

# PSYETA NEWS

The Newsletter of Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals • Fall 2002 • Volume 22

## PSYETA in News and Documentaries

**A** June 9, 2002, Associated Press news item by David Carry on animal abuse among teens referred to **PSYETA's** recent publication of *AniCare Child* and quoted **PSYETA's** program director: "Animal cruelty may be one of the first signals you're going to see as a warning of future aggressive behavior and violence, psychologist Mary Lou Randour said."

The article, which emphasized that child animal abuse is a serious problem that has not yet been adequately addressed, was available to millions as it appeared in the *San Antonio Express-News*, the *Sacramento Bee*, and other newspapers and on many websites, including that of CNN. You can quickly locate the entire article by



entering its opening phrase, "Three cats mutilated with knives," in a news search engine such as [www.google.com](http://www.google.com).

With the Doris Day Animal Foundation, **PSYETA** recently distributed a press release to major news media announcing the publication of *Anicare Child*, the first assessment and treatment handbook focusing exclusively on children who abuse animals. As with *Anicare*, the adult version, we will

*"The article ... emphasized that child animal abuse is a serious problem that has not yet been adequately addressed ..."*

present workshops to train counselors in the use of *AniCare Child*.

On June 18 and again on June 23, Ken Shapiro spent an hour on radio shows hosted by Dr. Dog, Dennis Fetko, a renowned psychologist specializing in animal behavior and long-time member of **PSYETA**. In both the web-based ([www.ws.radio.com](http://www.ws.radio.com)) and the San Diego area programs, Ken introduced the audience to **PSYETA** and its main areas of work: the connection between violence against animals and against human beings and the need to end cruel animal experiments. Both programs included lively discussion on the ethics and science of the use of animals as models of human disorders.

This fall, during the Halloween season, cable television's History Channel will show the first of a three part-series titled *Rats, Bats, and Bugs*. In it, Ken Shapiro will explain how rats came to be one of the most-exploited species in laboratories (see "Evolving Attitudes Toward Rats"). The onsite film crew took footage of Ken's front

yard, the resting place of Atalanta, Black Arrow, and Storm Cloud, three rescued rats with whom Ken and his family shared their home for two years.

Mary Lou Randour will be featured on another large-audience cable-television program: the Discovery Channel's *Red Flag*, in which she discusses the connection between animal abuse and human violence. The filming of her interview included Mary Lou walking her dog, Sophie, down a scenic neighborhood path in Bethesda, Maryland.

We will notify **PSYETA** members of dates and times when *Rats, Bats, and Bugs* and *Red Flag* can be seen.

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## Money Madness and Animals

**A**s Kevin Phillips explains in *Wealth and Democracy* (2002), the term “plutomania,” the fanatical pursuit of money, went out of vogue in the middle of the 20th century, when New Deal and subsequent reforms appeared to have restricted the extent to which a few people could obtain enormous wealth while millions were destitute or desperately struggling. The recent looting of Enron, WorldCom, Adelphia, and other publicly held companies at the expense of millions of people logically should revive concerns about plutomania. So should exposure in *The Cheating of America: How Tax Avoidance and Evasion by the Super Rich Are Costing the Country Billions — and What You Can Do about It* (2002), by Charles Lewis and Bill Allison and the Center for Public Integrity.

Meanwhile, psychologists and other experts agree that, beyond meeting basic needs, increasing wealth does not increase its possessors' happiness. The lure of wealth, rather than the results of obtaining it, appear to drive some people's apparent mania for it.

Despite indignation about unethical or unlawful money hauls — and despite such warnings as that issued in economist David Schumacher's popular *Small Is Beautiful: Economics As If People Mattered* (1973) that the true costs of production are not acknowledged until we understand that depletion of Earth's “resources” is a capital expenditure — *one hears nothing in public discourse about the suffering and destruction caused by the treatment of animals as commodities to mass-produce in the most profitable ways for experimentation, food, or other uses.*

Mass-news-media discussions of families who have “lost everything” due to the collapse of Enron or WorldCom can be depended upon to ignore the connection between plutomania and animal abuse. Such discussions never question whether terrible suffering is inherent in an economic system that worships wealth and whether our society as a whole is deluded and in need of genuine education; they restrict themselves to

questions of who broke what laws or regulations and what should be done to a very few people who “crossed the line.” “Corporate ethics” merely refers to accounting procedures and has nothing to do with choices as to who is produced, what is produced, or production methods.

