



PSYETA News

The Newsletter of Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

FALL 2001 VOLUME 21

Institutional Oversight of Animal-Based Research: Tossing a Bad Coin

By Kenneth Shapiro, Ph.D.

The Animal Welfare Act requires institutions in the United States to monitor laboratory research involving nonhuman animals through oversight and evaluation by committees appointed by the institutions themselves. These Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees (IACUCs) have been the target of much controversy over the makeup of the committees—relative numbers of nonscientists, outside members, and animal advocates; the scope of the committees' review—whether to include assessment of scientific merit; effectiveness—rubber stamp or genuine effort to reduce animal suffering; and reliability—whether committees' decisions are consistent and fair.

IACUCs Unreliable

Within the animal rights movement, although generally negative, opinions of IACUCs vary from total dismissal of the committees as self-serving apologies for the status quo to qualified optimism that this mechanism at least has the potential to promote the 3Rs—reduce numbers of animals used, refine procedures to lessen suffering, and replace the use of nonhuman animal models.

A 1989 study suggested that, regarding animal welfare issues, different IACUCs rate the same research proposal differently and therefore IACUCs are unreliable. A 2001 study provides a more thorough examination of reliability. Funded by the National Science Foundation and published in the equally prestigious journal *Science*, Plous and Herzog studied 50 randomly selected IACUCs with a total of almost 500 individual members. Each IACUC evaluated 150 sets of proposed research already evaluated by the IACUC to which the proposal had actually been submitted. This provided comparisons of (1) ratings by the local IACUC and IACUCs serving other institutions and (2) ratings of individuals within IACUCs.

Research-proposal ratings among the 150 different IACUCs were not related to one another across the full set of 150 proposals. This result held equally for proposals that involved pain and death, which presumably would require greater scrutiny, and less invasive studies. Furthermore, the low reliability extended beyond intercommittee differences into disagreements within IACUCs.

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Courtesy of International Primate Protection League

Animal Cruelty: Its Prevalence despite the Alternatives



By Bridget Fanning-Ono

I am one of those people who believe in slogans like, "Animals are not ours to eat, wear or experiment on." As a future psychologist, I am a member of Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. I support PSYETA's efforts to educate the public about vivisection and the false beliefs people have about its usefulness. Also, many still mistakenly think animals are treated well in laboratories and do not suffer much or that they are not capable of suffering the way we "superior" humans are. Meanwhile, there are countries where vivisection is significantly more restricted but they manage to produce pharmaceuticals and have a very modern medical system—Switzerland, for example.

Yesterday's Writings, Today's Problems

The influential 18th-century scientific writings of Francis Bacon are filled with violent images of domination and control. Bacon and many of his contemporaries considered nature to be something that could and should be "enslaved, bound into service, forced out of her natural state and molded." Bacon's philosophy can be seen today in the pollution of water, air, and soil, the destruction of rainforests, and the ongoing abuse of nonhuman animals. Life is not seen as having inherent value unless it is human life. The idea that life is essentially violent and one is either a winner or a loser, a leader or a follower, an aggressor who takes from others or one of the exploited, ensures the continued acceptance of horrible mistreatment of animals.

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Your E-Mail Address, Please

Given that the U.S. Postal Service may experience difficulties, and so that we may inform you of special events in your area and otherwise improve our service to you, we request that you provide PSYETA with your e-mail address. Doing so will help ensure that we can communicate with you electronically if necessary and possibly in the future even provide you with *PSYETA News* that way. Please e-mail your address to eric@psyeta.org. PSYETA will not give your e-mail address to others without your express permission.

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Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PSYETA) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization founded in 1981 comprised of psychologists working in cooperation with other professionals and animal rights organizations to change the way we treat non-human animals. PSYETA's directors and advisors include psychologists, authors, businesspersons, and world-renowned experts on ethics and animal behavior.

