Be Wary of Lyme Disease

By Guy R. Hodge, HSUS Director of Data and Information Services, and Tony Povilitis, HSUS Senior Scientist for Wildlife and Habitat Protection

Lyme disease has surpassed Rocky Mountain spotted fever as the most prevalent tick-borne illness in the United States and is a growing source of anxiety to the American public. Reported cases of Lyme disease have increased 10-fold since 1983, according to data compiled by the Centers for Disease Control. The unconfirmed tally for 1989 is 7,400 cases nationwide. Eight states account for a majority of cases—California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Lyme disease is caused by a spirochete (a one-celled, corkscrew-shaped bacterium) called *Borrelia burgdorferi*, an organism similar to that which causes syphilis. In the eastern U.S., the disease is...
Life Cycle of the Tick

The adult female *Ixodes* tick lays an average of 2,500 eggs, which hatch in the spring. The newly emerged larva is a minute, six-legged creature that takes one blood meal, often from a white-footed mouse. After remaining dormant through the winter, the larva reappears as a nymph and again attaches to an animal for a second blood meal. If the larva has fed on an animal infected with the spirochete, it acquires the infection and carries the spirochete into the nymphal stage and will infect its new host. In fall, the nymph molts into the adult stage. The adult female cannot lay eggs without a blood meal.

While the tick can transmit the disease to humans during any stage in its life cycle, nymphs account for most infections. Most cases occur during the summer, from May through September, when people are active in the outdoors and ticks are in the nymphal stage. In warmer climates, however, ticks may pose a year-round problem. When a person brushes past, the tick extends its tiny legs and grabs on. *Ixodes dammini* often is termed the “deer tick” since adult ticks take blood meals from whitetailed deer. The name, however, is misleading. *I. dammini* has been found on 12 mammalian species and 18 bird species, including the raccoon, opossum, skunk, and white-footed mouse, which plays a crucial role in the transmission of spirochetes. Birds, notably ground-feeders such as sparrows andthrushes, may transport infected ticks over long distances. In California, the western fence lizard is the primary host of the *I. pacificus* tick.

The white-tailed deer, because of its link to *I. dammini*, is sometimes blamed for the spread of Lyme disease. Field studies have not shown a clear relationship between the abundance of deer and *I. dammini*. Studies indicate, moreover, that deer do not transmit the bacteria to ticks. In essence, the animals are dead-end hosts for the spirochetes.

Human land-use patterns appear to be the primary culprit in the rising incidence of Lyme disease cases. A substantial number of Americans now live in suburban subdivisions whose landscapes, a mix of lawns and woodlots, are prime habitat for the wild animals associated with *Ixodes* ticks. In fact, half the Lyme disease cases originate in people’s backyards.

Although many mammals and birds are infected by the spirochete, wild animals rarely show symptoms of the disease. But domestic animals, such as dogs, cats, horses, and even cows, suffer from this malady. In dogs, the lameness resulting from the arthritis may shift from joint to joint. Affected dogs, cats, and horses may appear swollen and hot to the touch. A veterinarian should be consulted if an animal limps or favors one leg, and within days, favors another.

Prevention and Control

Researchers are exploring ways to break the cycle of infection by assaulting one of the stages in the tick life cycle with pesticides. But the broadcast of insecticides to the habitats where ticks are prevalent is a controversial tactic for controlling ticks. Chemical sprays kill not just ticks but all insects and spiders. To clear an area of ticks and prevent reinfection, a pesticide would need to be applied in a volume that could cause serious environmental damage. Despite fanfare over the issuance of a patent for a vaccine against Lyme disease, prospects appear poor that such a drug will be marketed during the next few years. For the present, the best method of preventing infection is to minimize the risk of exposure to ticks.

Horse can contract Lyme disease, too, and may suffer eye problems as a result.

Humane society personnel, ACOs, and wildlife rehabilitators should use caution when outdoors or handling animals. The best safeguard is protective clothing: a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and a hat. Light-colored outdoor clothing is preferable since the dark ticks are more easily seen against a light background. Ticks can be deterred from crawling under clothing by spraying insect repellent around socks, cuffs, belt, and collar. When a person is walking in high grass or underbrush, pant legs should be tucked inside socks. Protective clothing does not provide an impenetrable shield against tick bites. A person who has been in a tick-infested area should carefully inspect his or her body for ticks upon returning to the animal shelter or home. Special attention should be paid to the hair, ears, underarms, around the eyes, and behind knees. Since *Ixodes* ticks are hard to see, the individual should shower. The clothing worn in the field should immediately be washed or sealed in a plastic bag until laundered.

