



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

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15 October 1971

EXECUTIVE BOARD

RESTRICTED

Forty-ninth Session

QUESTIONNAIRE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
REQUESTING OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH WHO¹

1. NAME OF ORGANIZATION

International Committee on Laboratory Animals (ICLA)
Comité international sur les Animaux de Laboratoires

2. ADDRESS OF HEADQUARTERS

Postal address of Secretariat:

National Institute of Public Health
Postuttak Oslo 1
Norway



3. ADDRESS OF ALL BRANCH OR REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Postal address of Treasury:

Centre de Sélection et d'Elevage des Animaux de Laboratoire
45 Orléans-La Source
France

4. (a) TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS

52 persons.

(b) DO THESE PERSONS PAY DIRECTLY OR ARE THE SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID BY AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS?

There is at present no subscription fee for national and individual members.
The union and associate members have their subscriptions paid by their organizations.

(c) LIST AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS, GIVING THEIR COUNTRY, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS BELONGING TO EACH

See Annex.

(d) NOTE VARIOUS TYPES OF MEMBERSHIP, SUCH AS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS WITH NUMBERS AND PERTINENT FACTS.

See Annex.

¹ As provided by the applicant on 14 December 1970.

5. GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION

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

6. (a) WHAT IS THE PRIMARY FUNCTION OF THE ORGANIZATION?

(1) Biological standardization

Establish direct contacts with laboratories or convene when necessary, ad hoc study groups, panels of experts, etc., to

(a) encourage and harmonize co-operative research programmes in order to:

specify strains in the different animal species currently in use, by conducting systematic investigations on their biochemical, physiological, anatomical and response characteristics;

set up standard procedures regarding breeding, maintenance of laboratory animals and control tests concerning their genetical, microbial, nutritional status (techniques frequency of tests);

(b) collect basic biological data on species which are not used as experimental animals, so that unique characteristics may be utilized in biomedical science;

(c) co-ordinate terminology and nomenclature used in laboratory animals science in different languages.

(2) Designation of laboratory animals reference centres

The role of such designated reference centres would be:

- (a) to maintain laboratory animals in compliance with defined standards and specifications;
- (b) to supply other laboratories with breeding nuclei of laboratory animals.

(3) Circulation of information

(a) circulate up-to-date scientific, technical and practical information on laboratory animals for example:

ICLA Bulletin;

news on research programmes in the different countries on different species such as Mouse Newsletters for mice;

technical reports on standard procedures;

world lists of strains, and sources of laboratory animals;

list of films dealing with the care, breeding and utilization of laboratory animals;
curricula of training courses for animal technicians;
regulations regarding the export and import of laboratory animals.

In some cases, ICLA may be editor.

- (b) Organize international or regional seminars and training activities.
- (4) Help to the countries developing in laboratory animals science

Promote through the most appropriate means the creation of national organizations dealing especially with problems connected with the breeding, maintenance and utilization of laboratory animals, for example:

- (a) conduct surveys on the production and utilization of laboratory animals;
- (b) send experts;
- (c) award scholarships for the training of young scientists or senior technicians in laboratory animals science and for the exchange of scientists between different countries to compare the situation in this field.

6. (b) SECONDARY FUNCTIONS?

To promote a co-ordination of the work of the national and regional laboratory animals science associations of the world.

7. (a) DOES THE ORGANIZATION ADVOCATE ANY SPECIAL HEALTH MEASURES OR PROCEDURES?

No.

(b) HAS THE ORGANIZATION ANY SPECIAL RESERVATIONS AS TO TREATMENT OR HEALTH PROCEDURES?

No.

8. CAN OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVES SPEAK AUTHORITATIVELY FOR THE MEMBERSHIP ON MATTERS CONCERNED WITH THE STATED PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS?

Yes, no limitations are set in the Constitution of ICLA.

9. SPECIFIC INTEREST WITH REFERENCE TO THE WORK OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

In 1962, ICLA entered into a contract with WHO in respect of the development of activities in the field of laboratory animals, i.e.

