

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

Mission of the American Society of Animal Science:

To discover, disseminate and apply knowledge for sustainable use of animals for food and other human needs.

Vision of the American Society of Animal Science:

Leading Source of New Knowledge and Perspective in Animal Science

Objectives of the American Society of Animal Science are to:

1. Disseminate scientific and educational information in the peer-reviewed *Journal of Animal Science*
2. Promote research that discovers and expands knowledge in animal science and enhances the quality and value of animal products.
3. Foster high standards of education.
4. Promote the profession and vocation of animal science.
5. Be a resource for information on issues of public concern related to animals.
6. Cooperate with organizations having similar interests and goals.
7. Promote high standards of ethics.

Society membership as of December 31, 2003 was 5,464 with participants from 90 countries. The membership consisted of 3,314 professional members, 874 graduate students and Post Doctoral members, 82 under graduate student members, 1,138 institutional members, and 56 sustaining members.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

Beginnings

The American Society of Animal Science had its beginning on July 28, 1908, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. A group of animal nutritionists, represent-

ing 13 state agricultural experiment stations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, met during a summer school session and formed a permanent organization involved in animal nutrition research. A committee was appointed to present a plan for organizing during the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago that fall. This organizational committee consisted of H. P. Armsby (PA), Chairman, W. H. Gordon (NY), H. J. Waters (MO), H. R. Smith (NE), and J. H. Skinner (IN).

On November 26, 1908, the group met with other interested persons and formed an organization called the American Society of Animal Nutrition. The first officers were H. P. Armsby (PA), President; C. J. Curtis (IA), Vice President; D. H. Otis (WI), Secretary-Treasurer; and J. T. Willard (KS), Registrar of Elections. Thirty-three charter members represented 17 state experiment stations, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Canada.

A constitution was adopted and four committees were established: (1) experiments, (2) terminology, (3) methods of reporting results, and (4) affiliation.

The objectives of the new Society were (1) to improve the quality of investigation in animal nutrition, (2) to promote more systematic and better correlated study of feeding problems, and (3) to facilitate personal interaction between investigators in this field.

The first professional papers were presented at the Livestock Exposition Hall in Chicago on November 27–29, 1909. At the business meeting, the membership voted to publish proceedings of its annual meeting. During the first year, 100 members joined the roll.

Name Changes in the Society

At the business meeting in 1912, efforts were made to broaden the membership base. On November 30, 1915, the name of the Society was changed from the American Society of Animal Nutrition to the American Society of Animal Production, and an amendment to the constitution was passed to allow members to include those interested in teaching, breeding, and management investigations, as well as nutritionists. A committee on instruction was added. At that time there were 114 members.

E. B. Forbes of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, President in 1914–15, was the guiding force behind the struggling young society. The Society was fulfilling a genuine need, and membership began to increase. Growth in membership was almost continuous; by the golden anniversary year of 1958 there were 1,829 members.

The second name change was approved at the 53rd annual business meeting in Chicago on November 24,

1961, when the official name became the American Society of Animal Science.

Annual Meeting

The Society met on college campuses during the years 1915–19. From 1920 through 1962 the Society held its annual meeting in Chicago on Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving in conjunction with the International Livestock Exposition.

As membership continued to grow and Society interest broadened, a smaller percentage of the membership attended the International Livestock Shows in Chicago. During the 50th annual meeting in 1958, a committee was appointed to study changing the time and place of

the annual meeting from Chicago in November to a university campus during the summer.

The Society met at Oregon State in 1963 and continued to meet on campuses for the following 25 years, rotating among the four sections (Northeastern, Southern, Western, and Midwestern) of the Society. The first annual meeting at a convention site was in 1989 at Lexington, Kentucky. After two additional years on college campuses, the meetings returned to convention sites starting in 1992. Joint meetings were held with ADSA at Michigan State University in 1978, Lexington, KY in 1989, Minneapolis, MN in 1994, Denver, CO in 1998, and Baltimore, MD in 2000. A joint meeting was held with the Canadian Society of Animal Science at the University of Guelph in 1982. Locations of the annual meetings are listed below.

