.

Over the years ICLA had also contributed financially and in various other ways towards other meeting activities. Important examples are the International Workshops on Nude Mice, the first in Denmark in 1973 and the second in Japan in 1976. The Secretary General, other officers and members with special expertise, participated in many local meetings at the request of the organizers and thus contributed to the development in many countries.

2.1.3. Terminology and Specification of Procedures

Another project that was undertaken by in 1958 ICLA was the standardization of definitions of terms used in connection with laboratory animals. Dr. M.A. Sabourdy prepared a list of such terms, seeking the advice of competent experts in genetics, cancer research, and in the compilation of vocabularies. This was a complicated work that took considerable time. However, in 1962 Dr. Sabourdy submitted a report to the Executive Committee with a list of recommended definitions for further consideration and discussion. The definitions on the list were divided into three groups called non-controversial, slightly controversial, and strongly controversial. It was published in the ICLA Bulletin No. 12, 1963, requesting comments from the readers. Following a meeting in September 1963 where the first recommended definitions and amendments proposed were discussed, ICLA Bulletin No.14 contained the “Recommended Definitions for Current Terms in the Care, Maintenance and Use of Laboratory Animals”. The Executive Committee urged that very serious consideration be given to their widespread adoption, but added that comments would always be welcome for further amendments.

The question of nomenclature arose also in other connections. In 1969 the Governing Board decided to establish a Working Party to prepare a nomenclature system for

outbred animals. The members of the committee were Professor A. Spiegel, Germany/FRG, chairman, Dr. M. Festing, UK, Dr. K. Kondo, Japan, Dr. R. Loosli, Switzerland, and Mr. S. Poiley, USA. The proposal of the committee was approved by the Governing Board in 1971 and published in the ICLA Bulletin No. 30, 1972, and No. 35, 1974, as the “International Standardized Nomenclature for Outbred Stocks of Laboratory Animals”. It was intended as an offer to the world laboratory animal science, particularly the breeders and users. Editors of scientific journals, catalogues, and indices all over the world were also encouraged to require and use animal stock identification by this system for outbred animals used in experiments. An “ICLA Register of Outbred Stocks of Laboratory Animals” was thus established in 1973 under the responsibility of Dr. Loosli.

Through various studies it had been documented that many scientific papers did not give adequate information on the animals, the husbandry and techniques used in the research procedures, practices that would affect the credibility of the research. ICLA was called upon from several sources to address this problem and therefore the Governing Board nominated a Working Party to deal with this problem in 1977. The members were Professor A. Spiegel, Dr. H. Heinecke, Germany/DDR, Dr. R. Loosli, and the Secretary-General. The party prepared a proposal for “ICLA Recommendations for the Specification of the Animals, the Husbandry, and the Techniques Used in Animal Experimentation”, which was approved by the Governing Board. The Recommendations were published in the ICLA Bulletin No. 42, 1978, and the Board urged all ICLA members to bring them to the notice of users of animals, authors and editors of scientific papers, journals and publications of various types.

2.1.4. Education and Training

Education and training of animal technicians were matters that received a high priority on the program in the early years. In 1959, a draft “Training Scheme for Animal Technicians” had been prepared and published in the ICLA Bulletin No. 5, 1959. The matter was later handled by a study group of ICLA members convened in 1961 in Praha at the invitation of UNESCO, the aim being to prepare a guide for the training of animal technicians. The result of this initiative was a “Recommendation” which was published in the ICLA Bulletin No.11, 1962. The subject was again dealt with in the issues No. 38, 1976, and No. 40, 1977.

In the early 1960's ICLA was also fully aware of the fact that it was an urgent matter to provide opportunities for specialist training in laboratory animal science, particularly genetics, nutrition and pathology. The granting of scholarships would be one way of motivating and supporting graduates within biological and biomedical sciences to seek such specialization. In 1963 the Executive Committee agreed that ICLA should offer an annual scholarship worth USD 280 for special training in laboratory animal science in an advanced center, and meant to cover living expenses at the place of study. The modest amount reflected the limited financial resources of ICLA in the first years, but still, the first application and grant came in 1964. Since then the number of applicants rose from year to year, and so also the budget for scholarships. In 1970, for example, the total amount granted was more than USD 2 500 shared by six applicants. The grants were, in most cases, given to applicants wishing to spend a few weeks or months to study special techniques or projects to

upgrade the standards in their own institute. An review made in 1972 - 1973 on previous scholarship holders showed that most of them were holding such positions that one could count on them being able to make good use of what they had learned. Statements received from a number of them also confirmed this impression. The investigation revealed that a scholarship did not necessarily need to last longer than a week if the purpose was to seek information on special methods or problems. A general introductory study in laboratory animal science, on the other hand, should last at least six months.

2.1.5. ICLA Reference Center Program

Following a proposal placed before the General Assembly in 1969, the Governing Board nominated a working party to investigate the possibility of establishing, in cooperation with WHO, approved reference centers for laboratory animals.

The Members nominated were Professor O.F.E. Mühlbock and Dr. M.A. Sabourdy. This was the start of a work that in time would become an important quality promoting project of particular importance for users of animals and enhancing the credibility of their work. The working party, assisted by Dr. R.N. Sansonnens from WHO, started its work without delay and was authorized to draw up a list of topics that should be given priority. In 1970, the chairman, Professor Mühlbock, presented a report, which was accepted by the Board. The outline of the system was approved in principle, and the party was authorized to proceed with the necessary details, such as approving techniques and control systems, subject to later approval by the Board. In 1971, Professor Mühlbock presented a list of the first four institutes found qualified to be authorized as virus reference centers:

Institut Pasteur, Paris, France,
Lobund Laboratories, Notre Dame, USA,
MRC Laboratory Animal Centre, Carshalton, UK, and
Zentralinstitut für Versuchstierzucht, Hannover, Germany/FRG.

The Governing Board formally decided to establish the system and approved these four institutes as ICLA Virus Reference Centers for Rodents. The management and formal procedures to be followed in future authorizations, in conduct and supervision of the system, and extension processes, were also adopted. The question of establishing Virus Reference Centers in Japan and Eastern Europe was one of the matters under consideration and awaiting clarification. In 1972 a Standing Working Party on ICLA Reference Centers, also under the chairmanship of Professor Mühlbock, was established at the recommendation of the General Assembly. He was authorized to co-opt the expertise he found appropriate to continue the work with the preparation of detailed regulations for the system and to apply for financial support from external sources. An Expert Virus Group had also been established to prepare a handbook on virus infections, which was ready for publication in 1972. The handbook, "The Viruses of Laboratory Rodents and Lagomorphs", was then printed and distributed to all members.

The next step in the work of the Reference Center committee was the planning of an “ICLA Reference Center Scheme for the Nomenclature and Testing of Histocompatibility Genes”. Candidates for designation were:

The Netherlands Cancer Institute,
Department of Human Genetics, University of Michigan,
Institute of Experimental Biology and Genetics, Praha, and
Institute of General Genetics, Moscow.

Official confirmation of acceptance of status as “ICLA Histocompatibility Reference Centers for Mice” was received from the two first-mentioned institutes in 1973. The approval of the last two came later.

The Reference Center project soon became widely known and as a consequence, several proposals for the establishment of Reference Centers were placed before the chairman, *inter alia*, for simian viruses, nude mouse, histocompatibility testing in several other species, and biochemical markers. However, the chairman, Professor Mühlbock, found that for various reasons, these projects needed a clarification on several points before such centers could be designated. In June 1973 the chairman reported to the Board that the Department of Animal Pathology, Institute of Medical Science, Tokyo, had been designated and approved as an ICLA Virus Reference Center, but it took additional time before the ICLAS Virus Reference Center Scheme for Rodents became operational. The development was delayed because of lack of qualified personnel in some institutes. On the other hand, the Histocompatibility Centers for Mice were already operational and working well.

The Reference Center project did not stop with this. The Chairman, Professor Mühlbock, continued his work with great energy and motivation. It was not only a question of designating new centers, but also to support activities that would be of great importance for the existing centers as well as for planned investigations in various fields. Several histocompatibility testing center plans were on the table, but only two plans were approved. Those were:

- 1) The ICLA Reference Center for Histocompatibility Testing in Non-Human Primates: The Primate Center TNO, Rijswijk, The Netherlands; and
- 2) The ICLA Reference Centers for Histocompatibility Testing in Dogs: The Tissue Typing Labor , München, Germany, and The Laboratory for Surgery, Erasmus University, Radiobiological Institute, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Then in 1976 the ICLA Reference Center on Biochemical Markers at CSEAL, in Orléans, France came on board.

In the following years the reference center system expanded further within the field of histocompatibility testing. ICLA Reference Centers in this field were established for anurian amphibians, guinea pigs and mice. For the amphibians the ICLA Reference Center was the Basel Institute for Immunology, Basel, Switzerland; for the guinea pigs it was Institute for Clinical Immunology, Bern, Switzerland, and Division of Immunology, N.I.H., USA.; for rats it was Max-Planck-Institut für Immunologie, Freiburg, Germany, and Department of Pathology, University of Pittsburg, Pittsburg,

USA; for mice it was Abteilung Immungenetik, Max-Planck-Institut für Biologie, Tübingen, Germany, and Department of Animal Genetics and Breeding, Warsaw, Poland.

The death of the working party chairman, Professor Mühlbock, in June 1979, created a situation that it took time to resolve. However, the Governing Board wisely selected a successor, Dr. T. Nomura, under whose able chairmanship the different schemes were further developed.

2.2. Priorities in the period 1980 – 2003

In the period from 1979 to 1988, when the IX General Assembly took place, continued emphasis was given to the projects that had been given a high priority by the General Assembly and Governing Board in the preceding years. Thus, ICLAS' activity within such fields as education and training, reference centers, scientific meetings, etc. developed further. In the following decades, close attention on the national and international levels required considerable input from ICLAS. Legislation, transport of laboratory animals, nutrition, complimentary and alternative methods, conditions in developing countries, etc. were concerns that came into focus and required considerable input. Cooperation with major regional and corresponding national laboratory animal science organizations, such as AALAS, FELASA, JEARA, and with other professional scientific organizations, such as the British Laboratory Animal Veterinary Association (BLAVA), became a more important point in the pursuit of the objectives of ICLAS.

2.2.1. Transport of Laboratory Animals

The involvement in the problems connected with international transport of laboratory animals started as early as 1972 when Dr. M.A. Sabourdy represented ICLA at a symposium arranged in Mexico City in connection with the World Veterinary Congress. Nothing happened until 1976 when the Governing Board decided to establish the Standing Committee on Transportation and contact was made with the International Air Transport Association (IATA). The motivation for ICLA's engagement was to ensure quick, safe and harmless transport for animals under all circumstances. Dr. N. Odartchenko (UICC) was the first ICLA representative on the IATA Liaison Group consisting mainly of representatives of governmental authorities in several countries and three non-governmental organizations (ICLA, ISPA, and IUCN). The aim of this initiative was to achieve more influence with IATA and better understanding of the special problems that air transport of laboratory animals is connected with during the drafting process for coming editions of the "IATA Live Animals Regulations". In 1978 Dr. Sabourdy became ICLA representative on the Group and in his report he stated that more time would be needed to promulgate a set of regulations that was not conflicting or outdated. In 1978 the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) also established a sub-committee on air-transport of animals through which the cooperation with IATA was channeled. The Transport Committee, then chaired by Professor H.C. Rowsell, continued its contact with IATA by submitting comments and proposals for modifications to the successive annual issues of the regulations published the following years. Thus, in 1980 the Committee submitted comments based on the last edition of the regulations to achieve

improvements both in presentation and in technical details concerning specifications for transport boxes for the various species.

In 1983 Professor Rowsell presented a paper at the meeting in London of the Animal Air Transport Association (AATA) dealing with the problems met with in the air transport of laboratory animals. He was later appointed to the Board of Directors of AATA, a step that would give the Committee more influence in the future. AATA recognized also the importance of the policies suggested by ICLAS in the international transport of animals for research and testing purposes. When the 13th edition of the "IATA Live Animals Regulations" was published in 1986 it was approved not only by ICLAS, but also by other international organizations like OIE and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). A reevaluation of the matter in 1994 by the Governing Board showed that there were no reasons for a giving it a high work priority at that time.

2.2.2. Legislation and Ethics.

Another matter that demanded much time and energy from officers and members of ICLAS during the late seventies and early eighties was legislation. It was a matter that not only engaged the scientific environment but also certain groups within the general public, animal protectionists in particular, and caused great problems, disturbances and damage.

At the time ICLAS was founded, the use of live animals for scientific research, production, and control had long been regulated by law in some countries, while in other countries there was no such legislation. An inquiry made by the Governing Board in 1970 showed that in Europe, only 10 out of 21 ICLAS member countries had such legislation. At this time the administration in the Council of Europe (CE) was drafting a document that would lay the foundation for a harmonization of this type of legislation in Europe. It was entitled a "Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental Purposes" and was so restrictive that it was regarded as a real threat to research. As soon as this became publicly known, ICLAS became concerned and contacted the Council of Europe administration. It was pointed out that the draft document was suffering from serious shortcomings. Then, in 1971 a revised version of the document, later known as CE Recommendation 621 (71), was adopted and approved by the CE Committee of Ministers to be used as basis for the upcoming work, that was expected to start in 1972 with the help of an expert committee.

The Governing Board informed all ICLAS Members and asked the National Members whose countries were also CE Members, to take action on the national level. Union Members were also asked to support ICLAS through their organizations. The reaction on the membership was very positive, and it was further revealed that the political bodies in the CE countries had been poorly informed. Later in 1971, a Governing Board delegation had a meeting with representatives of the CE administration in Strasbourg to get information on the future handling of the Recommendation. Following that, the National Members were again asked to make contact with their authorities to inform them on the situation. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs in the countries involved were requested to appoint ICLAS National Members as their representatives when the matter was to be considered.

The Governing Board then decided to prepare a document, which was called “The ICLA Statement 1972 on the Problems Arising out of the Use of Animals for Experimental and Industrial Purposes” (ICLAS Special Reprint No. 3, 1972). It was submitted to the CE Committee of Ministers and to its Committee of Experts on the Protection of Animals (CEPA), which had been authorized to handle Recommendation 621. ICLA and the World Federation for Protection of Animals (WFPA) were then invited to the meeting of the Expert Committee in 1972 where a timetable for the future work was discussed.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee concerning the Recommendation 621 did not take place till 1974. ICLA was represented at this meeting by the Secretary-General and the National Members for France and UK. The ICLA document “Guidelines for Regulation of Animal Experimentation”, which had been prepared in the meantime, was placed before this Committee to be used as an *ad hoc* working document. It was also published as ICLAS Special Reprint No. 7, 1974. The Committee of Experts decided to propose to the Committee of Ministers to include it in the CE working program for the elaboration of a convention for the use of live animals for experimental purposes.

