

PSYETA NEWS

The Newsletter of Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals • Fall 2003 • Volume 23

Animal Advocate Tells of New Book

By Zoe Weil

Based on the premise that a generation raised to be humane will create a more humane world, my new book, *Above All, Be Kind: Raising a Humane Child in Challenging Times* (New Society Publishers, 2003), offers the promise of a society in which people are compassionate toward one another and respectful of the earth and all species. The book speaks to an audience that has been largely neglected by the humane movement: parents. It addresses parents who want their children to be humane – to have “what are considered the best qualities of human beings.”

While many parents will initially pick up *Above All, Be Kind* because they want their children to be kinder and more compassionate in the context of family and peer relationships, they will quickly learn that being humane encompasses all of our relationships, whether with other people, the environment, or nonhuman animals. In the face of rampant violence, animal abuse, and environmental destruction, little is more important than raising a generation with values that will bring about peaceful and joyful co-existence for all.

While there are a number of books that teach parents to cultivate good values in their children, none interprets these values in the far-reaching way that makes *Above All, Be Kind* unique. It is when kindness and compassion are the guiding principles in all decisions that we will be able to create peace and restoration. *Above All, Be Kind* teaches parents how to raise their children not only to be kind to their family and friends, but to minimize the harm they cause to their distant neighbors; not only to be loving toward the family dog or cat, but to live a life that is cruel to no animal; not only to respect their home



environment, but to diminish the harm they cause to the planetary environment, our ultimate home.

Parents confront enormous obstacles on the path to raising humane children. Today's culture assaults children with messages that not only steer them away from humane living but even endorse destructive habits and inhumane behaviors. *Above All, Be Kind* offers solutions to the problems of apathy, materialism, and dangerous peer influences by teaching parents how to use what I call The Four Elements of Humane Education:

1. Providing information
2. Teaching critical thinking
3. Instilling the Three Rs: reverence, respect, and responsibility
4. Offering positive choices

By applying the Four Elements to their own lives, parents will learn how to become better role models. When they bring these tools to their parenting, their children will become more aware, empowered, and compassionate. In the end, when parents raise their children to be humane, not only will their children be kinder; they will also be happier. Family relationships will deepen, and the world itself will improve.

While humane education is a rapidly growing educational movement that promises to reach young people with a message of

compassion and respect, it has not, until now, invited parents to become involved themselves. Indeed, few parents have ever heard of humane education and would not identify themselves as their own child's “humane educator.” *Above All, Be Kind* remedies that situation and teaches parents how they can, indeed, raise humane children and create a humane world.

Zoe Weil, who also authored *Animals in Society and So, You Love Animals, is a humane educator and president of the International Institute for Humane Education (IIHE)*. IIHE offers the first Master of Education in Humane Education in the U.S. as well as humane education workshops. For more information contact IIHE, P.O. Box 260, Surry, ME 04684; 207-667-1025; info@IIHed.org; www.IIHed.org. ■

Inside

Editorial: Drawing New Lines: Activism and Human-Animal Boundaries	2
Progress in Human-Animal Studies: Good News for Nonhumans	3
New Human-Animal Studies Listserv!	3
Other Countries Put U.S. To Shame re Three Rs	4
Tribute	5
New Organization Targets “Leaders”	5
Speaking Out against Human & Nonhuman Abuse	6
“Scary” Animals: PSYETA on TV	6
PSYETA Technology Reminder	6
PSYETA Book Shelf	7
Shopping Online? Give at igive.com	8

Drawing New Lines: Activism and Human-Animal Boundaries

My late father, an attorney who occasionally did civil-liberties legal work on a volunteer basis, told how one of his Harvard law professors said, "Your rights end where my nose begins."

Precisely where one person's rights end and another's nose begins is the subject of millions of printed pages. So is the question of where humanity should understand its rights to end and other species' noses to begin.

Writer, lecturer, and therapist Anne Katherine's book *Boundaries: Where You End and I Begin* (1991) is about boundaries among human beings. But to illustrate the basic principle, Katherine includes this at the beginning of her book:

Each living organism is separated from every other organism by a physical barrier. Amoebae, orange trees, frogs, leopards, bacteria, tulips, turtles, salmon – all have physical limits that delineate them as unique from other organisms. If the breach is severe enough or if the invading organism is toxic or hostile, the host organism can die. An intact physical boundary preserves life. . . .

