Inside:

- Animal Care Teams Are Working to Stop the Killing?
- Families of the San Mateo County and Redwood (Redwood City, CA)
- Veterinary Students Participate in Two-Week Shelter Internship, CA
- Children's World: The Shelter's Pets Find a Special Affection, CA
- William's Story: an Overlooked for Humane Education

Sharon Soteriou/Peninsula Humane Society
Pet overpopulation occurs one litter at a time.

It’s that simple. Regardless of whether the breeding is intended or accidental, companion animals must be needlessly destroyed.

True enough, we’ve made progress in the fight against pet overpopulation. Differential licensing, innovative spay/neuter programs, and public education materials have been our weapons in the effort to combat this tragedy. While these strategies have proven to be successful in reducing the numbers of animals killed, we are also committed to finding new, more aggressive ways to curb overpopulation.

A noteworthy development, featured in this issue of Shelter Sense, began in San Mateo, California, with a proposal to enact a moratorium on the breeding of companion animals. Spearheaded by the Peninsula Humane Society, an ordinance was introduced to flatly prohibit all dog and cat breeding in the community until no healthy, adoptable animals were being euthanized in the shelter. The measure provided a firestorm of heated debate that spread quickly outside the community and gained significant national attention. But the controversy itself proved beneficial by focusing public attention on the individual breeder as both a component of the problem and a critical player in its solution. Ultimately, a compromise ordinance was passed to severely restrict, though not ban, the breeding of companion animals.

The HSUS remains dedicated to eliminating surplus breeding and ending the euthanasia of homeless animals. Our “Be a P.A.L.—Prevent A Litter” materials have been used in thousands of cities and towns across America. Our newest campaign, “Until There Are None, Adopt One,” aims to increase shelter adoptions.

In closing, we ask you to remember the words of one of our best known spokespeople, who said, "What you can accomplish in your own community to reduce euthanasia rates is dependent on a number of factors. First, you need a solid foundation of animal control laws in place with an effective enforcement program. You must also provide the incentive for spaying and neutering companion animals through differential licensing, and offer low-cost sterilization services for those in need. With these components in place, you may be ready to take the next step and seek an ordinance that more aggressively limits breeding. Feel free to contact us should you ever need assistance.”

—Marc Paulhus, HSUS Vice President for Companion Animals

**Old Problem, New Solutions**

**After San Mateo: Are We Closer To Stopping the Killing?**

By Susan Bury Stauffer

When shelter workers talk about animal overpopulation these days, they often refer to “what they did in San Mateo.”

In San Mateo, California, the Peninsula Humane Society (PHS, 12 Airport Blvd., San Mateo, CA 94401) found that the numbers of animals they were euthanizing decreased in the years after the society’s spay/neuter clinic was opened—but leveled off again in succeeding years. In October 1990, PHS launched a progressive, two-pronged program aimed at achieving a permanent solution to the problem. First, they conducted a media blitz, boldly showing euthanasia and its after­math. Using donated creative ser­vices, the society placed an insert in the three major area newspapers, prominently featuring photos of dead cats in barrels.

Then, at a press conference, San Mateo county supervisor Tom Nolan announced the second component of PHS’s program: an ordinance mandating a moratorium on dog and cat breeding. Reporters were invited to view and videotape euthanasia (see Shelter Sense, March 1991). As follow-up, PHS issued public service announcements, arranged forewsponsored public service announcements, and provided speakers for radio and television to discuss the issue.

The reaction was explosive. Some people were outraged at the explicit coverage of euthanasia, while others—including celebrities and national media—were supportive of the moratorium. In addition to local media, the story was covered by Cable News Network (CNN), ABC News Network, and cBS Network News, among many others.

Kim Sturla, who was then PHS executive director and spearheaded the campaign, says that if she had to do it over, she would put a “Sens­itive Material” disclaimer on the newspaper insert, although she adds that “newspaper inserts typically are a safe way to do hard-hitting ads because kids don’t pick them up.” Yet Sturla maintains that “part of the success of the campaign was the shock technique. People were either saying ‘this is great’ or ‘how dare they,’ but they were talking about it.”

Sturla says she originally presented Supervisor Nolan with a “much more moderate type of ordinance. He was listening to what we presented, and he finally said, ‘What do you really want?’ I said what I really wanted was to make it a law that people have to spay or neuter, and he said, ‘Let’s do it.’”