A genuine nationwide concern with ethics would have to include those crucial concerns. It is indeed unacceptable to deceive people into losing their pensions and their homes, but when people experience financial ruin, they are not killed at seven weeks of age without ever having spent an enjoyable hour in the sun. Nor are they isolated in cages or tortured with toxic chemicals or experimental surgical or dental techniques.

On December 2, 1999, the president of the Ohio State Senate, Richard Finan, appeared on C-SPAN's morning call-in interview program *Washington Journal*. A caller asked Finan if he thought it was right for Ohio, then in the process of becoming a major egg-producing state, to permit the operation of battery-shed egg factories holding hundreds of thousands of caged hens per building. Finan answered that such facilities were “the coming wave of the future . . . . You just can't put 'em out of business.”

It is naïve to think some will not always possess or wish to possess more wealth than others. It is equally naïve to think corporate ethics are being addressed in the outcry over current scandals. Most naïve of all may be to think justice is related only to the treatment of fellow human beings and not to human beings' treatment of nonhuman animals. **PSYETA's** groundbreaking projects, its directors' publications, its website ([www.psyeta.org](http://www.psyeta.org)), and the *Society & Animals* journal uniquely insist that humanity must address connections between the mistreatment of humans and other animals. Working together, perhaps we can broaden today's focus on fraud to a more comprehensive discussion of plutomania's consequences for nonhuman animals. Maybe Finan was wrong; maybe we *can* “put 'em out of business.”

— D.J.C.

## Who We Are

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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 nonhuman animals. **PSYETA's** directors and advisors include psychologists, authors, businesspersons, and world-renowned experts on ethics and animal behavior.

**PSYETA** members are people of all lifestyles who share a common desire to improve treatment of nonhuman animals; about one in three is a psychologist, social worker, or educator. Your membership in **PSYETA** will help both to advance important programs for animals and to create new programs.

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## Evolving Attitudes Toward Rats

**T**he story of how rats — perceived as evil and plague-bearing creatures of the night in the Middle Ages — became in modern times the sanitized white rat experimented on in laboratories throughout the world is stranger than fiction.

The brown rat, *Norvegicus rattus*, was misnamed the Norway rat in the late 19th century by an English scientist who observed the animals coming ashore from commercial vessels from Norway — the animals actually originated in Asia. Brown rats were not welcome in England. In response to their growing numbers, new professions arose, as, first, people traveled from village to village offering their services as rat-killers, and, later, as people bred dogs, primarily terriers, to find and dig into the rats' burrows and kill them.

An offshoot of these activities was the blood sport of ratting — competitions in sports halls and pubs in England and France in which terriers were pitted against one another to see who could kill 50 rats in the shortest time. To support this enterprise, rat-killers began to catch rats alive. Color mutations in rats are common, including white. As white or albino rats showed blood more strikingly, they were selectively bred and supplied to increase the pleasure of blood sports enthusiasts. When ratting was outlawed

in the mid-1800s, rat fanciers continued to breed them as a preferred strain.

In 1893, Henry Donaldson, a U.S. neurologist with an interest in the early development of the nervous system, sought animals as suitable models for his work. He and a few other scientists in this period discovered that rats were convenient and economical: They survived captivity; they multiplied rapidly; and they did not require enormous amounts of food or space.

Scientists initially obtained animals from rat fanciers. In 1906, Donaldson was invited to join the newly formed Wistar Institute in Philadelphia. Through Donaldson's influence, the Institute selectively bred a mix of strains of albino rats and other brown rats for docility, controllability, and other features that facilitated their use as objects of study. Borrowing from the strategies of assembly-line production (standardization, interchangeability, efficiency), Wistar mass-produced white rats and distributed them to laboratories around the world.