- (1) by conducting surveys on the production and utilization of laboratory animals and to take any steps to improve the quality of laboratory animals;
- (2) by acting as an information exchange about the supply and management of laboratory animals and edit publications on the care and breeding of laboratory animals;
- (3) by assisting countries in the development of laboratory animal production and utilization by visits of consultants, the granting of scholarships, and the provision of specialist training, and to enable WHO to request assistance for such purposes;
- (4) by assisting in the training of laboratory animal technicians;

(5) by co-ordinating terminology and nomenclature used in the care and breeding of laboratory animals in different languages;

(6) by promoting collaborative research studies on genetic and environmental conditions in regard to different bio-assays and tests on animals and on the detection of virus diseases in animals.

In addition, it is to be noted that WHO has given ICLA annual subventions, on a contract basis, from 1962 onwards, and has thus enabled the work of ICLA to proceed.

10. OFFICERS

Honorary President: Professor J. H. F. Maisin
Honorary Director
Institut du Cancer
Louvain, Belgium

Honorary Secretary: Dr S. Erichsen
National Institute of Public Health
Oslo, Norway

Honorary Treasurer: Dr M. Sabourdy
Centre de Sélection et d'Élevage des
Animaux de Laboratoire
45 Orléans-La Source, France

There is no paid personnel officer.

11. STRUCTURES

(a) Policy-making bodies such as Conference, Governing Body, Executive Committee; (b) frequency of meetings, with date of the last meeting of each; (c) voting procedure; (d) affiliation with other organizations, including international organizations.

1. (a) General Assembly

(b) meets every three years, last meeting at Olivet, France, on 3 April 1969;

(c) all members except the associate members have a vote, in the event of equal voting, the chairman shall have the casting vote;

(d) non-voting observers from other organizations may be invited to attend the meetings. A WHO-observer thus attended the last General Assembly.

2. (a) Governing Board

(b) meets twice a year, last meeting in Hannover, Federal Republic of Germany, on 6-7 November 1970;

(c) all Governing Board members have a vote, in the event of equal voting, the chairman has the casting vote;

(d) the Governing Board is entitled to invite to its meetings non-voting observers from international governmental organizations such as the World Health Organization and from any other organization from whom the Governing Board wishes to invite as an observer. A WHO observer is routinely invited to attend all Governing Board meetings.

12. FINANCES (Annual budget and sources of income, noting portion received from membership dues, copies of financial statements for past three years)

Document held by the Secretariat.

13. HISTORY

In April 1955 the XII General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS) met in Rome. After listening to a paper on Living Material (part of a discussion on Supplies and Depositories) by Dr L. Harrison Matthews, the Assembly adopted a resolution to set up a small international committee. For the next year or so, the members of this committee corresponded with one another, but never met together; and they failed to agree on most points of importance.

In December 1955, UNESCO received a recommendation from the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS), and incorporated it into their cell biology programme. UNESCO sought information about the production and utilization of laboratory animals in various countries, and set aside money for carrying out surveys.

It was evident that there was a great deal of common ground in the proposed activities in this field of IUBS and UNESCO. In order to promote the objects of both organizations and to prevent duplication of effort, UNESCO decided to call a special meeting on the subject of laboratory animals: this meeting was held at UNESCO House, Paris, on 3-4 December 1956. Present at the meeting were the President of IUBS, Professor Sven O. Hörstadius; the President of CIOMS, Professor J. H. F. Maisin; the chief of the Division of International Co-operation for Scientific Research, UNESCO, Dr R. L. Zwemer; Dr Yves de Hamptinne, representing the UNESCO Secretariat and three invited consultants: Dr Dale W. Jenkins, Chairman of the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources, National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, United States of America; Dr W. Lane-Petter, Director of the Laboratory Animals Centre of the Medical Research Council, United Kingdom; and Dr M. Sabourdy, Director of the Centre de Sélection des Animaux de Laboratoire, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France.

Two of the consultants had been members of the IUBS committee of three. It was agreed at the meeting to disband the IUBS committee, to amalgamate the laboratory animal programmes of IUBS and UNESCO, and to form a new organization, to be called the International Committee on Laboratory Animals (ICLA).

This new organization (ICLA) was at first composed of a representative each from IUBS and CIOMS, three consultants, together with an observer from UNESCO. In 1957 the International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS) appointed a representative to join ICLA: they were followed in 1960 by the International Union Against Cancer (UICC), and in 1961 by the International Union of Biochemistry (IUB).