Boundaries bring order to our lives. As we learn to strengthen our boundaries we gain a clearer sense of ourselves and our relationship to others. Boundaries

empower us to determine how we'll be treated by others. With good boundaries, we can have the wonderful assurance that comes from knowing we can and will protect ourselves from the ignorance, meanness, or thoughtlessness of others.

Animal advocacy is essentially a call for our species to pull back from its violations of other species' boundaries, to give nonhuman animals that protection "from the ignorance, meanness, or thoughtlessness of others."

In peer relationships, humans exercise choice in the setting of boundaries – we say "yes" or "no" to a topic of conversation, a wrestling match, a financial transaction, a sexual encounter. Unequal human relationships can be detrimental to those with less power. The more powerful can set boundaries unilaterally as when a parent beats or ignores a child.

Our species – with its large recent increases in population, affluence, technological impact, and occupied or exploited land, water, and air – sets the boundaries in its relationships to other species. Though we do not exercise total control over the vast animal world, we determine whether, when, where, and how billions of domestic animals will reproduce, how and how long they will live, how they will die, and what

continued on page 6

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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.

PSYETA

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New PSYETA Managing Director

PSYETA is pleased to announce that, as of October 1st, Mary Ann Lauffer assumes the new position of managing director of PSYETA.

Dr. Lauffer has degrees in education and counseling. She served on the faculty of Pennsylvania State University, where she taught in the College of Health Education & Human Development and developed a course in human-animal studies. In the consulting business that she started, she conducted needs assessments, program evaluations, and focus groups for nonprofit organizations in health promotion and education. While professionally engaged in those activities, she still managed to become a founding director of an animal rescue and care organization.

The new position of managing director was made possible by a generous bequest from a PSYETA supporter like you. If you think you might wish to make special PSYETA projects a part of your legacy and would like information about the process, please contact Ken Shapiro at kshapiro@psyeta.org or 301-963-4751.

Progress in Human-Animal Studies: Good News for Nonhumans

By David Cantor

Nonhuman animals are involved in almost every area of human life. Since we would not exist without the animals who preceded us and the entire “web of life” of which they are a part – they are in the very soil from which food grows, they share large portions of our genetic makeup, and we are the most recent to emerge through evolution – it is natural that animals figure significantly in human history and prehistory, in religion and the arts, and in the languages human beings speak every day.

Naturally or not, animals also figure in people’s everyday lives in many ways, some of which are detrimental to the animals. Yet few people know much about animals or the human-animal relationship. It will help if more members of our species will study our nonhuman relatives without using or exploiting them. Animals’ near total absence from academic courses that are not using actual live or dead ones as teaching tools is an enormous and astonishing centuries-long omission.

Long Overdue

One might expect human-animal studies to have emerged with the century-old conservation movement, the decades-old environmental movement, the “boomer”-generation camping fad, the popularity of “pets,” and other modern trends. But it appears to have required the animal-rights movement, demanding fundamental changes in the human-animal relationship, to ensure that that relationship would begin to receive its due within the academy. In the last couple of decades, helpful courses have emerged, but progress has been slow.

Now, in addition to individual courses scattered among U.S. colleges’ humanities divisions, psychology and sociology departments, veterinary schools, and law schools, human-animal degree programs are beginning to take hold.

Pioneering Sociology Major

Notre Dame de Namours University (NDNU), an independent, Catholic, coeducational institution in Belmont, California, now offers a four-year undergraduate degree called Sociology: Animals in Human Society. “This promising new major offers students the opportunity to study sociology while they concentrate on the unique social relationship that humans share with other animals,” explains the description of the program, whose advisor is Dr. Cheryl Joseph. Further,

Why study about the animal-human bond within the context of sociology? The reasons lie in the premise of sociology itself. The discipline assumes that human beings are social animals whose individual behavior is shaped by our physical circumstances and the groups to which we belong. To study animal-human interaction from this perspective allows us to see how our attitudes and behaviors toward other species are constructed by the society in which we live. In addition, the sociological perspective exposes the entanglement of human suffering and

animal exploitation. . . . Indeed, the sociological study of our relationship with animals can potentially contribute to peaceful human co-existence.

The department also says NDNU “is the only institution in the nation to offer an academic major of this kind,” and that the major “benefits the animals and their human allies with the excellence in training they so deserve.”