ASAS Annual Meeting Dates, Locations and Attendance^a

Meeting	Date	Location	Members	Non-members	Spouses & children	Total
1st	Nov. 28, 1908	Livestock Records Bldg, Chicago	*	*	*	*
2nd	Nov. 27 & 29, 1909	Livestock Exposition Hall, Chicago	*	*	*	*
3rd	Nov. 27, 1910	Congress Hotel, Chicago	*	*	*	*
4th	Nov. 13 & Dec. 5, 1911	Columbus, OH & Chicago	*	*	*	*
5th	Nov. 30, 1912	Livestock Records Bldg, Chicago	*	*	*	*
6th	Dec. 3, 1913	Chicago	*	*	*	*
7th	Nov. 10–11, 1914	Washington, D.C.	*	*	*	*
8th	Dec. 22–23, 1915	Kansas State College	*	*	*	*
9th	Dec. 1–2, 1916	University of Illinois	*	*	*	*
10th	Dec. 28–29, 1917	Iowa State College	*	*	*	*
11th	Dec. 27–28, 1918	University of Wisconsin	*	*	*	*
12th	Dec. 30–31, 1919	Purdue University	*	*	*	*
13th	Nov. 26–27, 1920	LaSalle Hotel, Chicago	*	*	*	*
14th	Nov. 25–26, 1921	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
15th	Dec. 1–2, 1922	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
16th	Nov. 30–Dec. 1, 1923	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
17th	Nov. 28–30, 1924	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
18th	Nov. 27–29, 1925	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
19th	Nov. 26–28, 1926	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
20th	Nov. 25–27, 1927	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
21st	Nov. 30–Dec. 2, 1928	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
22nd	Nov. 29–Dec. 1, 1929	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
23rd	Nov. 28–29, 1930	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
24th	Nov. 27–28, 1931	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	135
25th	Nov. 25–26, 1932	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	135
26th	Dec. 1–2, 1933	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	160
27th	Nov. 30–Dec. 1, 1934	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	125
28th	Nov. 29–30, 1935	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	190
29th	Nov. 27–28, 1936	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	180
30th	Nov. 26–28, 1937	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	200
31st	Nov. 25–27, 1938	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	300
32nd	Dec. 1–2, 1939	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	375
33rd	Nov. 29–Dec. 1, 1940	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
34th	Nov. 29, 1941	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
35th	Dec. 1–2, 1942	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	175
36th	Nov. 30–Dec. 1, 1943	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	245
37th	Dec. 1–2, 1944	Hotel Morrison, Chicago	*	*	*	*
(1945 meeting canceled due to the end of World War II)						
38th	Nov. 29–30, 1946	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	452
39th	Nov. 28–29, 1947	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	487
40th	Nov. 26–27, 1948	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	604

