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Jubilee History of the European Association for Animal Production

1949–1999

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Preface

History, in contrast to a catalogue of events and activities, necessarily involves interpretation. Good history also needs distance from the period under review so that the contemporary events, with which the decision makers lived, may be seen more clearly and in context. This Jubilee celebration of EAAP offers the opportunity to look back and ask why certain decisions were made and to evaluate the

results. History shows that the visionaries and founders of EAAP faced great challenges. The association they created has grown, matured and served – maybe not to the satisfaction of everyone – but evidently well enough for the 37 member countries who continue to pay their annual dues and the 800 or more participants at the annual meetings and associated symposia.

I have had access to many of the documents from early meetings, to the EAAP records and to the factual accounts of EAAP written at ten, twenty-five and forty years. Further, many people involved with EAAP over the fifty years have generously provided documents, experiences and recollections. Needless to say they are not responsible for my interpretative views.

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The search for historic understanding always leads backwards at first. In this Jubilee History of EAAP, we have to go back briefly for a hundred and fifty years to understand the motivations of the early leaders. History inevitably leads to the present. Although this Jubilee History covers the activities of the association until 1999, it is always difficult to draw final conclusions about recent events. Further, trying to predict the future is precarious, usually wrong – and is not history. Nevertheless, as I gathered material from the past some people kindly gave their views on the way ahead for EAAP and I present these in summary form at the end. The future shape of the association seems to be a matter of concern to the leaders of EAAP since several attempts have been made in recent years to chart a course for the 21st century which have resulted in positive tinkering with the existing order rather than radical re-organization. That may be the best way forward. Change for change sake is rarely productive.

Readers have a right to know my credentials for writing this Jubilee History. I have had contact with EAAP for forty-five of the last fifty years. From 1954 to 1958, when teaching at Cambridge University, I heard regularly of EAAP from my senior colleague, Sir John Hammond who had served on the Preparatory Committee and was active in early EAAP scientific meetings. From 1958 to 1970 at the Milk Marketing Board in the UK, my chief was Sir Richard Trehane, President of EAAP from 1961 to 1967. From 1961 onwards, I participated and met the founders who were then leading both EAAP and ECMBR (now ICAR) of which I was a Vice-President. In 1970 I left Europe to teach at the University of British Columbia, Canada for twelve years and saw EAAP from outside. Returning in 1982 to Europe to join FAO in Rome, my work included some joint EAAP/FAO projects. For the last eight years, among other activities, I have been Editor of EAAP News.

Thus I have been close observer, participant, distant observer, officer in another body co-operating with EAAP and am now an insider. I have been privileged to know personally all the Presidents and, apart from the first two who served briefly in 1949–1950, all the Secretaries-General.

Part One. Origins: Before 1949

The nature and origin of the EAAP

This year, 1999, the European Association for Animal Production (EAAP) celebrates its Jubilee, having been founded in 1949. EAAP is an international non-governmental organisation (INGO) serving the interests of its member countries in Europe and also the non-European countries to the south and east of the Mediterranean. The purpose of EAAP is “to promote the improvement, organization and enlightened practice of animal production by scientific research, the application of science and co-operation between the national animal production organisations, scientists and practitioners of member countries”. EAAP operates primarily through mutual co-operation of professional animal production specialists working in member countries in research, teaching, extension, commerce, up and down stream service organizations, government and practice.

The idea of creating an international association to promote international co-operation in animal production within Europe had a long gestation period from the beginning of the 20th century to 1949, the year when EAAP was founded. This “Jubilee History of EAAP” traces the origins which extend long before 1949 and also presents the interesting story of the founding and subsequent growth of the association.

Animal production in Europe in the 19th and early 20th centuries

Why did leaders and thinkers in livestock production begin to seek international co-operation at the turn of the 20th century? It was a novel idea. To answer, we need briefly to recall the vast changes taking place in farming at that time and the impact of the newly developing sciences upon food production in general and upon livestock production in particular.

The application of modern science to farming began to have an effect only in the 19th century. Europe was leading the way. At Rothampstead in the UK during the 1840s, Lawes, and later Gilbert, started formal field experimentation with crops and



Fig. 1. Meeting of EAAP Preparatory Committee, 1949, Paris. Dr. Engeler speaking.

soils and used new laboratory methods of analysis thus opening a new era of artificial fertilisers, statistical analysis and objective analysis of food production. Rothampstead was a private estate owned by Lawes and it became the first agricultural research station. Professor (later Baron) Justus von Liebig (1803–73) at the University of Giessen, Germany, applied chemistry to the life processes of crop plants and farm livestock and is generally acknowledged as the father of agricultural chemistry. His research and analysis of life processes, tissue structures and food components initiated a new era in animal and human nutrition and in physiological

chemistry. Dr. Kellner, also in Germany, initiated controlled feeding experiments and published the first feeding standards for animals. Throughout the second half of the 19th century the application of science to farming rapidly grew, encouraged by the large-scale movement of rural populations to cities where they were dependent upon food produced by more efficient farms. Other new technologies supported this change, including the invention of the railway in the UK in 1829 and mechanical refrigeration towards the end of the century. These trends were taking place in both Europe and in the USA.

Consequent upon this application of science to



Fig. 2. Professor Leroy with Miss Natalie Masanovic, Ayr, Scotland, 1950s. (Photocredit: Crawford, Ayr).

farming, new agricultural support facilities were started in Europe and the USA, including agricultural colleges, experimental and research stations, agricultural extension systems, farmer organizations and specialist publications to enable farmers and livestock producers to share new knowledge. In 1862 in the USA the Land-Grant Act encouraged the establishment of state colleges to teach agriculture and in 1887 the Hatch Act provided for agricultural experimental stations to be set up by the Land-Grant Colleges. In Europe during the same period some of the older universities added the new discipline of livestock production to their classical interests. Cambridge University in the UK, for example, established a School of Agriculture, where during the last years of the 19th century, Professor F. H. Marshall

started research into the reproductive physiology of farm animals. His student and associate, Dr. (later Sir John) Hammond, continued and expanded this work and was involved in the gestation of EAAP in the first half of the 20th century.

In addition to the new scientific fields of animal nutrition and animal reproduction, in the early years of the 20th century genetics was emerging as a significant new science of enormous importance for agriculture. It is worth reminding ourselves that Gregor Mendel of Brno, in what is now the Czech Republic, established a small experimental garden in the grounds of his monastery and published his genetic principles in 1866 based upon his experimentation with the garden pea. His findings lay unnoticed until 1900 when their significance was

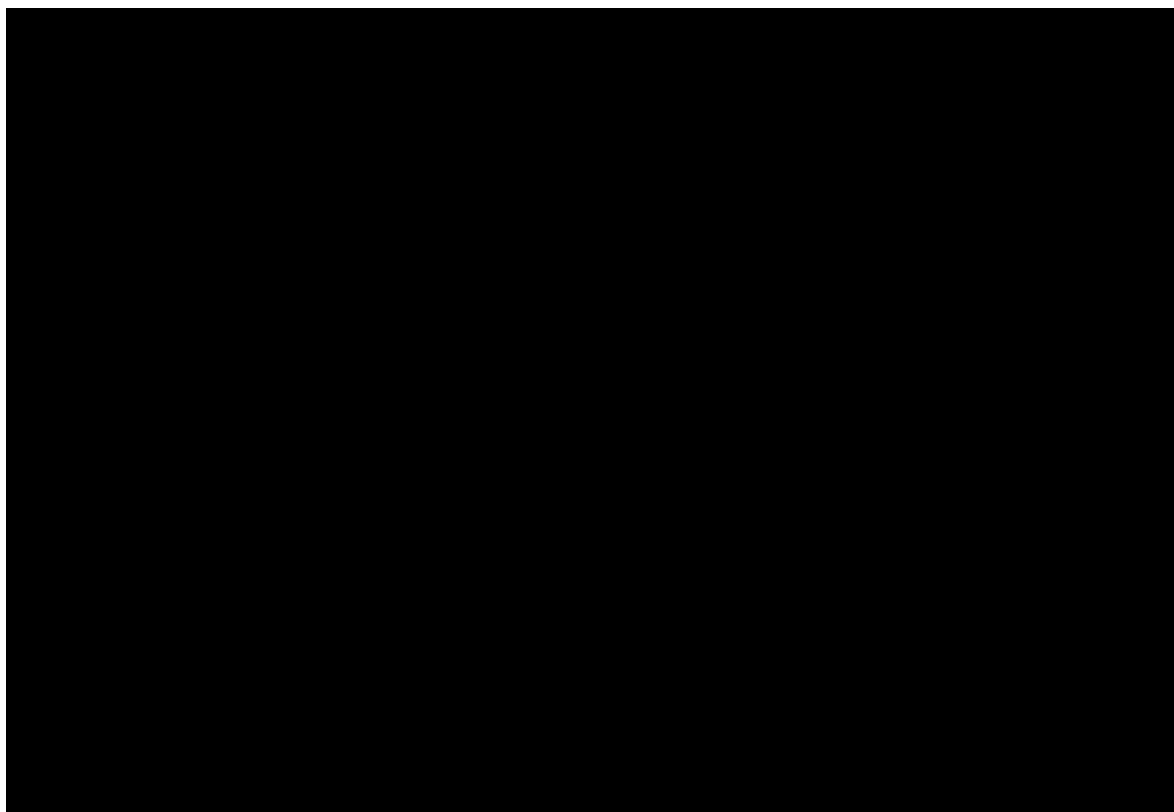


Fig. 3. Board of ICMR/ICAR, Luxembourg, 1958. Left to right: Rijssenbeek (NL), Sijbrandij (NL), Durrwächter (D), Engeler (CH), Trehane (UK), Kállay (Secretary-General). (Photocredit: Theor Alea, Luxembourg).

realized, and from the turn of the 20th century the new science of genetics grew rapidly with significant discoveries in various European countries and in the USA.

In this milieu of rapidly growing science and a new corps of scientists working with livestock, it is understandable that leaders and thinkers in livestock production realized that science is not national but international. They saw that effective science results from international co-operation between all those who are involved: livestock producers, academics, teachers, researchers, applied scientists and those engaged in government administration of livestock production.

At the end of the 19th century, the International Institute for Agriculture (IIA) was created at the Villa

Borghese in Rome, Italy. The formation of this Institute by a private individual, David Lubin (USA), is an important signal of the thinking and vision of some progressive minds more than a hundred years ago. The IIA was ahead of its time. The Institute focused mainly upon agricultural information, which David Lubin recognized was a key resource for decision makers, and in this too he was a forward thinker. Although the International Institute for Agriculture never received major support from all governments, some governments supported it and saw its value as a world centre for agricultural information. There seems to be an historic connection through the Italian government that both the IIA and, half a century later, FAO were established in Rome. The IIA was merged into the resources of



Fig. 4. Sir John Hammond (UK), Ir. H. de Boer (NL) and Dr. Watse Sybesma (NL). (Photo courtesy Mrs. H. de Boer).

FAO and became the foundation of the FAO library where a sculptured bust of David Lubin may still be seen. The significance of the IIA in the formation of EAAP is greater than might have been anticipated, as shown later.

Advances in organization of livestock breeders

There is another historic strand that added its own dimension to these stirrings for international liaison at the start of the 20th century. This movement lies among the practical breeders of livestock in many European countries. A century earlier, in the second half of the 1700s, long before the rise of modern science, a livestock breeder in England, Robert Bakewell, initiated some new approaches to livestock improvement. In addition to practising a rudimentary but successful form of progeny testing, Bakewell started Herdbooks for his cattle and sheep. Bakewell's concept of a Herdbook was to enter into a register at birth the parentage of individual animals within an identified local population of animals. This

practice led to the formulation of pedigrees for individual animals. Entries in the Herdbook were restricted to those animals whose parents had been registered, and the concept of Pedigree Animals was born. Soon breeders adopted national standards of appearance for each breed. The Herdbook and Pedigree systems were copied and spread rapidly in the early 19th century to many countries throughout Europe and North America. The creation of Herdbooks soon led to the formation of national Breeder Associations which linked owners of pedigree animals within a country.

This system of Herdbooks had a remarkable and innovative effect upon the indigenous livestock types within Europe that had been shaped over many millennia by isolation and adaptation in separate genetic groups with specialist qualities suited to the local environment. The EAAP census of 1982, shows that there are 792 European breeds of the mammalian livestock species (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses and buffalo) which, on average for the species concerned, comprise about one third of all the breeds of the world. The advent of Herdbooks and Pedigree Breeder Associations together with more rapid and easy travel and communication in Europe opened up new interest among livestock producers in breeds from other countries. Progressive livestock breeders recognized that there may be, and often were, other breeds in Europe which could improve the quantity and quality of their animal products.

A further important development towards the end of the 19th century, which later led to international co-operation, was supervised milk recording of dairy and dual-purpose cattle by a local group of cattlemen. Scotland claims the first local milk recording society although there are counter-claims by a few other European countries. Nevertheless it is clear that supervised milk recording started in Europe. The technique was promoted at the International Agricultural Congress in The Hague in 1890 which resulted in more local and national milk recording societies. Supervised milk recording enabled pedigree breeders to assure buyers of their cattle both on the validity of an animal's pedigree and its milk production merit. Thus, national associations of pedigree breeders naturally became interested in international co-operation for livestock production.



Fig. 5. EAAP Meeting Vienna, 1973. Front row left to right: von Selle (Secretary-General); Jasiorowski (Poland), Kállay (FAO), Trehane (UK), Horn (Hungary), Hoza, Unknown lady, Weniger (D) President of EAAP. (Photocredit: Foto Zentrum am Schwarzenbergplatz).

Moves towards professional associations

This brief background summary shows that around the beginning of the 20th century there were substantial reasons why progressive leaders and original thinkers associated with livestock wanted to meet internationally and wished to create some form of international association. Such people were found in many European countries and represented various strands of interest including academic scientists, teachers, researchers, pedigree breeders and government officers concerned with livestock. This early movement towards pan-European co-operation preceded the formation of most national animal production societies in Europe, although international

difficulties delayed the actual formation of the European body. A few national Animal Production Societies in Western Europe were created early: Germany (1906), Poland (1922) and The Netherlands (1930). Others were formed in the 1940s: France, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, the UK and Yugoslavia.

During the early part of the 20th century in the USA, similar movements were taking place to bring together those with interest and concerns with livestock production. Naturally, considering the size of the USA and its distance from most other countries, the prime interest at that time lay in the formation of a national association. The American Dairy Science Association (ADSA) and the Poultry Science As-



Fig. 6. Genetic Study Commission discussion. Left to right: Maijala (Finland), Johansson (Sweden), Pirchner (D&A).



Fig. 7. EAAP Meeting Budapest, 1970. Engeler (CH), Trehane (UK).

sociation (PSA) were formed in 1906. In 1908 at Cornell University, several animal nutritionists formed an organization of researchers in animal nutrition. Later the same year at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, a larger group founded the American Society of Animal Nutrition. This body broadened its membership in 1915 to all branches of animal science and renamed itself the American Society of Animal Production. Later, in 1961, it became the present American Society of Animal Science (ASAS). It is appropriate, in view of the common reasons for their creation but their separate histories, that EAAP, ASAS and ADSA will hold joint meetings in the year 2000 in both Europe and the USA.

Returning to Europe and looking back to the hopes of far-sighted European leaders in livestock during the early years of the 20th century, we must acknowledge the great obstacles they faced, especially compared with their colleagues in the USA. These obstacles delayed the formation of a pan-European association for livestock production by forty years.

- First, there are language barriers in Europe and associated with them there are cultural attitudes related to social and economic practices which for hundreds of years had operated separately and nationally.
- Second, two great and terrible wars ravaged and divided Europe against itself in the 20th century and emphasized national differences rather than unity.
- Third, after the Second World War, Europe was divided into two totally separate political, economic and even scientific systems that lasted for 45 years. It was extremely difficult to promote international co-operation, even in livestock interests, across the Iron Curtain.

We shall see in the history that follows how the high hopes of the early visionaries at the start of the 20th century for international co-operation in livestock production in Europe were frustrated on two occasions by the First and Second World Wars. We shall also see later in this history how EAAP had to



Fig. 8. EAAP Meeting Dublin, 1989. Left to right: Kállay (Hungary), O'Kennedy (Irish Minister of Agriculture), Mescal (Ireland), Engeler (CH) aged 90. (Photocredit: Bobby Studio, Dublin).

face the three same obstacles even after it was formed in 1949 and the ways in which these problems have influenced the design of the association.

Early moves to create international co-operation, 1906–1930

The first recorded initiative for international co-operation in animal production in Europe was made by the Austrian Professor of Animal Husbandry Professor R. Müller who formed a “Biological Society for Animal Production” for the German speaking countries under the patronage of Professor Julius Kühn of Halle, Germany. In 1906, this society was reshaped into the German Society for Animal Production (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Züchtungs-

kunde). It may be noted that Professor Dürst of Berne, Switzerland, drew attention to the international possibilities of such an organization.

The next important developments in the first part of the 20th century were the periodic international congresses in animal science. Three were organized during the twenty year period from 1910 to 1930. They did not result from any international sponsor; rather each was organised by national authorities on the occasion of some special event and participants were invited from other countries including prominent foreign persons to present special papers. Proceedings were produced. The first of these international events was in Brussels in 1910 and was a relatively large congress for those days with 330 participants. The coverage of animal science and animal nutrition topics was very wide. The congress



Fig. 9. EAAP Meeting Warsaw, 1998. Solms-Lich (D) President, Boyazoglu (G) Executive Vice-President.

had eleven sections according to species and type of production. The proceedings in two volumes covering nearly 700 pages offer a comprehensive and interesting picture of practice and interests at that time.

In 1912 at an anniversary celebrating the formation of the Veterinary College at Lyons, France, numerous leading academic personages were present from various countries in Europe. The opportunity was taken to create an “International Union of Professors of Animal Production Science”. Professor Dechambre of Paris was elected President, Professor C. Lehman of Berlin as Vice-President and Professor Dürst of Berne, Switzerland, as Permanent Secretary. Regrettably, the First World War prevented this initiative from being developed.

After the First World War, a second international congress was held in 1923 in Scheveningen, The Netherlands, which focused on Cattle Production. Like the first international congress this also was large for those days with 400 participants. The proceedings cover more than 1000 pages. During the

final session of this congress, it was agreed that an “International Central Bureau” should be founded. Part of the function would be to organise future congresses. Some of the supporters had a plan to link this new International Central Bureau with the International Institute for Agriculture (IIA) which had been established decades before in the Villa Borghese in Rome, Italy. Contact was made with the IIA. However, the idea of a new International Central Bureau to organize regular meetings of livestock scientists was not followed up.

The third international congress with the topic “Animal Production Science” was held in 1930 in Liège, Belgium, and was evidently a rather lower profile event with more restricted topics. The proceedings report only the papers of eight invited foreign speakers. There was apparently no further discussion on the question of co-operation between specialists in the field of animal production joining in one international organization. The initiatives of 1912 in France and of 1923 in The Netherlands were not followed through. Soon, however an interesting and significant new development took place.

Fourth International Animal Production Congress, Zürich, 1939

In the early 1930s the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Miklós Kállay, sent Dr. István Moskovits from Hungary to the International Institute for Agriculture at Villa Borghese in Rome where, because of his background, he became especially responsible for animal production issues. At the Institute in Rome, Dr. Moskovits found the proposal for a European Association for Animal Production, which the 1923 Congress in The Netherlands had sent to the International Institute for Agriculture some years before. Stimulated by the discovery, in 1937 Dr. Moskovits proposed a fourth international animal production congress and contacted a number of animal scientists and breed association leaders including Professor Leroy of France, Professor Maymone of Italy, Professor Horn of Hungary, Dr. Engeler of Switzerland and other well-known figures from Germany, the Netherlands, the Nordic countries, etc. The Swiss agreed to host the congress in 1939 in Zürich and Dr. W. Engeler, who was Director of the Brown Swiss Cattle Herd-



Fig. 10. Early meeting in 1950s of ECMBR/ICAR, Ayr, Scotland. Those present include: Trehane, Engeler, Anderson, Kállay, MacRae, Gould, Reynolds, Schneider, Beatty, Sijbrandij, Kloti, Masanovic, Rijssenbeek, Hilder, Ashton, Messerschmidt, Petersen, Kajonaga. Can you name others? (Photocredit: Crawford, Ayr).

book in Switzerland, became Secretary-General of the Congress. In addition to his responsibilities for organizing the congress, Dr. Engeler carried out excellent preparatory work on the possibility of creating a Pan-European Animal Production Association. To Dr. Engeler must go the credit for the thorough preparation without which earlier attempts had failed.

First in 1937, Dr. Engeler sent a circular letter to twelve countries asking a group of well-known animal production experts for their views on the subject of an international association and proposing its creation. Ten of the experts replied: Drs./Professors Amschler (Austria), Bakker (The Netherlands), Dürst (Switzerland), Hammond (UK), Johansson (Sweden), Kisslowski (Soviet Union), Molhant (Bel-

gium), Prawochensky (Poland), Schmidt (Germany), Zorn (Germany). They responded most positively and thus opened the door to the preparatory work for the foundation of the international organization. Representatives of France, Germany and the Netherlands submitted separate proposals for the Statutes.

On 11 August 1939 in Zürich, during the 4th International Congress for Animal Production, Professor A. Schmid, President of the Congress, called a preliminary meeting of invited delegates to consider the three drafts. The participating members agreed that only slight corrections were needed to produce one acceptable draft for formal presentation to the delegations. A drafting committee of Leroy, Filler and Bakhoven was created to subsume the three proposals into the definitive draft Statute to be



Fig. 11. Whom can you identify? ICMBR/ICAR Meeting, Wageningen, 1963. Includes: Leroy, Engeler, Kállay, Hodges, Masanovic, Politiek, Rijssenbeek, Hartmann, Ashton, Roos, Sijbrandij, Reynolds, Korkmann, Holma. (Photocredit: Foto Vreeman).

presented on August 14, 1939. The main features of the 1939 draft are given here. We may note that the First Statute had two broad aims: first, to improve animal production both technically and economically; second, to address the issues of feeding the world. Apart from this first item it is remarkable how similar these Statutes are to the present EAAP Statutes.

Draft Statutes of the International Association for Animal Production (1939)

- The aim of the International Association for Animal Production is to improve animal production technically and economically and to ensure efficient production for the needs of mankind.
- A world association will bring together both animal scientists and practising animal breeders.
- People in each country are to be part of a national branch linked to the Association.
- The exchange of ideas will be promoted by congresses and other types of meetings.
- A central agency will be created to ensure co-operation and co-ordination of significant issues.
- An international journal for animal production will be published.
- The Association will recognise only one branch per country.
- National branches should recruit members from the following three groups: representatives of breeding associations; scientists and teachers of animal production; representatives of the government involved in animal production.