Psychology Program Breaks New Ground

Another recently established program is People and Other Animals: An On-Line Certificate Program, offered by California State University, Bakersfield. Designed and administered by Psychology Professor Carol D. Raupp, Ph.D., a long-time **PSYETA** supporter and an associate editor of *Society & Animals* (see page 7), People and Other Animals offers four full-credit courses: People, Ethics, and Other Animals; People and Animal Companions; Animal-Assisted Therapy; and Applied Experience in Human-Animal Studies. Thus, a certificate reflects a balance of broad studies of the human-animal relationship, an understanding of related clinical practice, and concrete knowledge of

continued on page 5

New Human-Animal Studies Listserv!

PSYETA has long been promoting the development of college- and graduate-level human-animal studies courses and degree programs. We are pleased to announce the October 1, 2003, launch of “**humananimalstudies**,” a new listserv on human-animal studies.

Open to any scholar – faculty, graduate or undergraduate student, unaffiliated writer or researcher – interested in expanding the field of human-animal studies, “**humananimalstudies**” is dedicated to the scholarly discussion of all matters related to the multi-disciplinary field of human-animal studies.

Humananimalstudies welcomes anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, philosophers, literary scholars, historians, biologists, ethologists, and others interested in furthering this important new field.

Research and theory, support and resources for teaching or research, conference announcements, calls for papers: these and other relevant topics are encouraged.

For instructions on how to join, visit www.psyeta.org after October 1, 2003.

Other Countries Put U.S. To Shame re Three Rs

By David Cantor

Recent legislation explicitly excluding rats, mice and birds from consideration under the Animal Welfare Act is an embarrassment to the United States. It further confirms the widely held view that the U.S. trails far behind most European nations and increasingly India as well, in working to end the use of nonhuman animals in research.

Now, developments in other countries appear even more than before to be putting to shame the U.S. biomedical industry when it comes to acting on compassion rather than expedience and greed. Says PSYETA Executive Director Ken Shapiro, "One would hope the United States, which has provided so many material comforts to its people, would lead the world in compassion for members of other species. Unfortunately, our nation's biomedical establishment has repeatedly shown it must be dragged kicking and screaming."

India Develops Computer Program

The Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), of Lucknow, India, is using Drug Discovery Assistant (DDA), a computer program developed by New Delhi-based Invenio Biosolutions that enables researchers to check molecules against information contained in databases pertaining to cardiovascular and central nervous system disorders, diabetes, and dyslipidemia. The program also gives information about drugs that are in use, no longer used, rejected, and pending.

The information provided indicates tested molecules' suitability as drugs. According to CDRI, some animals will still be used, but rather than conduct 20 or 30 trials on them for each drug as in the past, the Institute will only conduct two or three on animals when DDA is used.

CDRI estimates DDA will help reduce its animal experiments by about 90 percent. Invenio Biosolutions says DDA will also decrease the financial cost and time involved in drug tests.

Netherlands University Adds Alternatives School

This spring, the University of Utrecht's Institute of Life Sciences & Chemistry opened

the Netherlands' and the world's first graduate school for the replacement of animal experiments. The school results from cooperation among the University, the Dutch Anti-Vivisection Group, and the National Center for Alternatives (NCA).

Students will be educated to be able to design and validate alternative methods for animal experiments. It is the first time that social organizations, the sciences and higher vocational education have worked together to create new education.

The U.S. has no comparable institution devoted exclusively to the replacement of animal experiments with non-animal alternatives.

"Bypassing animal tests should work due to recently developed abilities to determine drugs' effects by administering much smaller amounts than in the past...."



UK Committee Calls for Reduction

In the United Kingdom, the Animal Procedures Committee (APC) advises the Secretary of State for the Home Office, a cabinet-level department that functions somewhat as the U.S. Department of Justice.

A recent APC report states that some experimental drugs may be tested on human beings without first being tested on animals. The report also said informing relatives of people who have recently died of the value of human tissue for biomedical research could accelerate the replacing of animal experiments with human-tissue experiments.

Bypassing animal tests should work due to recently developed abilities to determine drugs' effects by administering much smaller amounts than in the past, according to the report.

"Here, too, we have another country's government willing to call a spade a spade rather than only boost entrenched animal-exploitation industries," Shapiro says.