Recommendation 621 did not have first priority in the agenda of the CEPA. As a consequence, the first meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Protection of Animals (CAHPA), where the real drafting of the convention should have begun, did not take place till 1978. The work would last for several years with two plenary sessions per year and meetings of *ad hoc* working parties in between. A working document presented by the first chairman, Dr. G. Vallier, France, covered the majority of the points contained in the ICLA document of 1974, supplemented with elements from existing legislation in member countries. ICLAS was represented regularly by a delegation (working party) consisting of the Secretary-General and usually at least one other Member of the Governing Board. Other ICLAS Members were usually participating in several of the national delegations. The ICLAS Secretary-General, Dr. S. Erichsen, served as chairman of the Committee for the period 1982 -1985. Observer status had also been given to bodies other than ICLAS and WFPA/ISPA. Represented by this status were the following organizations: EEC (now EU), USA, the European Confederation of Agriculture, the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries’ Associations, and the Federation of Veterinarians of the EEC. The drafting process was very time-consuming and laborious. Long, complicated and repeated discussions followed by drafting and redrafting, linguistic and editorial problems etc. required time. At long last, in 1981 a subcommittee composed of delegates from France, Germany/FRG, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and UK, was established, and given the following terms of reference:

- 1) edit and draft a complete and corrected version of a “European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and other Scientific Purposes”, and
- 2) formulate proposals for a revision of the text on statistical information.

This process took time and it was not until late in 1983 that CAHPA finished its work and submitted the draft Convention to the CE Committee of Ministers for approval.

ICLAS' involvement in this drafting project had thereby come to an end, but the Governing Board informed the CE administration that an ICLAS Working Party on Legislation would be ready to assist in the future, if desired.

The formal approval of the "European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes" by the CE administrative bodies took place in 1986, and it was then opened for ratification by the authorities in the Council of Europe Member countries. It was utilized for the first time by the five countries that had ratified it in 1991. From 1991 onward, ICLAS took an active part in the CE multilateral consultations that were organized to prepare a series of proposals for regulations supplementary to certain articles in the Convention.

During the same period ICLAS was also in consultations with EEC (EU) authorities in connection with the preparation of the EEC Directive that was a parallel the CE Convention, but not covering education, training and research.

Ethics, legislation, and complete description of experimental procedures were also main topics at the XVII CIOMS Conference in Geneva in 1983 where the subject was "International Guiding Principles for Biomedical Research Involving Animals". Among the more than 200 participants representing biomedical sciences, health administrations, international non-governmental organizations, and animal welfare groups were also invited ICLAS representatives. The President, Professor H.C. Rowsell, and the Secretary-General, Dr. G.J.R. Hovell, presented ICLAS' viewpoints concerning welfare and quality, and the work that had been made to get them accepted in connection with the preparation of national and international regulations concerning experimental use of live animals. The CIOMS Committee in charge, completed its drafting task in 1984 and expressed in this connection its satisfaction with the WHO/ICLAS activity to develop special international guidelines on the technical aspects of laboratory animal care and use.

2.2.3. Nutrition

In 1975 the Governing Board appointed a "Study Group on Nutrition" chaired by Dr. L. Wass, National Member (Sweden). The goal of the group was to try to prepare a recommendation for the composition of laboratory animal diets, especially the problems of selecting ingredients under different geographical and climatic conditions. In 1976 the Board found it necessary to broaden the scope of the study for this group, because the diets and the provision of diets for laboratory animals had been on the agenda for several years in regional and national organizations in North America and Europe, However, the information that was published had mostly been recommendatory and based more on experience than on research. The Board therefore decided to establish a Working Party on Nutrition hoping to form a foundation for a closer contact between existing nutrition groups and thus achieving more progress concerning the dietary problems with laboratory animals as well as and better flow of information to the users of laboratory animals. Nominated as members of this committee were: Dr. K. Lörcher, Germany/FRG, Dr. J.J. Kanapka, USA, Dr K.A. Mohamed, Egypt, Dr. L. Wass, Sweden, and Dr. R.J. Ward, UK, - the latter to serve as the chairman of the committee.

In 1977 Dr Lörcher presented a report from a FAO Advisory Group Meeting on Radiation Treatment of Animal Diets in Sofia, Bulgaria. A conclusion coming out of this meeting was that use of irradiated diets in laboratory animal facilities of high reputation and high standards in quality control had not revealed adverse effects in the animals.

In 1980 the Working Party on Nutrition was reformed again with Dr. Marie D. Coates, Union Member for IUNS, as chairperson. The emphasis was on the preparation of recommendations on suitable diets for laboratory animals in developing countries and on contaminants in diets generally.

A workshop on laboratory animal nutrition with Dr. M.D. Coates as the chairperson was sponsored at the XII International Congress of Nutrition in San Diego, California, in 1981. Its object was to discuss the problems that develop during the feeding of animals on long-term toxicity or carcinogenicity trials, where minor contaminants or small departures from optimal nutrient balance can have profound effects on the pathology and life span of the test animals, and consequently the outcome of the trials. The full report was published in the ICLAS Bulletin No.50.

The subjects diets and toxicology were on the agenda at the XIII International Congress of Nutrition in Brighton, UK, in 1985 where an ICLAS Workshop on Laboratory Animals Diets in Toxicology was organized at the initiative of the Working Party.

At the ICLAS General Assembly in 1988, Dr. M.D. Coates reported that there had been contributions on nutrition at the regional meetings in Spain in 1982 and in Brazil in 1986 where a symposium on nutrition was an important segment of these two programs. The Working Party had received many requests for more information. The main project of this Working Party, the drafting of guidelines for laboratory animal diets, was in progress. In 1984 parts of the final document were included in the "WHO/ICLAS Guidelines for the Establishment and Use of Laboratory Animals in Developing Countries". Then in 1987 followed the monograph "ICLAS Guidelines on the Selection and Formulation of Diets in Bio-medical Research" prepared by the Working Party and edited by Dr. Coates. This document was later translated into Spanish by the National Member for Spain, Professor P. Garcia-Partida and published by the Comité Español del ICLAS/CSIC and the Spanish Research Council. It was then distributed to the Spanish speaking countries in Europe and the Americas.

The final report of the Working party on Nutrition was accepted with great satisfaction at the General Assembly in 1988.

2.2.4. ICLAS Reference and Monitoring Centers

The Reference Center program came on the agenda early in the 1970's and the goal was to assist the scientific bodies in finding animals of the highest quality. The program was based on individual expertise working in institutes where the technology and skilled manpower necessary for the task, was available. It was met with great interest in scientific circles, and within a relatively short period 17 centers had been authorized. However, the system had a weak point in what would happen if the key

expert left for another institute. This caused both uncertainty and loss of confidence in many cases. This was the situation in 1979 when Professor T. Nomura was appointed Chairman of the Working Party. In the same year a workshop was organized in Japan under the auspices of ICLAS and the International Cancer Research Workshop (ICREW) with representatives from the Governing Board, Members of the ICLAS Working Party, and a number of experts from throughout the world. At that time, the planning of an ICLAS Monitoring Center System and the preparation of an International Manual on Genetic Monitoring, which had been in development for some time, was progressing well. The final proposal was later approved by the Board as a realistic and well-founded scheme that would give the users of laboratory animals a far better program and would help re-establish confidence in the system.

The first ICLAS Genetic Monitoring Center in the world was then established in 1980 at the Central Institute for Experimental Animals (CIEA), at Kawasaki in Japan, by Professor T. Nomura, Director, CIEA. This center had already served as an Asian Regional Coordinating Center in the ICLAS Reference Center project since 1979.

The first volume of the planned international manual on genetic monitoring was the "ICLAS Manual on Genetic Monitoring of Inbred Mice", issued in 1984 in Japan and edited by T. Nomura, K. Esaki, and T. Tomita. The second volume, the "ICLAS Manual of Genetic Monitoring of the Rat" was published in 1991 in Germany with Dr. H.-J. Hedrich, as editor.

The Reference Center and Monitoring Center Programs after 1980 were merged under the leadership of the Working Party on Reference and Monitoring Centers chaired by Professor T. Nomura and with Professor C.E. Hopla as co-chair.

The main tasks of the Reference Centers were to develop methods and routines necessary for the definition and improvement of laboratory animal quality. They were to offer services in such matters as the maintenance and supply of reference material and give expert advice when appropriate. The Monitoring Centers on the other hand, were to develop monitoring and screening procedures that would be appropriate in analyses of the suitability of the laboratory animals for research projects and their ability to give comparable results.

In contrast to the Reference Centers, a Monitoring Center designation was awarded only to institutions that had a staff of scientists and technicians to do the work. It was foreseen that a coordination of the activities of the two types of programs in the same institute would be possible in some cases. The plan was to establish such centers on a regional basis, but it was realized that it would take time to implement the program. This assumption proved correct because at the time of the ICLAS General Assembly in 1988, there was only one ICLAS Coordinating Monitoring Center in operation, the CIEA in Japan, which was serving the whole East Asian region. At the same time, there was a total of 23 ICLAS Reference Centers of various categories operating in Japan, USA, and several European countries.

At this stage in the development of the program, the Governing Board saw the need for a formal regulation of the ICLAS Reference and Monitoring Center System. The drafting of a document was left to the chairmen of the Working Party with the

assistance of Professor W.O.P. Heine from the Governing Board. It was a complicated task that was finished in 1991. The approved regulations were then printed as ICLAS Special Reprint No. 22, 1992, and all the Centers were informed.

The Committee on Reference and Monitoring Centers established in 1991 and chaired by Professor S.P. Pakes presented annual reports that demonstrated a high activity level. Applications for being granted status as Reference Center from some institutes brought about the development of an application form, the "ICLAS Procedures for Requesting Recognition of a Laboratory as an ICLAS Monitoring or Reference Center". After the approval of these documents two applicants were designated as ICLAS Reference Centers, in 1997 the Centro de Investigacion en Salud Animal (CISA) in Spain and, in 1998 the Center for Animal Care of State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) in Brazil. The Committee also collected information on previously designated centers and prepared a revised and updated list of centers for approval of the Board. In this connection it was reported that the Japanese center was the best funded and that it had a unique embryo bank, something that was missing in Europe early in the nineties.

Because the centers and other independent groups had recognized that there was an obvious need to clarify the nomenclature of the rats, the Governing Board in 1993, at the recommendation of the Committee, decided to establish an ICLAS Committee on Standardized Genetic Nomenclature for Rats. Professors T. Gill and T. Nomura were nominated to co-chair the Committee. The program established at the CIEA in Kawasaki continued up through the nineties, thanks to the remarkable efforts of Professor Nomura and his staff. A written report presented in 1994 and verbal reports presented in 1996 served to document the progress that had been accomplished, particularly in East and South East Asia. The acceptance of the Korean Research Institute for Bioscience and Biotechnology (KRIBB) in South Korea and the National Laboratory Animal Centre, Mahidol University (NLAC-MU) in Thailand as sub-centers of CIEA in 1999, was a clear demonstration of the diligence and the leadership of Professor T. Nomura and colleagues at CIEA

2.2.5. Education and Training

In a real sense, Education and Training had been on the program of ICLAS from the very beginning because the distribution of information to and updating of all categories of personnel involved in the use of laboratory animals had always had a high priority in ICLAS. Scientific meetings, seminars, workshops, expert visits, publications, scholarships, etc. may all be seen as part of this type of activity, but the matter was also more directly approached through the nominating of Working Parties with terms of reference directed on education and training. In 1976 this sort of activity resulted in the presentation of the report "The Education and Training of Laboratory Animal Technicians", which was published as ICLAS Special Reprint No. 13, 1977. A Spanish translation of this document became available in 1989 thanks to the efforts of Professor P. Garcia-Partida.

At the ICLAS General Assembly in 1983, the WHO representative, Dr.T. Fujikura, had asked for a joint WHO/ICLAS initiative to improve the situation for laboratory animal science in developing countries. The response of Governing Board was to

prepare the terms of reference of a working party to draft a “WHO/ICLAS Guidelines for the Establishment and Use of Laboratory Animals in Developing Countries”. The objective was to finalize the drafting by the end of 1984. Most of the ICLAS experts involved had met the deadlines set for the work, but a lack of coordination and cooperation between the WHO bodies involved caused long delays in subsequent years. It was not till 1994 that WHO could finally publish the “WHO/ICLAS Guidelines for Breeding and Care of Laboratory Animals”, as the final title read. The editors were Dr. T. Fujikura, Dr. G.J.R. Hovell, Professor O. Hänninen, and Dr. K. Pelkonen. Professor P. Garcia-Partida had prepared Spanish translations also of these documents with the help of the Spanish Research Council.

The contact with WVA established since 1980 was expected to be of importance for the Education and Training Program. It was thus recognized as a goal to get the laboratory animal science on the agenda at the WVA Congresses. This goal was reached in 1991 at the XXIV WVA Congress in Rio de Janeiro and followed up at the next congresses in Yokohama in 1995 and in Lyon in 1999, where ICLAS Members were attending and contributing to the program in various ways. The collaboration with WVA was also seen as an important way of getting laboratory animal science on the curriculum at the veterinary colleges worldwide. WVA itself had indicated that it wanted to join ICLAS in the publishing of training documents.

However, the traditional ways of supporting education went unchanged. During the period 1979 - 1988, scholarships were thus granted to a total of 23 applicants who wanted to study laboratory animal science subjects in various countries, eight from Europe, seven from Asia, six from Africa, two from South America. Later, more of the resources set aside for this program would go to applicants from developing countries. Between 1988 and 1991 scholarships were thus granted to 14 applicants from developing countries and only one from a European country. Contributions from other international organizations like WHO, ICSU, and UFAW made it possible to strengthen the scholarship program.

Realizing that there was also a need for a re-organization and strengthening of the efforts in other fields of education, the ICLAS Governing Board in 1988 established a Working Party to prepare guidelines for education in laboratory animal science for research workers. Dr. G. Mahouy became the chair of the party. It was a presupposition that the work would be done in cooperation with international and national organizations. In 1991 the ICLAS General Assembly changed the terms of reference so that the guidelines covered the education and training of all categories of personnel. The progress of the work with this project was slow. The reason was that contact had to be taken with many different bodies in various parts of the world, and that the organizations often were engaged in similar projects that took priority. In Europe, for example, FELASA was engaged in preparing documents for EU and CE. The collection of information from the different parts of the world took time. However, at the Governing Board meeting in 1998, Professor O. Hänninen, who had taken over the chairmanship after Dr. Mahouy in 1995, presented two draft documents prepared by the Committee: 1) “Education and Training of Scientist Using Animals in Experiments”, and 2) “Education of Laboratory Animal Technicians”. The Board decided that the documents should be sent to selected individuals worldwide for reviewing before a final approval would be made. Following this, the final drafts were

then presented at the Governing Board meeting in 1999 where the Board decided to accept the documents as guidelines prepared by the ICLAS Education and Training Committee. A list of the names of the members of the Committee would be included in the final version of the document. Professor Hänninen also reported that WHO had in principle agreed to pay for the printing.