- The General Assembly will consist of the representatives of the branches. The General Assembly will meet every three years and Extraordinary General Assemblies will meet if at least ten branches apply to the President of the Association in writing with reasons.
- Resolutions of the General Assembly are effective by majority. Each branch has one vote. The representative of the International Institute for Agriculture has one vote.
- The Board of Management will consist of one member from each branch and the Executive Committee of President, Vice-President, Secretary-General and two advisers.
- Members serve for three years in an honorary capacity. The Executive Committee is authorised to employ and dismiss the necessary technical and administrative personnel for the regular course of business.
- The finances of the Association are: annual fees from the branches; contributions, grants and legacies from “natural persons” and corporations; subscriptions for the international journal.
- Branches may be dismissed when failing to pay membership fees after three reminders from the Secretary-General.

Open meeting to consider formation of international association

The day after the congress in Zürich on 14 August 1939, a meeting was convened at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Zürich, specifically to consider the draft Statutes. More than 150 delegates from 25 European countries and some trans-oceanic countries took part. After some discussion, the Statutes were adopted with only minor modifications, the most significant of which was from Professor Pirocchi of Milan who wanted representatives of the breeding associations to be “skilled in field work” (no theoreticians for him !!). However, in order that the various countries may study the Statutes at home, it was decided to fix the meeting of the Constituent Assembly for 1940. Countries were asked to decide if they wished to take part and to nominate, by 1 October 1939, a representative to the Preparatory Committee. Switzerland was offered the Presidency of the Committee. It appeared that the

“International Association for Animal Production” was established.

However, storm clouds were gathering in Europe and 18 days later, on 1 September 1939, Hitler invaded Poland as a result of which the UK and France declared war on Germany thus starting World War II. The formal foundation of the Association was left to an uncertain future. The Preparatory Committee never met again.

New moves to form the EAAP after World War II

After the end of the war, in October 1945, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was formed and following a short preliminary stay in Washington DC, FAO was established in Rome, Italy. The International Institute for Agriculture in Rome had survived the war. Dr. Moskovits was again at the Institute in Rome after the war and, recalling the memory of the proposed international association, began to think about renewing the possibilities. Since FAO was formed as an Inter-Governmental Organization, it was clearly better for the new international animal production association to be a Non-Governmental Organization. Soon after FAO moved to Rome, the International Institute for Agriculture moved alongside FAO and Dr. Moskovits joined FAO staff from where he provided support for the formation of the international animal production association.

The memory of the 1939 meeting was also alive in Switzerland. The Swiss Society for Animal Production and the Swiss Agricultural and Cattle Breeders’ Associations decided to hold an International Congress on Animal Production on 8 and 9 October 1947 in Zürich at the same time as the Swiss Cattle Shows. The aim of this International Congress was to re-establish personal contacts which had been disrupted during the war.

The Congress took place in a Europe greatly different from the last meeting in 1939. The turmoil of war, which had finished only two years previously, was still evident throughout the continent. There were camps of displaced persons. Most countries experienced the physical debris of war. Bombed cities were slowly being cleared and rebuilding was starting. Food was rationed nearly everywhere. Germany and Austria were divided into zones adminis-

tered by the four allied powers, France, Soviet Union, UK and the USA. On 5 March 1946 Churchill had declared in a famous speech in the USA: “*From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an Iron Curtain has descended across the continent*”. This division of Europe into east and west prevented the free exchange of people and ideas and imposed secrecy and censorship.

In view of the continuing human turmoil and economic deprivation, with Nazism broken and Soviet communism already controlling half the continent and ambitious for the whole and with new power blocks confronting each other, one might have questioned whether it was an appropriate time to try to build a new specialist international association. There is no doubt it was a difficult time to re-build international relations, but it was all the more important to show that animal production experts and scientists could straddle political boundaries to promote common interests in livestock production. It was clearly important at a time of ideological and governmental confrontations between east and west that the new association should be independent, autonomous and non-governmental. The Swiss, who had been neutral during the war, who retained their independence of the new political tensions tearing at Europe by not joining international bodies like the United Nations and NATO which was being formed at the time, were in a specially strong position to promote unity. Further, Switzerland was one of the few countries in Europe with the intact resources and energy to devote to organizing such an international congress. We are all indebted to the Swiss for this initiative as the 1947 Zürich congress was the beginning of labour for the birth of the new international association – EAAP – which finally came into existence in 1949.

5th International Animal Production Congress, Zürich, 1947

The Swiss International Congress in 1947 was warmly welcomed by animal production experts from other European countries. Participants were pleased to be able to meet in a neutral country not only because of its freedom from the political debate and social restructuring taking place in many European countries and also its ease of access in the heart

of Europe when travel was difficult, but also because Switzerland had not been destroyed and already had a generous supply of food and goods which were totally absent from most other parts of Europe. The experience provided visitors with a taste of 1939 and a reminder that life could be better again. The experience is still vividly etched in the mind of one UK participant, I. L. Mason, who recalls:

“I remember the joy of being out of rationed Britain for the first time after the war. We were staggered immediately on reaching Basel station in Switzerland and by seeing on the trolleys in the station the pineapples, bananas, oranges, chocolate, cigars, wines, liqueurs and real hot coffee with cream. In Zürich, my wife nearly swooned at the sight of divine clothes, jewellery and watches so elegantly displayed in such expensive looking shops in the Bahnhofstrasse. That was only the beginning for the banquets were magnificent and the hospitable reception of the Swiss people was overwhelming”.

The list of 305 participants representing 20 countries at the International Congress in Zürich in October 1947 provides an interesting commentary upon the European situation at the time. Representatives from Western Europe came from: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, The Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland (many) and the UK. From Eastern Europe there were representatives from Czechoslovakia, Hungary (a large group), Poland and Yugoslavia. There were representatives from Algeria and Morocco. The participants from occupied Germany and Austria described themselves as coming from the British, American or Soviet Sectors. In addition Dr. Moskovits and two colleagues from the newly established FAO in Rome, Italy, were present. The participants were mainly academics, researchers, teachers, government employees or from breed associations of which an outstanding example was Dr. W. Engeler, Director of the Brown Swiss Cattle Association in Switzerland. By far the largest number were scientists, although interestingly the UK delegation consisted of representatives of several constituencies: science, breed associations and the Royal Agricultur-

al Society – a national NGO representing all farming interests. But the evidence was growing that participants on the whole were scientists and that the shape of the new Association would be primarily scientific.

At the Congress country reports were presented which reviewed the livestock situation. Almost all the papers referred to the need to rebuild livestock production after the hostilities. This theme of a broken livestock sector was echoed eerily years later in a *déjà-vu* experience for EAAP at the time of the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Central European and Newly Independent States (NIS) were depleted in many ways; their livestock populations and animal production were seriously declining. EAAP established new initiatives in support of governments and professional animal scientists in these countries. Back in 1947, Dr. Moskovits presented a long review paper in French in which he examined the livestock position throughout Europe and concluded with the strong statement that there is a need for international co-operation to rebuild and to co-ordinate the application of science to livestock in the post-war Europe. He drew attention to the earlier attempts before the First and the Second World Wars which had both been frustrated.

During the International Animal Production Congress, the Swiss hosts arranged two meetings on 8 October 1947, before and after the main Congress sessions, to discuss the formation of the International Society for Animal Production. The meeting elected two Presidents to chair the sessions, Professor E. Crasemann of Switzerland and Ir. Th. Rijssenbeek of The Netherlands. Dr. W. Engeler was elected Secretary-General of the meeting. The proposal to form an international society for animal production was presented by Dr. Engeler who made available the draft statutes which had been drawn up in Zürich in 1939. Dr. Engeler made the point that the 1939 draft Statutes visualized the new Association taking into its mandate both the improvement of animal production and the issues of world food production. He pointed out that, since 1939, FAO had been formed with a mandate to deal with safeguarding the supply of food on a global scale. He noted that the FAO mandate also provided for technical inputs to promote animal production. Dr. Moskovits also made the same points in his speech on behalf of FAO.

New Options

Dr. Engeler realistically placed before the meeting the options as he saw them, now that FAO had already been created with a charter embracing the major activities foreseen by the 1939 meeting. Dr. Engeler's options were:

- To create an International Association for Animal Production as a private independent organisation with its own Secretariat as planned in the draft Statutes of 1939.
- To give up the idea of founding a new International Association and leave all these tasks to FAO. In this case the FAO national committees would need to tackle the issues of animal production. In addition FAO would need a special section on animal production to deal with all international administrative and technical questions in animal production. This FAO animal section would organise congresses and conferences; carry out resolutions of the national committees and international animal production meetings; and edit an international animal production journal.
- To create an International Association and FAO to provide the Secretariat and operate the administrative and technical activities.

To understand the decision made by the delegates at this 1947 Zürich meeting we need to remember the state of events at the time. Evidently the delegates realized that the very broadly based and ambitious plans visualized in the 1939 draft Statutes for a world association concerned with animal production and food supply were no longer needed. It was also recognized that FAO would, in the longer-term, focus its interests upon the needs for technical improvements in animal production in the developing regions of the world.

But in 1947, Europe was desperately short of food. A significant announcement had been made only four months before the Zürich meeting, in June 1947, by the US Secretary of State, George Marshall, in a speech at Harvard University. He announced the "European Recovery Programme" now known as the Marshall Plan. This Marshall Plan was a joint

activity between the USA and the Organization for European Co-operation and Development (OECD) initially representing 16 Western European nations and the Western Occupation Zones of Germany. In the first year \$5.3 billion dollars and over the four years of the Plan \$12.5 billion dollars were given or loaned by the USA to Western Europe. Much of the early funds was used to provide food and to rehabilitate farming. Stalin declined any involvement in the Marshall Plan for the Soviet block.

Decisions at Zürich in 1947

In the light of the existence of FAO and the Marshall Plan, the delegates to the 1947 Zürich meeting therefore formulated their vision for the new association more precisely than those who met in 1939. This is what they made of Dr. Engeler's options:

- They decided to go ahead with a new international organization.
- They visualized the mandate for the association as the scientific, technical and economic aspects of animal production and dropped the idea of world food security.
- In view of the recent creation of FAO, they limited the activities of the new association to Europe alone and the idea of a World Association was held over for later implementation.
- Since FAO had been formed as an Inter-Governmental Organization, they considered that the new association would function best as a private organization, independent of governmental control.
- They realized that the new association would inevitably have much in common with FAO and there would be mutual benefits. This was without doubt a substantial reason for the idea of establishing the headquarters of the new association in Rome.

Significance of the Zürich decisions made in 1947

It seems doubtful from the records, that the meeting clearly foresaw the extension of membership

to the countries which lie to the south and east of the Mediterranean. At that time, many of those countries were still or had recently been colonies or were under the jurisdiction of countries to the north of the Mediterranean. Further the State of Israel, later to become a member of EAAP, had not then been formed.

It also seems, in retrospect and from examination of the minutes, that the delegates at the 1947 meeting may not have realized the financial significance of forming the association as a private body independent of governments. A major factor in the ability of EAAP to carry out its extensive and worthy programme has been the limited budget which, throughout most of the 50 years has been almost totally dependent upon contributions from member organizations, many of which are themselves voluntary and private national bodies. It was not until 1994, under the Presidency of Professor Alessandro Nardone, that EAAP received formal recognition and financial support from Italy – the host country.

The 1947 meeting at which FAO was represented by Dr. Moskovits was significant in formulating the identity of the new association; further, the meeting noted the importance of the common interests between the proposed association and the newly created FAO. This close association with FAO has proved to be a benefit to both bodies over the past 50 years. In the early stages when the new association was being shaped and delegates to the formative meetings were meeting their own expenses or were being funded from their national organizations, the support of FAO was invaluable and indispensable. FAO already had an office in Rome. Dr. Moskovits had moved to FAO from the International Institute for Agriculture. FAO placed Dr. Moskovits at the disposal of the Preparatory Committee.

The minutes record great enthusiasm for the proposals for the new association. Particular mention is made of the support expressed by Professor Leroy of France, Ir. Rijssenbeek of The Netherlands and Dr. Engeler of Switzerland. Only the Belgian delegation dissented and felt that, for Belgium, there were more important problems to be solved after the Second World War than founding this association. One of the UK delegation did not want to oppose the proposal but had much the same feeling as the

Belgian delegation. These comments reflect the reality of the situation in Europe at the time. Many people were struggling to survive and to rebuild the essentials of life. Nevertheless, it was decided to continue and the meeting proceeded into the work of defining what should happen.

Structure of the new international association

With the draft 1939 Statutes already in hand, the meeting moved quickly to adopt them with the modifications already mentioned, thus avoiding further time on the basic issues of organization. A summary of the points decided by the 1947 Zürich meeting follows:

- An international Society for Animal Production should be formed on a European basis. The possibility of a World Association was left for later action.
- The Society should be private and not governmental and membership should be based upon the national animal production societies.
- Participants in the association activities should include scientists, breeders and administrators.
- A Preparatory Committee should be formed with representatives of the national animal production societies of Belgium, Denmark, France, Hungary, The Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
- The Secretariat should be at the FAO European Bureau in Rome and Dr. I. Moskovits should be responsible for convening the Preparatory Committee. This item was submitted to FAO for approval.
- The Preparatory Committee should prepare a draft constitution and present it to the Constituent Assembly which would meet in November 1949 on the occasion of the Fifth International Congress on Animal Production in Paris. (The Preparatory Committee met in June 1948 in Milan, Italy, and in March 1949 in Paris, France, to prepare their submission).

The delegates were all requested to inform their governments, the national committees of FAO and national animal production organizations about the

decisions of the meeting and to invite them to co-operate in achieving them.

Retrospective view of events and decision in Zürich in 1947

Clearly the people meeting to form the new international association saw themselves as a Steering Committee for organizing future International Congresses on Animal Production, which until this date had been organized largely on the initiatives of individual countries, and had included: Brussels (1910), Scheveningen (1923), Liège (1930), Zürich (1939) and now Zürich again in 1947. The French had already indicated their wish to hold the next Congress in 1949 in Paris and Professor Leroy of France asked the Preparatory Committee to prepare the agenda.

Possible topics were suggested immediately – topics which undoubtedly represented the areas which scientists and breeders saw as the most significant for development in animal production at the time. Seen from fifty years on, these topics may seem surprising, but they reflected the views of reality in 1947. They were: genetics of longevity, fecundity, meat production, performance tests for horses (performance tests for food animals were not in mind at the time), the relative value of horses and tractors and calculation of feed values.

Professor Artúr Horn of Hungary told me recently that he tried to put heterosis and the combination of paternal and maternal lines on the agenda as this had already been researched by Dr. (later Sir) John Hammond of the UK who also supported the proposal. However, the consensus was that the subject was not sufficiently important. Professor Horn says that cross-breeding was not a popular subject, even among scientists, in Western Europe at the time. Looking back, I suspect that the reason was the presence of a minority, but vocal and influential minority of cattle breeders whose interests were bound up with pure-bred animals and who therefore felt that cross-breeding would have a deleterious effect upon genetic improvement. At that time, cross-breeding was limited to exceptional situations such as structured sheep breeding in Scotland. Cross-breeding was not practised with most livestock, even in commercial herds, and was anathema to pedigree

breeders. Even with poultry, cross-breeding was only just starting.

Artúr Horn also proposed the improved utilization of pastures and measurement of production per hectare as well as per animal. This item was also not accepted. It was many years before cross-breeding, heterosis and intensive pasture use became mainstream research topics in Europe and EAAP created Working Groups to study them. The Belgian delegates said there was a need for a smaller, more economic single suckler cow and this idea was accepted for the Paris agenda.

Dr. Moskovits suggested that the proposed International Society might help to co-ordinate the formulation of research programmes in smaller countries with more limited resources. This proposal also finds an echo in the activities of EAAP in Central and Eastern European countries during the 1990s to assist restructuring of food production after the disappearance of Soviet communism.

The reader of the records would be blind not to notice the absence of any recorded input from the German or Austrian delegates to the proceedings in Zürich in 1947, particularly in view of the major contribution made in later years to EAAP by both countries. Their omission from nomination to the Preparatory Committee is also a telling statement of attitudes and relationships which had to be overcome. It is an historic fact experienced in many international European meetings in the years immediately following the Second World War that delegates from other countries had great difficulty in relating to German colleagues. Professor Horn of Hungary who also served as an interpreter at the preliminary meeting in 1947 says bluntly that the atmosphere was “frost and ice” and the French participants did not want to be in the same room with German colleagues. It is necessary to record these difficult facts and to recognize these broken relationships as one of the several great problems faced by the founders of EAAP and also to give credit to the significant influence of EAAP in breaking down and overcoming this post-war hostility. An evaluation of the benefits of EAAP to European society must not be limited to animal production and to science but must also take account of the restoration of excellent communications between individuals in animal production of all nations. Evidence of the end to this

early discomfort between nationalities is well demonstrated by the fact that the 4th President of EAAP (1972–1978), Professor Weniger, was German and that Germany is the only country to have provided two EAAP Presidents, the 2nd being Prince Philip Solms-Lich, the current President at the Jubilee celebration.

Today, if any rivalry remains between countries, it is to excel in the provision of hospitality to participants and their wives, as they were always called in the 1940s and 1950s, or Accompanying Persons, as we now call them in our politically correct society.

The record of the meeting in Zürich in 1947 shows how the Swiss hosts welcomed the participants, nearly all of whom came from war-weary countries and drab circumstances. The two days official meetings on 8–9 October 1947 were accompanied by a remarkable variety of practical demonstrations of livestock, of Swiss culture, of natural beauty and of generous hospitality, covering one day prior to the meeting and four days afterwards. The day before the Congress a demonstration of sheep, goats and pigs was provided. After the two working days, there were four days of excursion, not as competing alternatives, but so arranged that all participants could take part and experience further livestock displays and visit cattle and horses in the mountains.

The programme shows the daily cost to participants was from 15 to 30 Swiss Francs. An account of the experience in Switzerland in 1947 follows because it captures what all participants at EAAP meetings over 50 years have experienced in many different European countries. The European problems with languages, historic conflicts, different political systems, conflicting ideologies and even the necessity of handling a different currency do not arise at meetings of the sister animal production societies in North America. But, when participants are in relaxed mood before or after an EAAP annual meeting, Europe is able to offer a variety of cultural experiences which are indelibly marked in the minds of participants for decades – even for fifty years as the following description shows. It was written recently by Elizabeth Mason, herself a zoologist who accompanied her husband to the 1947 Zürich meeting.

“It was my first international animal breeding

tour and the best and the most gastronomic. Who nowadays could potter from farm to farm, always expected, always welcomed, always lunched or dined (and wined) on delicacies made by the farmer's wife – pear torte, pflaumen torte, tête de moine, Emmenthal cheese, wonderful soups, tenderest veal in a cream and gruyère sauce, veggies from her own garden and apples and plums from her orchard? All our hosts were well known to our Swiss scientific colleagues – in fact **friends** – and we were their first foreign visitors for eight years. The weather was perfect – early autumn – and the tour included a visit to the local cattle show. Simmental and Brown Swiss were the chief breeds paraded. The bulls were led round the ring by handsome boys in lederhosen and embroidered braces, the cows by pretty girls in charming costumes peculiar to each canton. Around the neck of every prize animal rested a huge garland of fresh flowers. The love and pride the cowgirls and cowboys felt for their animals was evident. Of course there were horses and Swiss bands and Alpenhorns and there must have been goats and pigs and sheep but it was the doe-eyed cattle and their loving keepers I remember best”.

Meeting of FAO European National Committees, Rome, February 1948

The European National FAO Committees met in Rome during February 1948 and considered the request from the 1947 Zürich Meeting that “The FAO Temporary Bureau in Europe entrust its Animal Production Service with the Secretariat of the Provisional Organizing Committee”. This request was approved because it was recognized that it would lead to further development of animal science and the improvement of animal production in Europe. The FAO European Office was therefore authorized to provide the necessary Secretariat on a temporary basis for the Organizing Committee of the International Animal Production Association. The European Regional Office of FAO then asked the countries already nominated for membership of the Preparatory Committee to name their representatives for the Preparatory Committee to take place in Milan in 1948.

Preparatory Committee Meeting in Milan, Italy, from 28 June to 2 July 1948

The Preparatory Committee met in Milan, Italy and held six sessions on the occasion of the Conference on Artificial Insemination organized by Professor Bonnadonna from 28 June to 2 July 1948. The draft Statutes of the new “European Association for Animal Production” agreed at the meeting were based on the resolutions originally prepared in 1939 and then adjusted in 1947 in Zürich. The minutes of the Milan meeting provide an insightful record, not only of what happened formally, but also indicate the deep involvement and commitment of FAO in support of the plan to create the EAAP shown by the presence of Dr. Ralph Phillips, Acting Director of the Agriculture Division of FAO with Dr. I. Moskovits. The participants are also of interest: Belgium, Ir. F. Lievens, Ministry of Agriculture; Denmark, Professor J. Jespersen, Royal Veterinary and Agriculture College; France, Professor A. M. Leroy, Professor, Institut National Agronomique; Hungary, Professor Z. Csukás, Agricultural University Budapest; Italy, His Excellency Ugo Sola, former Ambassador and Representative of the Italian Stock Breeders' Association, Rome; The Netherlands, Ir. Th. C. J. M. Rijssenbeek, Director of the Animal Husbandry Division, Ministry of Agriculture; Switzerland, Dr. W. Engeler, Secretary-General of the Swiss Technical Society and Head of the Swiss Brown Cattle Association; United Kingdom, Mr. I. L. Mason, Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics, Edinburgh replacing Dr. John Hammond of Cambridge University and President of the British Society of Animal Production who was unable to attend. The following sent apologies: Professor A. Horn (Hungary), Professor W. de Jong (The Netherlands) and Mr. Alec Hobson (UK).

Ex officio participants were, as mentioned, Dr. Ralph Phillips and Dr. I. Moskovits of FAO and Dr. G. Pittoni, Secretary of the Italian Stockbreeders' Association, who was host to the meeting. Dr. I. Moskovits of FAO convened the meeting and was also the Secretary. His Excellency Ugo Sola was elected Chairman. Dr. Moskovits presented the recommendations of the meeting in Zürich the previous autumn and invited the meeting to make a final draft

of the Statutes using those available from 1939 and 1947. The meeting drew up the needed detailed draft Statutes for the projected association. It was also agreed that the association would be limited to Europe and that the association would represent Europe in a future World Confederation.

This meeting then realized that it had to define Europe. In particular some decisions had to be made about countries lying to the south and east of the Mediterranean, which were generally not regarded as being European countries. Therefore it was agreed that, as a provisional measure, animal production organizations in non-European countries economically related to the Mediterranean zone may be admitted to the European Association for Animal Production in the same way and under the same conditions as those in European countries. This tentative decision has fortunately become permanent.