ASAS Annual Meeting Dates, Locations and Attendance^a

Meeting	Date	Location	Members	Non-members	Spouses & children	Total
41st	Nov. 25–26, 1949	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	633
42nd	Nov. 24–25, 1950	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
43rd	Nov. 23–24, 1951	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
44th	Nov. 28–29, 1952	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
45th	Nov. 27–28, 1953	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
46th	Nov. 26–27, 1954	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
47th	Nov. 25–26, 1955	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	1,000
48th	Nov. 23–24, 1956	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	1,050
49th	Nov. 29–30, 1957	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	1,160
50th	Nov. 28–29, 1958	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	1,200
51st	Nov. 27–28, 1959	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
52nd	Nov. 25–26, 1960	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	1,219
53rd	Nov. 24–25, 1961	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	1,257
54th	Nov. 23–24, 1962	Hotel Sherman, Chicago	*	*	*	*
55th	Aug. 12–15, 1963	Oregon State University	619	0	327	946
56th	Aug. 10–13, 1964	University of Tennessee	*	*	*	*
57th	Aug. 2–5, 1965	Michigan State University	*	*	*	*
58th	Aug. 1–4, 1966	Rutgers University	*	*	*	*
59th	Jul. 30–Aug. 3, 1967	University of Nevada	850	*	*	1,300
60th	Jul. 28–Aug. 1, 1968	Oklahoma State University	920	0	375	1,295
61st	Aug. 3–6, 1969	Purdue University	1,219	0	429	1,648
62nd	Jul. 31–Aug. 2, 1970	Pennsylvania State University	1,151	0	381	1,532
63rd	Jul. 31–Aug. 4, 1971	University of California	916	*	401	1,337
64th	Jul. 29–Aug. 2, 1972	VA Polytechnic Inst. & State Univ.	1,200	94	720	2,014
65th	Jul. 29–Aug. 1, 1973	University of Nebraska	1,167	184	594	2,106
66th	Jul. 28–30, 1974	University of Maryland	823	86	401	1,520
67th	Jul. 27–30, 1975	Colorado State University	1,623	307	1,090	3,020
68th	Aug. 15–18, 1976	Texas A&M University	1,166	303	462	1,931
69th	Jul. 23–27, 1977	University of Wisconsin	1,194	90	681	1,965
70th	Jul. 9–13, 1978 ^b	Michigan State University	*	*	1,070	3,710
71st	Jul. 29–Aug. 1, 1979	University of Arizona	*	*	487	2,102
72nd	Jul. 27–31, 1980	Cornell University	1,321	266	498	2,085
73rd	Jul. 26–29, 1981	North Carolina State University	1,551	232	432	2,215
74th	Aug. 8–11, 1982 ^c	University of Guelph, Ontario	1,714	344	853	2,911
75th	Jul. 26–29, 1983	Washington State University	1,577	184	573	2,334
76th	Aug. 7–10, 1984	University of Missouri	1,763	151	477	2,391
77th	Aug. 13–16, 1985	University of Georgia	1,563	187	451	2,201
78th	Jul. 29–Aug. 1, 1986	Kansas State University	1,542	346	407	2,295
79th	Jul. 28–31, 1987	Utah State University	1,500	255	450	2,205
80th	Jul. 19–22, 1988	Rutgers University	1,366	200	315	1,908
81st	Aug. 1–3, 1989 ^b	University of Kentucky	2,939	551	884	4,374
82nd	Jul. 31–Aug. 3, 1990	Iowa State University	1,754	420	428	2,602
83rd	August 6–9, 1991	University of Wyoming	1,636	466	552	2,654
84th	August 8–11, 1992	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	1,401	302	259	1,962
85th	July 6–9, 1993	Spokane, Washington	1,323	364	315	2,002
86th	July 11–15, 1994 ^b	Minneapolis, Minnesota	2,516	621	422	3,559
87th	July 25–28, 1995	Orlando, Florida	1,217	306	142	1,665
88th	July 23–26, 1996	Rapid City, South Dakota	1,216	266	271	1,753
89th	July 29–Aug. 1, 1997	Nashville, Tennessee	1,206	358	181	1,745
90th	July 27–31, 1998 ^b	Denver, Colorado	2,570	1,079	320	3,969
91st	July 20–23, 1999	Indianapolis, Indiana	1,436	324	134	1,894
92nd	July 24–28, 2000 ^b	Baltimore, Maryland	2,156	888	*	3,044
93rd	July 24–28, 2001 ^d	Indianapolis, Indiana	3,638	815	*	4,453
94th	July 21–25, 2002 ^e	Quebec City, Canada	2,320	568	*	2,888
95th	June 22–26, 2003 ^f	Phoenix, Arizona	2,194	456	*	2,650

^aAttendance records of meetings from 1908 to 1930 and in several subsequent years were not found.

^bIn 1978, 1989, 1994, 1998, 2000, and 2003, ASAS met jointly with ADSA. Attendance figures given represent both societies combined.

^cIn 1982, ASAS met jointly with the Canadian Society of Animal Science. Attendance figures represent both societies combined.

^dIn 2001 ASAS met jointly with ADSA, Poultry Science Association and American Meat Science Association. Attendance figures given represent all societies combined.

^eIn 2002 ASAS met jointly with ADSA and CSAS. Attendance figures given represent all societies combined.