The best way to remove a tick intact is to gently grip it with tweezers. The tip of the tweezers should be placed as close as possible to the tick’s head. If tweezers are not available, then place a

Symptoms of Lyme Disease

Clinical signs of Lyme disease vary considerably. The classic symptom of Lyme disease is a bull’s eye or doughnut rash at the site of the bite, and may start as a small bump that slowly expands up to several inches in diameter. It is circular or oblong in shape and may develop a clear center, giving it the appearance of a bull’s eye or doughnut. In humans, the disease can produce flu-like symptoms including fatigue, headache, pain and stiffness in muscles and joints, low-grade fever, chills, malaise, sore throat, nausea, swollen glands, and shortness of breath. Such symptoms can be mild or may even be absent in some cases. If any of these symptoms appear, see your doctor. Undiagnosed and untreated Lyme disease can lead to serious complications. Fortunately, early treatment usually leads to a complete recovery.

The best way to keep deer away is to erect a penetrable shield against tick bites. A person who has been in a tick-infested area should carefully inspect his or her body for ticks upon returning to the animal shelter or home. Special attention should be paid to the hair, ears, underarms, around the eyes, and behind knees. Since *Ixodes* ticks are hard to see, the individual should shower. The clothing worn in the field should immediately be washed or sealed in a plastic bag until laundered.
Enter the Shelter Sense Photo Contest

Use off the lens cap and get ready to send us your entries in the Shelter Sense Photo Contest. We are looking for your best photographic efforts in four categories. Deadline for entries is August 31, 1990. Winners will receive cash awards and will be featured in the November 1990 issue of Shelter Sense.

All entries must be black and white prints. You may enter photos in four categories:
I. Goings-on at the Shelter—adoptions; surrenders; humane education; vets/technicians at work; euthanasia; shelter activities/programs; volunteers at work.
II. Community Work—families with pets; drivers on the job; Animal Control Officers/staff members helping animals; people training pets.
III. Cruelty Investigations—Animal Control Officers/investigators working on a case; before and after shots.
IV. Seasonal—animals during holidays; animals outside in different seasons; hot and cold weather shots of shelter, animals, staff at work; litters.

Cash prizes of $150 will be awarded in each category. In addition, there will be three honorably mentions in each category.

Contest Rules:
1. All entries must be postmarked by August 31, 1990. You may submit as many entries as you like, but no more than one prize will be awarded to any entrant.
2. All entries must be glossy, black and white prints measuring no less than 5” x 7” and no more than 8” x 10”.
3. The name and address of the photographer must be written on a label and attached to the back of each entry. Do not write directly on the photo.
4. Entries must be accompanied by a completely filled out contest entry form, found on page 15. A separate form must accompany each entry. Copies of the form are acceptable.
5. Each entry must be accompanied by a signed release form from any person who appears in the photo. A release form is provided on the contest entry form. Make copies as needed.
6. Entries cannot have been printed in any publication with a circulation larger than 10,000 or have been mass reproduced for sale, such as on posters.
7. All entries must be the contestant’s original, unretouched work.
8. All entries must be the property of the contestant.
9. All entries become the property of The HSUS and will not be returned. The HSUS may use the photographs in its publications and materials, or assign permission to others to use them. The photographer will be credited when the photo is used.

28 Ways To FAIL at Fundraising

1. Never ask your current donors for money more frequently than once each year because you think they’re insensitive.
2. Be too busy to write thank-you notes to acknowledge gifts.
3. Be too busy to prepare a long-range plan. Be too busy to meet with each of your board members to find out what he or she wants to do. Be too busy to evaluate last year’s fund-raising efforts.
4. Decide that you can’t afford to take any chances.
5. Never ask your current donors for money more frequently than once each year because you think it’s not polite.
6. Never ask your board members for money because they already give their time.
7. Never ask your family or friends for money
SHELTERS CAN BENEFIT FROM AIR PURIFIERS

By Geoffrey L. Handy and Bill Brothers, President, Animal Care Equipment & Services

After an extremely harsh winter several years ago, the Humane Society of Bexar County in San Antonio, Texas, had an epidemic of feline rhinotracheitis. Veterinary staff feared the disaster was the result of the Humane Society of Bexar County and many other animal shelters have known for some time now: air purifiers can be a valuable supplement in the fight against disease and odor. A properly selected air purifier can remove over 98 percent of airborne contaminants that pass through the machine: disease bacteria and viruses, odors, fumes, smoke, pet dander and dust, etc.