Press Begins To Catch On

It is particularly notable that *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal* – neither known to be progressive on the animal research issue – in recent months have both published articles acknowledging animal experiments' lack of applicability to human health.

In her October 22, 2002, *Times* article "Separating Gold from Junk in Medical Studies," Jane E. Brody offered "a quick lesson on how to read between the lines and determine whether some new [biomedical research] finding has any significance." She wrote, "Some studies produce more certain findings than others. Least certain of all are animal studies. Even though people share many genetic characteristics with research animals, metabolism and immune defenses may differ enough to make the finding irrelevant to people."

Sharon Begley, in her April 25, 2003, *Journal* article "Physician Researchers Needed To Move Cures Out of the Rat Cages," wrote,

The contrast between the success of basic science in treating disease in animals ... and its failure to do so in human patients threatens to shred the implicit social contract between the public and the biomedical research establishment.

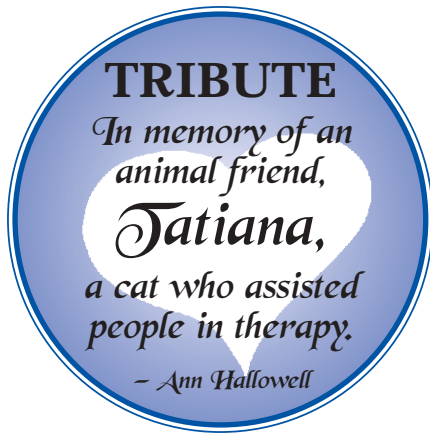
That contract holds that taxpayers and charitable donors willingly spend billions of dollars on cellular and molecular biology on the premise that some of the resulting knowledge will translate into treatments and cures for people.

But some scientists are not whispering the unthinkable. "Patients," says immunologist Ralph Steinman of Rockefeller University, New York, "have been too patient with basic research."

Steinman also told Begley, "Most of our best people work in lab animals, not people. But this has not resulted in cures or even significantly helped most people." James Kruger, also of Rockefeller University, told her, "It is much easier to write a successful grant proposal for animal experiments."

The Truth Is Not Enough

PSYETA's Ken Shapiro says, "These are the very things PSYETA and the contemporary animal movement have been explaining to



the press and the public for a quarter-century! Of course, what matters most for the animals is an end to their unjust exploitation. But we plainly see how having accepted the research establishment's word over that of dissenting scientists through the years makes the press responsible for prolonging the animals' plight unnecessarily."

For more than a century, the American people have been told by people they tend to trust that human beings cannot effectively fight painful and crippling human ailments without putting nonhuman animals through all variety of misery and depriving them of lives natural to their species. Many have long known the truth to be otherwise. Books and articles have been published, videos pro-

duced, public presentations given, demonstrations held, yet the press and the public would not listen.

Despite admissions in *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal*, no U.S. representative or senator has introduced legislation that would reduce or end National Institutes of Health grants for animal experiments. Clearly, a couple of articles in "important" newspapers are not enough to change the minds that must be changed for the animals' plight to end. Much action will be necessary. Meanwhile, other nations that already harm far fewer animals in laboratories than the U.S. continue to widen the compassion gap

Help the U.S. Catch Up

Please use this article, the other sources mentioned in it, and other helpful literature to inform your elected U.S. representative and senators. Explain to them that the federal Animal Welfare Act is an animal-exploitation law, not an animal-protection law, and that the inhumane and counterproductive use of animals in laboratories needs their immediate and sustained attention. Urge them to ensure that the U.S. will become a world leader in compassion. Let PSYETA know of any questions you may have. ■

New Organization Targets "Leaders"

"Educing leaders for a humane future," is how the new organization Responsible Policies for Animals (RPA) describes itself. *PSYETA News* Editor David Cantor founded RPA in late 2002. Its first campaign, launched in 2003, is 10,000 Years Is Enough, aimed at ending universities' teaching of animal agriculture. Cantor's research indicates land-grant universities' animal-agriculture programs support factory farming and other inhumane treatment of animals.

RPA defines "leaders" broadly, not as lawmakers per se, but as influential people and institutions, whom RPA shows how to establish responsible policies for animals that are also responsible policies for ecosystems and human beings. In addition to the 10,000 Years campaign, an example of this is RPA's recent letter to the National Association of Realtors. NAR represents about 900,000 realtors in the U.S. RPA is asking for NAR's assistance concerning land-use practices and property buyers' knowledge of wildlife so as to prevent human-wildlife conflicts and needless slaughters of white-tailed deer, Canada geese, and others.