Then there was the important matter of the name, which had to be decided in different languages. The language issue turned out to be contentious and difficult in the ongoing history of EAAP. However, at the Milan meeting, the Preparatory Committee concerned itself only with the names of the new association in English, French, Italian and German and recorded no comment for posterity upon what it should be called in Danish, Hungarian or Dutch – each of which were also represented at the Preparatory Meeting. After considerable debate, it was agreed that the name would be European Association for Animal Production (English); Fédération Européenne de Zootechnie (French); Federazione Europea di Zootechnia (Italian); and Europäischer Verbund für Tierzucht (German).

Ian Mason recalls he made a significant contribution to the name in English by insisting upon European Association “for” rather than “of” Animal Production; certainly the latter would have conveyed wrong purposes and activities for the new body. Like all convenors and secretaries of scientific meetings, Dr. Moskovits had to work hard and intensively to update documents in the four working languages as the committee progressed through the Statutes. Anyone who has convened such an international meeting knows that this process always requires rapid work, fluency and textual dexterity – as the delegates expect amended copies of discussion

documents the following morning. On consulting his diary recently, Ian Mason found a note about the Milan meeting: “Translating with Moskovits until 3 am”.

At the end of the Preparatory Meeting in Milan, Dr. Moskovits was asked to send the draft text to countries which had indicated an interest in EAAP asking for their comments which would be considered at the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee in Paris in March 1949.

Second Preparatory Meeting, Paris, March 1949

The Preparatory Committee held a second meeting in Paris on the 11 and 12 March 1949. The following representatives were present: Professors/Drs. Lievens (Belgium); Jespersen and Aersøe (Denmark); Leroy (France); Sola and de Simone (Italy); Rijssenbeek (The Netherlands); Engeler (Switzerland); Hammond and Davidson (UK); Moskovits (FAO). The following representatives were unable to attend: de Jong (The Netherlands) and Maymone (Italy). Representatives of the French Animal Production Society and of the French National FAO Committee were present. Professor Leroy of France was elected chairman.

A significant message with deeper implications was received from the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture who said that Hungary did not wish to participate in the meeting. This was a signal of the cold war and of the separation of East and West Europe which resulted in no country within the Soviet block joining EAAP at the inaugural meeting in 1949. This absence was all the more regrettable in the case of Hungary which had played a major role with other countries in the events leading up to this point and had been nominated as a member of the Preparatory Committee. It is ironic to realize that the temporary secretariat was being led by a Hungarian, Dr. I. Moskovits.

The committee first examined the replies from individual countries on the draft Statutes and documents which had been circulated. Positive replies were received from ten countries: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Switzerland, The Netherlands and UK all of which wished to join. Two countries declined to join but wished to

be kept informed: Ireland and Norway. The following countries did not reply: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Iceland, Portugal, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The committee then considered the detailed replies and prepared the definitive Statutes seeking to incorporate points made by interested countries. In addition to formalizing the draft Statutes, the Preparatory Committee drew up the programme of work which would be needed after EAAP was formally constituted. The tasks comprised the following:

1. Carry out the resolutions of the inaugural meeting of the Association to be held at the 5th International Animal Production Congress in Paris from 3 to 10 November 1949.
2. Arrange study meetings on current problems of great scientific importance and of a practical nature. It was suggested that the first such study meeting should be held in 1950 on the subject of "Hormones and animal production".
3. Carry out surveys on the production of and requirements for pedigree and commercial stock in Europe and in the Mediterranean area; and on the Herdbook Associations and their organization in Europe and the Mediterranean area.
4. Examine the possibility of publications of the Association such as monographs, reports on meetings, periodicals.
5. Draw up the program of the 6th International Animal Production Congress.

The practical outcome of the plan to hold "study meetings" was the creation later at the Inaugural Meeting of six Study Commissions to deal with scientific and technical issues within their brief, to engage in meetings, discussions, publications, handle enquiries and any other such matters. This decision to create Study Commissions has had enormous significance upon the development of EAAP and is discussed more fully later in pages 136.

The Preparatory Committee also carefully prepared a draft budget for presentation at the Inaugural Meeting. The proposed budget was based on an annual contribution of 3,500 Swiss Francs from each Member. In the event of a country finding itself in a particularly difficult financial position, the annual contribution could, as an exceptional measure, be

reduced to not less than 1,000 Swiss francs. The total draft budget was estimated to be 45,000 Swiss Francs per annum. The Preparatory Committee greatly appreciated the generous offer of the Italian Breeders' Association to pay for the installation and maintenance of the EAAP office in Rome during the first period of activities if the EAAP should decide to have its Secretariat in Rome.

Following this second meeting of the Preparatory Committee in Paris Dr. Moskovits sent the final documents through the FAO system to all governments of Europe and the Mediterranean area, with invitations to come to the EAAP Inaugural Meeting in Paris in November 1949 and to join the new association.

5th International Congress on Animal Production, Paris, 1949

Twelve countries indicated their intention to join. It was therefore possible to call the Inaugural Meeting of the new body on the occasion of the 5th International Congress of Animal Production in Paris on 8 November 1949. The official constitution was approved and the association was founded as the European Association for Animal Production (EAAP). The foundation document was signed by the national organizations which had been nominated as members of EAAP on behalf of each country:

- Austria: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Vienna;
- Belgium: Ministry of Agriculture, Brussels;
- Denmark: Danish National Committee on Animal Production, Copenhagen;
- France: French Society for Animal Production, Paris;
- Germany: German Society for Animal Production, Stuttgart (West Germany);
- Iran: Ministry of Agriculture, Teheran;
- Italy: Italian Breeders' Association for the Italian Committee of the European Association for Animal Production, Rome;
- Morocco: Animal Husbandry Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Forests, Rabat;
- Netherlands: Netherlands Society for Animal Production, The Hague;

- Spain: National Syndicate of Spanish Breeders, Madrid;
- Switzerland: Swiss Society for Animal Production, Zug;
- Tunisia: Animal Production Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Tunis.

The First General Assembly of EAAP

The first General Assembly of the European Association for Animal Production, which met as soon as the foundation was complete, approved the Statutes after some slight modifications of the draft, the working program and the budget. The membership fee was fixed at 3,500 Swiss Francs per Member per annum. The General Assembly elected the first President of the Association, Professor A. M. Leroy, France, and appointed other Members of the Administrative Council: Messrs. Amschler (Austria), Engeler (Switzerland), Jespersen (Denmark), Leignes-Bakhoven (Netherlands), Lievens (Belgium), Sola (Italy). Messrs. Schmidt (Germany) and Montero (Spain) were appointed Auditors. The official languages were French and English. The office of EAAP was to be established in Rome, Italy, thus cementing the early associations with FAO.

The First Council Meeting of EAAP

The Council met first on 11 December 1949, at Zug, Switzerland, when Messrs. U. Sola and W. Engeler were appointed Vice-Presidents of EAAP. The Council also created six Study Commissions and appointed eminent scientists of international repute as Presidents of the Study Commissions.

The Italian authorities, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Italian Breeders' Association, kindly put at the disposal of EAAP the necessary office accommodation. On 22 June 1950 at the new Headquarters in Via Quintino Sella 54, Rome, the Inauguration was modestly celebrated in the presence of members of the EAAP Council, several guests as well as representatives from the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Italian Breeders' Association and FAO. There was no delay on the part of FAO which immediately conferred on EAAP its "Specialized Consultative Status" permitting the new organization to participate in FAO sessions in a consultative capacity.

EAAP was the first International NGO to be so recognized.

The new organization was launched. It had an ambitious agenda for a field of great need and opportunity. This was perhaps understood only by a few at the time. Food was short. New scientific techniques were multiplying. Livestock producers were open to new tools and methods. Consumers were waiting for more and better animal products. The challenge and opportunities were really greater than the financial resources. But the new organization had excellent leaders. EAAP started to move into the vast practical and scientific field of animal production in Europe.

Appointment of Secretary-General

However, a new problem then arose – finding a person able to handle the task of Secretary-General. As we look back over the gestation period, it is clear that Dr. I. Moskovits, the Hungarian sent to the International Institute for Agriculture in the 1930s must earlier have thought of the possibility of serving as Secretary-General of the new association. However, FAO was created first and although he contributed effectively to the formation of EAAP, Dr. Moskovits found his opportunity of serving livestock production on a world scale within FAO.

Professor Leroy and Dr. Moskovits each played crucial roles in solving the question of whom to appoint as Secretary-General. In those days when funds were short, it was common for participants who spoke several languages to interpret. During the 1947 Zürich meeting, interpreters were needed and Professor Artúr Horn of Hungary, who was a competent polyglot, was asked to interpret. Professor Horn recalls that it was at the Zürich meeting, when antagonism towards the German participants was evident, that he used the great opportunity given to interpreters to put some hostile statements towards the Germans into a more diplomatic form and thus take the edges off. Professor Leroy recognized Horn's ability as a scientist, linguist and diplomat and proposed him as Secretary-General of the EAAP. He was unanimously elected. However, Professor Horn was not a communist and in the new totalitarian communist society of Hungary his government told him that only ambassadors could travel

freely in western countries. The Hungarian government thus refused permission for Professor Horn to take the post. It was the time of the iron curtain.

Then Dr. Holger Aersøe of Denmark, who had also taken part in the final preparatory meetings, accepted the nomination of Secretary-General and entered the post as the first Secretary-General shortly after the Inauguration on 11 December 1949. However, finances were a big problem and, after serving for a year, Dr. Aersøe resigned on 31 December 1950. Dr. Moskovits, as resourceful as ever, nominated another Hungarian, Dr. Joseph Czakó, a former diplomat in Rome who was waiting for his visa to the USA. Dr. Czakó started on 1 January 1951, but his visa finally arrived and he departed for America on 3 March 1951 having served only two months. The Board, consisting of Professor Leroy and Dr. Engeler with Dr. Moskovits as consultant, convened urgently. Some Italian names were proposed but as they did not speak the official languages, French and English, sufficiently well they were not suitable.

Dr. Moskovits moved again to try to solve the problem by introducing another Hungarian polyglot, Dr. Kristóf Kállay, who had left Hungary when communism took over. He is the son of the former Hungarian Minister of Agriculture and later Prime Minister of Hungary, Dr. M. Kállay who 15 years earlier had sent Dr. Moskovits to Rome to the International Institute for Agriculture. Dr. Moskovits invited Kristóf Kállay to lunch with Professor Leroy. Dr. Kállay recently recalled:

“Professor Leroy asked about my past and dictated a letter in French. He then chose me for the position and it was only after I had been appointed Secretary-General that he showed me my letter with all the mistakes I had made, being so nervous. His brief comment was that he had confidence in my English and German”.

So Dr. Kállay took office as Secretary-General on 6 March 1951, only three days after Dr. Czakó departed.

In retrospect, the relationship of EAAP with Hungary makes a strange paradox. The Hungarians had played a valuable part in the preparatory work. The person chosen to be the first Secretary-General,

Professor A. Horn, is Hungarian, although he was not permitted by his government to accept. The second person to take the position, albeit temporarily, Dr. Czakó, was also Hungarian, and after that the post was filled immediately and held for 16 years by Dr. Kállay, an expatriate Hungarian. Further, the “King-maker” for the post of Secretary-General, Dr. Moskovits, was also Hungarian. Yet, at that same time, Hungary decided for political reasons not to join or to take any further part in the association for many years.

Dr. Kállay was trained and experienced in law, international relations and diplomacy and he spoke not only English and French but also German and Italian and, of course, Hungarian. He served with distinction from 1951–1967 and, together with the Presidents and Council, made an indelible mark upon the organization in those early years.

Despite the fact that all three of the Central European countries which had taken part in the preparatory work – Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia – withdrew from formal contact with EAAP, individuals from Central European countries contributed much. First there was the influence of Dr. Moskovits which continued into the period when EAAP was established and he was working at FAO. Further the EAAP office in Rome was staffed by nationals from Central Europe for a long period. On 15 November 1953, Dr. Kállay appointed an Administrative Secretary, Miss Natalie Masanovic, to work with him in the EAAP office. Miss Masanovic was an expatriate from Yugoslavia and worked for EAAP for 40 years until her retirement in 1993. In 1967 Dr. Kállay moved to FAO but later returned as Secretary-General of EAAP for a second spell from 1978–1986. Thus EAAP has received much benefit from the nationals of Central European countries and later, when they joined EAAP, from the member bodies.

Historical perspectives on the origins of EAAP

As indicated at the start of this history, the gestation period of EAAP lasted 40 years and was uncertain and difficult. Those who were involved in the conception at the start of the century did not witness the birth. From the beginning, their vision was for an international organization to serve the

rapidly growing development of livestock production by enabling scientists and livestock breeders to work together across international boundaries. The visionaries knew that science is an international resource and not a national possession. They also sensed the need for some order and co-operation in supplying the world with animal products. This aim itself may have been sponsored by the growing international trade in these products within Europe at the end of the 19th century and by the arrival of frozen meat and dairy products on the European market from distant production sites – a new commerce supported by refrigerated ships from Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, South America, etc.

The early vision was frustrated by the failure of nations and their leaders, on two occasions, to live peacefully within Europe. After the First World War, the League of Nations was an attempt to avoid future conflict by setting up a place where differing national ambitions could be resolved by talk (*“jaw rather than war”* as Churchill remarked and which has proven to be a good practice in EAAP). However, the League of Nations focused the attention of the governmental members upon political, territorial and labour issues and never moved in the direction of agriculture, health, energy, environment, etc., as did the United Nations after the Second World War.

Food and Agriculture Organization

In the minds of those who struggled between the wars to promote international co-operation in livestock production, there was an underlying wish to bring governments together in the interests of world food security as well as the better knowledge and application of science for animal production. Their vision encompassed the whole world. If this vision had been fulfilled, the form of EAAP would have been very different, as would its organization, finances and activities. In fact, by the end of the Second World War, allied governments were already convinced that they had to co-operate in the future, not simply in the negative sense of trying to prevent wars, but also in the positive and creative sense of promoting food security. Thus FAO was created shortly before EAAP was born. Dr. Engeler's succinct and precisely defined options presented to the

Zürich meeting in 1947 show how he had quickly grasped the meaning of these changes.

We need also to recognize the perception and wisdom of the early leaders in FAO, especially of Dr. Ralph Phillips (USA), who was in charge of agriculture and of Dr. Moskovits working with livestock, who realized the need for and advantages to FAO of a European Association of professional scientists and breeders. They were generous in providing facilities and resources for the preparatory work and were swift to confer Consultative status on EAAP. These actions indicated that they knew not only that a broken and devastated Europe needed such a body, but also that the developing world needed European scientific, technical and economic knowledge to improve food production in the decades ahead.

It is significant that in a 1955 publication *“The Story of FAO”* (1955), published by D. van Nostrand, New York, the author Gove Hambidge refers to EAAP as *“An FAO sponsored association”* and describes EAAP as a highly successful, useful body which is one of the most active professional organizations in Europe.

Further, an FAO Working Document in 1955 described the formation of EAAP and, clearly proud to be associated with EAAP, strongly made the point that critical roles were played in the foundation of EAAP by the FAO Liaison Officer for Europe, Dr. I. Moskovits, and the FAO Animal Production Branch.

It is appropriate to recognize that many individuals have strengthened the links between FAO and EAAP by working in FAO and, at different stages of their careers, by holding office in EAAP. Two European animal scientists who served as Director of the FAO Animal Production and Health Division, Professor Dr. H. A. Jasiorowski (Poland) and Professor E. P. Cunningham (Ireland) were also elected, during other periods, to the EAAP Council. Professor Cunningham was also elected President of EAAP. Dr. Hans Pedersen (Denmark), Dr. K. Kállay (Hungary) and Professor J. Boyazoglu (Greece) held senior posts in FAO and also served at other times as Secretaries-General of EAAP. A number of other animal scientists have been on FAO staff and at other periods have held office in EAAP including: Professor J. Rendel (Sweden), Dr. J. Renaud (France), Mr. P. Auriol (France), Mr. I. L. Mason

(UK), Dr. M. Zjalic (Croatia), the author and many others.

It therefore seems wholly appropriate here in this Jubilee History of EAAP to record the appreciation of EAAP for the continued excellent relations and co-operative activities which have continued over 50 years between EAAP and FAO especially with the FAO Animal Production and Health Division and the FAO Regional Offices for Europe and the Near East. EAAP also notes with pleasure its valuable relationship with the new FAO Sub-Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe which was established in Budapest, Hungary in 1997.

EAAP an association of professional scientists

So, EAAP was born as a European body of professionals. The founders were sensitive to the fact that scientists and breeders had worked together throughout the gestation period, whereas in the new body the scientists and technicians would clearly be in the driving seat. The founders also knew that international bodies, even of scientists, need diplomatic skills to steer them through difficult waters.

They therefore chose as President Professor Leroy, who held the Chair of Animal Husbandry at INRA, France. Professor Leroy had earlier broadened his horizons by a short time in Africa. He was an animal scientist of great repute in both France and throughout Europe and held the respect of the new leaders of FAO. He was so successful as President that he was re-elected for a second term and served for the first 12 years of EAAP. He indefatigably promoted scientific activities and on handing over the Presidency, was elected Honorary President for life. Further, he was a man of great human understanding and vision, shown by his nurturing of many of his students into positions of significant influence in animal production in France. His diplomatic ability enabled him to work with people of all nationalities. When, a few years later, EAAP and FAO sponsored the European Committee for Recording Milk and Butterfat, he became the first President. He was so vivacious that, even though he communicated only in French and with his hands, listeners could often get the gist of the message even before the interpreter started. He had the rare gift of gaining the confidence of young people who therefore often asked for his advice on

scientific and personal problems. Leroy enjoyed quality life and was able, when relaxing with his friends, to forget animal production and to share his passion for classical music, erudition in French literature, appreciation for art, his gourmet culture and competence in wines.

It may be that Dr. W. Engeler had hoped to serve as President. But the founders knew it would have been less appropriate to have a breeder to lead scientists into the new era. Nevertheless, the founders wisely elected Dr. Engeler and Ambassador Sola as Vice-Presidents, so acknowledging the importance of the breed associations. Appointing Dr. Engeler also acknowledged his unique role as a mid-wife in bringing the association to birth and it captured his organizational skills for EAAP.

The tragedy of Central Europe staying outside of EAAP for twenty years

In reviewing the beginning of EAAP we have to face the tragedy of the decision by political leaders in the Soviet block not to take part at the start. It was another indication of a divided Europe which affected every area of life. It was particularly sad for EAAP for not only had delegates from several Central European countries played a significant role in the gestation period in 1939 and 1947 as shown earlier, but individual scientists were extremely enthusiastic to participate in and contribute to the new international body. For example, correspondence during the preparatory period shows the long-established Polish Society of Animal Production making valuable suggestions of scientific topics which they wished to see addressed at EAAP meetings. But they too were not able to join for 14 years.

The early delegates from Central Europe were usually not communist party members and their governments soon restricted their travel. It was a period of tense confrontation between east and west.

Soviet agricultural loss through isolation

The loss was not one-sided. Countries of the Soviet block, especially the USSR itself, suffered an immense loss from lack of contact with EAAP

during the 1940s, 1950s and into the 1960s and 1970s. During this period, Academician Trofim Denisovich Lysenko, a Soviet biologist and agronomist, led the Soviet school of genetics. Lysenko opposed Mendel's laws and classical genetics by maintaining the inheritance of acquired characteristics. Lysenko was President of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences from 1938–1956 and Director of the Institute of Genetics from 1940–1965. His theories received official support of the Soviet Central Committee in 1948 and were taught throughout the USSR and incorporated into agricultural programmes. Soviet scientists believing in genes as hereditary units were viewed as unpatriotic. Academician Nikolai Vavilov, former Director of the Institute of Genetics, enjoyed an international reputation but was removed and sent to the Gulag where he died in 1943. Thus Lysenko wielded enormous influence upon farming which can only be seen as counter-productive. The Hungarian professor, Artúr Horn, an animal geneticist, lived in the Soviet block throughout the period. He quotes Lysenko: “*Western genetics is retrograde capitalist pseudo-science*”.

This erroneous view was, of course, based upon political and ideological dogma. The consequence was to deny agricultural scientists in the Soviet block the freedom to experiment, discuss and interpret together the real issues of animal and crop genetics on a factual and objective basis, which has been a cornerstone of scientific progress in western farming. Since the dogma was wrong, Soviet farming suffered badly by missing the benefits of crossbred crops and animals which made remarkable contributions to production and productivity in the West during the decades following the Second World War.

I recall a visit by three Soviet animal geneticists in 1955 to Cambridge University. In their guest lectures they described their experiments showing the inheritance of acquired characteristics. In one experiment, for example, using a line of chickens with white shelled eggs, the colour was changed permanently to brown or speckled in the filial generations by injecting the white parental generation with blood from a line of chickens with coloured eggs. In this, and other, experiments it proved impossible to elucidate explanations acceptable to Western science. Questions about the homozygosity or heterozygosity of the traits concerned in the parental lines were not

understood either as terminology or in concept and, being Mendelian, were alien to their thinking.

Although Lysenko was a plant breeder, his theories were extended to livestock. Lysenko denied the USSR access to population and quantitative genetics which, during the immediate post-war period, began to bring enormous improvements into livestock production. Given authority by Stalin he eliminated any debate. Professor Artúr Horn, who was later given the Golden Egg Award for his animal breeding work in Hungary, recalls being called to Moscow to meet Lysenko and found him totally closed to discussion and unwilling to open himself to normal scientific discourse. Professor Horn had to submit written questions in advance to acolytes who informed him prior to the interview that Academician Lysenko was not merely a geneticist – he was a genius! During the interview, Lysenko made pronouncements which were not only doctrinaire, but wrong.

There was deep tragedy for the people of the USSR in this dictatorship of science. The tragedy was that the younger animal scientists in the Soviet block were denied the opportunity of meeting colleagues in EAAP. If they had been subject to the type of questioning which is standard at EAAP Study Commission sessions, and if they had been free to submit their papers for publication in *Livestock Production Science*, the myth of Lysenko-ism would have been soon exposed. The risk was too great and they were not permitted access to “Western genetics”. Lysenko's teaching, books and influence declined only slowly. A major change in policy was when the USSR joined EAAP in 1975 and then invited EAAP to hold its Annual Meeting in Leningrad in 1982. For most Western scientists this was the first opportunity to visit the USSR and to encounter colleagues there.

When I visited the USSR as an FAO officer in 1984, the genetic research programmes in State Research Institutes were still directed by old established Directors who had grown up under Lysenko and his books were still on the library shelves. In my view, this major error in agricultural science cost the USSR dearly and still has repercussions today in food production in Russia and the Newly Independent States (NIS) of the former USSR. Fortunately, despite a late start as members of EAAP, Central

European countries and scientists have contributed substantially to EAAP for the last thirty years and have shaken themselves free of Lysenko-ism. However a major contribution within EAAP from animal scientists from the Newly Independent States has still to be made, apart from the three Baltic States who now regularly participate. The presence of NIS scientists at EAAP Annual Meetings is now impeded by great difficulty in finding funds.