For the majority of shelters, this makes it an investment worth the cost, especially for fully enclosed shelters that may lack the proper amount of fresh outside air exchanges. Even for shelters that do have enough fresh-air ventilation, air purifiers can help reduce utility bills and save energy by reducing the need for outside air exchange. On extremely hot or cold days, for instance, a shelter can prevent outside-air intake and switch on the air purifier. Thus, instead of using fresh air to dilute disease- and odor-carrying microbes, the shelter uses the air purifier to actually remove those microbes. (Shelters should be aware, however, that they’ll always need a certain amount of fresh air from the outside.)

Areas that will most benefit from air purifiers include (in order of effect) the cat room, the front lobby area, the dog kennels, the quarantine area, and the euthanasia room.

There are three basic methods of air purification: media (where various absorbing media filter out particles and odor); electrostatic (where particles in the air are charged and adhere to a metal grid); and ozone generator (where ozone is pumped into the air to oxidize and neutralize odors and certain biologicals).

Each method has advantages and limitations; it’s important that the method selected be able to handle the problems particular to an animal shelter. For instance, many handle cigarette smoke well but are useless on viruses or smaller molecules.

Media-type air purifiers can work through the use of various absorbing media that filter out particles and odor. Examples include the HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Absorber) filter, which is designed for extremely fine particulate filtration such as viruses and bacteria—they’re used in human operating rooms—and charcoal filters, which are especially good at eliminating odors.

Media-type cleaners are generally the most effective for a wide range of applications in a shelter or clinic. However, because these cleaners operate through the use of filters, those filters must be replaced every few months as they get “filled up.” Replacements might cost $50 to $150, depending upon type and size.

Both electrostatic and ozone generator air purifiers, on the other hand, don’t use filters, so they cost little to maintain. Except for an occasional washable metal grid, ozone machines have no internal collectors at all, but simply need adjusting from time to time.

Electrostatic air purifiers are the most cost-efficient of the three. They are the best choice to remove larger particles such as pet dander and dust, and do an adequate job on bacteria and viruses. But they aren’t as effective at combating odors as media-type filters are.

Ozone generators are the latest in air purification technology. Ozone actually breaks down odors causing molecules and other biological substances through oxidation. It is especially effective on funguses and mildews. (The clean, fresh-air feeling so common after a thunderstorm is the result of the ozone produced by electrical discharges.)

A properly selected air purification system will have adequate air volume capacity and achieve 10-12 air exchanges per hour. This means that all of the air inside the shelter (or in the individual room where the machine is installed) will pass through the purifier 10-12 times each hour. (This is also known as the ideal “fresh air exchange rate recommended by The HSUS. A system with four exchanges per hour will have decreased benefits.

One with a 16-per-hour exchange will lack energy efficiency.)

In general, shelters are better off “zoning” air purifiers rather than installing one large, central system. One reason is cost—big systems can be prohibitively expensive. But the larger advantage of zoning is that you can better target your shelter’s particular needs in a given area. For instance, the air purification needs of a cat room will usually differ from those of the reception area or kennels.

Placement of the purifiers is also important, because...
In larger areas, a second unit may be needed to ensure that all the air in a room gets cleaned. Because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit or you'll have "dead," uncleaned air because you must cycle all air in a room through the unit. The volume is determined by multiplying the square footage of the room (length times width) by the height of the room. ACES or another dealer can then calculate which machine will give the required air exchange, or, in the case of ozone generators, the volume of ozone needed to purify a given area.

The benefits in reduction of disease organisms, smoke, odors, and pet dander and dust can make air purification systems a worthwhile investment for any animal shelter. When used in conjunction with proper outside-air ventilation, strict sanitation procedures, and an effective health care program, they are an investment that will pay off in terms of shelter animals that are healthier and happier.

And don't forget that they tend to make much happier personnel, too. Staff and volunteers will feel better, not to mention the fact that the public won't have to cover their noses to endure the smell that shelter workers have long since become immune to.

Help Adopters Choose a Pet for Life

One of the most important things a responsible humane organization does is place animals into loving, forever homes. The objective is not to place as many animals as possible, but to place the animals into quality homes that will last a lifetime. To do this, adoption counselors and shelter personnel must follow guidelines established to benefit the animals being placed.