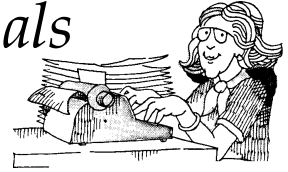
PSYETA members are people from all walks of life desiring improved treatment of non-human animals; about one in three is a psychologist, social worker, or educator. Your membership in PSYETA will advance important programs for animals and will help us create new programs.

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Two Special Announcements

• *Call for Papers* from *Society & Animals*



In commemoration of its 10th anniversary, *Society & Animals* announces a special issue: **The State of Animal Studies**.

The editors of *Society & Animals* invite you to present your views on where the field of Animal Studies has been in the past decade and where it is going. The theme of this special issue is Animal Studies: What Have We Learned?

"Animal Studies" refers to the subject matter covered by *Society & Animals* (see page 11). It encompasses investigations of human-animal relationships in all settings – fictive as well as real, past and future as well as present. Although the term includes natural scientific studies of animals other than human beings, the special issue will emphasize the human side of human-nonhuman animal interactions.

Guidelines: Acceptable manuscripts are essays of up to 1,500 words that address the following questions:

1. **What has my field* contributed to Animal Studies thus far?** What are the most important findings and theories? Avoiding a standard literature review, evaluate the state of Animal Studies in your field, based on quantity and quality of studies, breakthrough studies, available publication venues, and grant or institutional support. How are nonhuman animals presented in terms of status and image? What impact or influence has Animal Studies had on your field?

2. **What does my field need to do to advance Animal Studies?** Consider theoretical, methodological, practical, and attitudinal openings onto – and, as importantly, constraints retarding – progress.

Submission: Send manuscript in Word by electronic attachment to kshapiro@igc.org.

Deadline: March 1, 2002. Prior notice of intent to submit will be appreciated but is not required.

Eligibility and evaluation: We will use standard journal practices to review the manuscripts. All contributions are welcome, including those from members of the Board of Editors and past contributors to *Society & Animals*. In addition to this general call, we also will invite submissions and comments on selected accepted essays.

*Although any discipline or inter-disciplinary field is of interest, we want to include psychology, sociology, anthropology, political science, geography, education, history, literature, cultural studies, religion, and representational arts.

• *Publication Award*

Society & Animals announces a competition for the best paper in Animal Studies.

Guidelines: Acceptable manuscripts are up to 5,000 words and fall within the scope of, and meet the guidelines for, papers submitted to *Society & Animals* (see page 11). See guidelines on back inside journal cover or at psyeta.org/sa/contributors.html.

Eligibility: The contest is open to all faculty, researchers, and students, including members of the Board of Editors of and past contributors to *Society & Animals*. Manuscripts submitted to the contest cannot have been published and must not be under consideration for publication in *Society & Animals* or any other publication. Manuscripts entered in the competition are not submitted for publication in *Society & Animals*, but some entries in addition to that which wins first prize in the competition may be considered for publication.

Submission: Send manuscript in Word by electronic attachment to kshapiro@igc.org.

Deadline: March 1, 2002.

Prizes: First prize is publication of the winning paper as an article in *Society & Animals* and \$500.00. We also will publish one-page summaries of three second-prize papers. At least one of the four papers selected will be a paper submitted by a student.

Evaluation: The editor will administer review of the manuscripts through the regular journal review process ("blind" review). He then will forward these blind reviews to an independent committee of at least three scholars, representing the fields of both social science and humanities, who will decide on the winners. The criterion is greatest contribution to the field of human-animal studies. Contributions include substantive, methodological, theoretical, or practical (policy) advances in our understanding of human-animal relations.

Absent a manuscript considered worthy of the award, the editor reserves the right to carry it over by offering two \$500.00 prizes in the following year's competition (2003).





Making Strides



University of South Florida *AniCare* Trainees Very Appreciative

Thanks to energetic and effective organizing by Nancy Bell, Ph.D., and John Jones, Ph.D., two PSYETA members associated with the University of South Florida (USF), the training workshop in the use of *The AniCare Model of Treatment for Animal Abuse* conducted by PSYETA Executive Director Ken Shapiro and Program Director Mary Lou Randour on September 28th was a great success. The audience of 53 people was comprised of psychologists and other mental health professionals, social workers, domestic violence counselors, probation officers, and educators.