In 1988 the Governing Board launched the ICLAS Student Travel Fellowships, another project directed towards the same category of people. The aim was to award travel fellowships to young scientists working in the field of laboratory animal science. The awards would assist them in attending local, regional or international symposia or congresses and thus stimulate career interest, foster scientific participation, and improve exchange of information on laboratory animal science. Also, this project was later financially supported by PAHO.

2.2.6. ICLAS International, Regional and other Meetings

The policy of organizing international scientific meetings jointly with the ICLAS General Assemblies was accomplished in this period. As in the past, the meetings were organized at the invitation of national or regional laboratory animal science associations and developed in close cooperation between the host organizations and ICLAS. The principle objective was to bring together expertise from throughout the world and thus stimulate progress in laboratory animal science globally.

Five such international meetings took place at four years intervals in the following places:

- * VIII meeting, 1983 in Vancouver, Canada, “The Contribution of Laboratory Animal Science to the Welfare of Man and Animals: Past, Present, and Future”
- * IX meeting, 1988 in Bangkok, Thailand, “Laboratory Animals and Health for All”
- * X meeting, 1991 in Buffalo, USA, “Worldwide Unity in Laboratory Animal Science”
- * XI meeting, 1995 in Helsinki, Finland, “Frontiers in Laboratory Animal Science”
- * XII meeting, 1999 in Palma de Mallorca, Spain, “Animal Research and Welfare: A Partnership”
- * XIII meeting, 2003 in Seattle, USA, “Laboratory Animal Pan-Pacific Meeting”

As a way of initiating and stimulating the development of laboratory animal science in regions that were lagging behind and asking for assistance, ICLAS had a tradition for organizing or supporting scientific meetings as a means to aid progress in a region. Governing Board meetings were often held simultaneously with such meetings, to support the local organizers and their background, and because the members of the Board could then contribute to a scientific program at the proper time and place. On other cases, ICLAS assisted with the planning and financing of the meetings, or by sending in qualified lecturers and advisors.

In the period between the General Assemblies in 1979 and 1999 the aforementioned policy was followed up in traditional ways in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and Eastern Europe. The scope of these meetings varied from the general objectives presented to a large audience in contrast to the smaller meetings covering limited

subjects or addressing only a certain groups of users. ICLAS Regional Scientific Meetings were organized in Hong Kong (1982), in Madrid (1982), in Shores, Israel (1985), in Aquas de Lindoia, São Paulo (1986), in Nairobi (1989), in Havana (1990), in Beijing (1992), in Hyderabad (1994), in San José, Costa Rica (1997), in Taejou, Korea (2000), Warsaw, Poland (2001), Quebec, Canada (2002), Bangkok, Thailand (2002). Some of them were held in connection with ICLAS Governing Board meetings and with a remarkable number of participants from the host country and neighboring countries. ICLAS contributed to all these meetings financially and in other ways, but the overall responsibility for the organization of these meetings lay with the local organizations. The same organizational pattern was used in Salamaca, Spain, in 1992, where the ICLAS Governing Board was invited by the National Member for Spain, Professor P. Garcia-Partida, to have its meeting during the First Ibero American Meeting on Laboratory Animal Science organized by SEEA.

Local meetings organized in various places were also supported by ICLAS in this period, usually as a response to applications from local organizations needing assistance by bringing in expert lecturers. Such a meeting on health monitoring of laboratory animals was held under the auspices of ICLAS in Wroclaw, Poland, in 1981. In 1997 workshops on animal models were held in Durban and Johannesburg, South Africa, where the ICLAS Members, Professors O. Hänninen and W.O.P. Heine made presentations. In 1998 a training course with 24 attending scientists from eight different countries in French-speaking Africa was organized with the scientific and financial support of BCLAS and AFSTAL. The organizing committee was chaired by J.R. Maisin, President of ICLAS. The local organizer was O.Souilem, who later became the national representative for Tunisia on ICLAS.

Similar courses were organized in Budapest in 1998 and in Jurmala, Latvia, in 1999. The organizing committee of these two courses was also chaired by J.R. Maisin, President of ICLAS. The local organizer in Budapest was Professor S. Fekete and in Jurmalia, G. Jacobson, who passed away recently. These last two courses were attended by some 25 scientists. They came from seven Eastern European countries in the first case and six in the second. These courses were financially supported by EU, FELASA, and ICLAS. In addition, education and training was also extended to training technicians with a course in Latvia, also co-sponsored by EU, FELASA and ICLAS.

An important effort on education and training was made in Africa. The ICLAS regional program divided Africa in two regions: French-speaking Africa and English-speaking Africa. Tunisia became the center for the French-speaking areas providing courses in 1998, 2002 and 2004. These courses were attended by scientists from several countries and were co-sponsored by ICLAS and by ICLAS members such as AFSTAL, and other institutions, such as CCAC from Canada. South Africa is leading education and training in the English-speaking areas, and the first course for scientists organized by SAALAS with the support of local and international institutions was held in 2004.

2.2.7. Rat Genetics Committee

In 1993 the Governing Board received a report from the Committee on Reference and Monitoring Centers with the information that there was an obvious need to clarify the nomenclature of the rats. The Board established the "ICLAS Committee on Standardized Genetic Nomenclature for the Rats". Professors T. Gill and T. Nomura were nominated to co-chair the Committee. The other experts on the Committee were coming from Japan, USA and countries in Europe.

At the Board meeting in 1996 the Committee reported that the review of the genetics of the rat had developed rapidly and that it was essential that correct nomenclature be used to avoid confusion. Dr. M. Festing, Member of the ICLAS Governing Board and the Committee, stated that he had completed a new list of all rat strains and their characteristics. The Committee continued its work in the following years and reported regularly to the Board. In 1998, the name of the Committee was changed to the "International Rat Genetics Committee" to emphasize the importance of rat genetics throughout the world.

At the ICLAS General Assembly in 1999, it was reported that the nomenclature problems were mostly solved, but it would be desirable to follow the activities in this field and be prepared to respond if necessary. Opportunities to facilitate international cooperation in the journal "Rat Genome", the official organ of the Committee, were deemed highly important. The term of office of the Committee was prolonged by the General Assembly and Drs. M. Festing and K. Moriwaki took over as co-chairs.

2.2.8. Working Group on Complementary Methods

At the Governing Board meeting in 1994, the Treasurer, Dr. D. Adamiker, gave a report to the Governing Board on the 1993 World Congress for Alternatives and Use of Laboratory Animals in Life Sciences. The report was discussed and it was concluded that complementary and alternative methods should be included in the ICLAS programs and that a Working Party on "Complementary Methods" should be established. Dr. E. de la Peña was nominated to chair the Group and organize its work. It took some time to find the members that were ready to serve on this Committee, but eventually the Committee, consisting of six members, started its work with an ICLAS sponsored workshop on alternative methods in Spain in 1995. A report was prepared and made available to the Board in 1996. In the following years the work went on mainly on the national level in Spain from where reports were regularly received about the Spanish Network on the "Development of Alternative Methods". It was then emphasized by the Board that the international element had to be stressed to make the program more international. The term of office of the Group was consequently prolonged by the General Assembly, and Drs. E. de la Peña and B. Stokes, USA, were appointed chair and co-chair.

2.2.9 ICLAS on Harmonization.

Globalization of research, which started in the 1990's, increased the need for harmonization in many areas. ICLAS, as an international umbrella organization, identified the importance that it could play as a facilitator in this area. The first

initiative in this field was the ICLAS /CCAC International Symposium on Regulatory Testing and Animal Welfare held in Quebec City, Canada on 2001. This was a major meeting attended by the regulatory community and animal welfare organizations. More recently, there has been the participation on the ILAR International Workshop on Development of Science-Based Guidelines for Laboratory Animal Care in Washington D.C. in 2003, and the initiative taken in 2004 on harmonization of existing guidelines for the use of animals in research.

CHAPTER THREE

The Founders and Initiators

The preceding chapters have revealed the names and contributions of ICLAS Members and non-members, who in various ways and at various times have been active in the pursuit of the goals of ICLAS during the period from the founding in 1956 until the present time.

Some of them have played a very important as founders of the organization or as key persons in the launching and follow up of long-lasting and important projects. A short resume of these pioneers and initiators is presented in the following pages as an acknowledgement of their initiative and contributions. Space and time does not permit acknowledgement of all individuals who have served ICLA/ICLAS; however reference is made to several of them in the body of this History. Those presented here are examples of the caliber of dedication characteristic of several individuals associated with ICLA/ICLAS in the past. They are referenced in the body of the text for their specific contributions.

Professor Sven O. Hörstadius

1898 – 1996

Professor Sven Hörstadius was born in Stockholm in 1898 and demonstrated his interest in biology at an early age. He went to the University of Stockholm after comprehensive school where he concentrated his studies on the development of the larvae of the sea urchin, a work that led to a thesis and a doctor's degree in 1928. This event did not mark the end of his interest in this special subject. In 1973, 45 years later, he published a comprehensive book on the use and potential of these larvae as models in biomedical research. He was an outstanding scientist in other fields as well and presented memorable works in ornithology and the neurology of vertebrates.

In 1934 he came to the Wenner-Gren Institute of Experimental Biology in Stockholm where he became Department Head in 1938. In 1942, he was appointed Professor of Zoology at the University of Uppsala, a chair he held till his retirement in 1964. He distinguished himself as a highly competent initiator, excellent experiment designer and a very skilled technician. His competence was highly valued in teaching and administration, on a national and international basis. He served as Dean of faculty for several years, was a member of the Royal Academy of Science, the Scientific Research Council, as well as chairman and member of the executive committee of several national scientific organizations and organizer of international congresses in Sweden.

Internationally, Professor Hörstadius became known as an eminent scientist and a skilled organizer. He became a member of a great number of academies and scientific societies in Europe. In Great Britain he was a member of the Royal Society, the Zoological Society and the Linnean Society, and also of various scientific societies in Belgium, Finland, France and Italy. He was further appointed Honorary Doctor of the University of Sorbonne in France, and of the Universities of Bristol and Cambridge in UK.

Professor Hörstadius held several positions in international organizations. *Inter alia*, he served as president of ICSU and IUBS. It was while holding this last chair that he became involved in the establishment of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals (ICLA) in 1956. In 1955, IUBS had taken the initiative by appointing a committee to study the problems connected with the use of live animals in research. When UNESCO organized the meeting in Paris to deal with this problem in 1956, IUBS nominated Professor Hörstadius as its representative.

When the organizations represented at this meeting established ICLA in November 1956, Professor Hörstadius was elected as its first Chairman. He held this position during the first years of operation until he resigned as IUBS representative after the Third ICLA meeting in Gif-Sur-Yvette, France, in 1958, recognizing then that ICLA was in the hands of other highly qualified personnel. Although his active career within ICLA had ceased, he kept up his interest in the progress of ICLA/ICLAS until his death in 1996.

Dr. William Lane-Petter

1912 – 1988

Dr. William Lane-Petter, L-P or Bill, as his friends and colleagues called him, played a major role in 1956 in the negotiations between UNESCO and the international scientific unions within the biomedical sciences that led to the establishment of ICLA, now the International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS). He became the first Secretary-General of ICLA, an office he held until 1969.

He was born on May 9, 1912, and started his professional career as a medical doctor graduating from King's College in Cambridge (MA, MB, MChir, FBiol). His activities in Cambridgeshire as a general practitioner were interrupted by military service in World War II. He served then in the Middle and Far East. His involvement with laboratory animals began after demobilization in 1946 when he became Home Office inspector under the Cruelty to Animals Act (1876). From that time on, laboratory animals and laboratory animal science became the essence of his professional life.

In 1949 he was appointed Director of the Laboratory Animals Bureau of the Medical Research Council, which later became the famous Laboratory Animal Centre at

Carshalton. He remained in this position till 1964, when he became Director of the Carworth Europe's breeding station at Huntingdon. Then in 1972 and until his retirement in 1977 he was Superintendent of the Central Animal Services in the University of Cambridge. Apart from ICLAS, he also served other organizations, such as the Institute of Animal Technicians and the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW), in senior offices for many years.

His main contribution in the international field came while he was Director at the MRC Laboratory Animal Centre (LAC) at Carshalton, Surrey. During that period, Carshalton became a sort of a Mecca that attracted people from all parts of the world. They came to see and learn what Dr. Lane-Petter and his staff had achieved through innovative thinking and hard work to improve the quality of laboratory animals, facilities, equipment, and personnel. They returned home a wealth of information and ideas that otherwise would have been difficult to find. There are people still that look back and confirm that they are indebted to Carshalton and its director for valuable assistance and professional training in the field of laboratory animals.

Much of his activity in the international arena took place under the auspices of ICLAS. After his resignation as National Member for UK and as Secretary-General in 1969, he was elected Member of the Governing Board as an Individual Member for the period 1969 – 1972, and then in 1975, he became Honorary Member of ICLAS. He received the distinction of Honorary Associate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, UK. His engagement in the international activities within the field of laboratory animal science as an ICLAS officer was highly distinctive. Meetings on various levels were organized, lecture tours were conducted, and surveys were made, utilizing Dr. Lane-Petter usually as a key person. The message of his death on January 8, 1988, was received at the General Assembly in Bangkok with a sense of real loss.

Professor Joseph H.F. Maisin

1893 – 1971

Professor Joseph Maisin was born on August 25, 1893, in Nethen, Belgium, and died tragically on 6 June 1971 in Seville, Spain, in a car accident. He received an MD degree from the Catholic University of Louvain *magna cum laude* in 1921. In 1923, he was appointed Professor of Pathology and Oncology at the same university, where he was also selected as Director of the Cancer Institute.

He devoted most of his professional life to cancer research in its broadest sense: education, patient care, research, and international relations. Numerous awards and honours marked his distinguished career. His best-known contribution to cancer research was his studies on the mechanisms of action of carcinogenic substances, the role of nutrition and immunology in cancer prophylaxis. He did not restrict his activities to cancer research and patient care, but was an interdisciplinary man and internationally oriented in his thinking. Perhaps his biggest and most important contribution to science was his work as an ambassador and leader.