White rats' popularity thus took hold and remained because of their ready availability due to earlier blood sport-related breeding and the ease with which they could be kept and exploited.

## Tougher Cruelty Law in Virginia

**R**emember the information and background on legislation that had passed the Virginia Senate and House and was awaiting the governor's signature to make torturing a companion dog or cat to death a felony in that state? The governor signed the bill into law, and it went into effect July 1, 2002.

We are pleased to note that Sharon Adams, executive director of the Virginia Beach SPCA, who worked hard for passage of the bill, said, "We've been working for years to educate folks about the link between animal cruelty and human cruelty," as reported in *The Virginian-Pilot* (Norfolk).



## "Robo Rat" Described, Decried

**M**any news media reported in recent months on the development of what has been sensationally called a "Robo Rat" — a live rat made to jump, twist, turn, and run an obstacle course on command from a distant computer with electrodes surgically implanted in the animal's brain.

Not surprisingly, according to *New Scientist*, lead researcher Sanjiv Talwar of the State University of New York in New York City is uncertain what benefits will emerge from the experiments. "It's difficult to predict what other studies this could be useful for right now. There's going to have to be a wide debate to see whether this is acceptable or not."

Of course, if ethical concerns are genuine, the appropriate time for such a debate is *before*, not *after*, such a thing is done.

Quoted in *New Scientist* was animal rights attorney, Rutgers University law professor Gary Francione: "The animal is no longer functioning as an animal" but is under someone else's control. And,

"There's got to be a level of discomfort in implanting these electrodes."

Also quoted was Gill Langley of the Dr. Hadwen Trust based in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, UK, which funds alternatives to animal experimentation: "It's appalling, and yet another example of how the human species instrumentalises other species."

**PSYETA** News Editor David Cantor was interviewed on the nationally syndicated public-radio program *Here & Now* after e-mailing the producers to complain that the show's segment on "Robo Rat" excluded animal advocates and had bioethicists present "the animal rights position" in a terribly inadequate fashion. As Cantor pointed out to the show's producers and mentioned in a part of his interview that was not broadcast, bioethicists, whatever guidance they may provide to participants in the biomedical industries, rarely if ever speak out against experiments on animals, no matter how egregious such experiments may be.

# The Animals in Animal-Assisted Therapy

**By Manny Bernstein**

*This is a condensed version of the author's contribution to **Pet Assisted Therapy: A Loving Intervention and an Emerging Profession (2001)**.*

**A**nimal-assisted therapy (AAT) is at its best when the therapeutic animal enjoys the interaction as much as the patient does!

In my private practice as a psychologist, my companion animals always insisted on being co-therapists. Twiggy (whose father was a boxer and mother a basset hound) was always attracted to the depressed in both individual and group therapy. She would gently lay her giant head on the patient's lap and look up with soulful eyes. It was always healing, both for the person and for Twiggy, who generally received much affection in return.

Pierre (Tiger cat) always greeted patients as they came in the door and would soon carefully study each patient with intense eye contact, sniff them here and there, and then wrap himself around their shoulders with loud purrs. Aurora (a black and white cat) currently answers the office doorbell by sitting at the door if she feels like it. If not, she knows she can take the day off. When Aurora does not feel in the mood to join me in therapeutic endeavors or wants to leave the room, it is always her choice. If a patient misses her, I will invite her to join us but not insist.

Sometimes AAT can become a form of exploitation and abuse, even when done by the most well-meaning people.

This past fall, while I was treating traumatized children in New York City after the attacks of September 11, a continuous stream of AAT dogs (and one cat) came by to help. Nearly all enjoyed their interactions with the children, but I observed Luna, a basset hound, left with a play therapist for a while. The therapist became involved in conversation with a parent so did not notice a boy about three years old poking Luna in her eyes and pulling her ears and tail. Luna was tolerant but upset and hurting. Another example: A talkative young man led his 12-year-old therapist collie, Max, continuously

around miles of people on the pier using this therapy service. After a whole morning and afternoon, Max's caretaker did not notice Max's ceaseless panting, dragging behind, and showing other signs of exhaustion.