The workshop—co-sponsored by the Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute and the Counseling Center for Human Development at USF and Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc.—involved brief lectures, video, discussion, and small-group *AniCare* therapist and perpetrator-client role plays.

Mary Lou and Ken have found that many therapists who attend *AniCare* training workshops work with children in their practices. When asked how many have treated children who have abused animals, almost everyone raises a hand. Understandably, many participants express keen interest in attending a training workshop involving *AniCare Child*, once the new manual is available. We hope to take *AniCare Child* to Florida in 2002.

Maryland Agency, Too

Cecil County, Maryland, which borders on Delaware, is a rural area. Upper Bay Counseling and Support Services (Upper Bay), a community mental health agency there that sponsored an *AniCare* training workshop on October 18th, provides counseling to children and adults, including victims of domestic violence. Karen Dunne, Director of the Cecil County Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis Center, who arranged for Mary Lou and Ken to give a “violence connection” workshop last year, introduced PSYETA to Upper Bay.

Participants included the counselors from Upper Bay, probation department officers, and domestic violence counselors. Here, too, the participants gamely tried their hand at role-playing the *AniCare* therapist and perpetrator-client—an activity that always generates valuable discussion and new insights—and many

expressed interest in receiving training in *AniCare Child*. Some also volunteered to arrange for PSYETA to give presentations to the counseling staffs of schools and to Cecil County law-enforcement officers.

Police Department and “The Link”

On October 31st Mary Lou gave a presentation to the North Port Police Department in North Port, Florida, on the link between violence against animals and against human beings. The Department’s domestic violence investigator, Detective Debra Raynor, later phoned to tell Mary Lou that the officers who attended said they had benefited significantly from the event and appreciated Mary Lou’s interest in what they had to say. “And they had plenty to say,” Mary Lou says. “They gave many examples illustrating ‘the link’ and their understanding of it.”

One officer told of a man who repeatedly shot BBs into the head of his neighbor’s dog. The officer investigated, and an animal cruelty case against the perpetrator was brought to court, where it was thrown out. A few months later, the same man was charged with domestic violence.

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PSYETA Website: Special New Features

Have a topic you want to research or to discuss with animal advocates and others interested in animal issues? Check out the PSYETA message board in the new **Resource Center**, just launched November 15th thanks to Resource Center Coordinator Cathy Gerbasi and Eric Hauser, PSYETA’s development coordinator. Academics, human and humane service providers, students, and activists may use the Resource Center to discuss and obtain further information about topics such as the link between human violence and animal abuse, human-animal studies, policies and practices related to the use of nonhuman animals, and advocacy issues. A reference list and a list of links and information about other animal organizations are provided, too.

You will also find the website redesigned in other important ways. It is more visually attractive, and its user-friendliness has been significantly improved. As always, go to www.psyeta.org.

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Another officer mentioned a man, already known to the police as mentally unstable, who killed a neighbor's cat and buried the animal in some nearby woods. The officer investigated, dug up the cat's body, and built a case. That case was thrown out of court, too. A few weeks later, the perpetrator was charged with domestic violence.

Yet another officer went to his squad car to retrieve for Mary Lou the name of the Florida Prosecuting Attorney's Association, suggesting that she contact them and offer a seminar in "the link" and its significance for law enforcement.

"They were great guys," Mary Lou says of the North Port police officers she met that day. "We need to do more work with prosecutors and, especially, judges."

PSYETA Video Valuable for Psychology Training

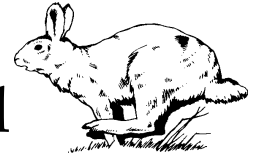
Psychologist, author, and PSYETA member Dr. Barbara Lipinski showed PSYETA's video *Beyond Violence: The Human-Animal Connection* to psychology graduate students in four classes at Pacifica Graduate Institute in Santa Barbara, California, during this past summer's academic session. Two of the classes were Law and Ethics for doctoral clinical psychology students; the other two were Child Abuse for master's-level counseling psychology students.