Briefly, he was one of the founders of UICC and was elected President of this international union for a period of six years. Later he was designated Honorary President of the union. With the assistance of international colleagues, he founded CIOMS. Professor Maisin was selected as a member of the Board of the International Organization of Biological Research. Due to his activities in experimental cancer research and to his international responsibilities in science, he became more and more involved in laboratory animal science and concerned with the welfare of laboratory animals.

In his position as chairman of the executive committee of CIOMS and in cooperation with colleagues from other international organizations present at the meeting in the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, Professor Maisin became a key person at the founding of ICLA in 1956. He was elected President of ICLA in 1958, an office he held till his death in 1971.

For nearly twenty years (1954 – 1971), Professor Maisin worked actively with the assistance of international colleagues to promote and coordinate the development of laboratory animal science and the humane use of animals in research by recognition of the ethical principles and scientific responsibilities. The task was immense and urgent. With few exceptions, legislation and training systems were inadequate or absent in Europe and in most of the countries throughout the world.

Today, we are proud of the results accomplished in the humane use of animals in research over the last 50 years by ICLA/ICLAS with the help of several regional and national associations of laboratory animal science. We are grateful to the founders of ICLA, especially Professor Joseph Maisin who initiated and made possible these tremendous achievements in laboratory animal science throughout the world.

Professor Otto F.E. Mühlbock

1906 – 1979

Professor Otto Mühlbock started his professional career in 1927 as a chemist (PhD), followed up with medical studies and an MD degree in 1933 from the University of Berlin, specializing in endocrinology and oncology.

During the latter years of his career, he was working at the Netherlands Cancer Institute, the Antoni Leeuwenhoek Huis. There he contributed with pioneering studies into the complicated mechanisms leading to the development of mammary tumors in animal models and gained a reputation as an eminent scientist in his field.

His use of animals in research drew his attention both to the daily problems connected with their use, and also to the potentialities they offered as instruments in the very important work with solving essential problems within oncology. In this connection he devoted much time and energy in building up a large collection of different strains

of inbred mice holding a multitude of genetic factors, which represented a great challenge for cancer research.

With this background it was not surprising that IUCC, when it decided to join ICLA in 1960, nominated Professor Mühlbock as its representative. In this capacity he sat as Union Member on the Governing Board from 1961 until he resigned as UICC representative in 1971. He was then elected Individual Member under the Constitution of 1969, later to become one of the two individual Scientific Members in accordance with the Constitution of 1972.

He served ICLA in various capacities for 19 years during which time he was an inspiring member and collaborator who took an active part in many projects on the agenda. He will be particularly well remembered for his long and devoted work with the ICLA Reference Center Project. It started in 1969 when the Governing Board nominated an *ad hoc* group chaired by him to investigate whether it would be possible to establish a system of reference centers for laboratory animals. Following consultations and in broad discussions, the group concluded that such a system would be of great importance for the users of animals and the credibility of their work and results. The Governing Board followed up with the first approvals of ICLA Virus Reference Centers for Rodents in 1971. The Reference Center Project had become a fact, and a Standing Working Party on Reference Centers was established with Professor Mühlbock as the chairperson. The decision was a clear demonstration of the confidence that the Board had in him as a person and as an administrator. The coming years would show that this decision was justified, without reservation.

A period of intense work led by him in cooperation with experts from several countries followed in preparing the detailed regulations and control routines that would be necessary for the system to be operative and trustworthy in the future. The gratitude that was felt towards him was made clear in 1975 when he was elected Honorary Member of ICLA.

In 1976 Professor Mühlbock agreed to chair the Program Committee of the ICLAS General Assembly and Symposium in Utrecht 1979, a task that he handled with characteristic engagement and skill. Unfortunately, he did not live to see the result of his work this time; he died just a few weeks before the meeting took place. Later in 1983, in his honor, the Mühlbock Lecture was established and has become an integral feature of the program among the General Assemblies of ICLAS.

Professor Arnold Spiegel

1905 – 1993

Professor Arnold Spiegel was born on October 12, 1905, in Stolzenhagen near Stettin/Szczecin. He studied zoology in Freiburg/Breisgau, Leipzig, and Kiel and finished his training in this science in 1928 having attained the degree Doctor of Philosophy. While completing this study, he had started studying medicine. He worked as research assistant at the Zoological Institute, University of Tübingen, until

1935, concentrating on studies on the reproductive physiology of guinea pigs and primates. He then studied the next four years at the Zoological Institute, University of Jena, where he continued his studies on the reproduction of laboratory primates while continuing his medical education and thus became a Medical Doctor in 1939.

During World War II Professor Spiegel was inducted into the Medical Corps and served as a medical officer until 1942 when he was transferred to the Institute of Tropical Medicine of the Berlin Military Academy and later became head of the malaria advisory team in Greece. After a short time in detention as prisoner of war, Professor Spiegel worked as general practitioner in Jena for several years.

However, his major scientific interests had always been focused on laboratory animals. As early as 1928, he emphasized the importance of widening knowledge on laboratory animals for upgrading the use of such animals in research and for achieving a high level of animal protection in such activities. He believed that the use of live animals in experiments could only be justified if one had an adequate knowledge of the animals themselves, their specific requirements and their suitability for the planned experiment. Consequently, he became, in the 1930's, a member of scientific working parties that asked for the development of a research institute for the breeding and use of laboratory animals.

In 1957 the German Research Society (DFG) in the Federal Republic of Germany asked him to assume the management and development of its newly founded Central Institute of Laboratory Animal Breeding (ZfV) in Hannover. In May 1958 the Spiegel family escaped across the Iron Curtain, leaving behind their home, all belongings and the medical practice.

In the next 12 years Professor Spiegel developed the institute in Hannover in accordance with the directives of the Research Society to become a central research facility in the field of laboratory animal science. During this time he also laid the foundations for the development of the Central Institute as an internationally highly recognized institution within laboratory animal science. He played a central in the development and furthering of laboratory animal science nationally as well as internationally by taking part in the establishment and management of scientific organizations and scientific journals, in Germany and internationally as well. In 1960 he was nominated by the German Research Society to become a member of ICLA representing the Federal Republic of Germany. In this capacity he served on the ICLA Governing Board from 1961 to 1975 and as its President for the last four years of this period. He was then elected Honorary Member of ICLAS, an acknowledgement for his contributions to the organization over many years. He was also honored by the Veterinary College in Hannover, which appointed him an Honorary Professor in 1967, and also conferred the title of dr. med. vet. *honoris causa* on him in 1981. In 1982 the University of Kuopio, Finland, also awarded him the degree of dr. phil. *honoris causa*.

After retirement in 1970, he moved to Göttingen to be closer to the German Primate Center where he continued his scientific studies and published his findings in 1985.

Professor Tatsuji Nomura

1922 - Present

Professor Tatsuji Nomura was born in Tokyo on May 15, 1922, and graduated from the Keio University, School of Medicine in 1945. After graduation, he started research on infection and immunity at the University of Tokyo, but he soon found that animals used in biomedical research at that time were random sourced and were of such poor quality that it was virtually impossible to obtain reliable results. He then embarked on his lifelong mission to assure the quality of laboratory animals. With the support of his professors and the Nomura family, he started breeding animals on a small scale with emphasis on quality. This activity was expanded quickly and in 1952 Professor Nomura founded the Central Institute for Experimental Animals (CIEA) in which an advanced system for the supply of quality standard laboratory animals was developed. The breeding division of the institute was split off in 1956 to form CLEA Japan Inc., which was used to provide experimental animals commercially.

Under Professor Nomura's leadership, CIEA established the first system for large-scale production of germ-free, gnotobiotic, and SPF animals. He foresaw at an early stage, the advantages of the nude mouse as an immune deficient animal in studies on immunology, xenograft transplantation, and anticancer drugs. In addition to mass production of high quality laboratory animals, Professor Nomura also introduced the new concept of quality control standards for laboratory animals and established the world's first monitoring system to assure through microbiological and genetic testing that the animals complied with the standards. In 1979 CIEA thus became the world's first and only Monitoring Center designated by ICLAS. He took further the lead in the establishment of an embryo bank for the cryopreservation of embryos that can be recovered to preserve reference strains of mice and rats.

Based on this high level of technology, Professor Nomura established a concept and system to design and develop disease models for human diseases in laboratory animals. With encouragement from WHO he was involved in the development of a mass production system for genetically engineered mice with the human polio virus receptor (TgPVR21), which could replace monkeys in bioassays of polio vaccines. This project was followed by the development of the rasH2 transgenic mouse for use in rapid carcinogenicity testing.

Another dimension of Professor Nomura's activities is education and training, particularly for laboratory animal technicians from Asian countries. Many trainees have been accepted by CIEA and have taken the latest knowledge and techniques back to their home countries in Asia, Latin America and Europe. He was also involved in the planning of a training center for laboratory animal technicians from the South East Asian region in Thailand. He worked closely with Dr. Muangtong Khemmani and other Thai colleagues in the development of the National Laboratory Animal Centre at the Mahidol University

Professor Nomura became the National Member to ICLAS from Japan in 1972. Prior to this, he had represented the Japanese Association of Laboratory Animal Science to ICLAS starting in 1970. He has served on the ICLAS Governing Board as Treasurer and Vice-President and chaired a number of ICLAS Committees including the Monitoring and Reference Center Program since 1979. During his tenure as Treasurer of ICLAS, with assistance from members of the Governing Board, he implemented the system of national dues, which became the basis of ICLAS' finances. He was elected Honorary Member of ICLAS in 1988.

Professor Nomura's work and achievements in the cause of laboratory animal science over a period of more than half a century is remarkable. He has been a pioneer in the establishment of the concept of the quality standards and monitoring system for laboratory animals that has contributed to research in new fields over the past decades, and the latest developments of gene manipulated animals as models for human diseases. Thus, it is not surprising that he has been honored for his achievements in Japan and elsewhere. His research in laboratory animal science earned him a Ph.D degree, and in 1981 the Keio University appointed him Professor. In 1988 he received the Mühlbock Memorial Award from ICLAS and in 1997 he was awarded the prestigious designation of "Person of Cultural Merit", one of the highest honors granted by the Japanese Government. Further in 2003 the Mahidol University in Bangkok, Thailand, awarded him an Honorary Doctorate Degree for his efforts in the establishment of the National Laboratory Animal Center in Thailand.

Dr. Michel A. Sabourdy

1924 – Present

Dr. Michel Sabourdy was born October 23, 1924. He studied veterinary medicine at the National Veterinary School of Alfort, France, and received his DVM degree in 1948. Then followed a period of studies at the Institute of Animal Genetics in Edinburg, Scotland, and further at the University of Ames in Iowa, USA. He specialized on the genetics of laboratory animals, and in 1951 the Faculty of Science at the University of Paris awarded him a doctor's degree.

In 1953 Dr. Sabourdy was appointed Director of the Centre de Sélection des Animaux de Laboratoire (CSAL) of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) at Gif-Sur-Yvette outside Paris. In 1967 the institute was moved to Orléans-La Source and the name was changed to the Centre de Sélection et d'Élevage des Animaux de Laboratoire (CSEAL). In 1981 he joined the CNRS administration center in Paris and became halftime "chargé de mission" at the Ministry of Research. He retired in 1991.

As Director of a central institute within laboratory animal science in France with contacts both in Britain and USA, it was self-evident that he should be called upon by UNESCO to serve as a consultant at the meeting in Paris that led to the establishment of ICLA in 1956.

Dr. Sabourdy's association with ICLA/ICLAS developed over many years. In 1958 he became Member of the Governing Board and Treasurer of ICLA, a position he held until 1972. Besides being responsible for the financial matters, he also took a very active part in the various professional activities of ICLA. He organized and edited the "Service de Documentation", a current bibliography of laboratory animal literature published as an appendix to the ICLA Bulletin from 1958 to 1962, when the responsibility for this type of activity was taken over by other publishers. Likewise, in 1959 Dr. Sabourdy started the work for the preparation of a list of definitions of terms in connection with laboratory animals, a work that required the assistance of many experts and required considerable time before it could be published. The first such list was published in the ICLA Bulletin No. 12 in 1963. In addition to being the initiator in these important matters in the starting phase of ICLA, he played an important role also in the accomplishment of many other ICLA/ICLAS activities during the more than 30 years that he represented France as National Member. He was very active both as an organizer and lecturer at scientific meetings, workshops, and courses both on the national and international level. In the 1970's he was also involved with WHO and other groups as advisor and consultant in the development of laboratory animal services in Europe, Latin America and South East Asia.

In 1975 Dr. Sabourdy was elected Honorary Member of ICLAS in recognition of his long and outstanding work for the cause of laboratory animal science and ICLAS.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Aims of ICLA, 3 – 4 December 1956

The world demand for laboratory animals has increased enormously, especially for uniform high quality and specialized strains. Unless proper steps are taken it is certain that vital progress in experimental biology and medicine will be delayed or hindered.

The aim of this international committee is to investigate and determine the action required and to prevent this situation from arising. In order to improve the supply and quality of laboratory animals, national surveys are being made of (a) the sources of supply, numbers and kinds of laboratory animals produced and procured, and (b) the main users, the numbers and kinds of laboratory animals used and the purposes for which they are used. From this information a world list of strains of laboratory animals will be compiled and a documentation center established. The common terms used in relation to laboratory animals are being defined precisely and quantitatively with regard to genetics, disease and parasitism, nutrition, care and performance records (e.g. strain, inbred, pathogen free). These defined terms will be standardized on an international basis.

The major problems of laboratory animals, including problems of supply, genetics, disease, nutrition, care and transportation, being studied in some countries will be known to others. The requirements for international or local production centers for breeding and supplying inbred and other needed strains of laboratory animals (e.g. cancer susceptible mice) will be investigated. A survey is being made of establishments and facilities already existing that could undertake these functions if required.

The committee will collect information on customs, quarantine and other regulations concerning international shipment of laboratory animals, and, after correlation, will formulate recommendations for proper conditions of transportation. It will also determine the need for establishing an information exchange; an educational programme for animal technicians and caretakers; internationally recognized standards for laboratory animals and systems for certifying animals and accreditation of suppliers. It will later examine the possibility of stimulating symposia.

The committee will, no doubt, represent a useful liaison between laboratory animal organizations in different countries, so that advances in one country can become rapidly and widely known in others.

Appendix 2

ICLA Bye-Laws of 8 – 9 October 1958

I. Aims of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals

To encourage and aid in the procurement, production and maintenance of all types of laboratory animals in sufficient quantity and of adequate quality, and to consider any other relevant matters. For this purpose, the Committee shall be authorized to undertake the activities listed in the Annex to the Bye-Laws of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals (ICLA).

