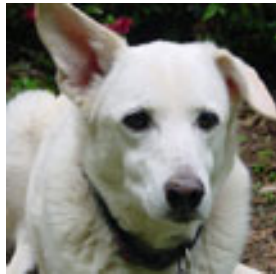


ANIMAL RESEARCH NEWS & ANALYSIS

**THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES**



Class B Dealer Sentenced

Chester C. Baird (widely known as "C.C. Baird"), an animal dealer who has a long history of violations of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) and who was the subject of the HBO

Documentary, *Dealing Dogs*, was sentenced in July to three years probation, including six months home detention, and was fined \$7,500. His wife, Patsy Baird, was sentenced to two years of probation and fined \$2,500. The Bairds will pay \$42,000 in order to partially reimburse the USDA for the investigation's cost. Mr. Baird pled guilty to money laundering, while Patsy pled to mail fraud. The felonies were committed during the Baird's sale of dogs and cats to research facilities using false acquisition records.

In 2005, the Bairds, whose operation was known as Martin Creek Kennels, were charged by the USDA with over 100 violations, and assessed a \$262,700 civil penalty, the largest fine ever imposed for AWA violations. The fine included a personal civil penalty of \$12,700 for failure to adhere to a USDA cease and desist order regarding previous AWA violations. The Bairds also permanently lost all licenses to breed or sell animals, and consented to criminal forfeiture of \$200,000 and approximately 700 acres in Sharp County, Arkansas.

Pending in Congress, the Pet Safety and Protection Act (S. 451 / H.R. 5229) seeks to end the trafficking in dogs and cats to animal research facilities through "random source Class B" dealers, given the long history of problems in ensuring that such random-source animals are acquired legally and are cared for properly while on the dealers' premises. In support of this bill, The Humane Society of the United States, Last Chance

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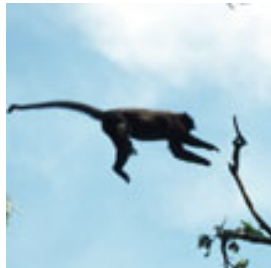
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Noteworthy...

The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV) has announced its reappointment of Michelle Thew as Chief Executive Officer. Thew was CEO of BUAV from 1999 to 2003, and has most recently

for Animals, and the Society for Animal Protection Legislation (SPAL) recently held a briefing for Members of Congress and staff on this topic, as well as two press conferences in Pennsylvania to draw further attention to this legislation.

Sources: [The HSUS](#) ; [Batesville Daily Guard, July 17, 2006](#); [Last Chance for Animals](#)



Permit Could Allow Research on Endangered Species

The Yerkes National Primate Research Center has applied to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) for permission to conduct biomedical experiments on Sooty mangabeys, a species of monkey listed as endangered under the U. S. Endangered Species Act, which prohibits research on endangered species. However, Yerkes has applied for a special permit from the USFWS that would enable the facility to conduct simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) research on the mangabeys currently housed at the primate center.

Yerkes, which is part of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, began housing a colony of sooty mangabeys before the monkeys were listed as endangered. Since classification of the mangabeys as endangered, Yerkes has been prohibited from conducting any research on these individuals. The USFWS' approval would permit Yerkes to conduct research on the monkeys as well as euthanize old and surplus individuals.

Yerkes has proposed to donate money to conservation programs for wild mangabeys in exchange for permission to lethally "take" the endangered species, according to the permit application submitted to USFWS.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service took comments from the public on the permit application until June 19, 2006 and is expected to render a decision later this year.

Sources: [U.S. Federal Register](#); [MSNBC](#) ; [SAPL](#)

served as president of The Animal Protection Institute. She officially returns to the BUAV in November 2006. For more information, see the [BUAV](#).

The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (PCRM) has sent letters of complaint to 12 U.S. medical schools alleging that their use of live dogs and pigs in student training violates the Animal Welfare Act, given that viable non-animal alternatives are currently available. According to PCRM, the majority of U.S. medical schools already use humane alternatives to live animals. For more information, see [PCRM](#).