"The video fits beautifully in both courses," Dr. Lipinski reports. "For Law and Ethics I show it during my lecture/discussion on psychology's social responsibility, on which I ask all students to write a reflection paper. The video has been received extremely well and has a profound impact on the students, as evidenced by the depth of discussion that evolves. For many, this is the first time they have engaged in dialogue around this material." 

Tributes

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| For Jimmy. | For Taco, Bowser. |
| —Dr. Cindy Spear | —Robert F. Mannis |
| In memory of Gay. | In Memory of Ariel. |
| —Roberta Foy | —Wayne King |
| For The Brown Dog. | For Violet Mapp. |
| —Thomas Sherratt | —Alice M. Gligor |
| For Sonny. | For Emily and Corky. |
| —Nancy Just | —Cheryl Benun |
| In Memory of Ebony, Brunnhilde,
Leo, Honey, and Dolly Finger. | |
| —Dorothy Finger | |
| For Pepper & Joshua (precious kitties)
and Jasmine & Belle (our sweet guinea pigs). | |
| —Mariann Michels | |


Attention: Therapists Who Work with Animal Abusers



A Message from Joey Wolf, Aurora, Colorado

I am interested in developing a network of therapists who are working with animal abusers. Presently, I have a number of child and adult cases referred to me for animal cruelty. This network would be a forum for therapist support, practical service issues, therapeutic issues, and to exchange information and research. For most of the treatment I do with adults, I use a modified version of *The AniCare Model of Treatment for Animal Abuse*, which is cognitive-behavioral based. However, this program is not meant to address dual diagnosis clients or clients in family therapy or on probation.

I am finding that the clients who are unable to grasp the concept of empathy also rank highest in measures that suggest pathology. Most of the treatment programs worked toward the ultimate goal of a client learning empathy for the animal victims and others; this can be an important marker of progress. For the clients who are not making progress (i.e., lack of responsibility or failure to learn empathy), I am using a basic containment model of counseling in conjunction with intense probationary supervision.

I would be very much interested in hearing from providers who are dealing with animal abusers (on whatever level) and to hear about what is working, what has not worked, and what you think might work but have not tried. You can reach me at actwolfy@aol.com. 

Joey Wolf is head of the Aurora Treatment Center in Aurora, Colorado. The Center sponsored a "violence connection" and AniCare training workshop in May 2000 (see PSYETA News, Summer 2000, page 5). Joey also is a key member of the Aurora link coalition, comprised of staff from the Aurora Police Department, Fire Department, Animal Control Division, Municipal Courts, Aurora Gateway Criminal Justice Program, the Aurora Center for Treatment, and other agencies. The coalition meets on a regular basis to identify people at risk, develop intervention strategies, open lines of communication, and share information.

Changes at PSYETA

Fran Albrecht, who has served PSYETA with much skill and dedication as office manager, is now our associate director. In addition to managing the office, she copy-edits *Society & Animals* and the *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* (see page 11) and provides consultation regarding development. Fran has now been employed by PSYETA for four years.

We are also pleased to welcome **Eric Hauser**, who joins the PSYETA staff as development coordinator. With years of experience in nonprofit development and marketing work and strong computer skills, we are sure Eric will contribute significantly to the organization's work for animals.

Primate Group Celebrates Anniversary

The Laboratory Primate Advocacy Group (LPAG) has now existed for one year as of this November. LPAG.org serves as an educational tool for the general public, assists persons interested in abolishing biomedical research on nonhuman primates, and provides support and advice to people who have worked or currently work in primate laboratories. If you know someone who works or has formerly worked in a primate lab, please inform him or her of the group's web address.

LPAG's web site has a page dedicated to the memory of nonhuman primates who have lost their lives in laboratories. Former and current laboratory workers are invited to submit memorials in remembrance of any nonhuman primate friends for posting on the site. To view current memorials, clicking on "Memorials" at the home page. To submit a memorial, send it to info@lpag.org.