^fIn 2003 ASAS met jointly with ADSA and Mexican Association of Animal Production. Attendance figures given represent all societies combined.

*Information not available.

Prior to 1923, all meetings were conducted as general sessions. Thereafter, subject matter sections were added in addition to the general and business sections. At first, the subject matter sections were based primarily on species of livestock, but since 1945 the main emphasis has been on research discipline with less regard to species of livestock.

Beginning in 1989, a keynote speaker addressed the annual meeting attendees at an opening general session. In 1990, an overall meeting theme was adopted. Beginning in 1993, the ASAS began holding the annual meeting in convention centers in large cities rather than university campuses.

- 1989 Speaker: David Kritchevsky, Wistar Institute
 1990 Theme: At the Crossroads
 Speaker: Vernon Fowler, North of Scotland College of Agriculture and Rowett Research Institute
 1991 Theme: New Frontiers with Endless Horizons
 Speaker: Angie Siemens
 1992 Theme: Working Locally, Responding Globally
 Speaker: Ian Duncan
 1993 Theme: In Harmony with the Environment
 Speaker: Richard Miller, Washington State University
 1994 Theme: On Common Ground
 Speaker: Charles Allmon, Growth Stock Outlook, Inc.
 1995 Theme: Sustaining Our Natural Resources
 Speaker: John Fitzpatrick, Archbold Biological Station
 1996 Theme: Sculpting a Future for Animal Science
 Speaker: Jon Franklin, University of Oregon
 1997 Theme: In Tune with the 21st Century
 Speaker: Peter Sandman, Rutgers University
 1998 Speaker: Baxter Black, Western author and humorist
 1999 Speaker: Eric Bradford, University of California, Davis
 2000 Speakers: B. D. Moser, The Ohio State University
 G. van Dijk, Wageningen, The Netherlands
 2001 Speaker: L. Catlett, New Mexico State University
 2002 Speaker: J. Oliver, Maple Leaf Bio-Concepts
 2003 Speaker: B. E. Rollin, Colorado State University

Sectional Meetings

Sectional meetings of the Society have been held in the Southern and Western sections since 1929 and in the Northeastern section since 1933. Because the national meeting was held in Chicago, the Midwestern section of the Society was not organized until 1963. The sectional meetings are similar to the national meeting; scientific

papers, symposia, business meetings, and awards programs are conducted.

Publications

Each year through 1940, the Secretary of the Society prepared a proceedings following the annual meeting. These proceedings, along with papers prepared by members, were published as Proceedings of the American Society of Animal Production. In 1940, on the recommendation of an editorial committee, publication of a quarterly journal was approved by the Executive Committee. Publication of the *Journal of Animal Science* began in 1942 with Ralph W. Phillips as its first editor. A. D. Weber, Kansas State College, served as the first business manager. Beginning in 1967, the *Journal* was published every two months. Since 1969 it has been published monthly. The scientific quality and prestige of the *Journal* is an important achievement and contribution by the American Society of Animal Science.

Since 1977, the Society has annually published Abstracts of sectional and national annual meetings as a supplement to the *Journal of Animal Science*.

An electronic version of the journal became available on the World Wide Web in October 1995, and electronic access to libraries and institutions was initiated in January 2000. Papers presented at symposia given at national and sectional ASAS meetings are currently published online only, as are biographical and historical sketches. The online-only publication of these papers began in 2000.

Affiliations

The American Society of Animal Science (ASAS) is dedicated to the improvement of communications to enhance professional capability of animal scientists, producers, and processors and to benefit consumers. The Society seeks liaison with other similarly dedicated societies and professional organizations in the U.S. and other countries. ASAS members who belong to other professional societies exchange reports of activities of those societies. In 1987, the Society employed an Executive Vice President to assist the Society in more effective outreach to other professional societies, commodity organizations, federal agencies, and the public.