Another time, I witnessed rabbits and puppies loaned to an institution for the retarded. Occasionally, an adult would hurt animals. A puppy yelped when squeezed too hard. Not knowing that the live rabbit was different from a stuffed one, a young woman tried to rub on what she perceived as glass eyes, and long soft hair was pulled too hard. One care-taking adult did not realize a rabbit was being traumatized. When other animals

***“Since animal models . . . differ from their human analogues in critical causal mechanisms, animal models tend to be unsound means of testing hypotheses about human conditions.”***

were teased or harmed, often those responsible were not monitoring at that moment.

I believe guidelines that assure the well-being of all animals involved in AAT must be instituted. Otherwise, despite well-meaning participants, animal abuse is bound to take place.

The following questions address some of the issues involved:

1. What is the personality of each animal?
2. Who will be in charge of the individual animals?
3. Who will find, and be considerate of, the individual animals' fatigue threshold?
4. How will we handle bonding and losses for both the human and the animal therapist?
5. Exactly how will the animal caretaker minimize possibilities for stress or harm to each animal?

6. What are signs of discomfort, agitation, and pain in the species and in each individual?

7. What predictors can warn an animal caretaker that an individual patient might harm the animal?

8. In addition to comforting the patient, what is the animal-welfare purpose of each AAT session?

9. What will the animal gain from participating?

10. How will we take care of species-specific as well as individual needs?

Ideally, all who work with the animals in AAT should discuss goals and practice achieving them, including ensuring that no animal is upset, hurt, teased, or stressed; that the human finds the experience both successful and enjoyable; and that the animal enjoys the experience. Further, they should ensure that a patient will become more sensitive to nonhuman animal needs through AAT. In addition, they should ensure that for both human and animal experience the giving and receiving of gentle and nurturing care, love and acceptance of each other, and closeness to, and connection with, each other as beings who delight in getting to know one another.

There is a tendency to overlook companion animals' vulnerability in AAT. Let's help people remember that AAT must include focusing on the animals' needs as well as human desires.

*Manny Bernstein is a co-founder of PSYETA and a clinical psychologist practicing in Saranac Lake, New York.*



# Animal Experimentation: Benefits to Humans Exaggerated

By Stephen Kaufman

**M**any people object to animal experimentation on moral grounds. Animal researchers rarely address ethical concerns and instead assert that animal experimentation's benefits clearly justify the practice. While the ethical concerns are legitimate and warrant honest public debate, the Medical Research Modernization Committee (MRMC) has chosen to meet the animal researchers' claims head-on, challenging animal experimentation's value on both theoretical and empirical grounds.

Researchers frequently use animal models to gain insight into human anatomy, physiology, and pathology. However, philosophers Hugh LaFollette and Niall Shanks (noted in *Public Affairs Quarterly*) have noted that there are serious theoretical difficulties with this practice. In order for animal model data to inform regarding human anatomy, physiology, or pathology, the animal model and its human analogue must have the same underlying causes. If we want to learn whether a certain drug helps people with alcoholic cirrhosis, for example, it is unreasonable to study liver failure that develops in animals via a different mechanism. Since animal models almost always differ from their human analogues in critical causal mechanisms, animal models tend to be unsound means of testing hypotheses about human conditions.

LaFollette and Shanks did not claim that animal models were irrelevant, however. They noted that animal research may sometimes yield new hypotheses, which must then be validated or refuted using human clinical investigation. Importantly, however, new hypotheses can derive from a wide range of sources, including cell cultures, human studies, and even inanimate mechanics. Consequently, LaFollette and Shanks concluded that animal experimentation is not necessary for human medicine.

Questions remain about animal experimentation's utility or cost-effectiveness. Perhaps theories derived from animal models prove valid for humans often enough to

make animal models a scientifically rational approach to human medical investigations. Similarly, it is theoretically possible that data from animal models, while unable to prove anything about humans, correctly corresponds to human data often enough to make the animal data useful. While animal-research defenders have scant data on animal experimentation's utility, the MRMC's reviews of animal models have not supported the practice. For example, we explained in our publication *Perspectives on Animal Research* (1989) that we did not find significant value from any of 10 randomly chosen animal models of human disease.