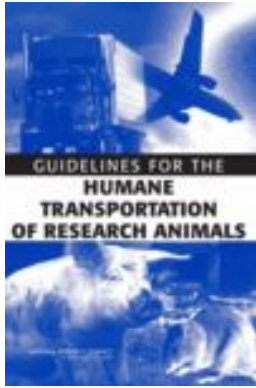
Survey Says Chimpanzees Deserve Retirement

A recent survey indicates that 70% of Americans believe that chimpanzees who have been living in research facilities for more than ten years should be retired to sanctuaries, rather than continue to be used in research or confined in a laboratory setting. According to Project Release & Restitution (Project R&R), a campaign of The New England Anti-Vivisection Society, 90% of the chimpanzees in U.S. labs have been there for over 10 years.

Project R&R, which commissioned the survey, is seeking to retire the 15 oldest chimpanzees still being kept in research facilities in the U.S. Under the Chimpanzee Health Improvement and Maintenance Protection (CHIMP) Act of 2000, chimpanzees can be sent to a national sanctuary system following their use in research. However, researchers are under no obligation to send the animals to a sanctuary.

There has been an international trend away from using chimpanzees in research in recent years, owing to the expense of such research as well as the disappointing results from HIV research on these animals. In addition, there has been a growing sense of the "ethical cost" of confining and experimenting on animals who have such a wide range of emotions and highly developed intelligence. For these and other reasons, The Humane Society of the United States and Project R&R seek to permanently end the breeding and use of chimpanzees in research and to promote, instead, a lifetime of care in a sanctuary setting.

Source: [Project R&R Survey](#); [Project R&R](#); [HSUS](#)



ILAR Publishes New Guidelines for Humane Transport

The Institute for Laboratory Animal Research has issued new *Guidelines for the Humane Transportation of Research Animals*. The 154-page report discusses good practices for addressing the well-being of animals being transported, including provision of adequate water, food, space for animals, and proper training for animal handlers.

The report also discusses laws, regulations, and regulatory agencies governing animal transportation, and the prevention of the spread of infectious disease during transportation. The report includes several recommendations concerning social interaction and group transportation, in addition to handling, monitoring, and emergency procedures. One of the recommendations is that the National Institutes of Health should “ensure a stable means for transporting nonhuman primates into and within the United States. In addition, research institutions that use nonhuman primates should encourage the development of reliable ground transport for nonhuman primates to protect against the possibility that domestic transportation of nonhuman primates on commercial airlines may one day become unavailable.” (page 81).

ILAR is part of the National Research Council, which itself is one of the National Academies, which are private, nonprofit institutions that provide science, technology and health policy advice under a congressional charter. ILAR prepares reports on subjects relevant to the research animal care and use community, including *The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*.

Source: [Guidelines for the Humane Transportation of Research Animals](#)



Empathy in Mice

Mice experience a primitive form of empathy known as “emotional contagion,” according to researchers at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, who studied the animals’ sensitivity to pain when they witness other mice in pain. Their sensitivity to pain increased when the other mice were familiar to them (i.e., cagemates) but their sensitivity did not increase when the other mice were unfamiliar (strangers). One commentator likened emotional contagion to a human baby starting to cry when other babies are crying. In the mouse study, however, the animals show selective contagion, responding only when a familiar mouse is in pain. Presumably, neither the baby nor the mouse fully appreciates the predicament of the other babies and mice, respectively, and thus their responsiveness falls short of being classified as full-blown empathy.

Nonetheless, the results have implications for animal welfare and experimental design. Mice and other animals might experience distress simply by witnessing familiar conspecifics in pain or distress, thus impairing their own welfare. Secondly, mice and other

species with the capacity for emotional contagion might respond differently to an experimental treatment depending on whether they see other animals in distress, thus potentially compromising the experiment's findings.

In the McGill experiment, pain was induced via acetic acid injection, which lead to writhing. The sensitivity of "observer" mice to pain was gauged by how quickly they lifted their feet from a hot plate. Both techniques have been criticized by animal protectionists.

Source: Science, VOL 312, June 2006

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