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The low reliability was also found at the level of individual differences within a committee.

Taken together, these results mean that judgments on the research protocols both at the level of the individual and average inter-committee decisions are not better than chance. The IACUCs may as well be tossing coins.

Worse than Coin Toss

As striking as this is, Plous and Herzog uncovered a more troublesome problem. When compared to local committees, the outside IACUCs judged the same research proposal more negatively. This more negative evaluation occurred on 85% of the protocols in which the home and outside committees disagreed. For example, compared to the home committees, the outside committees rated the research protocols as "not very understandable," employing "poor" research designs and procedures, and being less "convincing" in their justification for the type and numbers of animals used.

"[J]udgments on the research ... are not better than chance."

From the point of view of scientists making a proposal to do animal-based research, they have a clear home-court advantage as their own IACUC is more likely to be approving of the proposal on the various dimensions surveyed in the study. Only 2% of the 150 animal research proposals in the survey were disapproved by the local IACUC. Clearly, a much higher percentage would be disapproved by an outside committee.

This difference in local compared to outside committee evaluations obtains even though within all committees, both local and outside, individual rater agreement is low. Both outside and local IACUCs are tossing a coin, but local IACUCs toss a bad one.

Less Biased Approach Needed

There are two problems: IACUC decision-making is unreliable, and it is biased. The results of Plous and Herzog's study imply that bias would be lessened if outside committees, with less stake in bringing money to their own institutions and with less pressure to avoid making negative judgments about researchers at their own institutions, evaluated protocols. But even outside committees, if constituted largely by other animal researchers, still have a clear stake in maximizing funding for animal-based research, an enterprise with which they fully identify.

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The situation is a strong argument that the makeup of the committees should balance representation of the different stakeholders—animal researchers, animal advocates, and the general public.

Providing IACUC members with more information about the research proposals likely would increase reliability. Based on the study in my recent book, *Animal Models and Human Psychology* (see page 10 and *PSYETA News*, 17, 1997), I recommended that IACUCs be provided with three sets of information regarding costs and benefits of the proposed research: (1) the levels of pain, distress, and harm involved; (2) the levels of citation in the relevant scientific and applied literature of research using the same model or approach, the proposed research being a good predictor of such benefits; and (3) feedback from clinicians as to whether studies using the same model or approach has added to treatment effectiveness of relevant disorders.

Systematic examination of these sets of information indicates that using other animals to understand human disorders is not the best available strategy—both on scientific efficacy and ethical grounds. Implementation of these recommendations would increase the reliability and fairness of IACUC deliberations and would bring about a re-evaluation of the strategy of using nonhuman animals to study human disorders.

Good Government At Stake

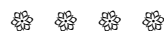
The IACUC system is mandated by U.S. Department of Agriculture regulations under a law enacted by Congress, which concluded in 1966 that its Constitutional function of representing the best interests of the American people includes

protecting animals used in laboratories. The studies described above indicate that the IACUC system does not protect animals. The work done by PSYETA and other dedicated animal organizations will not only improve this regulatory system but will eventually bring about an end to all animal suffering in laboratories.

"[S]tudies ... indicate that the IACUC system does not protect animals but has for years ensured that many would suffer and die needlessly."

to all animal suffering in laboratories.

Ken Shapiro is co-founder and executive director of PSYETA and editor of Society & Animals and the Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science.



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Society's institutionalizing of animal abuse through factory farming and laboratory experimentation is one of the cruelest aspects of the scientific revolution. Increasingly, people are concerned with changing the situation for animals, and progress has been made, but the shadow of Bacon's philosophy still hangs over us. People still believe we need to torture animals to find out important things that can help save people's lives. It provides them the appearance of doing something in the face of such overwhelming illnesses as Parkinson's, cancer, or AIDS. But the fact that research on animals does not translate to human beings and that most research is redundant is continually ignored.

Even Humans Harmed

And despite glowing claims of benefits to human beings, their wellbeing is not really taken very seriously. The Food and Drug Administration is "in bed" with the pharmaceutical companies and does not fairly represent the population interested in buying and consuming safe foods and medicines. The documentaries, the inside information, the ex-laboratory worker who "couldn't take it anymore" all point in the direction of a sad truth.