**From a Moratorium to Breeding Permits**

Supervisor Nolan’s original ordinance called for people who allowed their dogs or cats to breed to be guilty of infractions, with the ordinance to stay in effect until pet population growth in the county reached zero. Before actual enforce­ment, there would be one year of public education and one year of waiving penalties if violators agreed to alter their animals.

But breeders of purebred animals objected, and PHS says that a representative of the American Kennel Club actually traveled from AKC headquarters in New York to testify
against the breeding ban during early hearings.

In response, the proposed ordinance was amended to include a permit system for professional and hobby breeders, and was passed in December. It said that all dogs and cats in unincorporated areas of San Mateo County would have to be spayed or neutered, unless their owners were properly licensed under the breeder permit system. (The county has 20 incorporated cities, which generally pattern their laws after the county. PHS expects the cities to adopt the final ordinance version in the coming months.) The county also allocated funds for PHS to expand spay/neuter services.

The ordinance mandated that a Community Animal Task Force—representing breeders, veterinarians, PHS, and other interests—be formed to work out the regulations. The group met weekly beginning in February 1991, debating a wide range of animal-control issues, including puppy mills and cat licensing.

PHS reports that some issues could not be resolved agreeably. “It was six and a half months of bickering and two months of finally getting down to business,” says Alicia Gallegos, PHS Director of Development and Public Affairs. Still, there was consensus on stricter impoundment fees, mandatory sterilization for loose animals, and a $25-per-animal breeding permit, or 3) sign a statement that they do not intend to breed the animal.

As Sturla explains, the law has “one major glitch...the line broken in there that says if you have an unaltered animal and do not intend to breed it, you sign a statement and don’t have to buy a permit. That has got to be changed.” Dog owners who sign a statement claiming they do not intend to breed their animal.

PHS expects the cities to adopt the final version of the law took effect on March 1, 1992. The ultimate goal is to get animals spayed or neutered,” she says. “By getting people to make a conscious choice, that’s a beginning.” She adds that if people sign the declaration, “then they’re on record. Whether people think it’s a good law or a bad law, it is a law, and that itself does something to people.”

The San Mateo Effect

In nearby Marin County, the Marin Humane Society (MHS) worked with a coalition of breeders, veterinarians, and others attempting to develop a regulatory proposal to present to their county government. Interestingly, the society has discovered a new spirit of cooperation among breeders.

“I’m not sure all the entities would have been willing to cooperate if the specter of the San Mateo ordinance wasn’t hanging over their heads,” says Pat Miller, MHS director of operations. “Breeders recognize that they need to be part of doing something or something may be done to them.” Miller is disappointed that the San Mateo law is “watered down” from the original proposal, although he admires their bold step. “What they accomplished was drawing national attention to the issue and getting groups such as the American Kennel Club and professional breeders interested enough to get involved. It would have been nice if they could have accomplished getting outcome and, at the same time, found a way to foster community cooperation.”

As for the question of enforcement, Miller notes, “no law is one hundred percent enforceable. We have laws against speeding, but anybody who drives knows that a lot of people speed. It doesn’t mean that speeding laws shouldn’t exist.”

The Fort Wayne Approach

Peninsula Humane Society’s attention-getting effort was received less enthusiastically in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where Belinda Compton is director of animal control. Compton reports that her superiors in municipal government did not appreciate San Mateo’s publicity campaign—illustrating that different approaches may be more successful for different communities.

“Fort Wayne is a conservative community,” she says. “We’ve gone out of our way because of that conservativeness not to use sensational—

SAN MATEO–LIKE ORDINANCES INTRODUCED ELSEWHERE

The Peninsula Humane Society’s efforts have sparked similar legislative initiatives nationwide. Two jurisdictions that introduced breeding ordinances last year are Montgomery County, Maryland, and King County, Washington. Hearings are scheduled later this year in both communities.

Mary Eno, director of humane education and public information for the Montgomery County Humane Society (16455 Rockville Dr., Rockville, MD 20850), says that animals adopted from the humane society shelter must be altered, and the county is required to make low-cost spay/neuter services available. “We feel this is very progressive,” she says.

Montgomery County legislators originally considered a mandatory spay/neuter bill sponsored by The Fund for Animals, which would have required people to pay $100 a year for a permit to keep unspayed or unneutered animals. Eno notes that her organization opposed this approach because “we treated the guy with one chihuahua the same as the guy who's running a backyard kennel with three dobermans. In our bill, the more you breed, the more you pay.”