British membership of EAAP

It was not only the Central European countries which had reservations about joining EAAP as foundation members. The UK had played a prominent role in the preparatory processes since early in the 20th century. UK scientists and breeders had been to all the International Animal Production Congresses between the two world wars and Dr. (later Sir) John Hammond of Cambridge and other scientists with Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Strutt, who were prominent British Friesian cattle breeders, had represented the UK at the Preparatory Committees from 1947 to 1949. The UK Ministry of Agriculture responded positively to the draft statutes and nominated the British Society of Animal Production, which was created in 1944, as the member organization. Yet when the time actually came to sign up as a founder member of EAAP in 1949, the UK decided against it. Later, the UK regretted this reluctance and joined EAAP four years later in 1953.

This pattern of behaviour by the UK now seems familiar to other Western European countries. The UK was involved in the early discussion on the creation of the European Common Market, yet went through a long period of ambivalence about joining. Finally in 1963, President de Gaulle of France vetoed the UK entry. Ten years later, in 1973, after more internal debate and uncertainty, the UK joined. Much later in the 1990s, as a member of the European Union, the UK was very enthusiastic and Prime Minister Tony Blair spoke of Britain being “*at the heart of Europe*”, but again the UK balked on 1 January 1999 by opting out of the Euro which the UK may well embrace a few years into the 21st century.

This attitude is no doubt the result of an island

culture built over many centuries, in which identity with Europe has had to compete with deep historic and continuing relationships with the British Commonwealth and the USA. We need to remember that while EAAP was being formed the British Empire was still largely intact; in 1947, India and Pakistan were the first colonies to become independent. Even today the British speak of “going to Europe” when they cross the water to visit the continental mainland.

The early reservations in the UK about joining EAAP were quickly overcome. Following Professor Leroy's two terms as President, the second President to be elected was from the UK, Mr. (later Sir) Richard Trehane, who served EAAP with enthusiasm and distinction; and Sir John Hammond was elected an Honorary Member of Council from 1961 until his death in 1964.

Languages in EAAP

A further interesting observation upon the origins of EAAP concerns the official languages. The Inaugural Meeting decided that only French and English would be the official languages of the association, even though the UK was not a founder member and none of the original members spoke English as their first language. The exclusion of German when it is the first language of three founder members – Austria, Germany and Switzerland – was, no doubt, a symptom of reaction against Germany in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War. Conquered countries which had such bad experiences under the Nazis had been forced to hear German spoken by their oppressors and the language was too painful a reminder of the past. However, it was not possible to build a new Europe based upon international co-operation without reconciliation and acceptance of the fact that Germany had renounced Nazism and all its hated policies and was moving into a new positive era. Dr. Kállay soon realized that a whole generation of animal scientists and practitioners throughout Central Europe speak German, not to mention the Germans, Austrians and many Swiss. The situation was very difficult. Dr. Kállay recently recalled an incident in the early days when EAAP organized a sheep meeting and invited a Polish professor to speak, naturally with expenses

paid. When the Pole was called to the microphone he was not present. Dr. Kállay rushed out and found him in the corridor in tears. “*What has happened?*” Kállay asked. “*Look*” replied the Pole, “*Apart from Polish I speak only German which is not an official language here at EAAP. If I speak German I will never be permitted to leave my country again*”. With this experience and others, Dr. Kállay recalls, he gently guided Professor Leroy and the Council to accept German as the third official language of EAAP.

The difficult issue of language in EAAP did not stop there. Europe has so many languages. Translation and interpretation are very expensive. Europe faces this same problem today in the European Union. Of course, the EU is able to devote the needed funds to the matrix of translating and interpreting the eleven languages of the 15 member countries into all the other languages in both directions. EAAP does not have sufficient funds.

In the 1960s, when some Central European countries began to join EAAP, the question of official languages again became important. It was not possible for nationals of those countries to speak at EAAP Meetings in their own languages without interpretation. Dr. Kállay supported the view that this problem could only be solved by making Russian the fourth EAAP language and this step was finally taken in 1972 when the USSR joined EAAP.

Even when simultaneous translation between the official languages was available at Study Commission sessions, the highly technical nature of the words needs specialist interpreters. There was a memorable occasion at the Annual Meeting in Harrogate, UK, in 1979 when a speaker presented concepts of new breeding programmes in English and referred to the use of “frozen semen”. The German interpreter thought the speaker meant “frozen seamen” and translated as “cold sailors” causing sufficient hilarity among the German delegates temporarily to puzzle and stop the speaker.

Today in the Study Commission sessions, speakers may choose to use one of the EAAP official languages, English, French, German or Russian. Most choose English. Simultaneous interpretation for the official languages is provided at the General Assembly and at the Opening Ceremony, unless the venue

makes it impossible when hardcopy translations are provided. Interpretation of official languages is also provided for large joint sessions of Study Commissions.

Part Two. The First Decade: 1949–1959

Founder countries and early organization

In 1949 twelve founder member countries created EAAP. The first ten years were critical to the young association which had a huge vision for the whole of Europe, a small budget and minimal staff. It was a time for testing the hopes of the founders. The member countries prudently appointed three men to the Presidential Board who were far from novices. Professor Leroy and Dr. Engeler had been part of the vision building in the 1930s and Ambassador Sola had excellent contacts in Italy which were important as EAAP began to operate from Rome. The Presidential Board were both wise and fortunate in appointing Dr. Kállay as Secretary-General, as Professor Leroy had quickly realized at their first meeting. Dr. Kállay was not an animal scientist, but was an experienced administrator, diplomat and linguist who implemented the programme efficiently on a very lean budget. The Board appointed excellent and high profile scientists to lead the work of the Study Commissions and to organize the Study Days.

The vision and overall scientific and technical programme of the Association was provided by the Council and Presidential Board. The detailed scientific programmes and speakers were handled by the Presidents of the Study Commissions and the Secretariat made the international arrangements for meetings, established relations with host countries and guided them into a standard format for procedures. It was association policy from the start that host countries would take responsibility for the finances and local arrangements of the meetings.

The need for new members

Dr. Kállay recalls that, in addition to running the affairs of the association, an immediate and long-

term task was to inform and encourage more countries to become members. He gives credit to the first two Presidents with whom he worked over the first 16 years of the association, President Leroy and Sir Richard Trehane, for their ambition to expand the membership both in Western Europe and particularly in the countries of the Soviet block, at that time not an easy task. However, they were successful for during the period from 1949 to 1972, 18 new countries joined EAAP bringing the total to 30 members. Today in 1999 at the Jubilee, 37 of the 47 potential countries in Europe and the adjacent Mediterranean countries are members. The Newly Independent States (NIS) of Yugoslavia and the former USSR are slowly joining EAAP, but their process of transition is not easy and often they feel there are higher immediate priorities – a sentiment expressed earlier by some west European countries after the Second World War.

This period of rapid expansion of membership in the first decade was important to fulfil the vision and also to increase the budget which was meagre in the early years. The increasing numbers of participants at meetings during the 1950s is a measure of the success, need and popularity of EAAP among scientists.

The countries which joined during the first two decades are:

1949	12 Founder member countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Iran, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Tunisia)
1950	Finland
1951	Israel and Luxembourg
1952	Turkey and Yugoslavia
1953	United Kingdom
1954	Portugal
1956	Sweden
1958	Iceland
1960	Norway
1961	Ireland
1962	Greece
1963	Poland
1965	Hungary and Czechoslovakia
1966	Bulgaria
1971	Romania

1972 USSR

Member organizations are usually national animal production societies or the Ministry of Agriculture. The full list of member countries at the Jubilee is attached in the appendix. Yugoslavia was the first communist country to join, in 1952, indicating the political freedom which President Tito established at an early stage from the Soviet Union. Poland was the first country within the Soviet block to break the ice by joining EAAP in 1963, to be followed rapidly by Hungary and Czechoslovakia in 1965, Bulgaria in 1966, and Romania in 1971. This thawing process culminated in membership of the USSR in 1972 for which Dr. Kállay and Professor Artúr Horn, who had extensive contacts in the USSR, give special credit to two Presidents – Sir Richard Trehane for solid and persistent work over many years in the 1960s and Professor Weniger who followed and visited Moscow to conclude the final agreement which involved the acceptance of Russian as the fourth language of EAAP. East Germany joined EAAP in 1975.

Statutes and Governance

The first Statutes provided for a Council consisting of the President and six members coming from seven different countries. The members of the Council were elected for a term of six years and were not to be re-elected for three years after their term of office expired. Moreover, according to a rotational system, three members of the Council were required to retire every three years. The Council was authorized to elect from among its members the Vice-Presidents of the Association. The Council was required to meet at least once a year preferably on the occasion of a meeting arranged by EAAP. The Presidential Board was expected to prepare the technical and administrative work of the association and the Board generally met twice a year at the administrative headquarters of EAAP in Rome. The two auditors appointed by the General Assembly for a term of six years were required to examine the yearly accounts of the Secretariat and to submit a written report to the Council. Every three years the auditors were required to submit a financial report to the General Assembly.

Representatives of the member organizations met every three years at the General Assembly, which is the highest governing body of the Association. The first General Assemblies were held every three years:

1st General Assembly, Paris, 8th November, 1949

2nd General Assembly, Copenhagen, 14th July, 1952

3rd General Assembly, Reading, 13th July, 1955

4th General Assembly, Brussels, 24th July, 1958

5th General Assembly, Hamburg, June 1961.

Thereafter, the General Assembly met more frequently as the Association restructured and held Annual Meetings.

The agenda of the General Assemblies in the 1950s typically included admission of new member countries on each occasion. Further items in 1958 were a special commission to review the statutes and the annual membership fee, which was raised by 10% from the original amount of 3500 Swiss Francs.

Miss Natalie Masanovic

At the EAAP office in Rome, the Secretariat carried an increasing load, including correspondence, accounts, organization of administrative and scientific meetings, documentation, publications, etc. Dr. Kállay soon needed additional help. On 15 November 1953, the Secretary-General appointed an Administrative Secretary, Miss Natalie Masanovic, who remained with the association for forty years until her retirement in 1993. Miss Masanovic, of Yugoslav nationality, was a former student of the French High School, Chateaubriand in Rome. Her knowledge of the association became comprehensive while her administrative, financial and linguistic skills enabled her to become the loyal collaborator of several Presidents and Secretaries-General. She organized several meetings every year, preparing documentation and subsequent publications not only for EAAP, but also later for the World Association for Animal Production and for the European Committee for Milk and Butterfat Recording (later ICAR). She never limited herself to the normal working hours but dedicated herself to EAAP beyond the call of duty. Such a servant enabled EAAP to manage on a limited budget and to become a model for later International NGOs.

European Committee on Milk and Butterfat Recording (ECMBR – later became ICAR)

One important development in the early years of EAAP, which largely sprang from its activities, was the formation in 1951 of the European Committee on Milk and Butterfat Recording (ECMBR). It was evident to the leaders of EAAP that European milk recording organizations would benefit from closer liaison, first to understand the methods used elsewhere and second to seek to standardize milk recording methods. Such liaison is important to give confidence when animals are sold across borders. Each European country had slowly developed its own system for supervising milk weighings, sampling butterfat, calculating milk and butterfat yields, estimating lactation and yearly production and recording ancillary data such as parentage, age, dates of calving and dates of service. In some countries the milk recording system was integrated with the Herdbooks and in others it was separate financially and administratively.

The decision was made by the leaders of EAAP and FAO not to include this additional activity in EAAP. Although the countries concerned were the same, the national organizations for milk recording were different from the members of EAAP. Nevertheless, EAAP with FAO played a significant role in the formation of ECMBR in 1951.

Five EAAP leaders have also served as Presidents of ECMBR/ICAR: Professor A. M. Leroy, Mr. (Later Sir) Richard Trehane, Ir. Th. Rijssenbeek, Dr. Arne Roos (Sweden) and Dr. Klaus Meyn (Germany). Other EAAP officers have also served as Vice-Presidents of ECMBR/ICAR: Dr. W. Engeler (Switzerland), Dr. Otto Hartmann (Austria), Professor John Hodges (UK) and Professor Alessandro Nardone (Italy).

The Secretariat of ICAR was placed in the EAAP office in Rome and the Secretary-General of EAAP became also the Secretary-General of ECMBR. To become members of the ECMBR, the national milk recording system had to be inspected and approved and then the ECMBR stamp was issued, certifying that milk records in the country were produced under an approved, certified international system.

The ECMBR was formed before the adoption of

the standard 305-day lactation, before the use of one-weigh day per month for estimating total production and before the use of computers for handling milk recording data. In the 1950s many countries used total lactation production records regardless of the length of the lactation period, and this was obtained by manual addition of daily milk weights. I, the author, took part in early ECMBR sessions as a British delegate and was elected Vice-President from 1966 to 1970. I recall well the great difficulties in finding acceptance of these new approaches which were scientifically sound and clearly advantageous economically. Finally, after long debates, many studies and analyses of alternative methods over several years on each issue, the dissidents were convinced and the ECMBR approved these three basic changes for international use throughout Europe. Since then, the body has faced many new issues, but the existence of a basic and uniform system of milk recording was firmly established in the early years.

ECMBR later changed its name in the late 1960s to International Committee for Recording the Productivity of Milk Animals, by which it signalled its expansion to cover the world and also to embrace additional species besides cattle, notably buffaloes, sheep and goats. Later again, in the 1980s, it became the International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR) as it is today.

Thus, in the early days of EAAP, the association not only established itself on the European stage as an International NGO. EAAP also sponsored the formation of another European NGO, the ECMBR and later in the early sixties, with FAO, sponsored the formation of the World Association for Animal Production (WAAP). The EAAP Secretariat was given the task, and still provides, the Secretariat for WAAP and ICAR.

EAAP Scientific Activities

When EAAP started, the Council and Board launched concurrently three types of scientific activities each of which was organised on a regular basis:

1. **Periodic Study Theme Meetings** which focused upon a specific topic on one occasion.

2. **Study Commissions** that were created as permanent bodies designated to cover specific areas of animal science.
3. **International Congresses on Animal Production.** These Congresses were of course international in the European context rather than globally.

A. STUDY MEETINGS ON SPECIFIC THEMES

The aim of Study Meetings, or Theme Meetings, was to facilitate exchange of ideas between specialists in animal production in the fields of science, practice and administration. Study Meetings were organised around a specific scientific and technical theme. At first the Study Meetings took place annually and then every two years. The topics, locations and names of the principal participants are of interest today as a picture of what scientists were thinking and talking about in that by-gone era.

1. Gland, Switzerland, 1950. 'The practical use of hormones in animal production'. Dr. J. Hammond (UK), Prof. J. Moustgaard (Denmark), Prof. R. M. Fraps (USA), Prof. H. Simonnet and Dr. H. Le Bars (France).

2. Utrecht, The Netherlands, 1951. 'Progeny testing in the breeding of farm animals'. Prof. I. Johansson (Sweden), Dr. Alan Robertson (UK), Prof. Dr. A. E. R. Willems (Belgium), Mr. E. Quittet (France), Prof. Dr. H. Lörtscher and Dr. J. Nadai (Switzerland), Prof. B. Maymone (Italy) and Prof. Dr. J. Schmidt (Germany).

3. Siena and Rome, Italy, 1953. 'The production and marketing of meat'. Prof. V. de Simone (Italy), Mr. J. P. Maule (UK), Prof. A. M. Leroy and Mr. P. Charlet (France).

4. Lucerne, Switzerland, 1954. 'The influence of climate on animals and animal production'. Prof. D. H. K. Lee (USA), Prof. Dr. H. Lörtscher, Prof. Dr. J. Rieder and Dr. W. Morikofers (Switzerland), Prof. Dr. J. W. Amschler (Austria), Dr. R. W. Phillips (FAO).

5. Reading, UK, 1955. 'Animal Production from grass'. Reporters: Prof. M. M. Cooper (United Kingdom); Prof. A. M. Frens (Netherlands) and Ir. H. Dijkstra (Netherlands).

6. Brussels, Belgium, 1958. 'Problems of productivity in animal production'. Prof. Dr. A. E. R. Willems (Belgium), Ir. P. Hoogschagen (Nether-

lands), Mr. M. Piccot (Switzerland), Prof. Dr. H. Löwe (Germany), Mr. J. Delage (France), Mr. A. Sanchez Belda (Spain); Mr. W. E. Coey (UK).

7. Stockholm, Sweden, 1960. 'Research work with monozygotic cattle twins'. Dr. A. Hansson and Dr. O. Claesson (Sweden).

The average number of participants at Study Meetings was about 200. Ir. Hepke de Boer recalls in his memoirs, that the Study Days in Utrecht in 1951 were undoubtedly a very special event, with a masterly main introduction by Professor Ivar Johansson of Sweden and Dr. Alan Robertson of the UK as a stimulating follow-up on current research and application. Further there was a critical evaluation of the different systems of progeny testing then in use in different countries. A valuable EAAP publication (No. 2 in the EAAP Publication Series) was produced, as were the proceedings of all the study days.

B. STUDY COMMISSIONS

The Study Commission structure was established to facilitate ongoing study of specific disciplines and species and to enable people working in similar areas in different member countries to become acquainted and build co-operative links. Commissions were permanent, in contrast to the Study Days which were for one occasion only. Study Commissions were broad in scope and covered all aspects of their discipline or species. Individual member countries nominated several of their national scientists to the governance of the Study Commissions. Study Commissions were originally set up for:

1. Research co-ordination
2. Animal nutrition
3. Cattle production
4. Sheep and goat production
5. Pig production
6. Horse production.

Why no Study Commission on Animal Genetics?

Today, fifty years later, it seems extraordinary that the leaders did not create an Animal Genetic Commission at the beginning in 1949. There is no record of debate on the issue but we may rest assured there

was considerable discussion within the Council and Presidential Board, with strong differences of view on animal breeding. Both Vice-Presidents, Dr. Engeler and Ambassador Sola represented a constituency of breed associations in Switzerland and Italy respectively. Professor Leroy was a scientist. I suspect that Professor Leroy played the diplomat on this issue in the delicate and early years of EAAP thus avoiding public display of differences. The compromise solution was to deal with genetics at the special Study Days and otherwise leave it to be handled within the species Study Commissions. Earlier, there had been other evidence of quiet pressure from the breeder associations represented by Dr. Engeler at the Preparatory Meeting to exclude cross-breeding as a main topic from the draft programme for the 1949 International Congress in Paris.

My view is also based upon early meetings of the European Committee for Milk and Butterfat Recording (ECMBR) in which I took part and where Dr. Engeler was a strong voice defending traditional animal breeding practices. We need to recall that, in the 1950s in Europe, there was a fundamental, though often undeclared, confrontation in progress between those who represented breed associations and the scientists. In a most gentlemanly and diplomatic way at ECMBR meetings, Dr. Engeler constantly questioned the new animal breeding philosophy and methods and conceded only when the evidence was irrefutable. We must admire him for his stand, as the livelihood of breeders and of breed associations was being threatened by the new application of genetics to animal breeding. The growing evidence from population and quantitative genetics, initially interpreted for livestock by Dr. Jay Lush, an American animal geneticist, was slowly and persuasively changed the scene. Today, it may seem obvious that breeders' skills and scientists' knowledge should work together for genetic progress. The marriage did not come so easily.

The conflict of views on animal breeding objectives and methods broke into the open in the UK in the 1950s and was latent in ECMBR and EAAP throughout that decade. In EAAP, it never became acrimonious in public but resulted in such events as the first paper at the 1952 EAAP International Congress in Copenhagen, when Dr. Engeler and Professor L. N. Hazel, a colleague of Dr. Lush in the

USA presented a paper on “The present viewpoints on breeding methods: pure-line breeding and cross-breeding”. Later in 1956 at the next International Conference, where Dr. Engeler was the President, we see a main paper on heterosis – but only on pigs, whose breed associations were far less influential.

We know from Ir. de Boer’s memoirs, and he was a man not given to extravagant speech, that Professor Ivar Johansson and Dr. Alan Robertson made a powerful public scientific presentation on “Progeny Testing of Farm Animals” at the 1951 EAAP Study Day. The concept of progeny testing was alien and unacceptable to many breeders whose life work of animal improvement was based upon herdbook pedigrees. For them animal improvement was gained by prudent and knowledgeable selection of ancestors not progeny. During this same period, genetics was also achieving new fame and interest among pure scientists and among the public, for in 1953 Watson (USA) and Crick (UK) working together at Cambridge University made their immense contribution to genetics by correctly postulating a double helical model for DNA. Clearly the pressure was building and by 1956 EAAP decided to create an Animal Genetic Commission, with Professor Ivar Johansson (Sweden) as President, which has since played a significant role.

Creation of other Study Commissions

In 1957, the Council decided to dissolve the Commission on Research Co-ordination as it was realized that the topic was difficult for EAAP since the association had no funds to offer for research. The more likely role for EAAP was in co-ordination of “ideas” to stimulate research and it was agreed that this function would be better carried out by the Council. Since 1949, three new Commissions have been created: Animal Genetics in 1956; Animal Management and Health in 1968; and Animal Physiology in 1996, the latter being a response to the enormous strides in biochemistry in recent decades, which was only in its infancy when EAAP was formed in 1949. Over the 50 years, the Study Commission structure has enabled EAAP to cover the whole field of relevant animal science by providing three, and later, four Commissions based upon

disciplines (animal genetics, animal nutrition, animal management and health, animal physiology) and four based upon species (cattle, sheep and goats, pigs and horses).

Significant scientific work completed by the Study Commissions from 1949 to 1961

The new association soon proved its worth in promoting international co-operation among scientists. Some of the output of the Study Commissions in the first decade is mentioned briefly here to illustrate this point, showing that scientists from many different countries were routinely meeting and working together. The names of some of the outstanding people, who played a substantial role in the early days of each Study Commissions are mentioned – not as a comprehensive list – for there were many more – but in recognition of a generation of scientists who are no longer active in EAAP.

1. Commission on Animal Genetics. Professor Ivar Johansson, (Sweden); Professor Alan Robertson (UK); Professor Jacques Poly (France); Professor Neimann-Sørensen (Denmark); Sir John Hammond (UK); Professor H. Lörtscher (Switzerland).

In its first four years from 1956 to 1960, the Commission studied improvement of domestic animals through artificial insemination; created a Sub-Commission on blood group research; examined hereditary defects and the influence of heredity on reproductive disturbances. It also moved deeply into discussions of a frontier subject at the time, quantitative genetics: by studying genetic and environmental variances and correlations; by analysis of variance and regression for estimating heritabilities of traits.