We evaluated major developments in medicine's understanding of the 10 human diseases; conducted citation analyses to determine whether the clinical literature cited research on the animal models; if so, noted whether the human clinical literature credited the animal models with important contributions; and analyzed the animal models' appropriateness for addressing critical clinical issues in the human diseases' management. We found that none of the models offered significant contributions to the understanding or management of the analogous human conditions. Though we attempted to use objective parameters, our study necessarily had subjective components, and we recognized the need for further careful research on animal experimentation's value. The MRMC has also reviewed animal models of other conditions, including

Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, cystic fibrosis, and AIDS, and we have found that there are good reasons to doubt that these models will significantly advance our understanding or treatment of those conditions.

Other investigators have arrived at similar conclusions. For example, Wiebers, Adams, and Whisnant, in an article published in *Stroke*, studied animal models' effectiveness in treating stroke. They noted that in the 1980s researchers reported 25 compounds that reduced ischemic-stroke damage in animals, but none proved effective in humans.

Similarly, the frequency with which drug side effects are noted after animal testing points to the poor predictive value of these tests. Critical reviews of animal experimentation published in *Public Affairs Quarterly* and *Scientific American* by myself and Neal Barnard have shown good reasons to doubt animal researchers' claims about the practice's utility.

Whether or not animal experimentation is a reasonable approach to human medicine, I think a compelling case can be made that the practice is not necessary for medical progress. It is one choice among many for investigating medical questions and problems. Consequently, the ethical argument remains central to the debate: If animals matter, researchers should choose other means of medical research.

*Stephen Kaufman is a physician and a cofounder of the Medical Research Modernization Committee. For full references, contact the author at [stkaufman@mindspring.com](mailto:stkaufman@mindspring.com)*

## Good/Bad News from India

**T**he bad news: A member of India's Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experimentation on Animals who recently conducted a surprise inspection of the National Institute of Virology (NIV) facility in Pune found conditions for animals at the facility "deplorable." He found animals kept in darkness, in cages that were too small, and ill or suffering from malnutrition.

The good news: At least surprise animal-laboratory inspections are conducted in India, and this one led the Department of Animal Welfare to order a halt to all animal experimentation at NIV.

The Pune NIV facility administrator claimed what had been observed was temporary, promised changes in the near future, and said improvements would take place, as animals would soon be moved elsewhere within the facility.

## First AniCare Child Training Workshop!

**M**ary Lou Randour and Ken Shapiro conducted the first *AniCare Child* workshop on June 7, 2002. Sponsored by the Link Up Education Network at the Tufts University Veterinary School in North Grafton, Massachusetts, the workshop drew more than 40 participants of several professions – social service workers, private and community agency clinical psychologists, animal control officers, and veterinarians.

Participants engaged in lively discussion, wanting to know how they could apply what they were learning to their own professional situations. Most were quite pleased with the workshop, commenting in their evaluation forms that the presenters were “very knowledgeable and open to discussion.” Others suggested that the four-hour workshop should have been longer.

One persistent question was that of confidentiality. Department of Social Services workers wanted to know, “If I suspect animal abuse, in what situations can I report it? What are my legal and professional obligations?”

Because of the interest generated by the June 7 workshop, Link Up asked Mary Lou to participate in a follow-up workshop on August 19. That workshop focused on the many questions related to confidentiality, mandated reporting, and how to foster formal and informal relationships between relevant agencies, such as the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Department of Social Services, and the domestic violence community.

The recently established Link Up Education Network, which sponsored the AniCare workshop, is comprised of the following organizations: Massachusetts Veterinary Medical Association, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Animal Rescue League, Boston Police Department, Massachusetts Department of Public Health Injury Surveillance

Program, West Suburban Elder Services, Peace at Home, Massachusetts Animal Coalition, Child Witness to Violence Project, Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office, Elders and Persons with Disabilities, Governor’s Commission on Domestic Violence, and Greater Boston Legal Services.