The humane society “didn’t think mandatory spay/neuter was the way to go. We’re a middle-of-the-road organization, and we’re not against quality breeding of purebreds,” says Eno. The humane society released its own proposed ordinance, which was based on the permit system used in Fort Wayne, Indiana (see page nine), and Eno says the ordinance finally introduced before the county council was based on this approach.

Eno describes the controversy: “The animal people felt we were siding with breeders, and the breeders were talking about a national animal-rights conspiracy.” During the public debate, the Montgomery County Animal Fanciers was formed to oppose mandatory spay/neuter, and the Montgomery County Animal Alliance spoke out against the fanciers’ proposed alternatives.

In February, the proposed ordinance is now tabled until the summer, as budgets have taken precedence on the legislative calendar. “The Alliance has amended their proposal to require a member of the board of directors be a veterinarian,” says Eno, but adds that simply having the ordinance will be important. “Right now, we can tell people to provide a better doghouse, but we can’t tell them they have to stop breeding the animal. Education and adoption will continue to be important, but we have to turn the spigot off.”

Unfortunately, Eno notes, the controversy has created divisions among animal advocates. “It will take years to rebuild these bridges.”

In King County, Washington, an ordinance modeled on San Mateo’s was introduced. Based on comments from several groups—the Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS), attorneys, shelter workers, breeders, and others—the ordinance was amended to begin with a breeder permit program and launch a breeding moratorium only if the permit program failed.

Continued on next page
alism. There are so many different things you can do; you need to pick what will work for your agency and your community but still have an effect.”

Fort Wayne itself is proof of that maxim. Despite the relative conservativeness of that midwestern city, Fort Wayne actually pioneered the idea of breeder permits back in 1982. Their animal-control ordinance was “fantastic,” says Compton. “We created it.” She notes that Fort Wayne’s original anti-breeding law required anyone who sold, traded, or gave away a litter to purchase a permit for $25. But that requirement made the animal control officer “the bad guy” because the officer had to ticket people who suddenly find a litter on their hands.

They were doing the right thing, for example, by taking in pregnant strays. Such persons “didn’t have the option of doing the right thing and getting a breeder’s permit.”

“Our approach now is to use animal control as an educational device first, and use it for strict enforcement second. If they refuse to do the right thing [by having the animal sterilized], then it’s going to be expensive. A litter is advertised on the grocery store bulletin board and the officer does follow-up, not only are you going to have to get a breeder’s permit, but there’s a good chance your animal isn’t licensed either. You’re now faced with a license fee. When we’re standing at your door, we’ll offer you a spay or neuter surgery. If you choose that, we write a warrant ticket, which turns into a ticket if you don’t have the surgery done.”

Greyhavens adds that in two of the four animal shelters in the county, the numbers of animals euthanized during 1991 “dropped drastically, while most other areas around the state experienced an increase or stayed the same. Even if we don’t get the version [of the ordinance] that we want, the process alone has been far more than we could have hoped for.”

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Greyhavens says she tried such an approach several years before the San Mateo ordinance was introduced. She prepared draft state legislation that would require a breeder’s permit for any litter for a $25 fee...”just something to get a handle on the problem. I called a meeting with breeders, (see sidebar describing the San Mateo and Fort Wayne ordinances.) “The differential minor breeder permit is unique,” says Compton. “We created it.” She notes that Fort Wayne’s original anti-breeding law required anyone who sold, traded, or gave away a litter to purchase a permit for $25. But that requirement made the animal control officer “the bad guy” because the officer had to ticket people who suddenly find a litter on their hands.
SAN MATEO AND FORT WAYNE: DIFFERENT APPROACHES, SIMILAR SOLUTIONS

Few communities differ as much as San Mateo County, California, and the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. But San Mateo and Fort Wayne are home to two of the country’s most progressive animal-control ordinances and programs.

Neither community makes spaying or neutering mandatory. Instead, both San Mateo and Fort Wayne take an aggressive and comprehensive animal management approach to reducing pet overpopulation.

Both animal-control programs include a low-cost spay/neuter clinic, strong humane education programs, and other elements like humane cat-trapping programs. Significantly, both have an aggressive ordinance in place that offers a strong financial incentive to pet owners to have their pets spayed or neutered.

Only the methods of the Peninsula Humane Society in San Mateo County and the Animal Control in Fort Wayne differed substantially in developing their respective ordinances—a reflection of the differences between the two communities. Here’s a quick look at the two ordinances.