2. Commission on Animal Nutrition. Dr. K. L. Blaxter (UK); Professor Kielanowski (Poland); Dr. D. P. Cuthbertson (UK).

Several studies were made on determination of digestibility and evaluation of protein requirements; and together with other bodies, studies were carried out on standardizing methods of feed analysis. Two joint meetings were held with FAO to discuss animal feeding in Europe. With the Danish member organization a symposium was held on energy metabolism and a second symposium was held in The Netherlands on net energy as a fundamental means of

measuring food values of feedstuffs. These meetings developed into a special series of energy symposia.

3. Commission on Horse Production. Dr. A. Kiener (Switzerland); Dr. van Snick (Belgium).

Two surveys of horse breeding in Europe were carried out and, with other organizations, the Commission produced a valuable report on the present situation and future trends of horse breeding in Europe. Further the Commission began working on pulling tests for horses and the question of horse meat production.

4. Commission on Cattle Production. Professor Haring (Germany); Professor Skjervold (Norway); Dr. W. Engeler (Switzerland); Ir. Th. Rijssenbeek (The Netherlands); Mr. I. L. Mason (UK); Prof. B. Maymone (Italy); Mr. J. Delage (France); Dr. A. Hansson (Sweden).

A Guide in three languages was published on the basic principles of cattle production. The Commission also surveyed and published in three languages the methods used by Herdbooks in Europe and produced a report on progeny testing in beef cattle breeds. A survey was made on the use of milk records in the selection of male and female breeding stock.

5. Commission on Sheep and Goat Production. Dr. Pálsson (Iceland); Professor M. P. Charlet (France).

An agreement was prepared on the standardization of milk recording and on meat and wool recording in sheep and goats. A symposium was held jointly with the Italian Government and FAO on the sheep industry in Europe and especially in the Mediterranean area. Specialists met and published a report on the production and use of sheep and goats' milk with the Greek Government and FAO.

6. Commission on Pig Production. Professor Clausen (Denmark); Dr. P. Braude (UK and Poland); Dr. Robert Johnson (UK); Dr. A. Révat (France).

A detailed investigation was made on pig breeding, sow-control, pig recording and progeny testing in different European countries. The results were published jointly with FAO and the Danish Government. The Commission organized a colloquium on reproduction and artificial insemination in pigs in France. A working group on the Pietrain breed was also held in Belgium.

Examples of other early Commission activities

Research in environmental physiology

A Working Group created in 1954, drew up for the first time a list of all institutes in Europe working in the field of environmental physiology and prepared a bibliography. The members were: Prof. Dr. L. Krüger (Germany), Dr. W. Bianca (Switzerland), Dr. J. Findlay (United Kingdom) and Mrs. G. Thorbek (Denmark). This task was provoked by the growing interest within FAO at the time on adaptation in animals. EAAP had participated in an FAO Expert Consultation on the subject.

Vocabulary of Animal Husbandry Terms

With input from the Study Commissions, an Editorial Committee chaired by Dr. A. Kiener (Switzerland) with Mr. H. R. Davidson (UK), Prof. Dr. H. Lörtscher (Switzerland), Dr. M. Menzi (Switzerland), Prof. R. Olalquiaga (Spain) and Dr. F. Weber (Switzerland) worked with FAO and published "A Vocabulary of Animal Husbandry Terms" in four languages: English, French, Spanish and German. The first edition was published in 1959 jointly by FAO and EAAP. It has since been revised and exists today in a recent edition.

C. INTERNATIONAL (EUROPEAN) CONGRESSES

After its creation in 1949 at the Fifth International Congress of Animal Production in Paris and, according to its Statutes, EAAP assumed the task of fixing the place and date of future European Congresses as well as choosing the subjects to be discussed and designating the General Rapporteurs. The frequency of these Congresses was first every three years, then every four, and later, every five years.

The first five International Congresses had been initiated by countries prior to the start of EAAP: Brussels (1910), Scheveningen (1923), Liège (1930), Zürich (1939) and Paris (1949). Under the auspices of EAAP three successive International Congresses were organized. Again, to give a flavour of the time, the topics and rapporteurs are given for 1952 and 1956. It may be noted that Professor Politiek, who later played an important role in EAAP

including until recently Editor-in-Chief of *Livestock Production Science*, was invited as a young doctoral graduate student to present a paper in Madrid in 1956.

Vith International Congress on Animal Production, July 1952, in Copenhagen, President: Professor A. M. Leroy, President of EAAP.

1. The present viewpoints on breeding methods. Pure line breeding and cross-breeding. Dr. W. Engeler (Switzerland) and Prof. L. N. Hazel (USA).
2. Fundamental issues of modern physiology concerning the vitamin B complex. Prof. Dr. H. Mollgaard (Denmark).
3. Animal nutrition and fertility. Dr. J. Grashuis (Netherlands).
4. Methods of calculating costs of animal production. M. M. Cépède (France).
5. Advisory service in animal husbandry. M. H. Ryde (Sweden).

The proceedings, including country reports and conclusions, were published in six volumes. There were 800 participants from 36 European and overseas countries.

VIIth International Congress of Animal Production, May 1956, in Madrid, President: Dr. W. Engeler, Vice-President of EAAP.

1. The significance of the phenomenon of heterosis and of environmental conditions, particularly that of climate, on the quality of pig meat. Ing. M. Odriozola (Spain).
2. Blood grouping and its utilization in animal breeding. Prof. M. R. Irwin (USA).
3. The quality of animal products in relation to the nutrition of farm live-stock. Prof. P. Saarinen (Finland).
4. Modern problems of the improvement of wool production. Mr. H. B. Carter (UK) and M. P. Charlet (France).
5. Review of the present day problems posed by variations in the solids-not-fat contents of milk. Ir. R. D. Politiek (Netherlands).
6. Modern concepts of ruminant digestion and me-

tabolism. Mr. A. T. Phillipson and Dr. D. P. Cuthbertson (UK).

7. Relation between pulling tests and the physiology and anatomy of horses. Prof. Dr. L. Krüger (Germany).

There were 500 participants from 42 countries. The proceedings were in eight volumes.

VIIIth International Congress on Animal Production, June 1961, Hamburg.

The Hamburg Congress was another in the series of European International Congresses organized by EAAP, which by then had taken the flavour of world conferences. At Hamburg there were 1000 participants from 42 countries. Professor Leroy, then coming to the end of his second term as EAAP President, was again President of the Congress. Rapporteurs were: Dr. W. Kirsch (Germany); Dr. J. C. Shaw (USA); Mr. C. Calet (France), Dr. K. L. Blaxter (UK); Dr. R. D. Politiek (The Netherlands).

After the Hamburg Congress, EAAP continued with two more European Congresses in Edinburgh, UK (1966) and Versailles, France (1971), despite the creation in 1965 of the World Association for Animal Production of which EAAP, with FAO, was a major architect. Eventually it became evident that Study Commissions were better vehicles for scientific sessions than European Congresses.

Part Three. The 1960s: A Time for Restructuring

EAAP scientific activities

From 1949 through the decade of the 1950s and into the early 1960s, EAAP offered three types of scientific activities:

1. **Study Meetings on Specific Themes** every one or two years;
2. **International Congresses** every four or five years;
3. **Study Commissions** to carry out studies, surveys and analyses.

It took time for the leaders, countries and individual scientists to understand which EAAP activities were best suited to the needs of the time. During the 1960s we can discern a slow restructuring of activities. There is no record of a special study or working group to review and recommend change. Rather it seemed to be a gradual realisation that a new situation was developing which needed adjustments in priorities and in methods. The main result evident by the start of the next decade, the 1970s, was to place the Study Commissions at the heart of EAAP activities with annual sessions, to reshape the Study Meetings into Special Symposia and to drop the European International Congresses. But this is to jump ahead. To understand why EAAP has continued to thrive and develop until the Jubilee using a pattern which was settled about 1970, we need first briefly to examine the European situation in the 1960s. Then the restructuring makes more sense. EAAP had been born into a negative European environment when austerity was the key economic characteristic, and had passed through a successful, but lean childhood in the 1950s. Now in the 1960s EAAP was an adolescent due to become of age in 1970. It needed a new mindset and new clothes. Like adolescence it was a gradual process.

The changing state of Europe – East and West

By 1960, Europe had passed through 15 years of slow reconstruction – physically, economically and politically. The three allied occupying powers in West Germany and West Berlin, had promoted a new sovereign state of West Germany with its capital in Bonn and western military forces remained in Germany to defend it and the West against Soviet ambitions. In 1948 in Berlin, the united command of the four allied powers ended and Berlin was divided into four sectors. West Berlin was occupied by the USA, France and the UK and East Berlin by the Soviet Union. West Berlin thus became politically and economically part of West Germany, but was separated as an island within East Germany. Following the division of Berlin into four sectors, Stalin tried in 1948 to strangle West Berlin and drive out the western allies, an act which failed but brought Europe to the brink of war.

One consequence of the Berlin blockade and airlift

by which it was foiled was the formation of NATO in 1949. Although Germany was divided, West Germany increasingly convinced its neighbours that it was no longer a military threat. A new phase shift was reached in 1955 by the admission of West Germany to NATO, an action which provoked the Soviets in the same year to create the Warsaw Pact, a military alliance of Central and Eastern European nations. Stalin died in 1953 and the Soviet Union moved slowly to accept that further territorial expansion in Europe was unlikely.

The Soviet dialectic then moved to threats that the USSR would overtake the West scientifically and economically. This new phase is symbolized by the somewhat surprising agreement of the Soviet Union in 1955 to withdraw all military occupation from Austria. Previous to this, since 1947, the four occupying powers had permitted Austria to be self-governing with continuing allied occupation and control of foreign policy and other strategic matters. That is the reason why Austria, as a united state with its own government in 1949 was able to become a founder member of EAAP having its member organisation in Vienna. Germany was also a founder member of EAAP, but as West Germany, with its member organization in Stuttgart and later in Bonn rather than in Berlin – and East Germany was not a founding member, joining in 1975. In 1955 Austria, occupied by the four allied powers since 1945, became a sovereign, independent nation again. In return for Soviet withdrawal, Austria had to guarantee neutrality, remain outside NATO and continue paying large reparations to the USSR for many years.

Science moves to centre stage in Western politics

On 12 April 1961, only a few weeks before the International Animal Production Congress in June 1961 in Hamburg, the Soviets launched the first manned earth satellite in which Yuri Gagarin circled the world for one and a half hours and landed safely. This event shook Western governments deeply who then encouraged more science and devoted further public resources to scientific research in general. President Kennedy quickly announced the US programme to be the first nation to put a man on the moon, which was achieved in 1969. The enthusiastic

atmosphere for science gave more impetus to EAAP to restructure and develop better means of applying science to animal production. During this era an atmosphere of competitive détente settled upon Europe. The leaders of EAAP saw the association as one means of bridging the gap between east and west Europe in an area of science which could bring harmony and maintain peace across Europe without competition and confrontation. Although only Yugoslavia from the communist block was a member of EAAP some individual scientists from Eastern Europe, who had politically correct credentials to satisfy their own communist governments, began to travel to the West and to participate in EAAP meetings during that decade.

Increasing prosperity encouraged a larger vision

The quality of life steadily improved throughout Western Europe during the 1960s. Economic austerity gave way to prosperity. Unemployment was almost unknown in most of Western Europe. Germany's new democratic government, under the leadership of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard, was lifting the country to new levels of economic prosperity. I recall going to the 1961 International Congress for Animal Production in Hamburg and being amazed at the pace of physical and economic reconstruction of this city which had been so vastly destroyed in the war. Subsequently, on a Post-Congress tour of southern Germany with scientists from many European countries, we were all deeply impressed with the growing production, productivity and efficiency of German farming. The same pattern was taking place throughout Western Europe. Governments realized that agricultural science was an effective means of producing cheaper and more plentiful food. This policy eventually led Western Europe to food surpluses, but in the 1950s and 1960s governments set up and generously funded new agricultural research and teaching institutions and provided farmers with free extension services to assist them in using the new techniques. In the UK in the early 1960s Prime Minister Harold Macmillan announced that "*People have never had it so good*". That assessment was also true of farmers and animal scientists who were trained in ever larger numbers. It was also good for EAAP as attendance at meetings

increased. The days of struggle in many ways had been left behind and there was a positive feeling throughout Western Europe.

This positive scene was marred only by the division from Eastern Europe where the quality of material life was much lower, food production on state and collective farms was not matching the increases in the West and political repression was harsh. The uprisings in East Germany in 1953, in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968 for better conditions were forcefully suppressed by Soviet troops. Berlin was an increasingly popular escape route to the West and on 13 August 1961, only a few weeks after the EAAP International Congress in Hamburg in June 1961, the East German government built the Berlin Wall sealing the escape route and enforcing the separation of two completely different societies.

Further expansion of EAAP expected

In the buoyant atmosphere of Western Europe, the Council of EAAP expected the association to expand further and made plans accordingly. EAAP scientific activities were restructured by increasing the frequency of meetings and by promoting further new studies. The periodic International Congresses for Animal Production offered a programme which covered all aspects of animal production and obviously appealed to larger numbers of participants. But, at the same time, there was a call for more frequent specialist meetings. Further, as West European countries were enjoying more prosperity and people had time to look around, there was an increasing desire to undertake more international travel and join together in multi-national activities. More countries joined EAAP in the 1960s. The international co-operation in animal production foreseen by the founders and postponed for so long was beginning to thrive.

Restructuring and terminating the European International Congresses

After the EAAP Hamburg Congress in 1961, the leaders of EAAP felt there was need for a new body to function at the world level and, together with FAO, began planning the World Association for Animal Production (WAAP). In Rome in 1963,

EAAP and FAO organized the first World Conference on Animal Production (WCAP) at which a Preparatory Meeting for the WAAP was held with animal production organizations from all parts of the world. Following the formal foundation of WAAP in 1965, this new body organized subsequent World Conferences on Animal Production (WCAP) each five years. The dates and locations of these are given in the appendix.

Members of WAAP are animal production organizations, regional or national throughout the world. Founder members came from Europe, North and South America, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and East Asia. The WAAP statutes provide for two representatives of EAAP to serve on the WAAP Council. The links with EAAP were solidly maintained as the Secretariat of the WAAP was established in the EAAP office in Rome and the Secretary-General of EAAP is also Secretary-General of WAAP. It is interesting to note, in retrospect, that the EAAP leadership did not immediately terminate European International Congresses in 1965, holding two more in 1966 and 1971 after which annual Study Commission sessions replaced them.

Restructuring Study Days and Study Commission activities

During the 1960s, the periodic specialized Study Theme Meetings gradually became less frequent in their existing form. A meeting of the General Assembly became established as an Annual event at which all the Study Commissions held sessions. Specialist meetings addressing specific topics, replacing the former Study Days, were increasingly scheduled as part of Study Commission sessions or as additional Special Symposia. The Study Commissions were also empowered to continue with their earlier activities including studies, surveys and analyses. During this changeover period of the 1960s, the EAAP Annual Meetings coincided with the two European International Congresses and on those occasions the Study Commissions did not meet in their usual format. This type of combination meeting also took place in 1988 when the World Conference on Animal Production was held in Helsinki, Finland.

The new format enabled all scientists in each discipline to be together at the same time at the EAAP Annual Meetings. In some ways, these Annual

Meetings were a continuation of the former European International Congresses, but the ongoing structure of Study Commissions enabled them to plan ahead and to provide continuity in scientific meetings from year to year. This restructuring greatly increased the benefits of international co-operation and exchange, while allowing specialists in individual disciplines or species of animals to hold their special symposia.

Part Four. EAAP From 1970 to 1999: Growing into Maturity

Broad structure of organization of EAAP

After the restructuring of the scientific meetings was completed in the early 1970s, the broad framework of EAAP scientific activities has changed little for thirty years. That fact does not imply that the association has become stagnant or locked into the past. The opposite is the case. The last thirty years have seen many innovations, new symposia, working groups, task forces, publications, networks and other new activities. These new activities have been driven by scientific developments, practical needs, and by economic, social and political changes in European and world society. The organizational framework is able to support this huge variety of developments. Further, the fact that each year the Annual Meeting convenes in a different country provides opportunity for some adaptation. The Study Commission structure provides a core around, within and through which many new challenges have been successfully met by Special Symposia, Working Groups, Task Forces, etc. The new activities over the 50 years of EAAP are described in the following section of this Jubilee History, Part Five. First here, the foundational infrastructure is briefly described which was formed by the early 1970s and is in place today.

Central administration, planning, co-ordination, publications, correspondence, finances and statutory obligations are handled by the Secretariat based in Rome, that consists of a modestly sized, but highly efficient group of Secretary-General and three staff. The activities of the EAAP are financed by annual membership fees from the animal production associations in each member country plus, since 1994, the generous and substantial financial support pro-

vided annually by the Italian government as the host country. The annual membership fee at the time of the 50th Jubilee ranges in Swiss Francs from 16,000 (18 members), 8,000 (10 members) or 4,000 (9 members) depending on the ability of the member organization to pay.

In 1989, the EAAP Annual Meeting in Dublin, Ireland resulted in a financial surplus. Dr. Austin Mescal, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, a keen supporter of EAAP and subsequently an Auditor from 1990 to 1995, proposed that £10,000 be passed to EAAP to assist with the overheads of the association. He also proposed that this practice should become standard and, since 1990, a 10% tithe is given to the association from the budget of the annual meetings for provision of central support services. The total annual EAAP budget now amounts to about 600,000 Swiss francs, 66% of which comes from member subscriptions.

The governing body of the EAAP is the Council which is elected by the General Assembly, to which it reports annually. The Council of eleven elected members consists of President, two Vice-Presidents, and eight members plus, *ex officio*, the Secretary-General and three auditors. The eleven Council members must come from eleven different countries. The Board consisting of the President and Vice-Presidents plus the Secretary-General is authorized to act as an Executive Committee dealing with urgent, operational or personnel matters.

Scientific and other activities function through permanent Study Commissions that meet during the annual meeting and which are the main attraction of the annual meeting for the specialists. Other activities are handled through Working Groups and Task Forces. Working Groups are permanent bodies addressing fields of interest, whereas Task Forces are short term bodies with specific terms of reference. Working Groups and Task Forces report either to a specific Study Commission or to the Council.

Annual meetings

EAAP holds an annual meeting in one of the member countries, usually towards the end of August or early in September, which are arranged on a standard pattern of five days, running from Sunday to Thursday. These annual meetings are financed by

the host country, partly from registration fees of individual participants and also by sponsors that are usually national commercial organizations or livestock breeders' associations and sometimes from government support.

Annual meetings are also occasions for Working Groups and Task Forces to meet prior to, during or after the Study Commission meetings. The Council and Board also meet and the General Assembly of EAAP is held annually at the end of the annual meeting to report on activities, finances and to transact statutory business when each member country may exercise one vote.

During the annual meeting, the host country generally arranges informal evening receptions and an Opening Ceremony at which a national high profile figure and the EAAP President welcome the participants. The Mid-Conference Tour is a part of the main proceedings when participants visit national or local features and sites of professional interest to livestock production, such as research stations, experimental farms, livestock production units, animal shows, etc. These tours generally include presentations of national cultural, culinary and historical features. Hosts also arrange pre- and post-conference tours, which are optional and generally visit more distant parts of the host country from two to five days. A Conference Banquet has always been a special feature and they are often sumptuous occasions at which national cuisine is displayed. Some participants, in my experience generally of anglo-saxon cultural background, have commented that EAAP costs and style are excessive and usually cite the banquet. It should be noted that, in many cases in the past, part of the banquet costs have been covered by a local sponsor in the interests of hospitality. Although Conference banquets were originally included in the registration fee, for many years they have been an optional extra for which participants pay separately. It may be that memories of earlier lavish banquets linger in some minds. In any event, the optional Conference Banquet will be no more after 2000 when a new schedule is introduced at annual meetings.

Annual meetings are often used as occasions for Satellite Symposia held before or after the main conference. This arrangement takes advantage of the presence of many professionals to address specific

topics, usually of a scientific nature but also covering, for example, teaching techniques or issues with economic, social, environmental or cultural implications associated with animal production. Associated bodies, such as ICAR, INTERBULL and the Animal Genetic Resources Focal Points, etc. often hold their annual sessions before or after the EAAP annual meeting.

The host country for the annual meeting also arranges a daily programme for accompanying persons during the Study Commission sessions.

The five day structure of the annual meeting which has been standard for several decades has recently been reviewed and, starting with the year 2001 meeting in Budapest, Hungary, a new format will be used which is designed to be more participant-friendly in terms of travel and other costs. The basic structure of the Study Commission sessions will remain unaltered though on a new time frame. Details of these changes in the schedule of the annual meeting are given in Part Five of this Jubilee History (page 157).

Study Commissions

During most of the 50 years, the scientific and technical work of EAAP has been carried out by the Study Commissions which deal with technical and scientific questions within their competence by scientific sessions, discussions, reports, working groups and task forces, analytical studies and surveys and by publications. With these options, Study Commissions have been able to adapt to new and specific needs.

The Study Commission sessions are key features of the annual meeting. The three day programme for each Study Commission is based upon topics of merit which is announced two years in advance of each annual meeting. Scientists wishing to present papers must submit abstracts which are evaluated by the Commission President and designated Chairmen of the sessions who draw up the schedule of speakers. Presentations may be oral in theatre sessions or posters displayed near the venue of the Study Commissions. Poster sessions are held when authors explain and discuss their posters with participants. Study Commissions often hold Joint Sessions that bring together more than one Study Commission to address a subject of common interest. In the decade

prior to the Jubilee there has been an increase in Joint Meetings, sometimes involving up to four Commissions. In recent years, fish production has been included as appropriate in various Study Commissions. Poultry are not seen as part of the EAAP scientific mandate – for which there are sister associations.

The value of Study Commissions varies in quality, depending partly upon the committee and also upon the host country. Around 1975 official guidelines were developed for the preparation and chairing of the Study Commission meetings which, amongst other things, required speakers to provide copies of their papers to the participants when they spoke. It is difficult to enforce this practice. The Book of Abstracts given to participants at registration time was introduced in 1994 and has greatly improved the quality of papers and sessions. A current problem, not yet satisfactorily solved, is the speaker who fails to appear to present the paper or poster.

The Editors of *Livestock Production Science* and the Presidents of Study Commissions encourage speakers to prepare their work for publication. Some Special or Joint Sessions of the Study Commissions, that include invited speakers as well as submitted papers, are published in their entirety in a Special Issue of *Livestock Production Science* once or twice a year.

Each Member Organization may appoint three permanent members and three supplementary members for each Study Commission. The Presidents of Study Commissions are appointed by the Council, while the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries are elected by the Commission itself. Officers of Study Commissions serve for three years and may be re-appointed for a second term. Together the officers of the Study Commission are responsible for the programme and conduct of the meetings. The Presidents and Study Commission Officers meet as an EAAP Scientific Committee, chaired by an EAAP Vice-President, to formulate, plan and integrate the scientific programme of EAAP.