Then comes the genetic engineering movement, both frightening and fascinating in its possibilities. Bacon's descendants love the idea of perfecting humans. It is as if we have given up, humans are just too faulty, we have to alter their basic building blocks to save the world. Again people are subjected to the imbalances that can ensue when nature is tinkered with too much. And what is too much tinkering? We have the abilities to explore, to seek answers to important questions, to solve problems. Where is the line between fulfilling curiosity

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*Season's Greetings
from all of us
at PSYETA!*

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and respecting the equilibrium of Earth and its inhabitants?

Philosophical Crossroads Drives Work for the Voiceless...

Is the world a system of circles, balanced relationships, and give and take? Or is it about warring, dominating, destroying? These two philosophies have been at each other's throats for a long time now, and as the world population swells and things come to a head in various arenas, we are more and more desperate for answers.

Although I feel strongly about many injustices and problems, my main passion lies in protecting those without a voice. I specifically have been passionate about animals. When I was four years old, I asked my seven-year-old brother to stop stomping on ants for fun. When he refused, I swung my wooden cane at him, chipping his front tooth and bloodying his nose. I am not advocating violence! I had not yet acquired the best approaches to dealing with injustice. My parents and neighbors were very upset with me, but I knew I was not completely wrong. I went on, at eleven, to expose animal breeding businesses and horse stables where the animals were not given proper space and food. At first the authorities did not take me seriously, but I persisted. Soon they came to know me and expect my calls for intervention. Several facilities were shut down as a result of my calls. Little did I know then that these

"I ... hope that as a psychologist I will be able to ... contribute to a more non-speciesist way of life."


were not exceptions and that so much more suffering was out there to horrify and sadden me in the future.

... and Choice of Profession

I was never a good biology student, and I feel too sympathetic with animals to go into that field

professionally. You do not learn enough respect for earth, nature and animals in biology class, especially while dissecting frogs. So I chose psychol-

ogy. I wanted to help vulnerable people as a profession and continue to help animals in my spare time. I do not know why, but I can handle the suffering of humans better than that of animals. I think it has to do with the fact that animals have no voice and few advocates. Everyone agrees that torturing and killing human beings are unacceptable. But animals are mostly ignored. I become so upset about their plight that I would burn out in two weeks if I worked on their behalf all of the time. My hat is off to those who are able to overcome their pain and help animals despite themselves. I am not that strong.

I can only hope that as a psychologist I will be able to influence certain systems and contribute to a more non-speciesist way of life. We all have a right to an unencumbered and peaceful life, not just humans at the expense of nature and animals. I wonder if someday the last people on Earth, facing extinction due to their ancestors' destructive way of life, will be able to turn back the clock. Or will they merely climb inside a space rocket, journey to another planet, and start the whole destructive way of life over from scratch? 

Bridget Fanning-Ono is a third-year student in the doctoral psychology program at the California School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles, California.

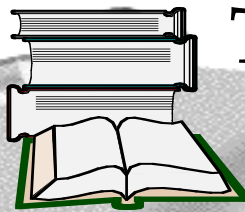
Wanted: Your "Footprints"

As a *PSYETA News* reader, you probably communicate to friends, co-workers, students, and others in your community about the connection between violence against animals and against humans, the plight of animals used in education and in laboratories, and the need to recognize animals' needs in all areas of life. **PSYETA** would like to acknowledge, and inspire others with, your efforts by describing them in *Making Strides* (see pages 4+). Please send news of your presentations, meetings, articles, letters-to-the-editor, and other accomplishments to **Making Strides, PSYETA, P.O. Box 1297, Washington Grove, MD 20880-1297**. Please let us know if you need materials to assist you in your activities.

Looking for a Few Good Writers!