Shelter personnel, however, can do a thorough job of screening adopters and still have failures. That's because the shelter's responsibility is only half of the adoption process.

The rest lies with the adopters. The following guidelines on selecting a pet were published by the now-defunct Pets Are Wonderful Council, and are designed for distribution to prospective adopters to help them prepare for their very important decision.

The Importance of Choosing the Right Pet

Choosing your pet is a major decision. While you may walk into the shelter, lock eyes with one special dog or cat, and decide that this is the one for you, a lot of thought and advance planning should go into your decision to ensure that you choose a pet that will best suit your lifestyle.

Dogs and cats are living, feeling creatures. They are not pieces of merchandise that can be returned for replacement.

By choosing a pet thoughtfully and carefully, you can minimize the problems that may result while raising your new family member. Careful planning will help you determine the kind of dog or cat that will best suit your lifestyle. There are several considerations that can guide you in selecting the best possible pet for you.

Lifestyle Considerations

Where do you live? In a house? In an apartment? In a condominium or townhome? On a farm? In an urban, suburban, or rural area? Obviously, certain dogs are better equipped for life in a large suburban home than in an apartment, which would only be suitable for small dogs or cats. Evaluate where you live and the size, activity level, and personality of the pet that you need.

How large is your family? The number of children you have and their ages are key determinants to the kind of pet your family should have. Medium- to large-sized dogs and well-socialized, adult cats are generally best with young children. A small dog can be fine, too, if you carefully supervise children. In addition, certain breeds of dogs are more active and outgoing with children and make better playmates.

How long will the pet be? Puppies are adorable, but how big will they be when they grow up? Ask shelter employees for assistance in judging the adult size of dogs.

How much time do you have? When are you home? Do you want a puppy or kitten or an adult pet? A trained or untrained dog? A long- or short-haired pet? A puppy needs lots of attention, time, and training during its first year. Kittens don't need as much training, but they must be socialized so they will be affectionate and trusting of people. If you work full-time or part-time, you're going to need the assistance of a friend, relative, neighbor, or professional "pet sitter" to help you housebreak your puppy. An older, already housebroken dog or a cat might be a better choice if the family is gone most of the day. Similarly, you wouldn't want a long-haired dog or cat that needs daily grooming if you know you don't have time to brush a pet's hair every day.

What kind of person are you? If you consider yourself to be highly assertive and enjoy being very active, you will probably be happiest with an assertive, outgoing, vivacious dog. You may not be as happy with a shy or submissive dog or cat. Many people, however, enjoy shy, quiet, or more submissive pets—most cats or the runt of a litter of puppies.

Finally, is everyone in your family able to participate in choosing the pet? What a husband might choose for his wife and kids might be completely different from what the wife and kids would pick.

Minimizing the Risks of Your Decision

Here are a set of exercises designed to help you examine a pet's personality:

1. Is the dog happy, lively, active, and barking, or is it shaking and withdrawn, fearful, and slightly or very aggressive? Is the cat friendly or withdrawn? Remember two points: during naptime, few dogs are going to be bouncy, and immediately before feeding time, they are going to be especially active. In addition, remember that a shelter is a stressful place for an animal. Dogs and cats can smell fear and may not react well to being with so many other animals. A former family pet may be shivering and shaking in the corner of its cage because it is completely unused to being anywhere but in its own home with its "family."

Be sure to look at a pet's history sheet. Find out

Every member of the family should take part in selecting a new pet.

Dogs and cats are living, feeling creatures, not merchandise that can be replaced.
all there is to know about its past. As a rule, an
outgoing, happy, barking dog with a wagging tail
is a good family dog.
3. What is the animal's body posture saying? If a
dog's tail is consistently between its legs or if it
kisses is also a fearful family. With children
might be wise to pass over these pets. But a
cat's tail is consistently between its legs or if it
3. How does the pet react to noise? A dog who
returns your glance with a hard, glazed stare, it indicates
aggression and distrust. Avoid this dog unless you
have extensive experience with animals and are
willing to seek a professional trainer for your pet.
4. How does the pet's eyes look? If a dog returns
your glance with a hard, glazed stare, it indicates
aggression and distrust. Avoid this dog unless you
have extensive experience with animals and are
willing to seek a professional trainer for your pet.
5. Don't necessarily disregard a handicapped
cat. A cat with an "extra toe," two-colored or
multi-colored eyes, and signs of earlier battle
experiences. It is critical that puppies and kittens be
exposed early in life to human touch, warmth,
and affection.
1. First, consult with shelter staff on the
characteristics of various breeds. Some breeds are
better suited to care with children than others, some are more protective than others, etc. A
breed guide book can be a big help in determining
which breeds or combinations of breeds would be
best for you.
2. Locate the most active and dominant puppies
in the litter as well as the submissive ones and the
"runts." The smallest, meekest one would probably
not be a good dog for families with
children—but fine for a single or elderly person or
a family with grown children.
3. Test assertiveness. Puppies who mouth and
chew your hands are more assertive, as are male
puppies.
4. Cradle and hold the puppy. Hold it on its back.