The sessions are open to all participants registered at the EAAP meetings, whether or not their own country is a member of EAAP. In this sense, Study Commission sessions are comparable to any open international scientific meeting. Throughout the 50 years, speakers in Study Commission sessions have

been free to make their presentations in any of the official languages, although Council recommended in 1991 that presentations in Study Commissions should preferably be in English. Several scientists whose first language is English who have contacted me during the writing of this Jubilee History, have expressed their gratitude that participants speaking other first languages have been willing to struggle with English to make their points – and have generally succeeded. Professor Kielanowski from Poland said very fluently in English on one occasion at a Study Commission session: *“I hate the English language – it is ugly and difficult – but I use it with pleasure in EAAP as it is the lingua-franca of science and makes so many things possible”*.

Part Five. Innovations and New Activities

EAAP is an innovative association

Over the fifty years, EAAP has consistently introduced original scientific activities, including symposia, studies, networks, publications and new ways for scientists to work together. Some of these activities have been designed to meet emerging needs and opportunities. Other innovations have arisen from the work of the EAAP Study Commissions and, once launched, have become independent features, though usually linked with mainstream Study Commission interests. On the other hand, some new activities such as the EAAP Journal, *Livestock Production Science*, have taken-off with a life of their own. Further, some new ideas started by EAAP have been handed over to other organizations, for example the Small Ruminant, Buffalo and Grazing Networks now operated by FAO.

EAAP was the sole initiator of some new features, such as Scholarships and Young Scientists Awards; while other new ideas have resulted from co-operative interests with other bodies, such as the formation of INTERBULL. There is no simple way to classify these activities. Together they are a significant output from EAAP and, in many ways, these activities fulfil in real terms the early vision of the founders.

These various and disparate activities are now briefly described in this Part of the Jubilee History of

EAAP. Further details are often available in associated publications. No doubt, this record of such a busy and vibrant association, lacks a few events and activities which some may feel should have been mentioned. It has proved impossible to document everything that has happened in 50 years. The principal features are here and for any significant omissions I tender my apologies. For simplicity of presentation, without implying judgement on their values, the activities are presented in date order from beginning to end of the 50 years.

EAAP Publication Series, from 1949 onwards

EAAP publications started at the foundation of the association in 1949 and the EAAP Publication Series has continued throughout the 50 years. Titles of the EAAP publications provide a commentary upon issues of importance at various times. The publications are largely the thoroughly edited proceedings of scientific meetings, symposia, consultations, working groups and technical studies. Most of the books in the EAAP Publication Series are produced by Wageningen Pers of The Netherlands. Some special publications are also included in the series; for example, the “Dictionary of Animal Production” and “Genetic Diversity of European Livestock Breeds”. The EAAP Publication Series falls into Series 1 and 2, numbered consecutively and is now reaching one hundred volumes. The number of publications per year has increased with more than 65 of the 100 since 1985. These books are normally printed in hardback. A complete list is given in the Appendix.

Associated EAAP Publications, from 1949 onwards

In certain scientific, technical, social, economic or structural aspects of livestock production, EAAP works co-operatively with other organizations, notably FAO and CIHEAM. In these cases the publications and proceedings resulting from joint symposia or studies are often published in the softback Technical Series of the FAO Regional Office for Europe or as publications of CIHEAM (IAMZ).

Co-operation with other International Organizations, throughout 50 years

Since its inception, EAAP has maintained close relations with FAO, which gave the association Specialized Consultative Status. Numerous joint meetings have been held; FAO has given effective support to all EAAP meetings by the presence of delegates and by many joint publications. EAAP representatives have been invited to participate in FAO meetings concerned with animal production, and the Director-General of FAO, or his representative – usually from the Animal Production and Health Division, attends EAAP Council meetings in an *ex officio* capacity. The two organizations have created joint Networks and Working Groups. EAAP attends the FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG) and its subsidiary body for animal production.

Over many years EAAP has maintained close relationships with the European Economic Community (EEC) and later with the European Union (EU). This latter liaison has been based mainly upon issues and activities of common interest to EAAP and the European Commission (EC). Two examples are the provision by the EC of funds for scholarships to enable Young Scientists to attend EAAP annual meetings, when these are held in an EU country. A second example is the convergence of interests on animal genetic resources in Europe resulting in a joint project funded by the EC.

Over the years, EAAP has also maintained good contacts with other international associations including the International Dairy Federation (IDF), the International Standing Committee on Physiology and Pathology of Animal Reproduction, the World Veterinary Association (WVA) and the European Confederation of Agriculture or Comité Européen d'Agriculture (CEA). EAAP has a special relationship with the Office International Épizooties (OIE), and holds joint meetings from time to time; as for example, in 1999 in Zürich for the Jubilee Meeting on the topic of reproduction techniques and disease. These Organizations send representatives to the EAAP meetings. In its early years, EAAP co-operated with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in studying animal production and breeding methods in the USA. EAAP

also worked with the International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry (PIBAC) to standardize the Gerber method for estimating fat content in cow-milk and the assessment methods of moisture, nitrogen and ash contents in feeding stuffs. The International Commission of Agricultural Industries (ICAI) co-operated with EAAP in a meeting in 1955 on use of concentrates for feeding of ruminants, pigs and poultry. EAAP also gathered information in 1958 for the International Commission on Agricultural Engineering (CIGR) on the loose housing barn system. EAAP has a co-operative agreement with CIHEAM – the International Centre for Advanced Studies in Mediterranean Agronomy. Other bodies with which EAAP maintains co-operative links are: Food Federation of Europe, International Goat Association linked with the Study Commission on Sheep and Goats. Two bodies are linked to the Animal Management and Health Commission: the International Congresses on Applied Ethology in Farm Animals and the Association for Technology and Structures in Agriculture (KTBL of Germany) with whose May 1999 Conference on “Regulation of Animal Production in Europe” EAAP co-operated. The above list is not comprehensive.

Special Symposia, from 1949 onwards

Several Special Symposia started by EAAP have proved to be so successful that they have grown into a permanent series and have taken on an organizational life of their own, although still connected with EAAP. Examples are the symposia on: “Energy Metabolism of Farm Animals” which started in 1958 and “Protein Metabolism”, which started in 1974; both meet every three years. A further example is the Symposium on Biology of Lactation which started in 1992 jointly with the American Society of Animal Science (ASAS) and now meets every two years.

EAAP Working Groups and Task Forces, from 1949 onwards

EAAP has frequently brought together a group of scientists to address a specific problem. When the issue is long-term and likely to need consistent monitoring, updating or further evaluation, then a

Working Group is established. When the issue is short-term, then a Task Force is established. Working Groups and Task Forces may be established and terms of reference set by the Council or by a Study Commission, depending upon the nature of the issue. Some Working Groups have also led to independent self-supporting activities of which a fine example is the Animal Genetic Resources Data Bank in Hannover. Some Working Groups have resulted in papers for *Livestock Production Science*.

There is little merit in providing a comprehensive list of all the Working Groups and Task Forces over the last 50 years. A sample will suffice:

- Animal production under tropical and subtropical conditions
- Animal physiology
- Carcass evaluation
- Microelectronics in animal breeding
- Efficiency of a dairy cow
- Performance testing of young bulls
- Feed resources in Europe
- Preparing and conducting annual meetings
- Protein evaluation of ruminant feeds
- Systems of cattle production in the Mediterranean area
- Data collection schemes for the evaluation of production systems at flock level
- Wool and hair production
- Artificial insemination in horses
- Standards of information in horses
- Study of Karakul and other fur sheep breeds

Current major Working Groups at the Jubilee Celebration

It may be of interest to record five current and very active Working Groups in the summer of 1999 at the time of the Jubilee Celebration.

1. Animal Genetic Resources (Dr. L. Ollivier, France) – linked with Animal Genetics Commission.
2. Contact Group on Central and Eastern Europe (Professor F. Habe, Slovenia) – linked with the Council.
3. Livestock and Farming Systems (Dr. A. Gibon, France) – linked with the Council.

4. Higher Education (Professor J.-L. Tisserand, France) – linked with the Council.
5. Ethics and Welfare (*ex officio* Dr. J. M. Flanagan, Ireland) – linked with the Council.

Special Studies, from 1949 onwards

Over the life of EAAP many studies have been undertaken which have had substantial implications for the future of animal production. These studies have been published either as specialised reports or from 1974 onwards, in the EAAP Journal *Livestock Production Science*. A few examples of these studies are:

- Standards of bull evaluation in artificial insemination
- Sire evaluation procedures for dairy traits: in collaboration with IDF and ICRPMA.
- Proceedings of the EAAP/PSAS Symposium on 'Small Populations of Domestic Animals in Europe': published as FAO Animal Production and Health Paper No. 66.
- Proceedings of the 1984 and 1988 International Congresses on Applied Ethology in Farm Animals: published by KTBL.
- Proceedings of the IDF/EAAP Symposium on 'Progeny Testing, Methods in Dairy Cattle': published by IDF – Document No. 183 in 1984.
- Proceedings of the 1985 Special Symposium on 'The Future of Agricultural Markets: A Review of European Cattle Production': published as a special number by the Austrian 'Förderungsdienst'.
- Proceedings of the 1986 IVth International Karakul Symposium in Budapest, Hungary: published by the organizers.
- Goat Nutrition Studies in the Mediterranean Basin together with FAO European Sub-Network of Goat Production, CIHEAM and the EEC Ag-rimed.

Symposium on Research, Training and Development of Animal Production in the Tropics and Sub-Tropics, Rome, 1950s and later activities in 1974 and 1978 onwards

This topic was raised in several periods of EAAP history, notably in the early 1950s and later in 1974

when an expert group was convened in Denmark jointly with the WAAP and the World Veterinary Congress and again in 1978. A Working Group was established in 1978 under the Presidency of Professor Weniger and, in 1979 at the annual meeting in Harrogate, Professor Weniger made a strong plea for EAAP to establish regular activities. The Working Group promoted occasional sessions at some Annual Meetings and compiled a list of all the academic institutions in Europe dealing with tropic animal production. It was recognized that there were limited funds available for regular annual activities and there is no core EAAP activity in this field. Some EAAP member countries have a specific interest including Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. The most significant activity touching the dry tropics are the Mediterranean Symposia, which started in 1986 and are held every other year, in co-operation with FAO and CIHEAM.

Social aspects of EAAP Meetings, from 1949 onwards

In addition to the sessions, EAAP Study Commissions have great value as meeting points for researchers. Personal contacts are extremely important for international co-operation. The social aspects of EAAP Annual Meetings are also excellent opportunities for contacts. Many participants and accompanying persons have vivid recollections of such social occasions which some have sent me during preparation of this Jubilee History of EAAP.

Many share with me the wonderful memories of gifted singing by participants. The remarkable impromptu performances by Dr. Ebenbauer of Austria dwell permanently in our minds. He had been a member of the Vienna Boys' Choir and, as Chief of Livestock Production in the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture, was called upon over and over to sing on social occasions. He responded magnificently. The vocal contributions of Dr. Victor Fischbach (Luxembourg) and of Professor Kalle Maijala (Finland) are also appreciated on these occasions. Many of us appreciated the voluntary photography of Mr. Holma (Finland) who not only took excellent photographs, but kindly sent them to us all afterwards.

There is inadequate space to record all such social events. But, one occasion lives permanently in the

memories of several participants and is worth recording.

“Following the most successful EAAP Meeting in France, an excellent tour was arranged of farms and livestock at which the generous hospitality of the hosts was accompanied by the apparently unlimited provision of local alcoholic products. On the return trip, the driver of one bus, who had also enjoyed the festivities, failed to negotiate a bend in the road and drove straight into a field. The driver seemed to be unaware of where he was going and to the amazement of the passengers continued to drive across the field as though it were a shortcut. The potential tragedy was brought to a rapid halt by Sir Richard Trehane who quickly stepped forward, grabbed the steering wheel and said to the driver in commanding tones “STOP”. This vocal intrusion into the driver's reverie was immediately effective. He stopped the bus and slumped over his steering wheel, asleep. The party was saved and eventually continued the return journey with another driver.”

European Committee on Milk and Butterfat Recording (ECMBR - ICAR), 1951

EAAP played a significant role in the formation of ECMBR, which is described earlier in this Jubilee History (page 135).

Research Institutes in Europe, 1957

EAAP co-operated with FAO in drawing up a List of Research Institutes in Europe, and in a joint publication of a study on the Problems of Animal Feeding in Europe.

Symposia on Energy Metabolism, Denmark, 1958

The Symposia on ‘Energy Metabolism of Farm Animals’ started in 1958 and established a routine of meeting every three years: Wageningen, The Netherlands (1961); Troon, UK (1964); Jablönna, Poland (1967). These symposia originally included specialists working world-wide in climate and respiration

chamber research and have become a major focus of interest for scientists working on energy metabolism, now self-organizing.

Dictionary of Animal Production Terminology, 1959, 1985 and 1993

In 1959 EAAP together with the FAO produced the 'Vocabulary of Animal Husbandry Terms' in four languages. A completely new and modernized edition was written in 1985 and was published by EAAP as the 'Dictionary of Animal Production Terminology'. A revised and enlarged edition was published in 1993, published jointly with Elsevier Science. This Dictionary is now available on CD-ROM.

Ten Years of EAAP – a review by Dr. W. Engeler was published in 1960.

Study Commission on Animal Management and Health, 1968

This new Study Commission was created in 1968 to address the growing importance of animal management techniques and systems, including housing; and also to embrace the important topics of animal health and disease and animal behaviour which are often related to management. The Study Commission maintains good relationships with the European sister associations concerned with animal health and ethology. Joint sessions are held; for example, OIE takes part in EAAP Study Commission sessions when appropriate. Some examples of how this Commission has arranged co-operative activities with other bodies are: the joint session on BSE (Mad-Cow Disease) in 1992 at the EAAP annual meeting in Madrid, Spain; the Workshop on Quality Control and Requirements of Food of Animal Origin in Verona, Italy in 1994 which was also linked to the Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC) programme; and the Jubilee session in Zürich, Switzerland on Reproductive Methods and Animal Disease. Over the years as the interaction of animals with the environment has increased in importance this topic has been studied by this Commission in association with other bodies such as KTBL.

Carcass Evaluation and Meat Quality, 1965 and 1971

In 1965, an EAAP Working Group on carcass evaluation and meat quality was created with members of different Study Commissions, being transformed in 1971 to the Working Party on Assessment of Carcass Characteristics in Cattle, associated with the Cattle Study Commission. A main aim was to promote understanding between scientists of different countries. The Working Party carried out a survey of 36 institutes in 20 European countries and then evaluated and classified the different methods of beef carcass dissection methods. They brought standards to the variety of methods used for dressing, measuring, jointing and tissue separation in beef animals. As a consequence the data from various countries could be assessed. Their results were published in the EAAP Publication Series. The methodology was taken up by the European international bodies involved in beef classification and marketing.

Carcass Evaluation in Sheep and Goats – and then in Pigs, Mid 1970s

Following the successful work with beef, the EAAP Working Groups then tackled sheep and goats and subsequently pigs. They were able to achieve further notable success and the results were published in *Livestock Production Science*.

Livestock Production Science – the EAAP Journal, 1974

In 1972, the General Assembly decided to create an official Association Journal 'Livestock Production Science' (LPS). This Journal started in 1974 as a multi-lingual publication with four issues per year published by Elsevier Science Publishers and jointly owned by EAAP and Elsevier Science Publishers. The first Editor-in-Chief was Ir. H. de Boer who served from 1974–1988 and was followed by Professor R. D. Politiek who served from 1988–1997, when Professor Jean Boyazoglu became Editor-in-Chief. Section Editors work closely with the Editor-in-Chief, each of them being responsible for review-

ing and arranging referees of papers within a specific discipline. The Journal now has fifteen issues per year and publishes original Research Papers, Reviews and the EAAP Newsletter. From 1999 the Journal also started to carry Position Papers. Because of the scientific character and the relatively high subscription fees, *Livestock Production Science* is mainly used by libraries of university, college and research institutes and commercial organisations. In 1997, Elsevier started a Personal Subscription service whereby individual subscribers whose institutional library already takes LPS, can take a personal subscription at small fraction of the normal price.

Symposium on Protein Metabolism, 1974

In 1974, a matching Symposium to the one on energy metabolism was started entitled 'Protein Metabolism of Farm Animals', also held every three years. These two Symposia have undoubtedly made a significant contribution to basic animal science.

25 Years of EAAP: a Commemorative Issue of LPS was published in 1974.

Scholarship Fund, 1975

In 1975 a scholarship fund was started to provide grants for Young Scientists to receive financial support to cover expenses in attending an EAAP Annual Meeting to present a paper. The scholars are expected to be under 30 years of age. This programme is regarded by many scientists as a key activity which needs further expansion as only one applicant is eligible per member country. Contributions have been generously provided by the German organization, H. Wilhelm Schaumann Stiftung for many years. In 1988, the EU began making available about 10,000 ECU per annum to enable young scientists from EU member countries to attend EAAP Annual Meetings provided that the EAAP Meeting was in an EU Member State.

Poster Presentations at Study Commission Sessions, 1978

The increasing number of participants at EAAP Annual Meetings, typically between 600 and 1000,

naturally resulted in an increase in the number of papers offered. The option of making longer sessions and therefore a longer Annual Meeting was discarded in favour of adding poster-presentation sessions which started in 1978 and have, on the whole, been successful. However, there are some problems. First the host country does not always provide the poster display area in close vicinity to the Study Commission meeting rooms, which can be a source of frustration as it is more difficult to integrate the posters into the sessions. Second, some authors of posters fail to appear. In some Study Commissions, special poster sessions have been held. Generally there is a Special Poster Session during the Annual Meeting which may be associated with an evening social event, when authors are present to discuss their presentations with participants.

EAAP Animal Genetic Resources Working Group, 1981

In 1980 in Rome, FAO and the United Nations Environmental Programme held a global Technical Consultation on the Conservation and Management of Animal Genetic Resources at which a significant number of European scientists who were active in EAAP took part. As a result of the stimulus from this consultation, later in 1980 under the Presidency of Professor E. P. Cunningham at the Munich annual meeting, the EAAP Animal Genetic Commission set up a Working Group, led by Professor K. Majjala of Finland. This group carried out three surveys of livestock breeds in Europe in 1982, 1985 and 1988. The findings from the first survey were published in *Livestock Production Science* in 1982 by members of the Working Group. The repeat surveys were needed both to complete and to update data.

This work then stimulated a special co-operative project between the EAAP and the University of Hannover, Germany, which obtained a grant towards creating an animal genetic resources data bank for European breeds of livestock. The data bank was established in 1987 in the Institut für Tierzucht und Vererbungsforschung of the Veterinary Faculty in Hannover (Germany) under the direction of Professor Detlef Simon. A joint EAAP/FAO Working Group was formed to provide direction to these

activities. The following year (1988) the data bank activity was expanded to a world level by inclusion of data which FAO held on breeds from some developing countries. The data bank at Hannover was then used to train scientists from developing regions which were sent there by FAO. In 1993, the European data from the data bank was published as No. 66 of the EAAP Publication Series. A complete set of the data was also transferred to FAO which established a global data bank. Since then, EAAP and FAO have continued to co-operate by the establishment of animal genetic resources focal points throughout Europe. The representatives of each country hold their annual gatherings at the time of the EAAP Annual Meetings.

INTERBULL, 1982

INTERBULL was created in 1982 as a joint venture of EAAP, International Dairy Federation (IDF) and ICRPMA (later ICAR) to establish methods for the conversion of national breeding values (sire proof, cow indexes) by use of international standards and to provide information on breeding matters of importance for international exchange of genetic material. INTERBULL is open to countries to join and co-operate through relevant national organizations or institutes in the provision of their national data and methodologies. INTERBULL operates as a financially independent sub-committee of ICAR from its office at the Swedish Agricultural University. The annual meetings are usually linked to the EAAP Annual Meeting.

EAAP Annual Meeting in Leningrad, 1982

This annual meeting is specially listed here as it was the crucial occasion for integrating the USSR into the family of EAAP. Although the Soviet Union had become a member ten years earlier in 1972, it had remained somewhat distant. The invitation for EAAP to meet in Leningrad was a strong diplomatic message to the scientists of the West about the wish to open relationships. Many western scientists went because until that time the USSR had been, for most, a closed society. The occasion was also a further signal to the governments and scientists of Central

European countries that EAAP was politically acceptable to the Soviet block.

First Long Range Study, 1982

Several long range studies were made as co-operative efforts between international study groups. The first 'Livestock Production in Europe: Perspectives and Prospects' was published in 1982 as No. 28 in the EAAP Publication Series. The study group, co-ordinated by Professor R. D. Politiek and Ir. J. J. Bakker (The Netherlands) investigated "The economic, structural and technical influences and developments in European animal production". It is a foundational work.

Young Scientist Awards, 1983

In 1983, EAAP established awards for young scientists designed to improve the quality of their presentations at Study Commission sessions. Each year one paper presentation is chosen in each Commission for the award. These awards have become a distinction of respect among young scientists.

Collaboration with CIHEAM, 1986

EAAP and CIHEAM entered into an official agreement in 1986 to co-operate in mutually interesting activities. CIHEAM-IAMZ is the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza, Spain, and is an International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies. CIHEAM offers courses in a variety of agronomic subjects including animal production and the associated disciplines. CIHEAM co-operates with EAAP in the Mediterranean Symposia and other activities.

Mediterranean Symposia, 1986

A series of Mediterranean Symposia, first held yearly and now every two years was started in 1986, although there had been a preliminary event earlier in Turkey. The aim of these symposia is to bring together participants who are concerned and active in the issues of livestock production and its relationship to farming, systems, ecology, natural resources,

climate, life-styles, etc. in the Mediterranean countries. For a period, the Working Group was financially supported by the European Commission. Symposia have been held *inter alia* in Adana, Cairo, Tunis, Evora, Thessaloniki, Benevento, Badajoz, Agadir and the next will be again in Tunisia in the year 2000. The proceedings are published in the EAAP Publication Series.

Regional Networks, late 1980s

EAAP Study Commissions initiated studies and activities in the late 1980s leading to the formation of Regional Networks which have been taken over by FAO and are now part of the FAO programme. These Regional Networks are for Buffaloes, Small Ruminants and Grazing. CIHEAM is also involved with FAO in the Small Ruminant and Grazing network.