II. Composition

The Committee shall be composed of:

- One member representing the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS)
- One member representing the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS).
- One member representing the International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS).
- One observer from UNESCO.
- One representative of any other international non-governmental organization which, having expressed the desire to contribute to the Committee's work, is unanimously admitted to the Committee.
- One observer of any other inter-governmental organization which, having expressed the desire to contribute to the Committee's work, is unanimously admitted by the Committee.
- Members co-opted by the Committee for a period of two years, subject to reappointment.

III. Finances

The financial resources of the Committee shall consist of voluntary financial contributions paid by the organizations represented on the Committee and by donations and possible revenue from services and other sources.

Two persons shall be appointed by the Committee to audit the accounts at the end of each calendar year.

IV. Mode of operation

The Committee shall meet at least once a year. The Chairman and the Secretary may decide to convene additional committee meetings on special occasions.

The Officers of the Committee shall meet as often as is necessary for the accomplishment of the programme adopted by the Committee.

Experts or consultants may be invited to take part in the work of the Committee.

V. Regional offices

Regional offices may be organized.

VI. Officers

The Officers of the Committee shall be elected for two years, and may be subjected to re-election.

They shall be:

- a Chairman,
- a Vice-Chairman who shall replace the Chairman in all his functions in the case of illness or absence of the Chairman,
- a Secretary-General,
- a Treasurer and
- Regional Officers

VII. Entry into force and amendments

The present Bye-Laws shall enter into force when they have been approved by all the organizations appointing members to the Committee. They may also be amended with the agreement of all these organizations.

Aims of ICLA (Annex to the Bye-Laws of 1958):

According to the general aims of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals, the detailed programme of its activities for the next few years was proposed as follows:

1. To conduct surveys on the production and utilization of laboratory animals
 - a) to complete surveys of the production and utilization of laboratory animals in countries where surveys have already been initiated;
 - b) to conduct surveys of the production and utilization of laboratory animals where interest is shown in ICLAS' programme;
 - c) to keep up to date the information available from different countries concerning the present situation in this field.
2. To promote the creation of national organizations dealing especially with problems connected with the breeding and maintenance of laboratory animals.
3. To designate primary type colony centers and list primary type colonies being maintained in such centers. The role of such designated primary type colony centers would be:
 - a) to maintain primary type colonies of animals of different species;
 - b) to specify animals and their different characteristics (genetical, hygienic, nutritional, etc.).
4. To establish world lists of sources of other laboratory animals, especially lower vertebrates and invertebrates
5. To take any steps that may seem desirable to improve the quality of laboratory animals.
6. To act as an information exchange about the supply and management of laboratory animal.
7. To encourage the training of animal technicians by provision of training manuals in several languages and by the establishment of a specimen programme of courses for laboratory animal technicians, and in other ways, the organization to be left to discretion of the appropriate authority in each country.
8. 8. To organize training courses for young scientists and to arrange for award of scholarships and fellowships on question of diseases, nutrition, etc. of laboratory animals, and the exchange of scientists between different counties to compare the situation in this field.
9. To ensure bibliographical services for individuals or national organizations interested in the care and breeding of laboratory animals.
10. To edit publications encountered in the care and breeding of laboratory animals:
 - a) to edit and publish at regular intervals the ICLA Bulletin;
 - b) to translate and distribute technical manuals, at different levels, covering the care and breeding of laboratory animals;
 - c) to prepare and distribute films dealing with the breeding and care of laboratory animals
11. To co-ordinate terminology and nomenclature used in the care and breeding of laboratory animals, in different languages.

Appendix 3

ICLA Constitution of 30 – 31 August 1961

Aims: 1) The aims of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals, hereinafter referred to as ICLA, shall be as set out in the Annex to the Bye-Laws of 8 – 9 October 1958, or as amended from time to time by direction of the Governing Board.

Membership: 2) The membership of ICLA shall be as follows:

- Union Members: that is, representatives appointed by international non-governmental organizations which, having expressed a desire to contribute to the work of ICLA, are unanimously admitted by the Governing Board.
- National Members: that is, persons nominated, on the basis of one member for each country, by the appropriate national bodies with the direction and encouragement of scientific research within the field of interest of ICLA, such as are recognized by the Governing Board, or, where no such appropriate body exists or functions, persons recognized for this purpose by the Governing Board.
- Associate Members: that is, representatives of organizations in with the aims of ICLA, who may be admitted to associate membership on payment of such dues and on such conditions as the Governing Board may from time to time prescribe. Associate Members will be entitled to attend all scientific meetings organized by ICLA and to receive all ICLA publications free of charge.

Governing: 3) The responsibility for deciding the general policy of ICLA and overseeing its implementation shall be vested in a Governing Board, composed as follows:

a) All Union Members

b) An equal number of National Members, each nominated by the Governing Board and approved by a majority of National Members. The term of office of the National Members of the Governing Board shall be from one meeting of the Governing Board until the next.

(c) Treasurer and Secretary of ICLA, ex officio, whether or not included under (a) or b).

The Governing Board shall appoint its own Chairman, who at all meeting shall have a casting vote in addition to his individual vote. It shall be the objective of the Governing Board to meet at least once in every period of three years, but it shall not be mandatory for it to do so. The Governing Board may be convened at any time on the order of the Chairman, or at the request of not less than three of its members.

The Governing Board shall be empowered to establish working arrangements with intergovernmental organizations which are directly interested in the aims of ICLA. Such organizations shall be invited to send observers to attend all meetings of ICLA

Panel of Experts:

4) The Governing Board shall, if requested, submit to intergovernmental Organizations a list of names from which a Panel of Experts may be appointed. This panel shall act as an Executive Committee of ICLA. Alternatively, the Governing Board may appoint an Executive Committee.

The Governing Board shall appoint two members of the Panel of Experts or Executive Committee to act as Treasurer and Secretary of ICLA respectively.

The Panel of Experts or Executive Committee shall hold office for the period from one meeting of the Governing Board until the next following meeting of the Governing Board. It shall have full power to act in all matters on behalf of ICLA, including the collection and disbursement of funds, subject to the policy directions of the Governing Board.

The Panel of Experts or Executive Committee shall elect its own Chairman. It shall be the objective of the Panel of Experts or Executive Committee to meet at least twice a year, but it shall not be mandatory for it to do so.

Scientific Meetings:

5) It shall be the objective of ICLA to organize a scientific meeting approximately once in every period of three years, or at such times as may be desirable.

Auditors:

6) The Chairman of the Governing Board shall appoint two persons to audit the accounts of ICLA at the end of each calendar year.

Regional Officers:

7) Subject to the direction of the Governing Board, the Panel of Experts or the Executive Committee shall have power to organize Regional Offices of ICLA and may appoint Regional Officers as may be necessary.

Minutes of Meetings:

8) The minutes of all meetings of the Governing Board and of the Panel of Experts or Executive Committee shall be kept by the Secretary, and copies shall be sent to all Union Members and National Members.

Attendance at Meetings:

9) National members who are not members of the Governing Board may attend meetings of the Governing Board. Any member of ICLA may be invited to participate in the meetings of Panel of Experts or Executive Committee, without voting rights.

Appendix 4

ICLA Constitution of 3 April 1969.

Aims:

1. The aims of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals (to be referred to as ICLA) shall be as set out in the appendix "Aims of ICLA".

Members:

2. The membership of ICLA shall be as follows:
 - (a) National Members: that is, persons nominated, on the basis of one member for each country, by appropriate national bodies concerned with the direction and encouragement of scientific research within the field of interest of ICLA, such as are recognized by the Governing Board or, where no such appropriate body exists or functions, persons recognized for this purpose by the Governing Board.
 - (b) Union Members: that is, representatives appointed by international non-governmental organizations which contribute to the work of ICLA and which are recognized by the Governing

Board. New Union Members must be approved by the Governing Board not later than the meeting of the Governing Board immediately preceding a General Assembly.

- (c) Associate Members: that is, representatives of organizations in sympathy with the aims of ICLA, who may be admitted to associate membership on payment of such annual dues and continue their membership on such conditions as the Governing Board may from time to time prescribe. Associate Members will be entitled to attend all scientific meetings organized by ICLA and to receive all ICLA publications free of charge.
- (d) Individual Members: that is, individuals who are not National Members, who may be admitted to individual membership and continue their membership on such conditions as the Governing Board may from time to time prescribe. This class of membership to be limited to not more than two persons.

Governing Board

- 3. The responsibility for deciding the general policy of ICLA shall be vested in a Governing Board composed as follows:
 - (a) A Secretary and a Treasurer and five other members elected among the National and Union Members by the General Assembly. Associate or Individual Members are eligible for election provided that not more than one person representing both these categories is elected.
 - (b) The Union Members not elected under 3 (a)
 - (c) The Governing Board shall be entitled to invite to its meetings non-voting observers from international governmental organizations such as WHO and from any other organizations from whom the Governing Board wishes to invite an observer.

Under normal circumstances only those members of the Governing Board mentioned under 3 (a) will be eligible to claim their expenses from ICLA.

The Governing Board shall have full power to act in all matters on behalf of ICLA, including the collection and disbursement of funds. The quorum of the Governing Board shall be five persons as elected under 3 (a) and a simple majority shall decide. It shall be the objective of the Governing Board to meet once every six months.

The Governing Board shall elect its own chairman, who will become President of ICLA.

General Assembly

- 4. It shall be the objective of the Governing Board to call a General Assembly approximately once every three years. Associate Members shall have the right to attend the General Assembly and participate in the discussions, but not to vote. The calling of a General Assembly shall be announced at least six months, preferably twelve, in advance in ICLA Bulletin. The Governing Board shall be entitled to invite non-voting observers to the General Assembly.

Terms of office of Governing Board

- 5. The terms of office of the members of the Governing Board shall run from one General Assembly to the next. At the expiration of a term of office a member shall be eligible for re-election in the same or another office for not more than one further period, provided that always two elected members of the outgoing Governing Board are re-elected by the General Assembly. After one period out of office a member shall become eligible again for election in the normal manner.

Co-optation

- 6. If any member of the Governing Board shall resign, retire, or die during their period of office, and there is more than one year left before the next meeting of the General Assembly, the Governing Board shall fill the vacancy, a) in the case of a Union Member by requesting a nomination from the Union concerned, b) in the case of a National Member by holding a postal ballot among the National Members.

Elections

7. The members of the Governing Board shall be elected by the General Assembly as mentioned under 3 a). At the General Assembly the National Members will be asked to nominate candidates for the Governing Board. If more nominations are received than there are places on the Governing Board, a paper ballot will be held at the General Assembly which will appoint two scrutineers to count the votes.

Scientific meetings

8. It shall be the objective of ICLA to organize a major scientific meeting at the time of the General Assembly. All members of ICLA shall have the right to attend such meetings, and the meetings may be open to others, at the discretion of the organizers.

Finance

9. ICLA is empowered to receive monies from any person or organization in sympathy with its aims. The Treasurer shall keep, or cause to be kept, proper accounts, and the Governing Board shall appoint professional auditors to audit the accounts at the end of the calendar year. A copy of the audited accounts will be sent to all members of ICLA within two months of each audit, and a consolidated audit will be presented to the General Assembly.

Minutes

10. The minutes of all meetings of the Governing Board shall be kept by the Secretary, and copies shall be circulated to all members. Similarly, copies of the agenda shall be circulated at least one month before meetings of the Governing Board. The minutes of the General Assembly, or such shortened version of these as may seem appropriate, shall after approval by the Governing Board, be published in ICLA Bulletin.

Constitution

11. Amendments or changes to the Constitution can be made only by a General Assembly. Any proposals for amendments or changes must be submitted in writing to the Secretary at least three months before the General Assembly, and such proposals will be circulated with the agenda for the General Assembly.

Appendix: Aims of ICLA

1. Promote a biological standardization in the field of laboratory animal science.
2. Designate laboratory animal reference centers.
3. Keep up-to-date and diffuse all information on progress in the different fields of laboratory animal science.
4. Help through the most appropriate means, the countries developing in laboratory animal science.

Appendix 5

ICLA Constitution of 1969; changes adopted 22 September 1972

Members

Section 2 (d) changed to read as follows:

Scientific Members: that is, representatives of pure laboratory animal science associations which contribute to the work of ICLA and which are recognized by the Governing Board. New Scientific Members must be approved by the Governing Board not later than the meeting immediately preceding a General Assembly. Individuals who are not National, Scientific, or Union Members may be admitted to scientific membership and continue their membership on such conditions as the Governing Board may from time to time prescribe. The number of individuals admitted to scientific membership to be limited to not more than two persons.

Governing Board

Section 3 changed to read as follows:

The responsibility for deciding the general policy of ICLA shall be vested in a Governing Board composed as follows:

- (a) A Secretary and a Treasurer elected among and by the National, Scientific, and Union Members.
- (b) Three National Members elected among and by the National Members.
- (c) A Scientific Member elected among and by the Scientific Members.
- (d) A Union Member elected among and by the Union Members.
- (e) The Union Members not elected under 3 (a) and 3 (d).

Only those members of the Governing Board mentioned under 3 (a), 3 (b), 3 (c), and 3 (d) will be eligible to claim their expenses from ICLA. All members of the Governing Board have equal voting rights on the Board.

The Governing Board shall have full power to act in all matters on behalf of ICLA, including the collection and disbursement of funds. The quorum of the Governing Board shall be five persons as elected under 3 (a), 3 (b), 3 (c), and 3 (d) and a simple majority shall decide. It shall be the objective of the Governing Board to meet once every six months.

The Governing Board shall elect its own chairman, who will become the President of ICLA.

The Governing Board shall be entitled to invite to its meetings non-voting observers from international governmental organizations such as WHO and from other organizations from whom the Governing Board wishes to invite an observer.

Appendix 6

ICLA Constitution of 12 July 1975

Aims

1. The aims of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals (ICLA) shall be:
 - (a) To assist the development of laboratory animal science throughout the world.
 - (b) To promote international collaboration in laboratory animal science.
 - (c) To promote standardization in laboratory animal science.
 - (d) To collect and distribute information on laboratory animal science.

Members

2. The membership of ICLA shall be as follows:
 - (a) National Members: that is, persons nominated on the basis of one member for each country by appropriate national bodies concerned with the direction and encouragement of scientific research within the field of interest of ICLA, which are recognized as such by the Governing Board.
 - (b) Union Members: that is, representatives appointed by international non-governmental organizations which contribute to the work of ICLA and which are recognized as such by the Governing Board.
 - (c) Scientific Members: that is, representatives appointed by laboratory animal science associations which contribute to the work of ICLA and which are recognized as such by the Governing Board.
 - (d) Associate Members: that is, representatives of organizations in sympathy with the aims of ICLA, which may be admitted to Associate Membership on payment of such annual dues and continue their membership on such condition as the Governing Board may from time to time prescribe.
 - (e) Honorary Members: Persons who have made distinguished contributions to the work of ICLA or to laboratory animal matters generally may be elected to Honorary Membership by the General Assembly on the proposition of the Governing Board. Honorary Members shall receive all ICLA publications free of charge.