The American Society of Animal Science maintains affiliation and/or liaison with a number of other scientific organizations. In 1972, ASAS was one of the leaders in organizing the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST) and, in 1989, the Federation of American Societies of Food Animal Science (American Dairy Science Association, American Meat Science Association, American Society of Animal Science, and Poultry Science Association). Then, in 1998, ASAS joined with the American Dairy Science and Poultry Science Associations in establishing the Federation of Animal Science Societies (FASS). The purpose of FASS is to develop an even closer working relationship between these societies which have

common interests and deal with similar issues. International symposia on biotechnology (1990) and lactation (1992) were jointly sponsored by ASAS and the European Association of Animal Production. The Society has special representatives appointed to maintain liaison with several other professional societies and the National Research Council Board on Agriculture.

Relations with the livestock industry throughout the history of the American Society of Animal Science have been mutually beneficial. For many years, the Society's meetings were held in Chicago at the time of the International Livestock Exposition. Members of the Society attended the Exposition and participated in its activities. Its climax was reached with the presentation by the Society of an oil portrait of its honored guest of the year to the Saddle and Sirloin Club for display in its gallery of all-time industry greats in the Stock Yard Inn in Chicago. In the mid-1970s, the portrait gallery was moved to the Executive Inn West in Louisville, Kentucky; recognition of outstanding individuals was reinstated in 1978.

The Society's close affiliation with the industry it serves is attested by numerous industry-sponsored awards provided to recognize outstanding achievements by members in various fields of animal and meat science research, teaching, extension, and service.

Contributions

The American Society of Animal Science has been the vanguard of scientific progress in the livestock field. Its major goals have been to enable its members to improve their professional competence and be of greater service to the livestock industry and the public through research, education (resident and extension), and service. For the 75th annual meeting, the Society adopted the theme "Serving Human Needs Through Animal Agriculture." Contributions of the Society have been made primarily through exchange of ideas and scientific information at meetings and through the *Journal of Animal Science*. Keeping its members abreast of the great changes in food-animal production, processing, and utilization and adding to the store of basic information and technology of improvement have been the Society's greatest contributions. ASAS joined with other members of FASFAS and the Forum for Animal Agriculture to develop a treatise in 1992 entitled "Research Priorities for Competitive and Sustainable Food Production from Animals." Since the mid-1980s, the Society has made a concerted effort to reach out effectively to other professional societies, commodity organizations, and federal agencies.

For a detailed history of the Society up to 1983 (with reference citations), refer to the special Diamond Jubilee edition of the *Journal of Animal Science*, Volume 57 (Suppl. 2):1–15.

Organizational Structure

Board of Directors

The American Society of Animal Science conducts its business through a Board of Directors who represent

different segments of animal agriculture. The Board meets twice annually—during the annual meeting of the Society in the summer and at a midyear meeting in the winter. The Officers of the Society include the President, President-Elect, immediate Past President, Program Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Executive Director. The Executive Committee consists of the Officers, the Editor-in-Chief and the Chair of the Foundation. The Board of Directors (23 members) consists of the Executive committee, a Director from each of the four sections, nine Directors-at-Large, and two Graduate Directors. The selection, terms, and responsibilities of the Officers and Directors are stated in the Constitution and Bylaws of the Society.

Executive Vice President for Scientific Liaison

This position was created in 1998 with formation of the Federation of Animal Science Societies (FASS) from the Executive Vice President position. Dr. Robert Zimbelman held the position of Executive Vice President from its initiation in 1987 until the formation of the Executive Vice President for Scientific Liaison as part of FASS, and occupied the position through 1998 when Dr. Barbara P. Glenn was appointed to fill the position effective January, 1999.

Duties of the Executive Vice President for Scientific Liaison are described in the section of this document describing FASS and its operation.

Executive Director

This position was created in 1998 when FASS was formed with the intention that the Executive Director will be the Chief Operating Officer of the Society, located at ASAS headquarters in Savoy, Illinois, and responsible to the ASAS Board of Directors. Dr. Ellen Bergfeld held the position 1998–2003. Dr. Jerome Baker was appointed in 2004.

The duties of the Executive Director are generally to provide operational leadership to ASAS on a daily basis in all areas associated with the Society and its programs, and to represent ASAS within the administrative organization of FASS. Regular communication between the Executive Director and the ASAS Executive Committee and Board of Directors is required and essential to the smooth operation of the Society. The specific duties of the Executive Director are stated in the Constitution and Bylaws of the Society.