Know what size a puppy will be when it grows up
or you may be in for a big surprise.

Special Considerations for Choosing a Puppy
Many of the considerations are the same in
choosing a puppy as in selecting an adult dog.
One major difference is that a puppy generally
hasn't formed any bad habits or had harmful ex-
periences. It is critical that puppies and kittens be
exposed early in life to human touch, warmth,
and affection.
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3. Test assertiveness. Puppies who mouth and
chew your hands are more assertive, as are male
puppies.
4. Cradle and hold the puppy. Hold it on its back.

If a puppy whimpers and struggles when you hold
it, it is probably never going to enjoy being held.
Hold the puppy out at arm's length. It is also a
good sign when the puppy doesn't appear fearful
or attempt to struggle.
5. Check skin sensitivity. Some dogs are more
sensitive to the pulls and tugs of children than
others. When holding a puppy, play and feel gen-
tly between its toes. If a puppy tolerates this, it
probably will be good with children.
6. Take the puppy to an empty room or quiet
area. Put the puppy at one end of the room, then
walk away. Clap your hands and call to the pup-
y cheerfully. A happy, emotionally balanced, and
outgoing pet will respond and come toward you.
Matching personalities between people and pets
can't always be done by the book. Cats and dogs
have personalities as varied as humans, and it
takes time to get to know a pet. The previous
tests are meant to be helpful to you in selecting a
pet—not determinants of what you must have.
With time and careful consideration, you can
select the perfect lifelong companion.

Pets "Chauffeured" to Surgery

Not every shelter has the luxury of having
surgeons facilities and a staff veterinarian to
perform spaying and neutering procedures on
adopted pets. The Baltimore City Health Depart-
ment's Municipal Animal Shelter (301 Stockholm
St., Baltimore, MD 21230) is one such agency;
however, they have developed a sure-fire way to
ensure that every adult and young adult pet is
spayed or neutered before it reaches its new
home.

After a new pet owner pays an adoption fee
(which includes the cost of the surgery) and signs
an adoption agreement, an appointment is made
for the pet at a veterinary office of the pet
owner's choice. At the beginning of the next day's
morning shift (in most cases), an animal warden
delivers the pet, along with a spay/neuter cer-
tificate, to the animal hospital and continues on
his or her daily patrol. The happy new pet owner
picks up the pet at the animal hospital—usually
the same night. Spay/neuter certificates cost $15
for a female cat or male dog, $28 for a female cat or male
dog, and $40 for a female dog.

The arrangement works out well for the pet
owner and the pet because a client/veterinarian
relationship is established right from the start.
The shelter staff benefits because follow-up in-
vestigations, phone calls, and paperwork are lim-
ited only to enforcing spay/neuter agreements
with those who adopt pets too young to spay or
neuter. The Baltimore shelter adopts out between
350-400 animals each year. They say that a ma-
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Dog’s Actions Get Owner Convicted

Berkeley, California, man pleaded guilty to charges of assault with a deadly weapon last January for the actions of his dog. On December 2, 1989, T.A. Johnson’s pit bull and another dog attacked one of his neighbors, causing minor injuries to her forearm. Johnson originally maintained that he intended to sic the animals on a nearby cat (which is a lesser offense), but that they went after the woman when she began to scream.

He later admitted his guilt as the result of a plea bargain. Johnson had a prior criminal record and had already been issued several fines for the actions of the dog. The offense carries a minimum sentence of one year in prison, though Johnson was sentenced to a longer term due to an unrelated parole violation.