Learn more at www.RPAforAll.org, 215-886-RPA1, or P.O. Box 891, Glenside, PA 19038. ■

Progress in Human-Animal Studies: Good News for Nonhumans

continued from page 3

other, non-clinical relationships with animals. Here is part of the People, Ethics, and Other Animals description:

This on-line course will examine people's attitudes toward other animal species and introduce the current psychological research describing our differing relationships with companion animals, animals used for food, animals used in research, sports, or entertainment, and so-called "wild" animals. Concepts such as speciesism, dominion versus connection paradigms, attitudes, animals as family members or friends, violence against animals, and psychotherapy or research using other animals will be included, with the focus on ethics and attitudes.

Here is the Animal-Assisted Therapy description, in full:

"[A]nimals ... figure in people's everyday lives in ways that are extremely detrimental to the animals. Yet few people know much about animals or the human-animal relationship."

About 35 years ago Boris Levinson proposed that human interaction with other animals could serve therapeutic purposes. Animal-Assisted Therapy (AAT) stayed in the background for a couple of decades but is an increasingly popular approach in a variety of settings. In this course we will look at the conceptual underpinnings for AAT and sample the variety of existing programs. In our critique of the outcomes research we will evaluate the extent and adequacy of empirical evidence for AAT benefits. After considering ethical issues we will

finish by asking about future directions for AAT.

Implications for Animals

PSYETA appreciates pioneering efforts within the academy to remedy the existing ignorance and deficient intellectual priorities. We also appreciate administrators' approving the pioneers' courses and course descriptions. The advances being made in human-animal studies will likely make a big difference for animals, just as social progress in other areas depends on a well-informed public. A society in which animals are deemed worth reading about, writing about, thinking about, and understanding as part of the political, economic, and social world according to its higher-education institutions is more likely to respond to the animals' plight with compassion. ■

Drawing New Lines: Activism and Human-Animal Boundaries

continued from page 2

forms of suffering they will endure. Our acts and omissions mean life or death for free-roaming animals and many experiences in between, often including their species' extinction.

Our violations of other animals' boundaries are coming back to bite us, just as if someone whose boundaries we violated were seeking revenge – often paradoxically as the exploitation paradigm maintains that our species benefits by violating animals' boundaries. Animal-product consumption brings “diseases of affluence” epidemics. Factory farming leads to reductions in the

quality of life due to stench and water contamination. As toxic chemical use promotes large monoculture crops to feed to factory-farmed animals, water and soil quality are degraded.

Suburban sprawl that drives out many free-roaming animals by fragmenting forest and enlarging human habitat increases edge lands with their abundant deer-food supplies, driving complaints about “too many deer” and slaughters that often follow. Too much fuel use, including the automobile dependency sprawl entails, brings the melting of icecaps,

which causes polar bears to go hungry when their weight is no longer supported beside the holes where they seize prey; this will wreak havoc on many human lives as well.

Perhaps our species will learn to respect the natural boundaries between us and nonhuman animals for the animals' sake. If animal suffering, needless animal deaths, and species extinctions are insufficient reason to give the animals a break, perhaps the species that so adores itself while dismissing the rest will consider animals' boundaries in order to save itself. — *D.J.C.* ■

“Scary” Animals: PSYETA on TV

Whatever your costume, whatever your fears, catch PSYETA Executive Director Ken Shapiro on cable television's History Channel pre-Halloween special *Rats, Bats and Bugs*. In the first hour of this three-part series, Ken will discuss the history of humans' impressions of and relationship with rats – from their association with disease to their use as models for disease, from their image as everything ugly and evil about humans (“you dirty rat”) to the Disney rodent cousin who embodies some middle-class American virtues (Mickey Mouse). Tune in for fun and learning at 8:00 Eastern time, 11:00 Pacific time on October 27th!

Speaking Out against Human & Nonhuman Abuse

As part of the organization's top-priority Beyond Violence program, PSYETA continues to inform people about the link between violence against human beings and against nonhuman animals and how to treat the latter using PSYETA's two groundbreaking manuals, *The AniCare Model of Treatment for Animal Abuse* and *AniCare Child*. (See descriptions of PSYETA's *Beyond Violence* video and the manuals on page 7.)