From the first meeting in 1956 until 1961 meetings were held annually. The second meeting was held at UNESCO House, Paris, in December 1957; the third, at the time of the first ICLA Symposium, at Gif-sur-Yvette, near Paris, in October 1958; the fourth in London in April 1959; the fifth in Rome in April 1960; and the sixth in Liblice, Czechoslovakia, immediately before the second ICLA Symposium in September 1961. At the third meeting, in October 1958, bye-laws were drafted and approved, and a detailed statement of the aims of ICLA was prepared and published.

The original committee consisted of representatives of the supporting international non-governmental organizations and unions, together with the three original consultants (to whom a fourth was added in 1960 - Dr M. Šeda, Laboratory Animals Centre, Czechoslovakia) and observers from UNESCO, WHO and FAO. By 1961, this had grown to include many national representatives, so that the committee became too large to deal effectively with the detailed work that fell to it. Consequently, at the 1961 meeting, a new constitution was presented and adopted.

The new constitution was a natural outgrowth of the former bye-laws, with which it was compatible. The general direction of ICLA since the beginning of 1962 became the responsibility of a Governing Board, which aimed to meet once in three years. Between these meetings, full executive power was invested in an Executive Committee, which aimed to meet twice a year, and was appointed by the Governing Board.

At the 1961 meeting, the Governing Board was appointed as follows.

All the union members, namely:

Professor J. H. F. Maisin, Chairman	(CIOMS)
Professor J. A. B. Gray	(IUPS)
Professor G. Montalenti	(IUBS)
Professor O. Mühlbock	(UICC)

together with the national members for the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Norway and USSR, namely (at that time):

Dr A. Spiegel
 Dr (Mrs) B. K. Batra
 Dr Chr. Lerche
 Dr N. N. Medvedev

and the Treasurer (Dr M. Sabourdy) and Secretary (Dr W. Lane-Petter) ex officio.

Shortly after this meeting, IUB appointed a union member to ICLA, which created a vacancy on the Governing Board to be filled from the national members. In 1962, the Governing Board recommended that this vacancy be filled by the appointment of the national member for the United States of America, who at that time was Dr Bennett J. Cohen.

The Executive Committee appointed in 1962 was as follows:

Dr H. Hurni
 Dr George E. Jay, jr
 Dr W. Lane-Petter
 Dr M. Sabourdy
 Dr M. Šeda

This was the position up to September 1965, when the third ICLA Symposium, and the first General Assembly of the membership under the 1961 constitution, were held in Ireland. At that meeting the Governing Board, Executive Committee, and officers, were appointed as follows:

(a) Governing Board

Union members:

Professor J. H. Maisin, Chairman	(CIOMS)
Professor M. Florkin	(IUB)
Professor J. A. B. Grey	(IUPS)
Professor G. Montalenti	(IUBS)
Professor O. Mühlbock	(UICC)

National members:

Japan	(Professor Y. Tajima)
Norway	(Dr S. Erichsen)
Argentina	(Dr C. Epper)
Federal Republic of Germany	(Professor A. Spiegel)
Hungary	(Dr L. Kállai)

Officers (ex officio)

Treasurer (Dr M. Sabourdy - France)
Secretary (Dr W. Lane-Petter - United Kingdom)

(b) Executive Committee

Dr (Mrs) B. K. Batra (India)
Professor B. J. Cohen (United States of America)
Dr H. Hurni (Switzerland)
Dr W. Lane-Petter (United Kingdom)
Dr M. Sabourdy (France)
Dr M. Šeda (Czechoslovakia)

(A Finance Committee was appointed, but in fact never met.)

From the beginning of 1966 the new Executive Committee continued to meet twice yearly, and were responsible for the activities of ICLA. These have been regularly reported in the ICLA Bulletin, which also contains a directory of members of ICLA.

In 1967 an invitation was received from the National Academy of Sciences (United States of America) to hold a joint symposium in Washington, D.C. (United States of America) in April 1969. The sponsorship of the symposium was to be ICLA and the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources (ILAR), and the greater part of the expenses were to be provided through the National Academy of Sciences. The invitation was accepted by ICLA, and the meeting took place and became the fourth ICLA/ILAR Symposium.

During the week preceding the ICLA/ILAR Symposium, a symposium was organized by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS - France) at Orléans-La Source, France. Advantage was taken of this occasion to hold a general assembly of ICLA at Olivet, Orléans-La Source.