According to Kathie Flood, director of Berkeley’s Animal Care Services (the agency that handled the case along with the district attorney’s office), Johnson’s pit bull was euthanized in March after his lawyer, a public defender, convinced Johnson to sign over the animal. Flood’s agency had asked the district attorney for act on the animal’s behalf.

The case was especially significant because it came on the heels of the highly publicized “Willy” case in Morgan Hill, California. In that case, a man was convicted of third-degree murder (involuntary manslaughter) when his chained pit bull mauled a two-year-old child to death.

New HSUS Regional Office Opens

The South Central Regional Office of The HSUS is open and serving the states of Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Director Phillip Snyder and Secretary Angela McMillian are ready to assist the residents of these states with animal protection questions and problems.

Like the other eight regional offices, the South Central Office can provide information on legislation, education, and cruelty investigations and can provide support specific to the states listed above. If you live in one of these four states, this office should be your first contact with The HSUS. The HSUS South Central Office may be reached at 109 Northshore Dr., Ste. 400, Knoxville, TN 37919, (615) 588-1845.

City Law Forbids Animal Shows

landmark city ordinance passed last January in Hollywood, Florida, prohibits all animal shows and exhibitions—from roadside zoos to pet shows to pony rides—from being held on public property.

The rule states that “no vertebrate animals shall be displayed for public entertainment or amusement on property owned by the city or on city-owned property under lease, including but not limited to the exhibition of such animals in zoos, on farms, or during competitive races in arenas.”

The ordinance makes an exception for animals “displayed on public property for educational purposes,” provided they are cared for properly.

Passed unanimously by the City Commission, the law is believed to be the first of its kind in the nation. Numerous individuals and organizations lobbied on behalf of the measure.

Last March, the Hollywood City Commission passed another noteworthy piece of legislation. According to local animal advocate Jack Tanis, it was a resolution that “strongly encourages all practicing veterinarians and pet stores in the City of Hollywood to impel their clients or customers to have their cats and dogs sterilized.” Copies of the resolution were distributed to every veterinarian and pet store in the city.

Tanis, who was the architect of both the animal shows ordinance and the spay/neuter resolution, will send a copy of both pieces of legislation to those who request them. He’ll also include a primer on the do’s and don’ts of working for animal laws at the local level.

A stamped, self-addressed envelope to him at 925 N. Northlake Dr., Hollywood, FL 33019-1112.

Roadside zoos like this one are no longer allowed on public land in Hollywood, Florida.

Model State Bill Protects Wild Birds

llons of wild birds—many of which are endangered or threatened species—suffer injuries and death due to the cruel and inhumane methods of capture and transport involved in the international pet trade.

To help eliminate this suffering, The HSUS has prepared model state legislation called the Wild Bird Protection Bill.

This comprehensive model state law protects the conservation and welfare of wild birds by prohibiting their sale and/or importation. It also sets rules for the licensing of breeders and includes provisions for enforcement and civil actions against violators.

The bill does not apply to game birds or domestic fowl, and exempts certain captive-raised species. To improve chances of being passed into law, it also provides for a three-year importation grace period to allow licensed bird breeders to establish captive stocks.

The six-page document prepared by The HSUS features the text of the bill, a section-by-section summary of it, and comments on adapting parts of the bill to fit your state’s particular needs and politics.

If you or the organization you work for is involved in the state legislative arena and would like a copy of the model law, please send $1.50 to HSUS, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Signs Protect Pets in Hot Weather

he Wisconsin Federated Humane Societies has durable metal signs available that warn drivers not to leave pets in parked cars. These 18” x 24” signs are perfect to post or for businesses to display in their windows. Humane groups could seek merchants to sponsor signs for display.

Signs are available for $15 each, which includes postage and handling, and may be ordered from Sally Krause, P.O. Box 508, Delavan, WI 53115. Make checks payable to Wisconsin Federated Humane Societies. Allow four weeks for delivery.

Oakland SPCA TV Spot Turns Heads

original and effective spay/neuter television public service announcement produced for the Oakland SPCA (8323 Baldwin St., Oak-
In the Oakland SPCA’s TV spot, Toby reveals himself to be the father of the neighbor’s puppies.

land, CA 94621) is now available to humane societies and animal control agencies nationwide.

Created for the SPCA on a pro bono basis by award-winning San Francisco ad agency Goodby, Berlin & Silverstein, the attention-grabbing PSA focuses on the cultural bias against the neutering of male dogs. In the 30-second spot, called “Toby,” a couple discover that their male dog has gotten a neighbor’s dog pregnant. With drama and humor, the PSA urges viewers to “get their dogs fixed.”