General Assembly

3. The General Assembly is the highest authority of ICLA and all members have the right to attend and participate in discussions. The General Assembly shall meet once every three years to determine the policy of ICLA and elect the Governing Board. Such ordinary meetings of the General Assembly shall be called by notice to each member at least six months in advance. For special reasons the Secretary-General or the President, with the consent of the Governing Board, may summon an extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly. Such a meeting shall also be called at the request of one third of the total number of National, Union and Scientific Members.

At the General Assembly, National, Union and Scientific Members have one vote each. But Associate and Honorary Members have no vote. A voting Member who is unable to attend the General Assembly may nominate another Member to vote for her or him by proxy. Nominations of proxy voters shall be made in writing and shall be declared for validation by the General Assembly at the beginning of its session. No Members shall act as proxy for more than one other Member. All matters shall be decided by a simple majority, except for changes to the Constitution. Proposed amendments to the Constitution must be decided by a two-thirds majority. In the event of a tie, the President or the chairman, shall have a casting vote.

Governing Board

4. The responsibility for implementing the general policy of ICLA shall be vested in a Governing Board consisting of:
5.
 - (a) The Secretary-General, elected from and by the National, Union and Scientific Members. The Secretary-General shall be the Chief Officer of ICLA and shall have executive responsibility for conducting its affairs
 - (b) The Treasurer, elected by the National, Union and Scientific Members.
 - (c) Three National Members elected from and by the National Members.
 - (d) One Union Member elected from and by the Union Members.
 - (e) One Scientific Member elected from and by the Scientific Members.
 - (f) The Union Members not elected under (d) above.

Only those members of the Governing Board in categories (a), (b), (c) (d), and (e) above shall be eligible to claim their expenses from ICLA.

President

6. The President of ICLA shall be elected by the General Assembly from the members of the Governing Board elected in categories 4 (c), (d), and (e). The President shall take office at the end of the General Assembly at which he or she is elected. The President shall preside at the General Assembly and at the meetings of the Governing Board. In his or her absence a chairperson shall be elected from the members present.

Powers and Functioning of the Governing Board

7. The Governing Board shall have full power to act in all matters on behalf of ICLA, including the collection and disbursement of funds, notwithstanding any casual vacancies in its composition. Within the general terms of the Constitution, the Governing Board may formulate Internal Rules for the conduct of ICLA. Such rules, and any changes to them, shall be subject to ratification by a simple majority at the next ordinary meeting of the General Assembly.

The Governing Board shall meet not less frequently than once in each twelve months.

Ordinary meetings of the Board shall be called by the Secretary-General, but an extraordinary meeting may be called by the President or at the demand of three members of the Board. Five members present in categories 4 (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) shall constitute a quorum and a simple majority shall decide. The President or the chairperson shall have a casting vote.

Election of the Governing Board

8. Subject to the provisions of (8) below, the outgoing Governing Board shall nominate candidates for election to the new Governing Board. The names, addresses and categories of membership of nominees and the offices for which they are proposed shall be notified to all members of ICLA not less than six months before the General Assembly meets.

Candidates for election to the Governing Board may also be nominated from the floor of the General Assembly. Such candidates must be present or have provided written acceptance of nomination and they must belong to the appropriate categories, as listed in 4 above, and must also be nominated and seconded by members in the appropriate categories.

If more nominations are received than there are places on the Board, two scrutineers shall be appointed to count the votes and an election shall be conducted by paper ballot.

Terms of office of the Governing Board

9. Except for the Treasurer, the terms of office of the members of the Governing Board shall run from one ordinary General Assembly to the next. The Treasurer's term of office shall begin on January 1st next following her or his election at the General Assembly and shall continue until December 31st next following the General Assembly at which a new Treasurer is elected. Provided always that two members of the outgoing Board are re-elected by the General Assembly, no elected members shall serve for more than three consecutive terms on the Governing Board. The Secretary-General and the Treasurer shall be eligible for re-election twice in the same office but other members of the Board shall only be eligible for re-election for one further term. After one period out of office a member shall again become eligible for election to the Governing Board.

If a casual vacancy occurs among the elected members on the Governing Board more than one year before the next General Assembly, the vacancy shall be filled by holding a postal ballot among the members of the appropriate category after the nomination and approval of the new member (2 above)

Finance

10. The Governing Board is empowered to receive monies from any person or organization in sympathy with the aims of ICLA.

The General Assembly may determine a minimum unit contribution payable as a subscription by each category of membership. Members can choose the number of units they are prepared to pay in accordance with the scope of their activities.

Members whose subscriptions are in arrears may not vote at any meeting of ICLA. The membership of any member whose subscription is more than one year overdue, shall, at the discretion of the Governing Board, be forfeit until the subscription is paid.

The Treasurer shall keep, or cause to be kept, proper accounts, and the Governing Board shall appoint professional auditors to audit the accounts at the end of each calendar year. The Treasurer shall cause a copy of the audited accounts to be sent to each member within two months of each audit. And a consolidated audit shall be presented to the General Assembly.

Minutes

11. Minutes of the General Assembly, or such shortened version of them as may be seen appropriate, shall, after approval by the Governing Board, be published in the ICLA Bulletin.

Minutes of all meetings of the Governing Board shall be kept and copies shall be sent to all members of ICLA. Similarly, copies of the agenda shall be sent to all members at least one month before meetings of the Governing Board.

Scientific meetings

12. It shall be the objective of ICLA to organize a major scientific meeting at the time of the General Assembly. These meetings may be open to non-members at the discretion of the Governing Board.

Appendix 7

ICLAS Constitution of 1975; changes adopted 20 August 1979

Members

Section 2 (a) changed to read as follows:

National Members: that is representatives appointed on the basis of one member for each country by appropriate national bodies concerned with the direction and encouragement of scientific research the field of interest of ICLAS, which are recognized by the Governing Board.

General Assembly

Section 3, first passage, second sentence to read as follows:

The General Assembly shall meet ordinarily every four years to determine the policy of ICLAS and to elect the Governing Board.

Governing Board

Section 4 (d) to read:

Two Scientific Members elected from and by the Scientific Members.

Powers and Functions of the Governing Board

Section 6, second passage, first sentence to read:

The Governing Board shall meet approximately once every twelve months.

Section 6, first passage, last sentence to read:

If no quorum is constituted, the conclusions reached are not valid until ratified by the number of members necessary for a quorum.

Appendix 8

ICLAS Constitution of 11 January 1988

Preamble

On the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Council for the International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) and the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS), the International Committee on Laboratory Animals (ICLA) was conceived in 1956 as a non-governmental organization to promote high standards of laboratory animal quality, care and health. Its activities have included collaboration with the World Health Organization since 1961.

In 1979 ICLA was renamed the International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS).

Much new knowledge in biology and medicine requires planned experiments with organisms or their parts.

ICLAS exists to elevate standards of education, research, testing and diagnosis using animals to promote good science and foster humane practices in scientific research.

The aims of ICLAS are compatible with the highest possible standards of animal research internationally.

Denomination

1. The International Council for Laboratory Animal Science, hereinafter called ICLAS, is an international non-governmental and non-profit-making scientific organization.

Aims

2. The aims of ICLAS are
 - (a) to promote and coordinate the development of laboratory animal science throughout the world,
 - (b) to promote quality in international collaboration in laboratory animal science,
 - (c) to promote quality monitoring and definition of laboratory animals,
 - (d) to collect and disseminate information on laboratory animal science,
 - (e) to promote the humane use of animals in research through recognition of ethical principles and scientific responsibilities.
2. In pursuing these objectives ICLAS shall observe the basic policy of non-discrimination and affirm the rights of scientists throughout the world to adhere to or to associate with international scientific activity without regard to race, religion, political philosophy, ethnic origin, citizenship, language or sex.

Membership

4. Members may adhere to ICLAS in one of six categories:
 - (a) National Members,
 - (b) Union Members,
 - (c) Scientific Members,
 - (d) Associate Members
 - (e) Advisory Members,
 - (f) Honorary Members.
5. National Members: that is, representatives appointed on the basis of one member for each country, by appropriate bodies, concerned with the direction and encouragement of scientific research, within the field of interest of ICLAS, which are recognized as such by the Governing Board.

Union Members: that is, representatives appointed by the international non-governmental organizations which contribute to the work of ICLAS and which are recognized as such by the Governing Board.
6. Scientific Members: that is, representatives appointed by laboratory animal science associations which contribute to the work of ICLAS and which are recognized as such by the Governing Board.
7. Associate Members: that is, representatives of organizations in sympathy with the aims of ICLAS, which may be admitted to Associate Membership on payment of such annual dues, and continue their membership on such conditions, as the Governing Board may from time to time prescribe.
8. Advisory Members: the Governing Board is empowered to invite ex-officers and other persons who have given particular valuable service to the work of ICLAS to become Advisory Members.
9. Honorary Members: persons who have made distinguished contributions to laboratory animal science in particular to ICLAS, may be elected to Honorary Membership by the General Assembly on the proposition of the Governing Board.

Decision making bodies

10. The decision making bodies of ICLAS are:
 - (a) the General Assembly,
 - (b) the Governing Board.
12. Decisions of these bodies shall be by a majority of the votes of those present and taking part, except as indicated in section 19 and in the Internal Rules. In the event of a tie, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

General Assembly

13. The General Assembly, to which the Governing Board is responsible, consists of the representatives of the National, Union, and Scientific Members.
14. The General Assembly is the highest authority of ICLAS. It shall have, in particular, the following powers and obligations:
 - to review the routine administration of ICLAS as overseen by the Governing Board since the end of the previous ordinary session of the General Assembly, by receiving the reports of the President and the Secretary General,
 - to examine and approve the audited accounts of the period since the session of the General Assembly, to discharge the Treasurer from liability, and set the scale of annual dues to be paid by the members,

- to appoint any committees or working groups it may deem necessary for the work of ICLAS,
 - to examine the work of bodies created by ICLAS,
 - to receive the reports of National, Union and Scientific Members,
 - to receive, consider and change a Governing Board proposal for the operating policies and workscope of ICLAS for the four year period to follow the General Assembly meeting,
 - to elect a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-General, a Treasurer and other Members of the Governing Board,
 - to consider, to modify and to ratify the sections of the Constitution,
 - To ratify the Internal Rules,
 - to deal with any other item that may be referred to it.
15. The General Assembly shall meet ordinarily every four years, at a place and date determined by the General Assembly at a previous ordinary session or, failing that, by the Governing Board.
16. The Secretary-General shall inform Members, at least six months in advance, of the place and date of the sessions of the General Assembly by personal notice to each Member. For special reasons the Secretary-General or the President, with the consent of the Governing Board, may summon an extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly. Such a meeting shall also be called at the request of one third of the total number of National, Union and Scientific Members and shall require at least three months advance notice
17. Items proposed for the inclusion in the agenda must be received by the Secretary-General at least four months before the date fixed for an ordinary session of the General Assembly. The agenda of the General Assembly shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all Members of ICLAS at least three months before the General Assembly. Any item that has not been placed on the agenda may be adopted and decided, but only if the proposal is approved by the General Assembly, by at least two-thirds of the votes of the members present and taking part in the vote.
18. Two Scrutineers shall be elected to follow the work of the General Assembly, to count the votes and sign the minutes together with the Chairman and Secretary-General who shall prepare the minutes.
19. At the General Assembly, National, Union and Scientific Members have one vote each, but Associate, Advisory and Honorary Members have no vote. A voting Member who is unable to attend the General Assembly may nominate another Member to vote for her or him, by proxy. Nomination of proxy voters shall be made in writing and shall be declared for validation by the General Assembly at the beginning of its session. No Member shall act as proxy for more than one other Member. All matters shall be decided by a simple majority, except as stated in section 17 and for changes to the Constitution which shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of votes. Proposed amendments to the Constitution must be sent to all Members at least three months in advance. In event of a tie, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Governing Board and Officers

20. The responsibility for implementing the general policy of ICLAS shall be vested in a Governing Board consisting of the following Members:
- (a) the President, elected from and by the National, Union and Scientific Members,
 - (b) the Secretary-General, elected from and by the National, Union and Scientific Members; the Secretary-General shall be the Chief Office of ICLAS and shall have executive responsibility for conducting its affairs,
 - (c) the Treasurer, elected from and by the National, Union and Scientific Members,
 - (d) one Governing Board Member for each ten National Members elected from and by the National Members,
 - (e) one Governing Board Member for each five Union Members elected from and by the Union Members,

- (f) one Governing Board Member for each eight Scientific Members elected from and by the Scientific Members,
- (g) Union Members not elected under (e) above,
- (h) the Vice-President, elected by the General Assembly from the Members of the Governing Board elected in categories (d), (e) and (f) above.
- (i) only those Members of the Governing Board in categories (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) above shall have the right to vote.

The President shall preside at the General Assembly and at the meetings of the Governing Board. In his absence, the Vice-President will chair the meetings, and if both Presidents are absent a Chairman shall be elected from and amongst those Members present.

21. Powers and functioning of the Governing Board

The Governing Board shall:

- act with full authority in all matters on behalf of ICLAS, including the collection and disbursement of funds, notwithstanding any casual vacancies in its composition;
- prepare a draft for the operating policies and workscope of ICLAS to be submitted to the General Assembly;
- prepare other items on the agenda for the General Assembly;
- recommend to the General Assembly the creation or dissolution of committees or appropriate bodies when urgent action is needed. The Governing Board may set up such bodies, subject to their ratification at the following session of the General Assembly;
- within the general terms of the Constitution, the Governing Board may formulate Internal Rules for the conduct of ICLAS. Such Rules, and any changes to them, shall be subject to ratification by simple majority at the next General Assembly;
- review the payment of dues and state the pending voting rights.

The Governing Board shall meet not less frequently than every twelve months. Ordinary Meetings of the Board shall be called by the Secretary-General, but an extraordinary meeting be called by Secretary-General at the demand of any four Members of the Board. Five present in categories (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) as listed in section 20 shall constitute a quorum, and a simple majority shall decide. The President, the Vice-President or the Chairman, shall have a casting vote.

If no quorum is constituted, the conclusions reached are not valid until ratified by the number of Members necessary for a quorum.

22. The Secretary-General is responsible for the preparation of the minutes which he or she signs together with the Chairman. Copies of the minutes shall be sent to all Members of ICLAS.