San Mateo County’s ordinance drew the interest of shelter personnel like Sharon Cope of Little Rock (Ar.) Animal Control.

Fort Wayne’s progressive animal-control ordinance has evolved over a period of years. An ordinance with a breeder permitting system, as well as standard differential licensing, was first passed in 1982. The ordinance was redefined significantly in 1990.

Main Provisions: The ordinance distinguishes between “professional” and “minor” breeders. Both are required to purchase permits. Professional breeders are those whose animals produce more than one litter in any 12-month period. Minor breeders are all other pet owners who allow their pets to breed. Those who harbor more than three unaltered animals must also purchase a kennel/license permit and meet zoning requirements.

In 1990, a differential minor breeder’s permit was created to enable more effective enforcement by allowing officers to first educate pet owners and give them the option to spay or neuter their pets before penalizing them. If a pet owner is found to have an unaltered animal, the county will locate and require the breeder to either buy the minor breeder’s permit, if the pet owner agrees to have the animal spayed, or license it with the minor breeder’s permit and maintain a proper kennel. This law may be necessary because the county’s animal control program was unable to spay/spay as fast as it was able to impound animals.

For More Information: Contact Belinda Compton, Director of Animal Control, 2225 Dwenger Avenue, Fort Wayne, IN 46803.
Most shelter staff agree: if every veterinarian spent two weeks at an animal shelter, our work to protect animals would be much easier. Senior students at the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine are being offered just such an opportunity.

In March 1991, the Alachua County Animal Control Center (3400 N.E. 53rd Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32609) and the faculty at the University of Florida initiated the Alachua County Animal Control Senior Veterinary Student Clerkship, an elective rotation for credit toward a veterinary degree. One or two students at a time spend an intensive two weeks at the shelter, experiencing virtually every aspect of animal control. Through this program, veterinary students are given the rare opportunity to gain an in-depth understanding of animal control—one that many future veterinarians may never experience.

Interest in such a program was actually expressed by sophomore veterinary students who participated in the shelter’s regular sessions on rabies and animal control. A surprising number of students indicated that they strongly believed a need existed for future veterinarians to be exposed to the issues of animal control. The enthusiasm and persistence of these future veterinarians convinced staff and faculty that this gap should and could be filled—on a firsthand basis—by a clerkship.

"The aim of staff and faculty," says Kim Staton, supervisor of Alachua County Animal Control, "was to develop a program that would educate future veterinarians on the scope andseriousness of the animal overpopulation problem as well as the frustrations and challenges that are typical of animal-control programs."

Hoping to expose students to every aspect of field and shelter operations, shelter staff and university faculty developed a two-week curriculum that includes field enforcement activities, adoption screening, surgical sterilizations, interaction with the public, and euthanasia. The curriculum is supplemented by videos on related animal issues.

"Not only are students involved as observers," explains Staton, "but also as active participants in animal control.

Student participants interviewed at the completion of their clerkships indicated that their original expectation of the program was to obtain experience in viewing surgical sterilization and diagnosis. All, however, came to discover that what the program actually offered them was the ultimate eye-opener—a direct view of the vast problem of animal overpopulation. "Animal control personnel are a group of people dedicated to public safety and animal welfare who would like nothing better than to be put out of business," said one veterinary student.

Says Staton: "The students have experienced our frustrations for the inevitability of euthanasia, felt our hopelessness for the constant flow of incoming animals, and shared in our relief when an owner is responsive to our suggestions or one of the lucky few is adopted. There has been much laughter, many tears, and everything in between. We have all come to realize that by working cooperatively with each other, more can be accomplished for the good of the animals."

A veterinary student tends to an animal as part of her clerkship at Alachua County’s shelter. The program is helping to bridge the gap between the animal-control and veterinary communities.

School in Bellingham, Washington. For the past two years, students in Kay Dykhuis’s and Bill Palmer’s fifth-grade classes have conducted weekly “interviews” with animals up for adoption at the Bellingham-Whatcom County Humane Society (3710 Williamson Way, Bellingham, WA 98226). Every Tuesday, two or three children are driven to the shelter, visit with a cat, kitten, dog, or puppy, and write up their “interviews.”

“People come in requesting a specific animal, and if that animal is already taken or if the person is better suited for a different animal, we are able to adopt out another animal.”