At this general assembly a new constitution was presented and adopted. The main changes entailed the amalgamation of the old Governing Board and Executive Committee to form a single Governing Board, which would aim to meet twice a year; and the introduction of formal voting rights among the membership.

The new Governing Board is as follows:

National members:

Mr J. Bleby	(United Kingdom)
Dr L. Kállai	(Hungary)
Professor A. Spiegel	(Federal Republic of Germany)
Professor Y. Tajima	(Japan)

Individual member:

Dr W. Lane-Petter

Union members:

Professor J. H. Maisin (President)	(CIOMS)
Professor M. Florkin	(IUB)
Professor G. Montalenti	(IUBS)
Professor B. J. Cohen or	(IUPS)
Mr G. J. R. Hovell	
Professor O. Mühlbock	(UICC)

Officers (ex officio):

Dr M. Sabourdy	(Treasurer - France)
Dr S. Erichsen	(Secretary - Norway)

14. ACTIVITIES

(a) Surveys

One of the first tasks undertaken by ICLA was to survey the production and utilization of laboratory animals in a number of different countries. This enabled the nature of laboratory animal problems to be defined and assessed, and a realistic policy to be worked out. These surveys have been published:

Vol. 1	August 1958		- India, Italy, Japan Switzerland, United Kingdom
Vol. 2	May 1959	Supplement I	- Denmark, Finland, Iceland Norway, Sweden, Turkey
		Supplement II	- Western Germany, Austria
		Supplement III	- Australia
Vol. 3	July 1962	Supplement IV	- France, Israel, Western Germany (2nd supplement)
		Supplement V	- Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Poland, South Australia (2nd supplement), United States of America (partial report)
Vol. 4	November 1964	Supplement VI	- Argentina, Brazil, Chile.

(b) Service de Documentation

In the ICLA Bulletin No. 2, March 1958, the first instalment was published of the Service de Documentation, a current bibliography of laboratory animal literature. It appeared every six months, with the ICLA Bulletin, up to and including the issue of September 1961 (No. 9); but the growing size of the bibliography made it impossible to continue beyond then. The service has now been taken over by other publishers.

(c) Symposia

In October 1958, the first ICLA Symposium was held at Gif-sur-Yvette, France (by kind permission of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) on the subject of Living Animal Material for Biological Research. The proceedings of this symposium were subsequently published by ICLA in a mimeograph volume, but are not available any longer.

A second symposium was held at Liblice and at Smolenice, Czechoslovakia (by kind permission of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences), in September 1961, on The Problem of Laboratory Animal Disease. The proceedings of this meeting were edited by R. J. C. Harris and published by Academic Press (London and New York, price £3 or \$9).

The third symposium, on The Husbandry of Laboratory Animals, was held in Ireland in September 1965, and the proceedings were edited by M. L. Conalty and published by Academic Press (London and New York, price £7.10s.0d). The fourth symposium on Defining the Laboratory Animals in the Search for Health, is being published by the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

(d) ICLA Bulletin

Starting in September 1957, nine months after the foundation of ICLA, a half-yearly bulletin has appeared regularly. In it will be found up-to-date information about the work of ICLA, as well as reports from national members, and other matters of interest.

ICLA Bulletin is sent free to all who have asked for it and who have a genuine interest in laboratory animal science.

(e) Lecture tour

In 1961, a lecture tour on germ free techniques with animals was organized under the auspices of ICLA, and Czechoslovakia, Poland, USSR, Belgium, Federal German Republic and Italy were visited.

(f) Animal technician training

ICLA has always been conscious of the need for well trained animal technicians. In ICLA Bulletin No. 5 (September 1959) some notes were published about training courses already in existence. Three years later, in ICLA Bulletin No. 11 (September 1962), were published the recommendations of the Study Group on Animal Technician Training, held the previous May at UNESCO House in Paris.

(g) Definitions

ICLA has also been aware of the need for a glossary of agreed definitions of terms used in laboratory animal science. The first list of recommended definitions appeared in 1963, and supplements to this list will appear from time to time.

(h) Scholarships

In 1963 it was decided to offer an annual scholarship of £100 (\$280), for special training in laboratory animal science in an advanced centre, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) the scholar to be a graduate in medicine, veterinary medicine or biological science, or by training, experience and employment a person of equivalent standing;
- (ii) the scholarship money to be used mainly for living expenses in the place of training; all travelling expenses should normally be found from other sources;
- (iii) the applications for this scholarship to be considered and approved by a selection committee appointed by the Executive Committee of ICLA.