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## Spreading the Word: Note from a Member

**L**ast year, my awareness of animal abuse was heightened when I was providing therapy at New Mexico State University Counseling Center with a survivor of childhood sexual abuse. The client acknowledged she was abusing the companion animals in her home and was fearful that she would abuse her infant daughter. As therapy progressed, I sought advice from colleagues and became increasingly frustrated with the slow progress in stopping the abuse. One aspect of my frustration was the fact that violating client-therapist confidentiality was not an option, so I could not report the animal abuse to authorities.

In the continued search for information and advice, I came upon the **PSYETA** website and became very much heartened. In May 2001, I attended the *AniCare* training workshop in Albuquerque conducted by **PSYETA** Executive Director Ken Shapiro and Vice President Lorin Lindner and made the decision to spread the word in my community about the link between human and non-human abuse. Since that time, I have used many opportunities to do so. I have referred many mental health professionals to **PSYETA** for information on the *AniCare* program.

I provided a continuing-education program for the school counselors and school psychologists in the Las Cruces Public

School System on the link between animal abuse and family violence. I lectured in undergraduate and graduate courses on “the link” — mostly to students majoring in helping professions such as counseling, social work, or nursing. I published the article “Human-Animal Interaction as a Clinical Intervention” in the January 2002 issue of the journal *Counseling and Human Development*.

In addition, I became certified through Delta Society as a “Pet Partner” team member and developed an animal-assisted therapy program at the New Mexico State University Counseling Center. Currently, my “teammate,” Elsa, a Newfoundland dog, is an integral part of the individual and group therapy I provide to students who seek services through our Center. Elsa accompanies me when I give presentations on animal abuse and serves as a “resource model” for teaching clients about compassion, empathy, and appropriate interaction with a nonhuman being. I have been interviewed by the El Paso CBS affiliate, and several articles have been written about the animal-assisted therapy program at our Center — in university newsletters, the student newspaper, and Las Cruces and El Paso newspapers. In describing development of the program, I have emphasized that the idea originated in work with a client who was abusing animals and have noted **PSYETA**’s groundbreaking work on the human-animal violence connection.

Currently, with Kim Hays, Ph.D., of the Illinois State University Counseling Center, I am developing a survey of American Psychological Association members regarding attitudes toward mandated reporting of animal abuse. We hope this survey will not only provide us with valuable information about psychologists’ attitudes about this important matter but will also increase respondents’ awareness of animal abuse.

I am extremely grateful to **PSYETA** for facilitating my work with clients and for serving as a source of support and inspiration as word of “the link” reaches this small corner of the world.

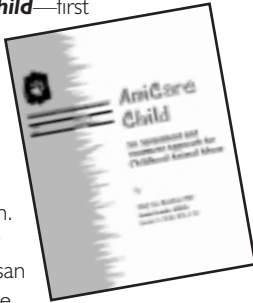
*Karen Schaefer teaches at New Mexico State, Las Cruces, and does therapy with the assistance of Elsa, her companion animal.*

# PSYETA PUBLICATIONS LIBRARY

## Handbooks

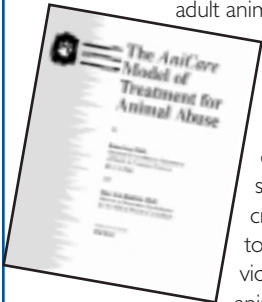
### **AniCare Child**—first

published treatment approach to focus exclusively on young people who abuse animals other than human. Co-authors Mary Lou Randour, Susan Krinsk, and Joanne



L. Wolf document clinical experience and present clinical case examples and exercises. Order the handbook, and inquire about scheduling an AniCare Child training workshop in your area. A joint project of PSYETA and the Doris Day Animal Foundation. Publication: 2002: **Print edition: \$30. CD: \$25.**

### **The AniCare Model of Treatment for Animal Abuse**—handbook for treating adult animal abusers. This



one's for you if you're a practitioner working with the new counseling provisions in state anti-cruelty laws or want to help eliminate violence by treating animal abuse and potential abuse without waiting for convictions. Inquire about scheduling an AniCare training workshop in your area. By Mary Lou Randour, PhD, and Brian Jory, PhD. A

joint project of PSYETA and the Doris Day Animal Foundation. Publication: 1999. **\$17.50.**