We invite students to submit articles of about 750 words giving the authors' views on areas of **PSYETA's** work for animals: vivisection, classroom animal use, the human-animal violence connection, prevention of cruelty, and the emerging academic field of animal studies. Articles may be edited by **PSYETA** for publication.

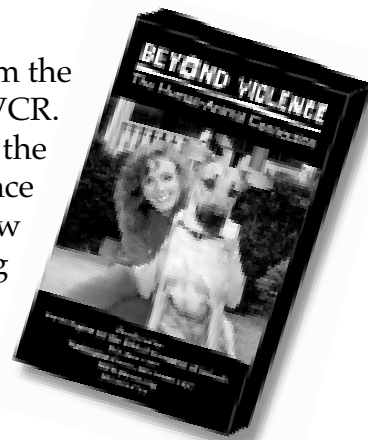
The Merchandise Table



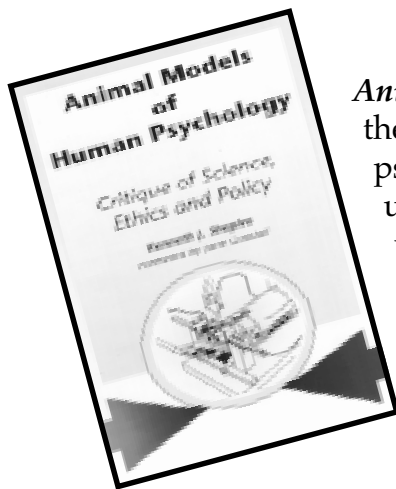
Some of the world's most important ideas drive the animal rights movement. Check out the creative works found on PSYETA's table at special events and on these two pages, and see for yourself. Use the convenient form on page 11 to order.

Now I See

"Video" of course means "I see" in Latin, and that's what you'll be saying from the moment you pop *Beyond Violence: The Human Animal Connection* into the VCR. It took years to summarize years of research in 13 minutes. Benefit from the painstaking work experts have done to show connections between violence against human beings and against animals, then teach your community! Law enforcement, mental health, and education professionals are already putting this knowledge into action, and legislatures are adding psychological counseling to state anticruelty statutes based on the research. With professional production and narration, *Beyond Violence* is moving and informative—a must for everyone working for a kinder and gentler world. **13 minutes.** **\$19.95 individuals; \$29.95 organizations. Includes discussion guide. Spanish version of video and guide now available!**

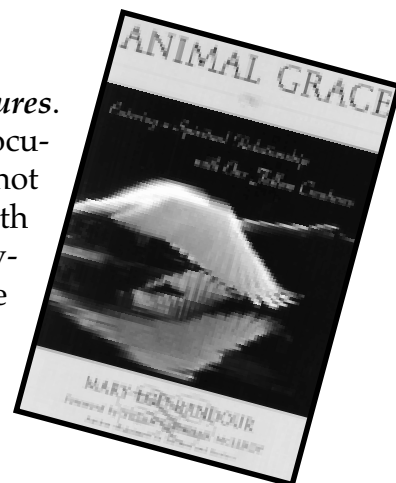


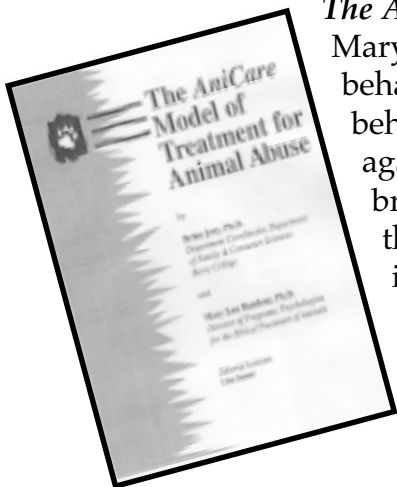
Booking the Trend



Animal Models of Human Psychology, by PSYETA director Ken Shapiro, reveals the truth about animal experimentation, not just facts. Using a few long-term psychology experiments as examples, Ken shows animal experimentation to be unjust. Inhumane, poorly evaluated, poorly regulated, haplessly funded mostly with taxpayer dollars, rarely beneficial to human health, published whether useful or not, violative of other beings and their rights, vivisection would be where it belongs—on the trash heap of history—if accurately evaluated by those who call the shots. **328 pages, hardcover. Hogrefe & Huber, 1998.** **\$30.00 members; \$39.50 other friends.**