23. Election of the Governing Board

Subject to the provisions below, a nominating committee shall nominate the candidates categories of membership of the nominees and the offices for which they are proposed shall be notified to all voting Members of ICLAS not later than six months before the General Assembly.

Candidates for election to the Governing Board, may also be nominated from the floor of the General Assembly. Such candidates must be present or have provided their written acceptance of nomination and they must be nominated and seconded by Members in the categories. If more nominations are received than there are places on the Board, an election shall be conducted by paper ballot.

24. Terms of office of the Governing Board

Except for the Treasurer, the terms of office of the Members of the Governing Board shall run from one ordinary General Assembly to the next. The Treasurer's term of office shall begin on the 1st January next following her or his election at the General Assembly and shall continue until the 31st December following the General Assembly at which a new Treasurer is elected.

Provided always those three Members of the outgoing Board are elected by the General Assembly, no elected Member shall serve for more than three consecutive terms on the Governing Board. The Secretary-General and the Treasurer shall be eligible for re-election twice in the same office but other Members of the Board shall be eligible for one further term. After one period out of office a Member shall again become eligible for election to the Governing Board.

Finance

25. The funds of ICLAS are obtained from:
- the dues of its Members,
 - subventions, donations, levies and legacies accepted by the Governing Board on behalf of ICLAS,
 - revenues from capital investments.
26. The Governing Board is empowered to receive monies from any persons or organization in sympathy with the aims of ICLAS.
27. The General Assembly may determine a minimum unit and normal maximum contribution payable as a subscription by each category of membership.
28. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears may not vote at any meeting of ICLAS. The Membership of any Member whose subscription is more than one year overdue, shall, at the discretion of the Governing Board, be forfeit until the subscription is paid.
30. The Treasurer shall keep, or cause to be kept, proper accounts, and the Governing Board shall appoint an external professional auditor to audit the accounts at the end of each calendar year. The Treasurer shall cause a copy of the audited accounts to be sent to each Member within two months of each audit, and a consolidated audit shall be presented to the General Assembly.

In the event of the dissolution of ICLAS, its assets shall be ceded to one or more scientific organizations, to be utilized in conformity with the aims of ICLAS.

31. On request, ICLAS shall reimburse the expenses, incurred by the Members of the Governing Board, except for the category mentioned in section 20 (g), for attendance at its meetings.

Liability

32. The liability of each Member of ICLAS is limited to the amount of that Member's annual dues.
33. ICLAS bodies may not incur expenditure in excess of the funds at their disposal.

Legal presentation

34. The President, or if he or she is not available, the Vice-President, and the Secretary General are the legal representatives of ICLAS in its dealings with other organizations. They or their legal representative may authorize the Treasurer or a member of the Governing Board to act as legal representatives in such dealings.

Modification of the Constitution

35. No changes may be made in the Constitution except with the approval of the General Assembly by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Members taking part in the vote. Introduction of changes must follow the time limitation set forth in section 19.

Appendix 9

ICLAS Constitution of 1988; change adopted 20 October 1991

Membership

Section 6 changed to read as follows:

Union Members: that is, representatives appointed by international, non-governmental organizations devoted to the promotion of activities in a particular area of science and which contribute to the work of ICLAS and are recognized as such by the Governing Board.

Appendix 10

ICLAS Constitution of 1988; changes adopted 3 July 1995

General Assembly

Section 13 changed to read as follows:

The General Assembly, to which the Governing Board is responsible, consists of the representatives of the National, Union and Scientific Members and of the Associate, Advisory and Honorary Members. Only the National, Union and Scientific Members have the right to vote.

Governing Board and Officers

Section 20, three points and last two paragraphs, changed to read as follows:

- (b) The Secretary-General, elected from and by the National, Union and Scientific Members.
- (e) One Governing Board Member for each three Union Members elected from and by the Union Members.
- (f) One Governing Board Member for each five Scientific members elected from and by the Scientific Members.

The President shall be the Chief Officer of ICLAS and the Secretary-General shall have executive responsibility for conducting its affairs. The President shall preside at the General Assembly and meetings of the Governing Board; in her or his absence the Vice-President will chair the meetings and if both are absent a Chairperson shall be elected from among the Members present.

The President, Vice-President, Secretary-General and Treasurer form the Executive Committee.

Section 23 changed to read as follows:

The Secretary-General is responsible for the preparation of the minutes which he or she signs with the Chairperson. Copies of the minutes shall be sent to all Members of ICLAS.

Section 25, second paragraph, changed to read as follows:

In the event that a casual vacancy occurs among the elected Members of the Governing Board, the individual in the same category as the vacating Member with the most votes that was not elected to the Governing Board by the last General Assembly, will serve for the remainder of the term of the vacated individual. The individual filling the vacated position shall be eligible for reelection at the next General Assembly but not thereafter.

Appendix 11

ICLAS Constitution of 1988; changes adopted 25 May 1999

Membership

Section 7 changed to read as follows:

Scientific Members: that is, representatives appointed by laboratory animal science associations or by scientific societies and associations with an interest in the work of ICLAS and which are recognized as such by the Governing Board.

Governing Board and Officers

Section 20, point (d), changed to read as follows:

- (c) One Governing Board Member for each seven National Members elected from and by the National Members.

Appendix 12

International Council for Laboratory Animal Science

(ICLAS)

Conseil international des sciences de l'animal de Laboratoire

CONSTITUTION and BYLAWS

As adopted by the General Assembly
11th and 12th October 2003, Seattle, U.S.A.

Preamble

Article I Name and Seat

Article II	Mission and Aims
Article III	Membership
Article IV	Decision Making Bodies
Article V	General Assembly
Article VI	Governing Board and Officers
Article VII	Official Language
Article VIII	Finance
Article IX	Liability
Article X	Legal representation
Article XI	Modification of the Constitution
Article XII	Bylaws

ICLAS Bylaws

Preamble

Article I Membership

Section 1	Definitions of categories of membership
Section 2	New members
Section 3	Renomination for membership
Section 4	Proxies
Section 5	Honorary members
Section 6	Appointments/Observers
Section 7	Termination of membership and readmission of members

Article II Officers

Section 1	Officers
Section 2	Criteria for nomination and election as an officer
Section 3	Nominating committee
Section 4	Voting procedures
Section 5	Terms of officers
Section 6	Duties of President
Section 7	Duties of Vice-President
Section 8	Duties of Treasurer
Section 9	Duties of Secretary General

Article III Governing Board

Section 1	Composition
Section 2	Criteria for eligibility for election
Section 3	Duty of nominating committee
Section 4	Voting procedures
Section 5	Terms
Section 6	Meetings

Article IV	Executive Committee
Section 1	Composition
Section 2	Responsibilities
Section 3	Meetings
Article V	General Assembly
Section 1	Makeup
Section 2	Voting procedures
Section 3	Alternates and proxies
Section 4	Responsibilities
Section 5	Meetings
Article VI	Committees or other such Bodies
Section 1	Specification of committees
Article VII	Finances
Section 1	ICLAS Funds
Section 2	Dues
Section 3	In the event of the dissolution of ICLAS
Article VIII	Modification of Bylaws

Preamble

On the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO), The Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) and the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS), the International Committee on Laboratory Animals (ICLA) was conceived in 1956 as a non-governmental organization to promote high standards of laboratory animal quality, care and health. Its activities have included collaboration with the World Health Organization since 1961.

In 1979, ICLA was renamed the International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS) because much new knowledge in biology and medicine requires planned experiments with organisms or their parts.

ICLAS exists to promote high standards of animal care and use in education, research, testing and diagnosis, to promote good science and foster humane practices in scientific research.

The aims of ICLAS are compatible with the highest possible standards of animal research internationally.

Articles

I. Name and Seat

1. The International Council for Laboratory Animal Science, called ICLAS, is an international non-governmental and non-profit-making scientific organization. The seat of ICLAS is situated in the office of the Secretary General or other location at the discretion of the Governing Board.

II. Mission and Aims

1. Mission

ICLAS advances human and animal health by promoting the ethical care and use of animals in research worldwide.

2. Aims

The aims of ICLAS are:

- To promote and coordinate the development of Laboratory Animal Science throughout the world and as a matter of priority in developing countries;

- To promote international collaboration in Laboratory Animal Science;
- To promote quality definition and monitoring of Laboratory Animals;
- To collect and disseminate information on Laboratory Animal Science;
- To promote world-wide harmonization in the care and use of laboratory animals;
- To promote the humane use of animals in research through recognition of ethical principles and scientific responsibilities;
- To promote the '3R' tenets of Russell and Burch;

III Membership

ICLAS is composed of four (4) categories of members:

1. National members;
2. Scientific/Union members
3. Associate members
4. Honorary members

The definitions of the various categories of members are given in the Bylaws (article I.1).

IV. Decision making bodies

1. The decision making bodies of ICLAS are:
 - i. The General Assembly
 - ii. The Governing Board
2. Fifty percent of the Governing Board members shall constitute a quorum. The General Assembly will be held with those in attendance and eligible to vote including proxies.
3. Decisions of these bodies shall be by a majority of the votes of those present and taking part, except as stated in the bylaws and for changes to the constitution which will be decided by a two third majority of votes. In the event of a tie the chairperson shall have a deciding vote.

V. General Assembly

1. The General Assembly, to which the Governing Board is responsible, consists of the representatives of the National and Scientific/Union members, and the Associate and Honorary members. Only the National and the Scientific/Union members have the right to vote.
2. The General Assembly is the highest authority of ICLAS. The powers and obligations of the General Assembly are described in the bylaws (article V.4).

VI. Governing Board and Officers

1. The responsibility for implementing the general policy of ICLAS shall be vested in a Governing Board consisting of the following members: the President, Vice-President, Secretary General, Treasurer and the representatives of the National and Scientific/Union members.

The number of Governing Board members, their mode of election and their terms of office are given in the Bylaws (Article III).

The President shall be the Chief Officer of ICLAS and the Secretary General shall have executive responsibility for conducting its affairs. The President shall preside at the General Assembly and

meetings of the Governing Board. In his/her absence the Vice-President will chair the meetings and if both Presidents are absent a chairperson shall be elected from among those members of the Governing Board present.

2. The President, Vice-President, Secretary General and Treasurer form the Executive Committee.
3. The powers and functioning of the Governing Board are given in the Bylaws (Article III).

VII. Official language

The official language of ICLAS is English.

VIII Finance

1. The primary sources of funds for ICLAS are:
 - the dues of its members and the revenues of scientific meetings and exhibitions organized by ICLAS;
 - subventions, donations, sponsorships, levies and legacies accepted by the Governing Board on behalf of ICLAS;
 - grants from granting agencies/foundations;
 - revenue from capital investment;
 - other sources at the discretion of the Governing Board.
2. The Governing Board is empowered to receive monies from any person or organization in sympathy with the aims of ICLAS.
3. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears may not vote at any meeting of ICLAS. The Membership of any member whose subscription is more than one year overdue shall, at the discretion of the Governing Board, be forfeit until the subscription is paid.
4. In the event of the dissolution of ICLAS, its assets shall be ceded to one or more scientific organizations, to be used in conformity with the aims of ICLAS.
5. The duties of the Treasurer are given in the Bylaws (Article II.8).

IX. Liability

1. The liability of each member of ICLAS is limited to the amount of that member's annual dues.
2. ICLAS bodies may not incur expenditure in excess of the funds at their disposal.

X. Legal representati on

The President, or if he or she is not available, the Vice-President, and the Secretary General are the legal representatives of ICLAS in its dealings with other organizations. They or their legal representative may authorize the Treasurer, a member of the Governing Board or of the General Assembly to act as legal representatives in such dealings.

XI. Modification of the Constitution

No changes may be made to the Constitution except with the approval of the General Assembly by two-thirds of the votes cast by the members taking part in the vote. Introduction of changes must follow the time limitations set forth in the Bylaws.

XII. Bylaws

The information for the conduct of ICLAS that is not included in the Constitution is given in the Bylaws. The Governing Board may formulate bylaws for the conduct of ICLAS. Such internal rules, and any changes to them, shall be subject to ratification by a simple majority of members present at the next ordinary meeting of the General Assembly.

ICLAS BYLAWS

I. Membership

1.1. Definitions of categories of membership

Members are persons actively engaged in the field of interest of ICLAS. If ceasing to be so engaged, they are required to notify the Secretary General in order that a successor may be appointed.

Members may adhere to ICLAS in one of four categories:

- 1) National Members
- 2) Scientific/Union Members
- 3) Associate Members
- 4) Honorary Members

1.2 National Members: that is, representatives appointed on the basis of one member for each country, by appropriate national bodies, concerned with the direction and encouragement of scientific research, within the scope of interest of ICLAS, and which are recognized as such by the Governing Board.

1.3 Scientific/Union Members: that is, representatives appointed by laboratory animal science associations, scientific societies/scientific unions and other acceptable organizations which contribute to the work of ICLAS and which are recognized as such by the Governing Board.

1.4 Associate Members: that is, representatives of organizations in sympathy with the aims of ICLAS, which may be admitted to Associate Membership on payment of such annual dues and continue their membership on such conditions as the Governing Board may from time to time prescribe.

1.5 Honorary Members: persons who have made distinguished contributions to laboratory animal science, in particular to ICLAS, may be elected to Honorary Membership by the General Assembly following a proposal by the Governing Board.

2. New members

Each organization that is a candidate for membership must complete an application form to be sent to the Secretary General. Scientific/Union organizations shall provide copies of their Bylaws and membership rosters.

New National and Scientific/Union Members must be approved by the Governing Board.

3. Renomination for membership

The renomination of National and Scientific/Union Members is subject to an automatic review every four years, at which time the Secretary General shall ask the nominating bodies whether they wish to nominate the same person or a replacement.

4. Proxies

Written and signed nomination of proxy voters must be submitted to the Secretary General no later than one month prior the General Assembly meeting.

5. Honorary Members

These individuals are entitled to attend scientific meetings organized by ICLAS and to receive all ICLAS information and materials.

6. Appointments/Observers

The Governing Board is empowered to appoint members of ICLAS and/or any ad hoc consultants who are not ICLAS members to join ICLAS Committees and Working Parties. The Board may also invite non-voting observers to its meetings and to the General Assembly.

7. Termination of membership and readmission of members

The membership of any member whose dues are more than one year overdue shall, at the discretion of the Governing Board, be forfeit until the subscription is paid (Constitution, article VIII.3).

Article II Officers

1. Officers

The officers of ICLAS are the President, Vice-President, Secretary General and Treasurer .

2. Criteria for nomination and election as an officer

Only the National and Scientific/Union members who have paid their dues are eligible as ICLAS officers.

3. Nominating committee

Subject to the provisions below, a nominating committee shall nominate the candidates for election to the new Governing Board.