Introducing children to the shelter has other benefits as well. Brewer is beginning an education program with the fifth-graders on animal-welfare issues, especially spay/neuter. He hopes to train the children as “junior humane educators” and is planning to set up classroom sessions for them to conduct with other children in their school. "I think it will be a great success because kids tend to listen to other kids more than to adults."
ALtered REQUIREMENTS TO BE REGULAR PET-OF-THE-WEEK ADS JUST ALREADY HAD THIS REQUIREMENT IN THEIR PET-OF-THE-WEEK ADS. "WITH ALL THAT'S SAD AND A 'TOUGH READ' THESE DAYS," ONE READER WROTE, "THIS IS SOME ARTICLE THAT MAKES MY FAMILY SMILE!"

Says Brewer: "I THINK IT'S BECAUSE REGULAR PET-OF-THE-WEEK ADS JUST DON'T LEAVE THE CHARM OF THOSE WRITTEN BY CHILDREN."

APARTMENT COMPLEX REQUIRES PETS TO BE ALTERED

I Got fed up with rescuing kittens and sick cats," said Richard Leonard, who asked why he pur- chased a mandatory spay/neuter policy for the pets living in his apartment complex. So the Alexandria, Virginia, resident thought, "If you can't get the owner, go to the property manager."

In his case, it worked. He ap­ proached Carol Salvas, resident manager of the complex, and sug­ gested they make spaying and neutering of all pets living in the apartments mandatory. Leonard pointed out that this would help curb the numbers of stray and sick cats who disrupt the lives of residents.

Salvas looked into establishing such a policy and found that Grady Management, the company that had recently bought the complex, already had this requirement in their pet rules and regulations. She simply enforced the existing policy.

The regulations state that "female pets must be spayed and males altered, with proof of such in writing from a licensed veterinarian prior to acceptance [as a tenant]."

The pet provision requires tenants to list and describe their pets and to indicate whether or not their pets are neutered. A veterinarian's cer­ tificate must be attached to the pro­\ion.

SEVENTY-EIGHT SHARP-EYES SEIZED FROM BREEDER

On December 11, 1991, officers from Palm Beach County An­ imal Care and Control (PBACCA), 5-145 West Palm Beach, FL 33406, and the local sheriff's office broke down the door of a county resident after she refused to answer. The scene they found was overwhelming. They discovered 79 dogs, 78 of whom were Sharp-Eyes. Most were underweight, and nearly all the animals had skin, eye, and ear infections.

"Some also suffered from ringworm and mange," said animal control officer Lee Ventimiglia. "The ammonia smell was so strong, your eyes watered," said animal control officer Lee Ventimiglia. "The dogs were overcrowded in pens two feet by three feet. They were two or three to a pen, standing on top of each other and standing on feces and urine.

"Twenty-four of the dogs were kept uncaged in the owner's bedroom. The forty-six year old breeder/breeders were trying to breed a miniature Sharp-Pei, but there was little evidence of her having sold any of the dogs. Although this was her first charge of animal cruelty, it was not her first offense—she had previously been issued four animal-related citations.

The offender was charged with 79 counts of animal cruelty but soon abandoned her residence and fled to Canada, leaving the shelter with a huge tab for the rehabilitation of the animals. "Normally," said Moore, "the state of Florida requires that the owner reimburse the shelter for rehabilitation costs, which, in this case, included $45,000 of overtime. Needless to say, we're anxious for the reimbursement, but were glad of the fact that the ani­ mals are no longer suffering."

The case generated substantial publicity, and all the dogs have since been adopted out.

Palm Beach ACO Ken Pellitteri and kennel worker Janice Grif­ fiths struggle to carry one of the 78 Sharp Peis rescued from a Florida home. Many of the dogs were aggressive, but all were successfully socialized.

HARD-HITTING VIDEO AND PSA AVAILABLE FROM PAWS

The Seattle-based Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) has produced an educational video­ tape and a short video PSA that can both be used by humane agencies across the country to open the eyes of viewers to the hard realities of pet overpopulation.

PAWS, the group instrumental in getting anti-breading legislation in­ troduced in King County, Washing­ ton (see sidebar, pages 5-6), pro­ duced both tapes as part of their own media blitz. The 10-minute videotape is a pro­essionally scripted and edited com­ posite of local television newscasts, which were broadcast during cover­ age of King County’s proposed spay­ neuter ordinance. The honest, emo­ tional, attention-grabbing video features images of lethal injections, interviews with euthanasia tech­ nicians, editorials by TV public af­ fairs programs, and much more. The video is generic enough to be shown to legislators, the press, the public, and humane society board members across the country.