Annual Budget

The annual budget of the American Society of Animal Science is approximately \$1,500,000. Revenues are generated primarily by annual membership dues, page charges for publishing in the *Journal of Animal Science*, annual meeting income, and interest on investments. Disbursements include the production and mailing costs of the *Journal of Animal Science*, service fees provided

to FASS, annual meeting expenses, expenses for Officers and Board of Directors activities, operation of the office of the Executive Director in Savoy, Illinois, support and membership services.

Committee Functions

Activities of the Society are conducted largely through committees. These committees are designated as (1) Awards Committees, (2) Livestock Committees, (3) Program Committees, (4) Board Committees, and (5) Other Committees. *Ad hoc* committees are appointed by the President as needed.

Committee members are appointed by the Board of Directors at the midyear meeting based on a slate of recommendations made by the President-Elect. The Chair of each committee has an opportunity to assemble the committee during the annual meeting and make plans for the next year. Committees function on an annual basis, starting and ending with the annual meeting. The normal term of appointment to a committee is three years, with most committees having between three and six members. Larger committees associated with programs and joint meetings are appointed as needed. The first member listed for each committee is designated as Chair, and is usually a person serving in the third year of appointment to that committee.

The ASAS Program Secretary is responsible for providing organizational direction for the annual meeting program and works closely with Livestock, Program, and Symposium Committees in this regard. The term of appointment is two years and the individual is selected from the Board of Directors. The Program Secretary organizes and reports to the Board on requests for and solicitation of support by various committees that organize functions at the annual meeting. In addition, the Secretary works closely with the Society office in Savoy, Illinois, and the appropriate host institution or group on planning all annual meeting activities. In cases where there are joint meetings with other FASS Societies, the ASAS Program Secretary will serve as a Co-Chair of an overall Planning Committee. To provide continuity, the Board of Directors appoints an ASAS Vice-Program Secretary from the Board of Directors who normally moves to the position of Program Secretary.

Awards Committees consist of six members each. These committees select annually a recipient for each of the ASAS awards from the list of persons nominated by their colleagues. The nominees are provided to each committee by the President-Elect. The Chair of each of these committees is a member of the Board of Directors and does not vote in the selection of the recipient unless needed to break a tie. The award winners are recognized during the annual meeting of the Society at an Awards Ceremony; their names are added to the list of former winners and made a part of the permanent record of the Society.

Livestock Committees, with three members each, include committees for beef, companion animal, dairy, goats, horses, rabbits, sheep, and swine. The committees

may suggest programs and are responsible for keeping the Board of Directors informed about the needs of the livestock industry.

Program Committees plan, organize, and conduct programs within their disciplines at the annual meeting of the Society. This responsibility includes accepting or rejecting abstracts, designating whether abstracts are to be presented in oral or poster sessions, and arranging for invited papers or symposia. In cases where symposia involve speakers who are not members, or where there are additional costs, the Committee is responsible for fundraising to support those additional costs unless otherwise supported by the Board of Directors. Program Committees are appointed for each of the following subject matter areas: Breeding and Genetics, Contemporary Issues, Environment and Behavior, Extension, Growth and Development, International Animal Agriculture, Meat Science and Muscle Biology, Nonruminant Nutrition, Pastures and Forages, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Physiology and Endocrinology, Production and Management, Ruminant Nutrition, Teaching, Women in Animal Science, Growth Symposium, Reproduction Symposium, and Alpha Beef Cattle Nutrition Symposium. Other special programs are approved by the Board of Directors as needed. *Symposium Committees* also may be appointed by the Board of Directors to develop timely symposia for presentation during the annual meetings. All symposium papers, which are to be electronically published in the *Journal of Animal Science*, will follow the guidelines and rules presented elsewhere in this document.

Board Committees may meet prior to each Board of Directors meeting and at other times as necessary. Some of the meetings are conducted via teleconference and electronic mail. Membership and committee responsibilities are specified as follows (Executive Director is *ex officio*):

Executive Committee: Membership and responsibilities are outlined in Article III of the Constitution and Article IV of the Bylaws.