The nominating committee will consist of a minimum of three members and a maximum of five members. The committee is chaired by a member of the Governing board who should not be eligible for reelection. The Secretary General serves as the non-voting Secretary of Committee.

3.1 Nominations by the Nominating Committee

The names, abbreviated curricula vitae, addresses and categories of membership of nominees and the offices for which they are proposed should be provided to all voting members of ICLAS not later than six months before the General Assembly. Candidates chosen by the Nominating Committee will already have provided to the Secretary General their written acceptance of nomination and the commitment from their organization that they will represent them for the next four years.

3.2 Other nominees

Candidates for election to the Governing Board may also be nominated by the General Assembly members via mail no later than two months before the General Assembly meeting. Such candidates must have provided to the Secretary General their written acceptance of nomination and should provide a commitment from their organization that they will represent them for the next four years. They must belong to the appropriate categories (National, Scientific/Union Members) and they must be nominated and seconded by members of the appropriate categories.

If more nominations are received than there are seats on the Governing Board, an election will be conducted by paper ballot at the General Assembly meeting.

Persons should not accept nomination as candidates for election to the Governing Board unless it is reasonably certain that they will continue to represent their nation or constituent organization until the next General Assembly.

4. Voting procedures

Ballots containing nominees' names for:

- President
- Secretary General
- Treasurer
- Vice-President

For each nomination (President, Secretary General, Treasurer)

- Announce nominee

Mark and pass ballots to be collected and counted by scrutineers.

The President may call for a motion to make the vote unanimous for the candidates nominated if the number of candidates equals the number of seats available. If the motion is made and passed then the vote is considered unanimous for the nominees.

5. Terms of officers

6.

Except for the Treasurer, the terms of office of the officers of the Governing Board shall run from one ordinary General Assembly to the next. The Treasurer's term of office shall begin on January 1st next

following his or her election at the General Assembly and shall continue until December 31st next following the General Assembly at which a new Treasurer is elected.

An individual is eligible to serve on the Governing Board for two consecutive terms only (8 years) unless they are elected to an office position, whereby they may serve up to three consecutive terms (12 years). After one period out of office, the officers shall again become eligible for election to the Governing Board.

7. Duties of President

The President shall be the Chief Officer of ICLAS. The President shall preside at the General Assembly and at the meetings of the Governing Board and of the Executive Committee.

8. Duties of Vice-President

In case of unavailability of the President, the Vice-President shall replace the President. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President will chair the meetings of the General Assembly, Governing Board and Executive Committee. If both Presidents are absent, a chairperson shall be elected from among those members present at the General Assembly and at the Governing Board.

8. Duties of Treasurer

The Treasurer shall keep, or oversee the keeping of proper accounts. The Governing Board shall appoint an external Professional Auditor to audit the accounts at the end of each calendar year. The Treasurer shall send a copy of the audited accounts to each member of the Governing Board within two months of each audit, and a consolidated audit shall be presented to the General Assembly.

9. Duties of Secretary General

The Secretary General shall maintain all official files of ICLAS and shall have executive responsibility for conducting the affairs of ICLAS.

Ordinary meetings of the General Assembly, the Board and the Executive Committee shall be called by the Secretary General. For special reasons, extraordinary meetings may be called by the Secretary General or by the President with the consent of the Governing Board. The Secretary General is responsible for the preparation of the minutes of the various types of meetings of ICLAS which he or she signs. A copy of the minutes of the General Assembly and a copy of approved minutes of the Governing Board meetings shall be sent to all members of ICLAS. Concerning the General Assembly, the Secretary General shall inform members, at least six months in advance, of the place and date of the session of the General Assembly by personal notice to each member.

Article III Governing Board

1. Composition

The responsibility for implementing the general policy of ICLAS shall be vested in a Governing Board consisting of the following members:

- the President elected from and by the National and Scientific/Union members;
- the Secretary General elected from and by the National and Scientific/Union members;
- the Treasurer elected from and by the National and Scientific/Union members;
- one Governing Board member for each seven National members elected from and by the National members;
- one Governing Board member for each seven Scientific/Union members elected from and by the Scientific/Union members;
- the Vice-President of ICLAS elected by the General Assembly from representatives of the National and Scientific/Union members elected to the new Governing Board.

Only the members of the Governing Board elected in the various categories shall have the right to vote.

The Governing Board shall:

- act with full authority in all matters on behalf of ICLAS, including the collection and disbursement of funds, notwithstanding any casual vacancies in its composition;
- prepare a draft for the operating policies and work-scope of ICLAS to be submitted to the General Assembly;
- prepare other items on the Agenda for the General Assembly;
- create committees or appropriate bodies, when specific action is required. The Governing Board is also empowered to dissolve committees or appropriate bodies when the work is completed;
- within the general terms of the Constitution, the Governing Board may formulate bylaws for the conduct of ICLAS. Such Rules and any changes to them shall be subject to ratification by simple majority at the next ordinary meeting of the General Assembly or by mail ballot if determined to be necessary by the Governing Board.
- review the payment of dues and make decisions on voting rights.

2. Criteria for eligibility for election

Only the National and Scientific/Union members who have paid their dues are eligible as members of the Governing Board.

3. Duty of nominating committee

Refer to section 3 of article II.

4. Voting procedures

Governing Board

- Calls for nomination by mail to the General Assembly members
- Announce nominees;
- National members only vote for National members nominees;
- Scientific/Union members only vote for Scientific/Union members nominees;
- Mark and pass ballots to be collected and counted by scrutineers;
- If the number of candidates does not exceed the number of seats available, the President may call for a motion to make the vote unanimous for the candidate nominated. If a motion is made and passed, then the vote is considered unanimous for the nominee.

5. Terms

For the terms of Officers see article II, Section 5

An individual is eligible to serve on the Governing Board for two consecutive terms only (8 years) unless they are elected to an office position, whereby they may serve up to three consecutive terms (12 years). After one period out of the Governing Board, a Governing Board member shall again become eligible for election to the Governing Board.

In the event that a vacancy occurs among the elected members of the Governing Board, the duties of the position vacated will be assumed by the Governing Board. In the event that a Governing Board member is no longer supported by his/her organization, this individual will no longer be a member of the Governing Board.

6. Meetings

The Governing Board shall meet not less frequently than every twelve months. Ordinary meetings of the Board shall be called by the Secretary General, but an extraordinary meeting may be called by the Secretary General at the request of the Executive Committee or at the request of any four members of the Board, not members of the Executive Committee. A quorum is constituted by half of the members of the Governing Board and a simple majority shall decide. The President, Vice-President or the Chairperson shall have a deciding vote.

If no quorum is constituted, the conclusions reached are not valid until ratified by the number of members necessary for a quorum.

The Secretary General is responsible for the preparation of the minutes which he or she signs. Copy of the minutes of the General Assembly and copy of approved minutes of Governing Board meetings shall be sent to all members of ICLAS.

Article IV. Executive Committee

1. Composition

The President, Vice-President, Secretary General and Treasurer form the Executive Committee.

2. Responsibilities

The Governing Board may delegate to the Executive Committee the daily execution of the general policy of ICLAS. All the decisions made by the Executive Committee must be conveyed to and ratified by the Governing Board at its first meeting following the meetings of the Executive Committee.

3. Meetings

The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a year in conjunction with the Governing Board Meeting. The Executive Committee shall also hold teleconferences or normal meetings as frequently as necessary.

Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the Secretary General or by the President. The Secretary General is responsible for the preparation of the minutes which he or she signs.

Article V. General Assembly

1. Makeup

The General Assembly, to which the Governing Board is responsible, consists of the representatives of the National and Scientific/Union members, and of the Associate and Honorary members. Only the National and Scientific/Union members have the right to vote.

2. Voting procedures

At the General Assembly, National and Scientific/Union members have one vote each, but Associate and Honorary members have no vote. A voting member who is unable to attend the General Assembly may nominate another member to vote in his or her place by providing a proxy to the Secretary General no later than one month before the General Assembly (see Article V, section 3). Members whose subscriptions are in arrears may not vote at any meeting of ICLAS.

- 1) Colored voting card raised for each vote on motion, i.e., Constitutional Amendment.
- 2) Cards passed out to General Assembly Members are required only for secret ballots.

All matters shall be decided by a simple majority, except as noted in Article V, section 5 (agenda) and for changes to the Constitution which shall be decided by a two-third majority of votes.

Two scrutineers shall be elected to follow the work of the General Assembly, to count the votes.

3. Alternates and proxies

Nominations of proxy voters shall be made in writing to the Secretary General no later than one month before the General Assembly meeting and shall be declared for validation by the General Assembly at the beginning of its session. No member shall act as proxy for more than one other member.

An alternate sent by an ICLAS member country or organization may serve as a proxy for the designated representative of the country or organization, or another representative of an ICLAS member country or organization may serve as a proxy.

4. Responsibilities

The General Assembly is the highest authority of ICLAS.

It shall have, in particular, the following powers and obligations:

- To review, the routine administration of ICLAS as overseen by the Governing Board since the end of the previous ordinary session of the General Assembly by receiving the reports of the President and the Secretary General.
- To examine and approve the audited accounts of the period since the previous session of the General Assembly, to discharge the Treasurer from liability, and to set the scale of annual dues to be paid by members.

- To recommend the formation or dissolution of any committees or working groups it may deem necessary for the work of ICLAS.
- To review the work of bodies created by ICLAS.
- To review the reports of National and Scientific/Union Members.
- To review, make recommendation for changes and approve a Governing Board proposal for the operating policies and work scope of ICLAS for the four-year period to follow the General Assembly meeting.
- To elect a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary General, a Treasurer and other Members of the Governing Board.
- To consider, to modify and to ratify the Constitution.
- To ratify the bylaws.
- To address any other item that may be referred to it.

5. Meetings

The General Assembly shall meet ordinarily every four years, at a place and date determined by the General Assembly at a previous ordinary session or, failing that, by the Governing Board.

The Secretary General shall inform Members, at least six months in advance, of the place and date of the session of the General Assembly by personal notice to each Member. For special reasons, the Secretary General or the President, with the consent of the Governing Board, may summon an extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly. Such a meeting shall also be called at the request of one third of the total number of National and Scientific/Union Members and shall require at least three months advance notice.

Items proposed for inclusion in the agenda must be received by the Secretary General at least four months before the date fixed for an ordinary session of the General Assembly. The Agenda of the General Assembly shall be communicated by the Secretary General to all Members of ICLAS at least three months before the General Assembly. Any item that has not been placed on the Agenda may be adopted and decided on only if the proposal is approved by the General Assembly, by at least two-thirds of the votes of the Members present and taking part in the vote.

The minutes of the meeting shall be signed by the Chairperson and the Secretary General, who shall prepare the minutes.

Article VI Committees or other such Bodies

The creation of Committees and Working Parties is the responsibility of the Governing Board. When urgent action is needed, the Executive Committee may set up such bodies, subject to their ratification by the Governing Board.

1. Specification of committees

In setting up a working group or a committee, the Executive Committee or the Governing Board shall define the topic or topics to be considered and why it or they have been selected, name its convener(s), give instructions on the method of working, determine what resources are available to it, and state the deadline and format for the final and any interim report(s).

Working groups are to be small and efficient. They will usually be disbanded by the Governing Board when they have completed the task given to them. The General Assembly may recommend to the Governing Board the formation or dissolution of a specific committee or working party (Article V, Section 4).

Article VII. Finances

1. ICLAS Funds

The funds of ICLAS are obtained as described in article VIII of the Constitution.

2. Dues

Every four year during the General Assembly, the Treasurer will present the scale of the annual dues to be paid by the different categories of members for ratification.

3. In the event of the dissolution of ICLAS

In the event of the dissolution of ICLAS, its assets shall be ceded to one or more scientific organizations to be used in conformity with the aims of ICLAS.

Article VIII. Modification of Bylaws

Within the general terms of the Constitution, the Governing Board may formulate bylaws for the conduct of ICLAS. Such internal rules, and any changes to them, shall be subject to ratification by a simple majority of members present at the next ordinary meeting of the General Assembly.

Appendix 13

ICLAS SPECIAL REPRINTS

1. (1972) Reports of the National, Union and Scientific Members to the ICLA General Assembly, 22 September 1972, Hannover, Germany/FRG
2. (1972) Standard Karyotype of the Mouse, *Mus musculus*, The Committee of Standardized Genetic Nomenclature for Mice
3. (1972) The ICLA Statements
4. (1972) ICLA Constitution and Aims
5. (1973) Standard Karyotype for the Norway Rat, *Rattus norvegicus*, The Committee for a Standardized Karyotype of *Rattus norvegicus*
6. (1974) Standardized Nomenclature for Inbred Strains of Rats, 4th Listing, Michael Festing and Joan Staats
7. (1974) Guidelines for the Regulation of Animal Experimentation, prepared by ICLA
8. (1974) Guidelines for Nomenclature of Genetically Determined Biochemical Variants in the House Mouse, *Mus musculus*, The Committee on Standardized Nomenclature for Mice
9. (1975) The ICLA Statement on the Need for Organizing Breeding of Non-Human Primates for Experimental Purposes
10. (1975) Nitrogenous Nutrition of the Rabbit, AEC Information
11. (1975) Reports of the National, Union and Scientific Members to the ICLA General Assembly, 8 and 12 July 1975, in Thessaloniki, Greece
12. (1975) ICLA Constitution and Internal Rules, approved by the General Assembly, 8 July 1975
13. (1977) Education and Training of Laboratory Animal Technicians
14. (1979) Reports of the Members to the ICLA General Assembly, 20 and 24 August 1979, in Utrecht, The Netherlands
15. (1980) ICLAS Constitution and Internal Rules, adopted by the General Assembly 20 August 1979
16. (1982) Models and Quality Control of Laboratory Animals, IUPHAR/ICLAS Symposium, Tokyo 1981
17. (1985) Panel Discussion on "Ethical Aspects of the Use of Animals in Research", ICLAS Regional Scientific Meeting, 1985, Shores, Israel
18. (1986) Laboratory Animal Legislation, ICLAS/UFAW Survey
19. (1988) Reports of the Members to the ICLAS General Assembly, 11 and 15 January 1988, Bangkok, Thailand
20. (1988) ICLAS Constitution and Internal Rules, adopted by the General Assembly 11 January 1988
21. (1989) ICLAS Members and Their Addresses, December 1989
22. (1992) The ICLAS Reference and Monitoring Centre System – Regulations, adopted by the ICLAS Governing Board, 19 and 25 October 1991, Buffalo, USA
23. (1992) Reports of Members to the ICLAS General Assembly 1991, and Addresses of ICLAS Members 1992
24. (1999) The education and training of scientists using animals in experiments.