Animal Grace: Entering a Spiritual Relationship with Our Fellow Creatures. PSYETA Program Director Mary Lou Randour's engaging, thoroughly documented volume sold 3/4 of its 9,000-copy first printing in just six months—not bad for a book with lots of footnotes and no pictures! Human relationships with other animals go way beyond remembering to feed the cat and even spay-neuter. Every species counts, every individual matters, all can teach us if we approach them with open minds and hearts. Enlighten those who languish in the Dark Ages treating animals as objects or "pests." Take the journey thousands are already enjoying. **167 pages, hardcover. New World Library, 2000. Just \$17.50 for members, \$20.00 other friends.**

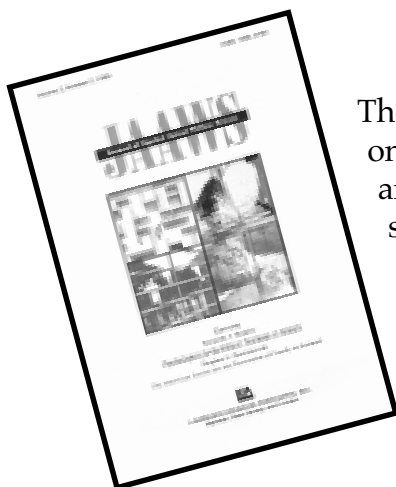
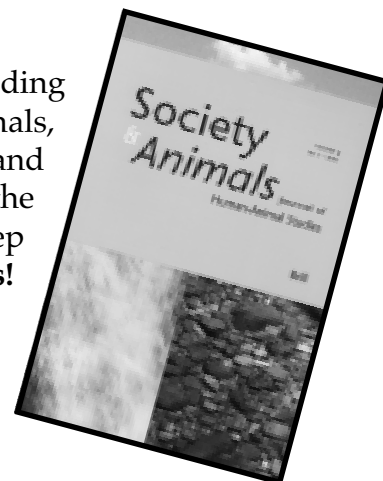




The AniCare Model of Treatment for Animal Abuse, by PSYETA Program Director Mary Lou Randour and a leading family-violence expert, provides a cognitive-behavioral model of treatment by mental health professionals to change attitude and behavior so violence against animals is not repeated and does not lead to violence against human beings. The same *AniCare* manual Ken and Mary Lou have already brought to training workshops in several states. This one's for you if you're among the growing number of practitioners working with the new counseling provisions in state anticruelty laws or if you wish to help eliminate violence by treating animal abuse and potential abuse without waiting for convictions. **30 pages, large format, spiral bound. \$14.95. Includes resource list and references.**


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The *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* offers articles explaining, based on data, how to minimize animals' pain and distress in animal industries until animal exploitation comes to an end. Some animals suffering or deprived in situations PSYETA and other animal advocates wish did not exist can be made more comfortable through simple measures; sometimes considerable work is required, but it's worth the effort. Commentary, reviews, and conference reports are also provided. **Ken Shapiro, co-editor. 4 issues: \$22.50 members, \$45.00 other friends.**

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Toward Compassion and Peace



The Board and staff of PSYETA wish to express their deep sorrow to the families of the victims of the September 11th attacks. In these past weeks, we all have faced the tasks of assimilating the nightmare images of that day and adjusting to the expanded reach of global terrorism.

Those of us who also care deeply about nonhuman animals are apt to feel a disconnect as human suffering is writ so large. But upon reflection, we realize that the lives of human beings and other animals are intertwined. The collapse of the towers left animals in city shelters and homes bereft of caretakers. On a deeper level, the connection between violence against humans and against animals shows that the road to a compassionate world traverses our treatment of human and nonhuman animals alike.

We at PSYETA will continue working toward a world whose recovery from violence will make compassion and peace possible long into the future.

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