Closer links between EAAP and the American Society of Animal Science, 1986

The two sister associations of animal scientists, EAAP and ASAS decided to forge closer links. The first step was the exchange of two visitors from each organization to take part in the Annual Meeting of the sister society each year. This has become an annual event and EAAP usually has the privilege of welcoming the President and Executive Vice-President of ASAS at EAAP Annual Meetings. Similarly two officers from EAAP attend the ASAS Annual Meetings. A further link is the plan to hold a joint celebration of the Millennium in the year 2000. The programmes are similarly focused and there will be a number of joint activities on both sides of the Atlantic at the times of the two Annual Meetings.

Annual Symposia on Animal Production started in Czech Republic, 1986

This independent international symposium organized by several Czech national organizations was supported by EAAP. The topics have been: Cattle for the Third Millennium (1986); Biotechnologies in Animal Production (1987); Production Systems in Cattle Breeding (1988); Progress in Cattle Breeding (1989), etc.

Organization of scientific sessions at EAAP Annual Meetings, 1987

The Council established a Task Force under the chairmanship of the Vice-President to formulate some definitive practices for the scientific activities at annual meetings. One consequence was a Scientific Committee with the officers of the Study Commissions and chaired by the Vice-President. Further, a booklet of Guidelines for conduct of EAAP meetings was published. In 1987 these Guidelines were rewritten by a special working group and published again in 1988. Based upon several years experience, a further edition was published in May 1992 as Publication No.2/92. There are three sections entitled:

- Guidelines for Preparing and Conducting Sessions of Study Commissions at the Annual Meetings of EAAP;
- Instructions to Authors Presenting papers and Posters to Sessions of Study Commissions at the Annual Meetings of EAAP;
- Instructions to Host Country Organizing Committees.

Second Long Range Study, 1988

A second publication “Livestock feed recourses and feed evaluation in Europe” (No. 37 in the EAAP Publication Series) appeared in 1988 and focuses upon technical aspects of animal feed production, feed assessment and feed utilisation. It resulted from international co-operation led by Ir. F. de Boer (The Netherlands) and Dr. H. Bickel (Switzerland).

EAAP Newsletter, 1988

The EAAP Newsletter was started in 1988 and is published three times a year within Livestock Production Science. The Newsletter carries reports of Council and General Assembly meetings and yearly summaries of the Study Commission Sessions which are intended to provide a scientific update on each discipline and species. The Newsletter also carries an editorial, reports of other scientific conferences and symposia, information on current and future events, notes and comments upon current scientific issues, in

memoriam notices, personal news concerning awards, honours and appointments of participants in EAAP activities, news from member countries, international news, book reviews and publications of interest.

The founder Editor was Ir. H. de Boer who, assisted by Mr. P. Auriol, took on the task of launching the Newsletter on relinquishing the post of LPS Editor-in-Chief. In 1992, Ir. de Boer and Mr. Auriol retired and the current Editor, Dr. John Hodges has served from 1992 until the present. Reprints are mailed by Elsevier to associated persons and institutions in member countries and to organizations with whom EAAP co-operates.

Livestock Production Science – start of Special Issues, 1988

The Special Issues of *Livestock Production Science* contain all the papers, which are worthy after reviewing and revision, that were presented at a special session of a Study Commission or Joint Study Commission session. The result of this practice is that Special Issues of LPS are concerned with only one subject which is, of course, different from the normal mixture of original research papers on a variety of subjects. For example, there have been Special Issues on: Physiological Principles of Animal Production; and Livestock Production and Environmental Protection. The practice continues when an appropriate set of papers of sufficiently high quality and originality is available.

Study Commission Schedule of Session Topics, 1989

A major new feature in planning was introduced in 1989 whereby the programme of Study Commission sessions is decided two years in advance. In this way participants may prepare and submit their abstracts in good time. The programme topics are published in the December issue of EAAP News for the meetings 20 months ahead. A crucial issue is the limit which this advance planning places upon discussion of extremely new research findings. Some Study Commissions have tried to overcome this by “planning” to hold open sessions when participants may present papers on any topic within the Study Commission

field of interest – or the session may be devoted at short notice to a new and important topic. Further developments in this field may be expected.

40th Anniversary Publication, 1989

The 40th Anniversary of EAAP was marked by a Special Issue of LPS with an EAAP Directory holding 1500 names and addresses of the members of Study Commissions in the 31 Member Countries plus a 40 year review of EAAP activities.

A. M. Leroy Fellowship, 1990

Fellowships are awarded in honour of Professor Leroy, first President of EAAP. Scientists are selected who have made an outstanding scientific contribution to animal production over a sustained period and whose work and reputation are internationally recognized. Fellows are expected to be actively engaged in their work when the award is made. Usually one Fellowship is given annually but the award is not always made. The following Fellowships have been awarded.

- **1991** Professor E.P. Cunningham, Ireland.
- **1993** Dr. L. Ollivier, France.
- **1994** Professor W.G. Hill, UK.
- **1996** Dr. D. Sauvant, France and Professor Dr. S. Tamminga, The Netherlands.
- **1997** Dr. K. Meyn, Germany.
- **1999** Dr. J.-C. Flamant, France.

Distinguished Service Award, 1990

This award is given to senior persons in acknowledgement of a long career in which they have rendered outstanding service to animal production in general and to EAAP in particular. The following Distinguished Service Awards have been made:

- **1990** Ir. H. de Boer, The Netherlands; Dr. P. Charlet, France. (posthumously); Dr. H. Zlatic, Croatia.
- **1991** Dr. V. Fishbach, Luxembourg; Prof. A. Horn, Hungary; Prof. H. Kräusslich, Germany.

- **1992** Prof. C. L. de Cuenca, Spain (posthumously); Prof. H. Skjervold, Norway; Dr. G. van Snick, Belgium.
- **1993** Prof. J. Delage, France; Prof. K. Maijala, Finland; Prof. A. Montemurro, Italy.
- **1994** Dr. A. Rérat, France; Prof. N. Zervas, Greece.
- **1995** Dr. O. Hartmann, Austria; Prof. H. Jasiorowski, Poland; Prof. A. Neimann-Sørensen, Denmark; Prof. M. Shafie, Egypt.
- **1996** Dr. M. Lönnfors, Finland; Dr. A. Mescal, Ireland; Prof. A. Vaz Portugal, Portugal.
- **1997** Prof. I. Bodó, Hungary; Prof. R. Politiek, The Netherlands; Prof. G. Rognoni, Italy.
- **1998** Prof. V. Jakubec, Czech Republic; Prof. R. Waßmuth, Germany; Dr. R. Zimbelmann, USA.
- **1999** Prof. J. Dohy, Hungary; Prof. H. Gravert, Germany; Dr. T. M. Sutherland, USA.

Task Force and Steering Committee on Central and Eastern Europe, 1990

In 1990 at the EAAP Annual Meeting in Toulouse, a number of Central and Eastern European countries asked for a review of the impact on livestock production of the move from communism and central planning to a transition state leading to market economy systems; and they asked for advice on the situation so created. A Round Table was held in Budapest in 1991 when a Task Force was established led by Dr. K. Meyn of Germany with representatives from EAAP, FAO member countries, EU, FAO, World Bank, OIE and ISNAR. A Steering Committee guided activities. For five years a series of Round Tables and Workshops was held that addressed specific issues in the process of transition. Support was provided by FAO and the Government of Germany.

In December 1995 an assessment panel met to review the work of the previous five years. It was concluded that the Task Force activities amply fulfilled the expectations. The published proceedings resulting from these activities are listed in the Appendix. The Council of EAAP then decided that the work so initiated by the Task Force should continue in the hands of leaders from the Central and Eastern European Countries concerned. The Task Force was therefore disbanded and a Contact Group

was established, which is still in progress at the time of the Jubilee Celebration.

Third Long Range Study, 1991

A third study, which was a follow-up to the 1982 study above, was published in 1991 and resulted from a joint symposium of all Study Commissions in Toulouse, France, in 1990. The title is “On the eve of the 3rd millennium, the European challenge for animal production”, which is No. 48 in the EAAP Publication Series.

EAAP/ASAS Workshop on Biology of Lactation in Farm Animals, 1992

In 1992, the EAAP Working Group on Physiology gave birth to a creative new Workshop on Biology of Lactation in Farm Animals organized as a joint event between EAAP and the American Society of Animal Science. It was held in Madrid, Spain, prior to the EAAP Annual Meeting and attracted substantial interest and sponsorships. The proceedings were published in the EAAP Publication Series. As a consequence of its success the Workshop has been repeated every two years on alternating sides of the Atlantic and always in association with the Annual Meetings of the EAAP and the ASAS. Thus Workshops took place in 1994 (USA), 1996 (Lillehammer, Norway), 1998 (USA) and again Europe in the year 2000 at The Hague as part of the Millennium celebrations being jointly planned by EAAP, ASAS and ADSA. The proceedings are published in LPS following a Workshop in Europe and in the Journal of Animal Science following a meeting in the USA.

Working Group on Role and Function of EAAP, 1992

This Working Group was set up by the Council, chaired by one of the Vice-Presidents, to review the direction of EAAP. Two sub-groups were set up covering “Strategy for Action” and “Communications”, which produced compelling reports for a larger vision and activities in the public realm. A brain-storming session was held prior to the Annual Meeting in Aarhus, Denmark. It was a useful review but did not result in any significant changes.

Formal Recognition of EAAP by the Italian Government, 1995

Under the Presidency of Professor Alessandro Nardone, the Italian Government gave formal recognition to EAAP as an International NGO based in Rome. This status is registered by Decree No. 21099 of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture (O.G. No. 82 of 7 April 1995). As a result of this important step, the Italian Parliament annually votes meaningful and important support for EAAP. This recognition and contribution from the host country is most valuable for EAAP.

A European Network for Farm Animal Genetic Resources, 1995

A network was initiated in 1995, when EAAP and FAO jointly designated National Focal Points for 15 EU countries and 22 other European countries and obtained in each country government support for such designations. This joint action has formed a solid network of partners in the knowledge, maintenance and management of national animal genetic resources.

Livestock Farming System Working Group, 1995

This important new Working Group was created and has become one of the most vibrant and growing activities. The mandate of the Working Group extends over the interests of several Study Commissions and has been recently involved in several joint sessions. For a period, the Working Group was financially supported by the European Commission, D-G VI.

Designation of two Vice-Presidents, 1995

The Council appointed two Vice-Presidents: one chairs the Scientific Advisory Committee and one the Ways and Means Committee. The term for Council Members was reduced from six to four years.

Contact Group on Central and Eastern European Countries, 1996

Following the termination of the Task Force on CEE countries, a new Contact Group was formed in

1996 at the annual meeting in Norway with membership of all the CEE countries under the chairmanship of Professor F. Habe (Slovenia). Other organizations on the earlier Task Force were invited to continue. The brief is to continue work at both policy and technical levels in assisting CEE countries to move through the transition process in livestock production.

Creation of Study Commission on Animal Physiology, 1996

The Working Group on Animal Physiology was formed some years earlier and held several successful symposia in association with EAAP annual meetings. This work culminated in the Symposia Series on Biology of Lactation. In 1996, the Council decided to create the new Study Commission on Animal Physiology.

Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources: A concerted action co-ordinated by EAAP in the framework of EC regulation 1467/94 on genetic resources in agriculture, 1996

A project under EU contract No. RESGEN 083 was funded by the European Union for creation of a permanent inventory of European farm animal genetic resources and of activities on characterization, conservation and utilization of those resources. The project was led by the Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources in association with FAO.

Harald Skjervold Fellowships, 1996

Young scientists who are awarded an EAAP Young Scientist Award for a presentation at a Study Commission meeting and whose paper is subsequently published in *Livestock Production Science* are nominated as Harald Skjervold Fellows. This Fellowship was instituted in 1996 in honour and memory of Professor Harald Skjervold of Norway.

Symposium on "How to prepare and present scientific papers", 1998

This innovative new symposium, proposed by Professor R. D. Politiek, was held at the EAAP Annual Meeting in Warsaw in 1998 and proved to be

very popular and will be repeated at the Jubilee Annual Meeting in Zürich, 1999 and probably again in The Hague in 2000.

Rare Breeds International, 1998

Council agreed to the request from Rare Breeds International (RBI), which is an International NGO concerned globally with the conservation and sustainable use of endangered breeds, that the administration and accounting of RBI will be undertaken for an appropriate fee by the EAAP Secretariat in Rome. The two organizations have some common objectives and this arrangement is expected to be productive. RBI will offer information of interest to EAAP participants for inclusion in the EAAP Newsletter.

EAAP Website established, 1998

<http://free.rmnet.it/~zoorec> This Website provides information on many aspects of EAAP activities.

Council Working Group on Registration Fees for Annual Meetings, 1998

The Working Group concluded that EAAP registration fees are not higher than typical fees at other scientific conferences and also recommended that it was not feasible to give reduced fees to young scientists from Central and Eastern Europe as this would inevitably increase the fees paid by other participants. Further, CEE countries are not alone as there are other member countries with young scientists who have similar difficulties.

The Working Group considered that it is possible to reduce travel and accommodation costs for participants by designing a new Standard Schedule for annual meetings. This was accepted by Council and will start in 2001 in Budapest. The new Standard Schedule provides the following features: Saturday arrival thus gaining cheaper weekend travel; Sunday and Monday, three Commission sessions plus a mid-conference event; Tuesday morning, a fourth Commission session; Tuesday afternoon, shorter Commission session/business meeting plus shortened General Assembly; Tuesday evening event at which awards are presented; no gala dinner; Commission

session on Wednesday morning and depart at mid-day; Special Symposia from Wednesday afternoon onwards.

Council Working Group on EAAP Funding and Future, 1998

A second Working Group, set up at the end of 1998, is currently considering EAAP's existing activities and costs and is reviewing possible future developments and their financial implications, with a view to generating additional funds.

Higher Education Website, 1999

A Website has been established by the Working Group on Higher Education to enable students to access details of institutes of higher education where animal science is taught. The information has been collected from all member countries who respond to requests for information. The temporary address is: <http://cemu10.fmv.ulg.ac.be/vienne/>

Celebration of the Millennium – EAAP, ASAS and ADSA, 2000

The sister associations, EAAP, American Society of Animal Science (ASAS) and the American Dairy Science Association (ADSA), will celebrate the millennium with joint meetings in The Hague, The Netherlands, and in Baltimore, USA.

Part Six. The Future: Seen from the Jubilee

Review of where EAAP is today

During the last fifty years, EAAP has established a distinguished reputation as an International NGO which, through support to professional animal scientists in Europe, serves food production. EAAP had the good fortune to have founders of vision who gave it a basic form which served well for the first decade. The experience of that early period enabled the leaders in the second decade to reshape EAAP by modest changes in structure which have altered little since the early 1970s and which have been able to support further growth. As EAAP moved into ma-

turity, development has taken place recently mainly in three areas:

1. Increasing the number of member countries;
2. Adapting to the rapidly changing frontiers of science, shown by the titles of study commission sessions, topics addressed in symposia, publication titles and issues examined by working groups and task forces;
3. Tackling swiftly the unexpected issues of livestock production in Central and Eastern Europe, using all the basic resources mentioned above.

In the course of writing this Jubilee History I asked many people with current or past connections with EAAP, not only those who have held office, for their views of its strengths, weaknesses and the way into the future.

Strengths

Meeting of people, minds, cultures, etc.

Almost without exception, everyone speaks highly of the way EAAP enables animal scientists from different countries to establish scientific and personal contacts. These contacts have sharpened scientific understanding, led to new and sometimes to joint research and applied projects, opened doors to short and long visits to other institutions and have consistently opened windows on how others think and behave in their professions. Further, EAAP has encouraged animal scientists to encounter different social, economic and political cultures. Such windows are immensely important in livestock production which, unlike nuclear physics for example, varies greatly in application in different countries, climates, terrain and is subject to the availability of locally available animal and feed resources. Even further, EAAP has opened the minds of participants to the varying demands of markets and the contrasts of legislation in different European countries, although some of these national differences are now disappearing within the EU.

During the cold war EAAP was, in the words of one participant from the East “*a window on the West for us*”. Today, in 1999, exposure to other countries is still immensely important to enable scientists from the East and West of Europe to understand each other and the differing problems. The benefits of

actually meeting in a variety of countries is recognized by many participants and cannot be replaced by words. The same benefits accrue from contacts between Northern Europe and the Mediterranean Basin, although there is a tendency for some scientists in the north to be uninterested in the problems of the south. In general, well-balanced contributions from the different regions stimulate the development of animal production throughout the continent. Some recognize that a better understanding of socio-economic situations is essential in the search for optimal solutions in practice: a production-systems approach.

Joint activities across borders

In addition to the general benefits mentioned above there are specific benefits associated with international exchanges fostered by EAAP:

- Possibilities of joint actions, research, analyses, etc. across country frontiers;
- Collection and exchange of scientific knowledge and facts about livestock production;
- Design of action plans and recommendations by study commissions, working groups and task forces;
- Co-operation between national and international organizations such as other INGOs;
- Exchange of research and applied experiences between advanced countries and those where experimental and research work is being developed;
- Comparisons of teaching methods;
- Production of agreed uniform standards for use in research and in practice.

Publications

EAAP publications – the journal, *Livestock Production Science*, and the EAAP Publication Series, EAAP News are regarded as highly valuable. Several people mentioned the debt owed to those who work hard to ensure that papers and proceedings of meetings are published for the benefit of all. Publications cross physical and mental national boundaries.

Study Commissions

The structure and activities of the EAAP Study Commissions is recognized by many as a powerful model, with each Commission focusing upon a

discipline or species, participation in planning by representatives from many countries and by the option of holding joint sessions. Study Commissions are recognized as beehives where hard work builds community which continues from year to year. People feel that Study Commissions have a welcoming atmosphere.

A strength of Study Commissions over the 50 years is that they nearly always have a high profile and distinguished scientist as President, which is essential to maintain the quality and to attract younger scientists. Many of the older generation of established scientists in Europe speak of their privilege of getting to know the great men of the past through Study Commission meetings. Study Commissions must retain the balance between announcing topics ahead which is commended, while remaining flexible to allow introduction of new topics and volunteer papers.

Book of Abstracts

The introduction of this feature to Study Commission sessions a few years ago is regarded by many as a most significant improvement in the sessions.

Special Symposia

These features of EAAP are regarded as excellent scientific occasions by many participants.

Co-operation with other Organizations

EAAP has proven its ability to work jointly with other International NGOs and governmental organizations like FAO thus enlarging the impact of its work and its message to those outside animal production. The list of organizations with which EAAP works, nationally, in Europe and globally is impressive.

Working Groups and Task Forces

The structure of these bodies is recognized as suitable for dealing respectively with new long-term and short-term issues. There is always need for clear terms of reference, competent members, a realistic deadline and the output of a report for publication.

Weaknesses

Correspondents do not write so fully on what they see as weaknesses. Often they give a single com-

ment. The perceived weaknesses are therefore listed below.

- Many younger scientists are unable to attend EAAP activities: this is usually associated with the comment that the registration fee of the annual meeting is too high.
- Participants from Central and Eastern Europe should be registered at annual meetings with a reduced or no fee.
- Member organizations fail to designate members to Study Commissions.
- Stronger links are needed with the Commission of the European Union.
- Farmers and breeders have been largely ignored and rarely participate.
- Better promotion of public image of animal science is needed – difficult but essential.
- The good Study Commission sessions on vital subjects are too large.
- The problem of posters which are accepted and authors do not appear.
- Even higher quality papers for Study Commissions and *Livestock Production Science* are needed.
- EAAP is a club of older scientists who tend to have reached the age of conformism.
- The science discussed at EAAP is not at the cutting edge. EAAP should cease the large meetings and hold more smaller specialist meetings on hot topics.
- Central organization is too large and expensive and should be disbanded – some European science groups run without a central office on voluntary service.

Comments upon some perceived weaknesses

Costs of EAAP Annual Meetings

The most common and repeated comment on weakness is the need to make the annual meeting and its associated satellite symposia accessible to larger numbers of young scientists by reducing the registration fee. Recently the same comment has been expressed by some retired professionals who, having attended EAAP Annual Meetings for many years, hope for the possibility of a reduced registration fee so they may continue to participate.

In 1998, a special Working Group led by Dr. M.

Bichard examined in detail the issue of the EAAP registration fee and concluded that it is no longer out of line with the fee at comparable scientific meetings in Europe and North America. While recognizing that the costs of attending annual meetings restrict scientists from CEE countries, the group found that the same restriction also applies to many participants from the Mediterranean countries. The Working Group concluded that it is not feasible to reduce the registration fee for some participants without increasing the fee to other participants.

The Working Group addressed the travel and accommodation costs as an alternative way of making it easier for participants from these countries. Their proposal to change the schedule of annual meetings was accepted and from 2001 will make cheaper weekend travel accessible. The working group also recommended that national organizations arrange package trips including travel and accommodation as done by the British Society of Animal Science. Details of the new Annual Meeting schedule are given on page 157.

The minority suggestion of disposing of the central organization and the annual meeting in favour of one-off symposia is at odds with the strong majority view that EAAP needs to be strengthened so that it may do better what it already does. The need for a larger income to achieve this is being addressed in 1999 by a further Working Group also led by Dr. Bichard.

The challenges of the future

EAAP faces many current and foreseeable challenges, here briefly summarized several of which involve ethical issues:

- The constant challenge of new scientific knowledge and its economic use in practice;
- The merging of scientific disciplines;
- The power of biotechnology to alter the basic functions of animals;
- Production of genetically modified (GM) products for food and pharmaceutical uses;
- Effect of GM plants upon animal feed;
- Expansion of membership of the European Union (EU);

- Restructuring the EU Common Agricultural Policy;
- EAAP to become more aware of economic issues in marketing animal products;
- Consumer scepticism on genetic modification and use of chemicals in animal production;
- Animal welfare and intensification;
- Animal interactions with and pollution of the environment;
- European surplus of food and shortage of food in many non-European countries;
- Need for EAAP to speak to authorities at regional and national levels;
- More opportunity to interact with other international organizations whose interests lie parallel to those of EAAP.

Leadership in EAAP

EAAP is an interesting association. Thousands of individuals have participated in its activities. Hundreds of high profile – and lowly scientists – have contributed to its world-class reputation as a professional scientific body of great competence. But the actual shape and reputation of EAAP as an organization has been dependent upon a rather smaller group of individuals who, over the years, have given more than science to EAAP. They have made it succeed as an organization. To try to mention all the names is impossible and would, in any case be invidious and incomplete. But, despite its perceived weaknesses by some, EAAP is a success witnessed by the fact that its activities are greatly appreciated and supported by many, many scientists throughout Europe – and beyond – and by the fact that many more want to take part than are currently able.

The Jubilee History of EAAP shows that many scientists like the benefits and are willing to devote time and abilities to the scientific sessions. Relatively few scientists, however, are willing or able to devote time to guide and administer an international association. Much responsibility therefore rests upon the few who are able and willing to donate considerable time and energy to organizing the scientific activities like Working Groups, Task Forces, Symposia and Publications. EAAP owes much to them and to their institutions which support them.