Publications Committee: Membership consists of the President-Elect, Editor-in-Chief, Program Secretary, two members at large, one board representative, one past Section Editor, and the past Editor-in-Chief. The Executive Director and Publication Director serve as *ex officio* members. Responsibilities are to recommend to the Board of Directors policies, procedures, and appointments in regard to publishing the *Journal of Animal Science* and other Society publications.

Other Committees vary in number from year to year, and in some cases, in the number of committee members. Efforts have been made to standardize number of members to the extent possible in order to maintain the intended length of appointment and rotation of leadership within each Committee. Committees have included: Animal Care (an FASS committee); Biographical and Historical; Membership; Nominating; Public Information; Regulatory Agencies (an FASS committee); and Resolutions.

The Chair of each committee submits an annual report of the committee's activities to the President in advance of the annual meeting for distribution to the Board of Directors. Condensed versions of these reports may be published in the *Journal of Animal Science*. Major objectives of these committees are outlined below.

Animal Care Committee (a FASS committee).

Biographical and Historical Sketches Committee recommends to the Publications Committee biographical and historical articles for electronic publication in the *Journal of Animal Science*. The Committee's recommendations include general guidelines as well as potential authors for these articles. The articles review major scientific and/or historical contributions of select individuals, teams of scientists or special events. The Chair of this committee serves as Section Editor for the Biographical and Historical section in the *Journal*.

Membership Committee has the responsibility of encouraging membership in the Society by acquainting potential members with the mission and objectives of the Society and of the advantages of membership. Scientists, teachers, extension specialists, livestock producers, meat processors, and others who are interested in animals, livestock production, and animal products as well as institutions are eligible for membership. The Past President serves as Chair of this Committee, and Sectional Directors make up the balance of the membership.

Nominating Committee is chaired by the Past President and has the responsibility of selecting worthy candidates to appear on the ballot for election to offices of the Society. The Committee shall follow the procedures described in Article III of the Bylaws of the Society.

Public Information Committee is responsible for coordinating information concerning the Society and its activities before, during, and after the annual meeting. It is also responsible for identification of tissues for which the Society should take appropriate action throughout the year.

Regulatory Agencies Committee (a FASS committee).

Resolutions Committee prepares and submits to the Board of Directors and the Society membership at the annual meeting such resolutions as may be appropriate for the business of the Society.

Liaison

Special Representatives. The American Society of Animal Science maintains liaison with several other professional organizations and governmental agencies that share the interest of the Society. Currently, the Society has representatives to the Agricultural Research Institute, American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Feed Industry Association Nutrition Council, American Forage and Grassland Council, American Registry of Professional Animal Scientists, American Society of Agronomy, Asian-Australian Association of Animal Production Societies, Council for Agricultural Science and Technology, European Associa-

tion for Animal Production, Grazing Lands Forum, Latin American Association of Animal Production, Purina Mills Fellowship Award Committee, Society for Range Management, the World Association of Animal Production, the Coalition for Education on Environment, Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, and FASS.

American Society of Animal Science Foundation

Vision

"The ASAS Foundation was created by the ASAS Board of Directors to identify individual and corporate entities who would seek to emulate the actions of F.B. Morrison in enhancing and perpetuating the activities of the society. The Foundation seeks to create a nucleus of funds and investments from which its Board of Directors and its membership may address critical issues facing the profession. Moreover, we would encourage the funding of ventures into new areas which will assist the society and its members in obtaining excellence in a highly dynamic industry. We visualize a corp of funds composed of gifts, grants, and endowments, each tailored to the needs and wishes of the donor and that are consistent with the mission of the society."