The Doris Day Animal Foundation (DDAF), PSYETA's partner in producing *AniCare* and *AniCare Child*, is also working to ensure that the manuals and the human-animal violence link receive the attention they deserve. Together, we are helping to build a less violent world.

We invite our readers to provide contact information for additional people and organizations who might wish to arrange for future presentations and to refer them to PSYETA.

Here are some recent and upcoming Beyond Violence, *AniCare*, and *AniCare Child* workshops and presentations by PSYETA

Executive Director Ken Shapiro and Mary Lou Randour, DDAF's education director:

- ◆ **Court Services Unit of the 15th Circuit Juvenile Court**, Fredericksburg, VA, August 26, 2003
- ◆ **Milton Hershey Juvenile School**, Hershey, PA, September 3, 2003
- ◆ **Illinois Probation and Court Services Association**, Peoria, IL, September 11, 2003
- ◆ **Animal Protection Task Force**, Atlantic City, NJ, September 24, 2003
- ◆ **New Jersey Animal Welfare Task Force**, Trenton, NJ, September 29, 2003
- ◆ **Alliance for Animals**, Madison, WI, October 22, 2003
- ◆ **Hand-in-Paw**, Birmingham, AL, November 1, 2003
- ◆ **Montgomery County Police Department**, Rockville, MD, November 3, 2003

**PSYETA
TECHNOLOGY
REMINDER**

⇒ Please be sure to e-mail us your e-mail address at kshapiro@psyeta.org. Then we can bring to your attention important news and information between newsletters.

⇒ Let us know if you would like to receive *PSYETA News* by e-mail. We'll be glad to e-mail you the pdf version that will look just like the printed “hard” copy with the attractive new design.

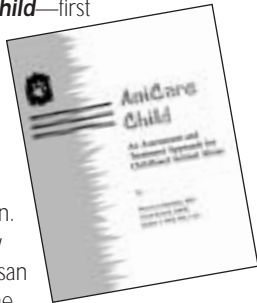
⇒ If you haven't visited www.psyeta.org recently, you'll find the **Resource Center** there especially informative. Log on and see the amazing amount of pro-animal and anti-violence information your PSYETA membership is helping provide to people throughout the world!

PSYETA BOOK SHELF

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



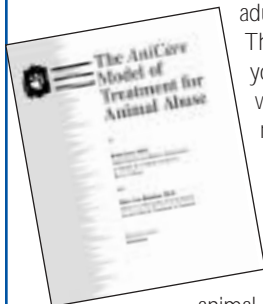
L. Wolf document clinical experience and present clinical case examples and exercises. Order the handbook, and inquire about scheduling an AniCare Child training workshop in your area. A joint project of PSYETA and the Doris Day Animal Foundation.

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 anticruelty 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

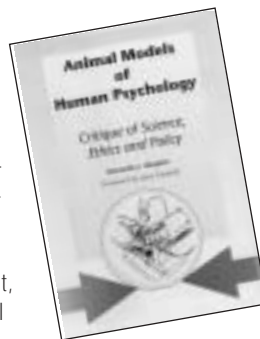
Society & Animals—cutting-edge information that animal rights organizers and writers keep front and center on their bookshelves. Social scientists and scholars discuss policy issues regarding animals other than human—animal companions...animals in the wild...in the laboratory...in entertainment...in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

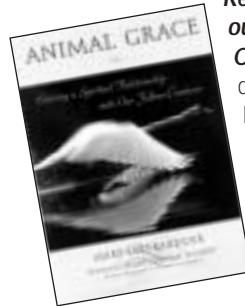
Books

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

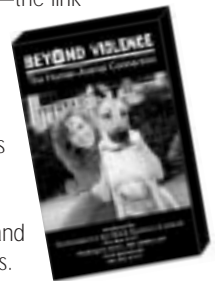


Creatures—an in-depth look at human relationships with nonhuman animals. This bestseller goes way beyond remembering to feed the cat. By

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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At no extra cost, when you shop via www.igive.com, merchants will donate a percentage to PSYETA – all you have to do is ask! When you register and are asked to choose a charity, just type in PSYETA. Participating vendors are

many and varied. Give this method of giving a try, and give the information to your friends who may wish to give as well. Thank you, and happy shopping.

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