Beyond the scientific component of EAAP, there

remains the large task for the President, Board and Secretariat of guiding the EAAP ship into challenging new waters. This task includes: vision building, informing and recruiting new member countries, reminding member countries of their financial and other obligations, balancing the limited budget, seeking new funds, guiding organizers of annual meetings and symposia, practical arrangements for implementing the programme, making arrangements with publishers, and generally oiling the wheels. While the vision building is jointly carried by the President, Board and Secretary-General with the Council, the overall stability and functioning of EAAP is the task of the Secretary-General.

Posts of President and Secretary-General (now called Executive Vice-President)

Many thoughtful people have commented upon the supreme influence and importance to EAAP over the years of the two officers, President and Secretary-General. Only a few people have held either office. People consider that EAAP has been extremely fortunate in its Presidents. Many Presidents have been not only eminent professionals but also men (no women so far) of vision, diplomacy and skill in leading member organizations and scientists to co-operative efforts and to work together.

In the eyes of many, EAAP has also benefited enormously from the devoted service of excellent Secretaries-General, who usually have been suited to the needs of the day. They have brought administrative, financial, diplomatic, political and linguistic skills to the task. Two Secretaries-General, Dr. Kristóf Kállay and Professor Jean Boyazoglu, have been so devoted to the interests of EAAP that, after leaving EAAP to work for FAO for a period, each of them returned to EAAP for a second term. The periods of service of these two men as Secretaries-General cover 35 of the 50 years and their contributions are immeasurable.

As EAAP faces the future, numerous participants in EAAP activities frequently express their gratitude, thankfulness and admiration for the present Executive Vice-President, Professor Jean Boyazoglu by using such expressions: charismatic personality, scientific understanding, political acumen, bold vision, good financial manager, ability to relate to people and openness to the future. These leadership qualities

enable EAAP to face the new challenges of the changing European scene at the start of the 21st century.

A brief forward look – need for more involvement in the changing socio-economic scene of agriculture in Europe

In concluding this history, I yield to the suggestion made to me that a brief forward look, based upon the past, may be useful. These thoughts about the future have been stimulated by a comment made by several experienced and senior colleagues as I wrote. Their point is that EAAP would have been wiser in the recent past to establish firmer links with the Commission of the European Union. This observation comes from individuals working in Ministries of Agriculture in their own countries who have frequent contact with the Commission. It does not come from those practising science.

Evidently the perceived view by some officials in the Commission is that EAAP is an association of scientists whose main pre-occupation is to increase the biological efficiency of food production and who have neglected the economic and social implications of a surplus of animal food products in the European market place.

There is some validity in this view, since increasing production and productivity in biological terms was certainly the main objective of science, governments, livestock producers and agri-business in the decades immediately after the Second World War when EAAP was first active. In the last decade of the 50 years, EAAP has adjusted its focus somewhat, as shown by the list of publications in the Appendix, towards quality aspects of animal products, to integrated use of natural resources with emphasis upon rural development, ecotourism, value-added products, sustainable farming and practices which are environmentally friendly.

For many participants at EAAP meetings, these are peripheral topics. The major themes at Study Commission sessions show a continuing emphasis upon the use of new scientific techniques to gain more from less, whether it be from animals, feed, genes or land. New scientific techniques and knowledge continue to yield higher outputs from the inputs to livestock production.

The problem from the perspective of the European Commission, and indeed for thinking members of the general public, is that Europe already has a surplus of animal products. The European Commission is struggling now in 1999 with the problem of how to amend the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the 15 EU Member States and, at the same time to prepare the EU for new Member States of Central Europe who will further increase animal production beyond market demand.

In this context, the European Commission tends to see EAAP as a contributor to the problem rather than being involved in finding a solution. It may be that some individuals within the EAAP leadership fully comprehend the difficult issues. Some changed emphases are evident in some EAAP symposia. EAAP has always communicated effectively to scientists. Today the real need is for EAAP to present itself more coherently on current issues to the European Union and so dispel the old image of being a scientific society concerned only with the biology of farm animals. There is a two-fold challenge for EAAP:

- First, to reshape the internal focus of the association activities upon the larger picture of animal production within the current European context so that new animal science is accompanied by effective use within the present economic, social, political and environmental parameters.
- Second, to learn how to present its contributions to the current European problems effectively to the decision makers within European agriculture.

The original vision of the founders of EAAP 50 years ago embraced the impact of animal production upon society. They tried to include the applied aspects by working together with practical breeders. In fact the breeders dropped out. This Jubilee History shows that was a valid development at the time. The dominance of animal scientists within EAAP enabled the association to make the most meaningful contribution to European society in a period when the agenda was for more and cheaper food.

Today, 50 years later, the crucial question is whether EAAP can reshape itself to address the different social and economic agenda of Europe, and

of the world, or whether EAAP is destined to be simply a secluded professional academic association where animal scientists meet to discuss only their professional research interests.

As a long-time servant and beneficiary of EAAP, I believe the association has a limited future if it focuses ONLY upon exploring new science; there are other fora where specialists meet for precise scientific subjects. EAAP is in a unique position, stronger than any of its national member organizations, to think through the fundamental, ethical and applied issues of livestock production at the European level. I believe the history of EAAP shows that, when properly focused, the association can call upon enormous intellectual resources from all the countries of Europe to face the new challenges of shaping animal science to serve society, which was the inspired vision of the founders of our association.

I close this Jubilee History with a quotation from Jean Boyazoglu when he left EAAP in 1993. He seems to capture the essence of these issues.

“While ten years ago 90 percent of EAAP activity centered around the annual meeting, today this represents scarcely 15 to 20 percent of our field of action. We cannot be satisfied to play only our roles as teachers, technicians and scientists while there is also a large and growing field of action and responsibility to be addressed collectively. This challenge pre-supposes initiating and sustaining active policies in support of animal agriculture in all its facets, both socio-economic and natural resources. Some of us lack an overall understanding of the possibilities and achievements of EAAP.

We might find it useful to stop thinking in terms of being only a ‘scientific forum’ OR a ‘gathering of professionals’ OR a ‘social club’; like it or not, we are all of these. It can be counter-productive to believe that we must be a ‘high-profile international specialized organization’ OR a ‘convenient mailing box’; extremes are not helpful to long term efficiency. EAAP has the privilege but also the handicap of having great variety, so why change this situation? Our glass is neither half full nor half empty; it is simply poured slowly to the level that one wants to fill it,

and we either drink it to meet the challenges of the next decade or stare at it contemplating its fullness or emptiness! Keeping our organization together despite its contradictions and disparities is the only road to follow.”

Acknowledgements

In writing this Jubilee History of EAAP, I am indebted to many colleagues who have held office or participated in EAAP during the past 50 years, including the surviving Presidents and Secretaries-General, who kindly provided their personal historic documents, recollections, experiences, observations and views on EAAP. I thank Professor Niklaus Künzi of ETH, Zürich, and Professor Jean Boyazoglu of EAAP, Rome, for their early and continuing encouragement. I also am grateful to these same two colleagues, to the staff of the EAAP Secretariat and to Dr. Catherine Marguerat of ETH for providing access to many early documents, minutes, letters and photographs. For archive material and photographs of the late Dr. Willy Engeler, I acknowledge Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Steigmeier-Engeler of Switzerland, Mr. Heinz Herzog, Director of the Brown Swiss Cattle Association, Switzerland, and Dr. Ernst Jenni, a former Director of the Swiss Simmental Cattle Association of Switzerland. I extend special thanks to Ms. Rosmarie Schoch of ETH for translating and typing much archival material and to Ms. Liesbeth van der Waaij for translating Dutch archives. Many other colleagues have taken time to send me their recollections, photographs and documents which I have found of great value in writing this history.

Space has limited the inclusion of all the minutiae which some may feel were part of their experience of EAAP. As stated in the Preface, I was asked to write a Jubilee History of the Association and this I have done rather than compiling a dossier of all the facts. I thank especially those friends who kindly read the manuscript in draft and spotted mistakes. Any errors and omissions which remain are mine.

I thank Mr. Ken Plaxton of Elsevier Science for excellent co-operation in the publication and distribution of this Jubilee History through Livestock

Production Science. Finally, I thank the Chairman, Professor Dr. Niklaus Künzi, and members of the Swiss Organizing Committee and their sponsors for making it possible for this publication to be available at the EAAP 50th Anniversary Annual Meeting in Zürich, 22–26 August 1999.

Part Seven: Appendix

Member Countries and Organizations (Full members at 1999)

Albania
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Egypt
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jordan
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Morocco
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
The Netherlands
Tunisia

Turkey

United Kingdom

EAAP Annual Meetings

1949, Paris, France (5th International Congress and EAAP Founding Meeting)

1950, Belgium (1st Study Meeting)

1951, Utrecht, The Netherlands (2nd Study Meeting)

1952, Copenhagen, Denmark (VIth International Congress and Study Commissions)

1953, Sienna, Italy (3rd Study Meeting)

1954, Lucerne, Switzerland (4th Study Meeting)

1955, Reading, UK (5th Study Meeting)

1956, Madrid, Spain (VII International Congress and Study Commissions)

1957, Luxembourg (Study Commissions)

1958, Brussels, Belgium (6th Study Meeting)

1959, Belgrade, Yugoslavia (Study Commission)

1960, Stockholm, Sweden (7th Study Meeting)

1961, Hamburg, Germany (VIIIth International Congress and Study Commissions)

1962, Baden near Vienna, Austria (Study Commissions)

1963, Rome, Italy (1st World Conference and Study Commissions)

1964, Lisbon, Portugal (Study Commissions)

1965, Noordwijk, The Netherlands (8th Study Meeting)

1966, Edinburgh, UK (IXth International Congress on Animal Production and Study Commissions)

1967, Oslo, Norway (Study Commissions)

1968, Dublin, Ireland (9th Study Meeting)

1969, Helsinki, Finland (Study Commissions)

1970, Gödöllő, Hungary (Annual Meeting)

1971, Versailles, France (Xth International Congress on Animal Production and Annual Meeting)

1972, Verona, Italy (Annual Meeting and thereafter)

1973, Vienna, Austria

1974, Copenhagen, Denmark (25th Anniversary Meeting)

1975, Warsaw, Poland

1976, Zürich, Switzerland

1977, Brussels, Belgium

1978, Stockholm, Sweden

1979, Harrogate, UK

1980, Munich, Germany

1981, Zagreb, Yugoslavia

1982, Leningrad, Soviet Union

1983, Madrid, Spain

1984, The Hague, The Netherlands

1985, Thessaloniki, Greece

1986, Budapest, Hungary

1987, Lisbon, Portugal

1988, Helsinki, Finland (VIth World Conference and Special Symposium)

1989, Dublin, Ireland

1990, Toulouse, France

1991, Berlin, Germany

1992, Madrid, Spain

1993, Aarhus, Denmark

1994, Edinburgh, UK

1995, Prague, Czech Republic

1996, Lillehammer, Norway

1997, Vienna, Austria

1998, Warsaw, Poland

1999, Zürich, Switzerland (Jubilee Celebration Annual Meeting)

Planned Annual Meetings

2000, The Hague, The Netherlands

2001, Budapest, Hungary

2002, Cairo, Egypt

Past Presidents of EAAP

Prof. Dr. A. M. Leroy, France, 1949–1955; 1955–1961

Sir Richard Trehane, UK, 1961–1967

Ir. Th. G. J. M. Rijssenbeek, The Netherlands, 1967–1972

Prof. Dr. J. H. Weniger, Germany, 1972–1978

Prof. Dr. E. P. Cunningham, Ireland, 1978–1984

Dr. A. Roos, Sweden, 1984–1990

Prof. Dr. A. Nardone, Italy, 1990–1996

Council of EAAP at Jubilee Celebration, 1999

President	P. Solms-Lich (Germany)
Vice-Presidents	J. M. Flanagan (Ireland)
	E. Wagner (Luxembourg)
Executive Vice-President	J. G. Boyazoglu (Greece)
Members	A. M. Aboul Naga (Egypt)
	A. Aumaitre (France)
	A. V. Cherekaev (Russian Federation)
	J. F. Gálvez-Morros (Spain)
	L. Hetényi (Slovak Republic)
	H. Nygaard (Denmark)
	G. Rossi (Italy)

FAO Representative	I. Van (Romania)
Honorary Members	J. Mäki-Hokkenen (Finland)
	K. Kállay (Hungary)
	A. Roos (Sweden)
	E. P. Cunningham (Ireland)
Honorary Treasurer	E. Germann (Switzerland)
Auditors	T. Bel-Hadj (Tunisia)
	M. Bichard (UK)
	F. Habe (Slovenia)

Presidents of Study Commissions

Animal Genetics	Dr. J. van Arendonk (The Netherlands)
Animal Nutrition	Dr. Y. van der Honing (The Netherlands)
Animal Physiology	Mr. M. Bonneau (France)
Animal Management and Health	Dr. F. Madec (France)
Cattle Production	Prof. C. Thomas (UK)
Sheep and Goat Production	Mr. D. Croston (UK)
Pig Production	Dr. J. A. Fernández (Denmark)
Horse Production	Prof. Dr. E. Bruns (Germany)

Secretaries-General of EAAP

Dr. Holger Aersøe	1949–1950
Dr. Joseph Czako	1950–1951
Dr. Kristóf Kállay	1951–1967
Dr. Hans Pedersen	1967–1971
Dr. Karl-O. von Selle	1971–1978
Dr. Kristóf Kállay	1978–1986
Dr. Jean Boyazoglu	1986–1993
Mr. Nicolas Frydlender	1993–1996
Dr. Jean Boyazoglu	1997–present

Livestock Production Science

Editor-in-Chief	Professor Jean Boyazoglu
Editor, EAAP News and Book Reviews	Professor Dr. John Hodges
Honorary Editor-in-Chief	Professor Dr. R. D. Politiek

World Association for Animal Production (WAAP)

The WAAP was created in 1965 with the following foundation members:

American Dairy Science Association
 American Society of Animal Science
 Australian Society of Animal Production

Canadian Society of Animal Production
 European Association for Animal Production
 Japanese Society of Zootechnical Science
 New Zealand Society of Animal Production
 South African Society of Animal Production

World Conferences on Animal Production

The first World Animal Production Conference in 1963 was organized by EAAP and FAO. Subsequent World Conferences organized by WAAP.

1963, Rome, Italy (1st)
 1968, Maryland, USA (2nd)
 1973, Melbourne, Australia (3rd)
 1978, Buenos Aires, Argentina (4th)
 1983, Tokyo, Japan (5th)
 1988, Helsinki, Finland (6th)
 1993, Edmonton, Canada (7th)
 1998, Seoul, Korea (8th)
 2003, Porto Alegre, Brazil (9th) (planned)

EAAP Publication Series(in order of publication number)

First Series (1950–1985)

1	1950	The Practical Use of Hormones in Animal Production
2	1951	Progeny Testing in the Breeding of Farm Animals
3	1953	Problems of Animal Feeding in Europe
4	1953	The Production and Marketing of Meat
5	1954	The Influence of Climats on Animals and Animal Production
6	1955	Animal Production from Grass
7	1958	Problems of Productivity in Animal Production
8	1958	First Symposium on Energy Metabolism
9	1960	Research Work with Monozygotic Cattle Twins
10	1961	Second Symposium on Energy Metabolism
11	1964	Third Symposium on Energy
12	1967	Fourth Symposium on Energy Metabolism
13	1970	Fifth Symposium on Energy Metabolism
14	1973	Sixth Symposium on Energy Metabolism
15	1987	Guidelines for preparing and conducting sessions of Study Commission at the Annual Meetings of EAAP
15/1E	1988	Guidelines for preparing and conducting sessions of Study Commissions at the Annual Meetings of EAAP
15/2E	1988	Instructions to Authors presenting papers and posters to sessions of Study Commissions at the Annual Meetings of EAAP
16	1974	Protein Metabolism and Nutrition – Proceedings

- of the 1st International Symposium on Protein Metabolism and Nutrition
- 17 1975 The Scholarship Fund
- 18 1976 Beef Carcasses, Methods of Dressing, Measuring, Jointing and Tissue Separation
- 19 1976 Seventh Symposium on Energy Metabolism
- 20 1977 Index of Teaching and Research Institutions in the Field of Animal Production
- 21 1977 Teaching Animal Breeding
- 22 1977 Protein Metabolism and Nutrition – Proceedings of the 2nd International Symposium on Protein Metabolism and Nutrition
- 23 1977 Milk Production in the Ewe. Milk Production in the Ewe. Edited by J.G. Boyazoglu and T.T. Treacher
- 24 1977 The Ethology and Ethics of Farm Animal Production Edited by D.W. Fölsch
- 25 1979 Feeding Strategy for the High Yielding Dairy Cow. Edited by W.H. Broster and H. Swan
- 26 1980 Eighth Symposium on Energy Metabolism. Edited by Laurence E. Mount
- 27 1980 Protein Metabolism and Nutrition – Proceedings of the 3rd International Symposium on Protein Metabolism and Nutrition. Edited by H. J. Oslage and K. Rohr
- 28 1982 Livestock Production in Europe – Perspectives and Prospects. Edited by R. D. Politiek and J.J. Bakker
- 29 1982 Ninth Symposium on Energy Metabolism. Edited by A. Ekern and F. Sundstøl
- 30 1985 Dictionary of Animal Production Terminology In English, French, Spanish, German and Latin
- 31 1983 Protein Metabolism and Nutrition – Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Protein Metabolism and Nutrition (Bilingual English and French). Edited by R. Pion, M. Arnal and D. Bonin
- 32 1985 Tenth Symposium on Energy Metabolism. Edited by P.W. Moe, H.F. Tyrrell and P.J. Reynolds
- 33 1985 Stress Susceptibility and Meat Quality in Pigs. Edited by J.B. Ludvigsen
- 34 1987 Performance Testing of AI Bulls for Efficiency and Beef Production in Dairy and Dual Purpose Breeds. Edited by S. Korver, G. Averdunk and B. Bech Andersen
- 35 1987 Protein Metabolism and Nutrition – Proceedings of the 5th International Symposium on Protein Metabolism and Nutrition. Edited by S. Poppe
- 36 1987 Control and Regulation of Animal Growth. Edited by J.F. Quirke and H. Schmid
- 37 1988 Livestock Feed Resources and Feed Evaluation in Europe: Present Situation and Future Prospects. Edited by F. de Boer and H. Bickel
- 38 1989 Ruminant Production in the Dry Subtropics: Constraints and Potentials. Edited by M.B. Aboul-Ela, E.S.E. Galal and M.M. Shafie
- 39 1988 Experiments with Finnsheep and Prolificacy in Sheep. Edited by K. Majjala
- 40 1988 Automation of Feeding and Milking: Production, Health, Behaviour and Breeding. Edited by J. Unshelm and G. Schönmath
- 41 1988 New Techniques in Pig Carcass Evaluation. Edited by J.F. O'Grady
- 42 1989 State of Breeding Evaluation in Trotters. Compiled by B. Langlois
- 43 1989 Energy Metabolism of Farm Animals – Proceedings of the Eleventh Symposium. Edited by Y. van der Honing et al.
- 44 1989 New Selection Schemes in Cattle: Nucleus Programmes. Compiled by E. Kalm and T. Liboriussen
- 45 1989 EAAP Directory – Livestock Production Science special issue. Published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the European Association for Animal Production. Edited by R. D. Politiek, H. de Boer and J. Boyazoglu
- 46 1991 Goat Nutrition. Edited by P. Morand-Fehr
- 47 1991 Amélioration Génétique des Bovins sous Climat Sud-Méditerranéen/Genetic Improvement of Cattle in Southern Mediterranean Climates (Bilingual English and French). Edited by M.T. Belhadj and J.L. Tisserand
- 48 1991 On the Eve of the third Millennium, the European Challenge for Animal Production. Edited by E. Rossier
- 49 1992 Livestock in the Mediterranean Cereal Production Systems. Compiled by F. Guessous, A. Kabbali and H. Narjisse
- 50 1990 Performance Recording of Animals: State of the Art – Proceedings of the 27th biennial session of the International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR). Edited by P. Gaillon and Y. Chabert
- 51 1991 Physiological Principles of Animal Production – Special Issue of Livestock Production Science. Edited by W. Enright, D. Lister, R. D. Politiek and A.J. van der Zijpp
- 52 1991 New Trends in Veal Calf Production. Edited by J.H.M. Metz and C.M. Groenestein
- 53 1991 Horse Breeding in France/L'Élevage du Cheval en France (Bilingual English or French). Edited by E. Rossier
- 54 1991 Digestive Physiology in Pigs. Edited by M.W.A. Verstegen, J. Huisman and L.A. den Hartog
- 55 1991 Animal Husbandry in Warm Climates. Edited by B. Ronchi, A. Nardone and J. Boyazoglu
- 56 1992 Hides, Skins, Wool and Hair: Evaluation and Future Role in the Mediterranean Basin and Middle East. Edited by O. Güney, O. Biçer and M.S. Ranieri
- 57 1991 The Livestock Production Sector in Eastern Europe as Affected by Current Changes. Edited by J. Boyazoglu and J. Renaud
- 58 1991 Energy Metabolism of Farm Animals – Proceedings

Second Series (Second half of 1985 to 1999)

- of the Twelfth Symposium on Energy Metabolism. Edited by C. Wenk and M. Boessinger
- 59 1991 Protein Metabolism and Nutrition – Proceedings of the 6th International Symposium on Protein Metabolism and Nutrition (2 volumes). Edited by B.O. Eggum, S. Boisen, C. Børsting et al.
 - 60 1993 Dictionary of Animal Production Terminology In English, French, Spanish, German and Latin New edition
 - 61 1993 Performance Recording of Animals: State of the Art in 1992. Edited by Y. Chabert, J. Boyazoglu, P. Gaillon and J. Renaud
 - 62 1993 International Symposium on the Prospects of Buffalo Production (Cairo, November 1992)
 - 63 1994 The Study of Livestock Farming Systems in a Research and Development Framework (Zaragoza, September 1992)
 - 64 1993 Research Strategies for Animal Production in the 21st Century in Europe (Netherlands, November 1992)
 - 65 1992 Prospects for Automatic Milking. Edited by A.H. Ipema, A.C. Lippus, J.H., Metz and W. Rossin
 - 66 1993 Genetic Diversity of European Livestock Breeds
 - 67 1994 Biological Basis of Sustainable Animal Production (Wageningen, September 1993)
 - 68 1994 Strategies for the development of fat tail sheep production in the Near East FAO/EAAP/CIHEAM/ICARDA joint workshop (Cukurova, Turkey, 1992)
 - 69 1993 Nitrogen Flow in Pig Production and Environmental Consequences (Wageningen, June 1993)
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