## Journals

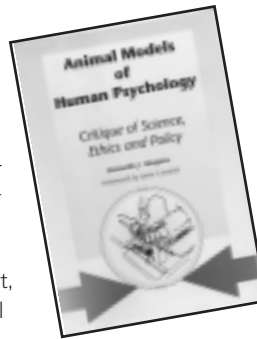
**Society & Animals**—cutting-edge information that animal rights organizers and writers keep front and center on their bookshelves. Social scientists and scholars discuss policy issues regarding animals other than human—animal companions...animals in the wild...in the laboratory...in entertainment...in agriculture. Kenneth J. Shapiro, Editor.

**Quarterly: \$30.00, members; \$40.00, non-members.**

**The Journal of Applied Animal Welfare (JAAWS)**—the reliable source for articles explaining how to minimize animals' pain and distress in animal industries until animal exploitation ends. JAAWS takes on the controversial issues. See upcoming discussion of Cloning. Ken Shapiro, co-Editor. **Quarterly: \$22.50, members; \$45.00, non-members.**

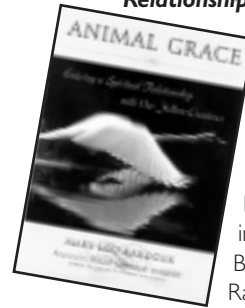
## Books

**Animal Models of Human Psychology**—a must-read for psychologists and everyone else concerned with the important, urgent, and controversial issues of animal



experiments for advancing human health. PSYETA's Executive Director tells it like it is! By Kenneth J. Shapiro. Hogrefe & Huber, 1998. **Hardcover: \$20.00, members; \$29.50, non-members.**

### **Animal Grace: Entering a Spiritual Relationship with our Fellow**

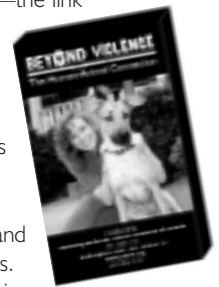


**Creatures**—an in-depth look at human relationships with nonhuman animals. This bestseller goes way beyond remembering to feed the cat. By Mary Lou Randour. New World Library, 2000.

**Paperback: \$11.00, members; \$14.00, non-members.**

## Video

**Beyond Violence: The Human-Animal Connection**—the link between violence against animals other than human and humans. Years of research went into this 13-minute production used by law enforcement, mental health, and education professionals. Accompanying Discussion Guide. Available in both English and Spanish. **\$19.95, individuals; \$29.95, organizations.**



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Cardholder Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# Help PSYETA Help Animals from *Your Workplace*

If you work at a Fortune 500 or other large company — like **PSYETA** but with a slightly larger staff and more than one photocopier! — you have a wonderful opportunity to help bring needed funding to groundbreaking **PSYETA** projects like those you support with your

kind donations and read about in *PSYETA News*.

Helping is easy! The employee-giving program at your company most likely enables you to nominate nonprofit organizations like **PSYETA** so that they can receive donations at the wishes of your

fellow employees. Your nominating **PSYETA** is crucial since most programs require that organizations be nominated by company employees.

Remember: **PSYETA** is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization — donations are tax-exempt to the full extent of the law.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Address (street, city, state, zip) \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail Address \_\_\_\_\_

Are you an APA member? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, division: \_\_\_\_\_

Other affiliations: \_\_\_\_\_

**PSYETA Membership:**

\_\_\_\_\_ \$500 Life Member \_\_\_\_\_ \$500 Corporation \_\_\_\_\_ \$250 Non-profit Organization

\_\_\_\_\_ \$30 Member \_\_\_\_\_ \$20 Student/Senior Member

Gift Donation for Friend: \_\_\_\_\_

Donation in Honor or Memory of Animal Friend: \_\_\_\_\_

*Applying psychology and education to enrich the world through respect for human and nonhuman animals.*

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Psychologists for the Ethical  
 Treatment of Animals



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