Goals and Objectives

- A. Create a sufficient corp of funds to address issues of significance to the ASAS.
 1. Develop a procedure of donor identification, classification, cultivation, and solicitation.
 2. Develop a vehicle through which the society may receive contributions and disperse the proceeds consistent with legal and regulatory requirements and in accordance with the wishes of the donor.
 3. Organize and train selected officers, trustees, and members in the cultivation and solicitation process.
- B. Establish a process by which the ASAS Board of Directors, Symposia Chair, committee and others of its membership can request financial support.
 1. Develop guidelines and a calendar for funding request to be received by the Board of Directors and/or a committee composed of the Board of Directors and Foundation trustees.
 2. Develop a list of specific or critical interests of the Board of Directors and/or Foundation for which requests will receive priority consideration. The list would be reviewed annually and revised as appropriate.

3. Develop a specific procedure for reviewing all requests for funding.
- C. Plan a variety of informational and education opportunities for the membership to learn about the purpose of the Foundation and how they may assist themselves and the society both personally and financially.
1. Develop specific articles and/or newsletter inclusions that discuss the Foundation and its ability to assist them in estate planning while helping the society. Include brief examples i.e. CIT, CLT, etc.
 2. Honor donors and inform membership about how other members have made significant lead gifts. With permission of the donor, illustrate both financial benefits to the donor and society.
 3. Consider providing elective estate planning seminars at the annual and/or section membership meetings. As a part of seminar the Foundation could be highlighted as a vehicle for achieving a portion of the plan.

Federation of Animal Science Societies

Prior to the formation of FASS, ASAS participated in the Federation of American Societies of Food Animal Sciences (FASFAS), which was formed in 1989. FASFAS was dedicated to the application of sound science to food animal agriculture and to foster communication of the role of food animal agriculture to the general public. FASFAS was strictly a volunteer federation that included representatives of ASAS, the American Dairy Science Association, the Poultry Science Association, and the American Meat Science Association. The ASAS is now part of the Federation of Animal Science Societies (FASS), organized in 1998 and dedicated to the application of sound science to food animal agriculture and fostering communication of the role of food animal agriculture to the general public. FASS shall support the common interests and collective good of member societies in the advancement of animal agriculture and science while preserving the member societies' identity and autonomy. In addition, FASS purchased a headquarter facility and established a central office facility for the three participating societies to provide common administrative support with expanded services at the greatest economy. The FASS Board of Directors consists of three representatives of the American Society of Animal Science, the American Dairy Science Association, and the Poultry Science Association, the three founding societies of FASS. Collectively, FASS has more than 16,000 members who

are primarily scientists and educators from both industry and academia. Members are mainly from the United States and Canada; however, other countries are represented. Other scientific societies may be added in the future by a three-fourths majority vote of the FASS Board. Incorporated January 1, 1998, FASS has received a 501(C)3 IRS classification. Directors are by the individual societies, and the officers are elected by the Board. FASS was created because Food Animal Scientists saw a need to speak out with a unified voice on key issues that affect food animal science and animal agriculture, and to capitalize on efficiencies of managing a central headquarter. FASS will not duplicate programs of the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST) or other scientific cooperative groups; CAST develops position papers for all of agriculture. FASS will focus strictly on the food animal sciences and provide rapid responses to current issues rather than developing detailed publications as done by CAST or AIBS.

Mission of FASS

The mission of FASS is to:

- broaden effective understanding and the exchange of scientific information, and to improve the impact of the animal sciences, using the collective strength of the individual societies;
- generate advocacy for animal agriculture in a broad scope, and to facilitate communication and build consensus among benefactors of animal agriculture, including consumers, farmers, universities, industry and government; and,
- provide efficient, coordinated, expanded services and activities to our membership.

Purposes of FASS

Create Forums. Programs are developed to provide information for and dialogue with governmental decision makers, commodity leaders, and the general scientific community.

Provide Congressional Science Fellowship(s). Fellowship recipients serve on congressional committees or work with congressmen to provide insight and scientific information on key issues relative to food animal agriculture.

Review and Update Food Animal Research Priorities. This emphasis resulted in Food Animal Integrated Research (FAIR '95) priorities published in brochures (coordinated by the original FASFAS), and FAIR 2000 (coordinated by FASS) are reviewed and updated by a committee under the direction of FASS with input from other groups and individuals.

FASS is funded with services used by each society in their respective association management.