(i) Other activities

There are a number of other activities being undertaken by ICLA that are, or will be, reported from time to time in the ICLA Bulletin. These will include the listing of primary type colonies and primary centres, of sources of animals of particular interest, and other matters. But one of the more important of ICLA's miscellaneous activities is the encouragement it gives to the promotion of national laboratory animal organizations. In 1956, only three such centres existed in the world; by 1963, there were more than five times that number, and some at least of them are indebted to the stimulus provided by ICLA. Others are still being created.

15. Publications

- (1) ICLA Bulletin, issued every March and September, gives general information on laboratory animals science (National News, Association News, announces scholarships and meetings, brings minutes from General Assembly and Governing Board meetings, brings lists of literature and films, special numbers on important subjects etc.). The ICLA Terms and Definitions, a glossary of agreed definitions of terms used in laboratory animals science was published in No. 14, 1964. The ICLA Constitution was published in No. 26, 1970.^a
- (2) The Mouse Newsletter is distributed by the Medical Research Council of Great Britain with the financial support of ICLA. It appears bi-annually.
- (3) The International Index of Laboratory animals is also published by the Medical Research Council of Great Britain with the financial support of ICLA. The first edition appeared in 1968, the second edition is in preparation and will appear in 1971.
- (4) Symposium proceedings:
 - (i) Proceedings of I ICLA Symposium 1958, "Living animal material for biological research", published by ICLA in a mimeograph volume which is no longer available.
 - (ii) Proceedings of II ICLA Symposium 1961, "The problem of laboratory animal disease" published by Academic Press (London and New York), editor R. J. C. Harris.
 - (iii) Proceedings of III ICLA Symposium 1965, "The husbandry of laboratory animals", published by Academic Press (London and New York), editor M. L. Conalty.
 - (iv) Proceedings of IV ICLA/ILAR Symposium 1969, "Defining the laboratory animal in the search for health" (not yet published).

^a Held by the Secretariat.

ANNEX

Membership	Country	Affiliated Organizations	Persons
<u>National Members</u> ^a	Argentina	-	-
	Australia	-	-
	Belgium	-	-
	Bulgaria	-	-
	Canada	-	-
	Czechoslovakia	-	-
	Denmark	-	-
	France	-	-
	German Democratic Republic	-	-
	Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-
	Greece	-	-
	Hungary	-	-
	Iceland	-	-
	India	-	-
	Ireland	-	-
	Israel	-	-
	Italy	-	-
	Japan	-	-
	Lebanon	-	-
	Netherlands	-	-
	Nigeria	-	-
	Norway	-	-
	Poland	-	-
	Romania	-	-
	South Africa	-	-
	Spain	-	-
	Sweden	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	
Turkey	-	-	
United Kingdom of Gt Britain and Northern Ireland	-	-	
United States of America	-	-	
USSR	-	-	

^a Individuals nominated by governments, research councils or similar bodies.

Annex

Membership	Country	Affiliated Organizations	Persons
<u>Union Members</u>	International	Council for International Organizations of Medical Science	-
	"	International Union against Cancer	-
	"	International Union of Biological Sciences	-
	"	International Union of Physiological Sciences	-
<u>Associate Members</u>			
Scientific Class	Europe	Gesellschaft für Versuchstierkunde	350
	Japan	Japan Experimental Animal Research Association	780
	United Kingdom of Gt Britain and Northern Ireland	Laboratory Animal Science Association	340
	United States of America	American Association on Laboratory Animal Science	1500
Supporter's Class	United Kingdom of Gt Britain and Northern Ireland	Universities Federation for Animal Welfare	1100
	United States of America	National Society of Medical Research	
	United Kingdom of Gt Britain and Northern Ireland	Beecham Pharmaceutical Division	-
	"	John Wyeth & Brother Limited	-
	"	The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.	-
	"	Geigy (UK) Ltd.	-
	"	Abbott Laboratories Ltd.	-
	"	Smith Kline & French Laboratories	-
	"	The Upjohn Company	-
	Norway	A/S Nyegaard & Co.	-
"	Stålstandard A/S	-	
<u>Individual Members</u>	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Dr W. Lane-Petter (former Secretary of ICIA)	-