Since December 1989, the popular “commercial” has received major exposure on television stations in the Bay Area, often in favorable time slots.

The spot was directed by Jeff Goodby, a principal of the ad agency, and took approximately eight hours to film and three days to assemble. Six staffers from Goodby, Berlin & Silverstein wrote and coordinated the project over a two-month period. A crew of 19 advertising and film production professionals donated their services and enforcement staff of 20 employees.

Qualifications: three years animal control experience with one year of supervision. Salary: $29,775–$39,712. Send inquiries by July 15 to Don Winkley, Personnel Analyst, Multnomah County Employee Services, 1120 SW 5th, Rm. 1430, Portland, OR 97204-1934.

SHELTER DIRECTOR. The St. Tammany Humane Society, a non-profit shelter handling 7,000 animals yearly, needs individual to lead shelter in all aspects of operation. Responsibilities include administration, public relations, humane education, medical supervision, and overseeing a staff of seven. Preferred qualifications: certification as an euthanasia technician, animal law enforcement experience, pet licensing program experience, and college degree. Salary range: $15–$25K. Send resume, letter of application to Nancy Torson, 24 Holly Dr., Covington, LA 70433.

INVESTIGATIVE CORRESPONDENT. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), the nation’s largest animal rights group, seeks an investigative correspondent for its Rockville, MD, headquarters. Duties include research, writing investigative reports, and responding to cruelty complaints. Prefer humane society experience with knowledge of animal protection laws. Requires strong writing skills. Salary: $20K plus full benefits. Send resume to Personnel, P.O. Box 42516, Washington, D.C. 20015.

1990 Shelter Sense Photo Contest Entry Form

See complete contest information and rules on page 4.

Categories:
- I. Going-on in the Shelter
- II. Working in the Community
- III. Cruelty Investigations
- IV. Seasonal

Category of Entry (I, II, III, or IV) __________

Name of Photographer ________________________

Organization ________________________________

Address ___________________________________

Telephone number ( ) _________________________

Date photo was taken _________________________

Relevant information or comments about the photo: ____________________________

Remember to write the name and address of the photographer on a label and attach it to the back of each entry. Do not write directly on the photo.

Send all entries to:
Shelter Sense Photo Contest
5430 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 100
Bethesda, MD 20814

All entries must be postmarked by August 31, 1990.

Photograph Release for Persons Appearing in Photos
(Each person appearing in a photo must sign.)

I authorize The Humane Society of the United States to use and publish the photograph in which I appear.

I waive any right to inspect or approve the finished product.

I am/am not over eighteen years of age and have read the above authorization and am fully familiar with its contents.

Dated ________________________, 1990

Signature _____________________________

Parent or Guardian (if under 18 years of age) _____________________________
Make Adoptions Last a Lifetime

By Phyllis Wright, HSUS Vice President, Companion Animals

We all have stories involving surrenders of pets for frivolous reasons. One that sticks out in my mind was the lady who turned in her two cats because they no longer matched the furniture. But I heard a story of a surrender recently that makes an important point.

A few months ago, a purebred Samoyed was turned in to the Stray Haven Humane Society (P.O. Box 326, Waverly, NY 14892-0326). The dog had been purchased a year and a half before from a pet store, and when the owners relinquished the animal, they also turned over his purchase papers. The couple paid over $600 for the puppy, toys, and various care items. The owners also maintained a complete health record for the dog, showing up-to-date inoculations. Here was an animal belonging to owners who were willing to spend a lot of money to keep a pet and who obviously cared well for it. Yet when a baby was born into the family, the pet no longer worked out and was surrendered.

The point of this story is that monetary commitment is not enough to make a good pet owner. Besides being financially able and willing to care for an animal, adopters must be willing to make a lifetime commitment to him or her as well. Your agency’s adoption counselors can help adopters see two, five, and fifteen or more years down the road. Are changes in lifestyle or other circumstances going to affect their ability to keep a pet? If changes do come along, are they willing to work with the animal to adjust? With solid adoption policies in place and staff members who will help adopters foresee themselves as pet owners years into the future, more pets can be placed in forever homes.

To help your agency establish responsible adoption policies, we have available our recently revised “HSUS Guidelines for Responsible Pet Adoptions.” Write to The HSUS at 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037, and request a copy.