The 30-second video public ser­ vice announcement is one of the most powerful PSAs on pet over­ population ever produced. It shows a dog being euthanized (except for the actual injection), with an emo­ tional voice-over by a euthanasia technician describing the hard truths about pet overpopulation. PAWS will add a generic tag line to the end of the PSA for other agencies that wish provide copies of the tape to their local stations.

To order the videotape, which is available for $10 (to cover costs and postage), or to learn more about ob­ taining a copy of the PSA, contact PAWS, c/o Lisa Wahne, Box 1037, Lynnwood, WA 98040, (206) 742-4142.

T-SHIRTS CAN MAKE GOOD FUNDRAISER

A small company in West Virginia has a unique fund-raising idea for humane organizations—the Pet Lovers T-Shirts and Sweatshirts fund-raising program. The company, Shirts by Bob, can print over 80 dif­ ferent drawings of dogs and cats (both purebreds and mixed breeds) on 14 different colors of t-shirts and sweatshirts.

Shirts by Bob will custom­ make bro­ chures and flyers to help organiza­ tions promote their special fund­ raising events. There is no minimum order or screen charge for any items. For prices and additional informa­ tion, write Shirts by Bob, 956 Na­ tional Road, Wheeling, WV 26003, or call (304) 232-1526.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY TO HOST SEMINAR

On Sunday, May 17, 1992, the Purdue University School of Veterinary Medicine, in conjunction with the Indiana Veterinary Medical Association, will present its Third Annual Symposium for humane soci­ ety and animal-control personnel.

This one-day seminar will provide the opportunity for education and discussion of various animal­ management concerns. Topics will include: dealing with the aggressive dog, care of the elderly animal, clinical management of disease in the shelter setting, and humane euthanasia techniques.

Registration for the seminar is $25, which includes handouts, lunch, and breaks. For more infor­ mation, contact Nancy Gardner, Continuing Education, School of Veterinary Medicine, Room 113, Pur­ due University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, (317) 494-7676.

RECOGNIZE VOLUNTEERS WITH GIFTS OF DISTINCTION

A wide array of high-quality gifts designed to help recognize the dedicated work of volunteers are featured in a brochure available from the California Association of Hospi­ tals and Health Services (CAHHS). Created for hospital volunteers in celebration of this year's National Volunteer Week (April 26-May 2), the gifts can be given to reward animal shelter and humane society vol­ unteer of the year, with the gifts can even be used to add a classy touch to volunteer recognition events.

For exciting gifts, such as napkins and balloons, or even use to add a classy touch to volunteer recognition events for cat and dog lovers, send a color gift brochure, write CAHHS Volunteer Division, PO. Box 2038, Sacramento, CA 95828-2038, or call (916) 552-7505.

"Shelter Shop" is produced as an informational ser­ vice to subscribers and readers. The WSC does not endorse any products and services except its own, nor can WSC be responsible for any problems with creators or their products and services.
William's Story Can Increase Awareness, Raise Funds

A new, illustrated book written for elementary-age children can help humane educators foster reading and writing while promoting humane values.

Written by Debra Duel, humane educator for the Washington Humane Society (7319 Georgia Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20012), the 48-page paperback, in its third through sixth grades, discusses it with them, and then asks the students to write their own endings to it.

Not only is William's Story ideal for teaching the humane ethic to children, but it can serve as an effective fund raiser as well. Storytellers Ink, the book's publisher, will sell copies of the book to nonprofit groups and public animal-control departments for $2.95 a copy plus postage; the book's suggested retail price is $8.95.

To obtain one or more copies of William's Story, send a prepaid order on agency letterhead to Storytellers Ink, P.O. Box 33398, Seattle, WA 98113-0398, or call (206) 365-8265. Please include postage costs of $1.05 for 1 copy; $3.50 for 10 copies, or $7 for 50 copies. Call the company for the postage costs if ordering a different number of books.

William's Story tells the tale of a friendly stray cat left to fend for himself when the people he relies on for food move away. William faces cat fights, rock-throwing kids, bad weather, and constant hunger. Donna Ryan's illustrations make it easy for children to empathize with the cat's predicaments.

"With the popularity of the whole-language approach to learning," says Patty Finch, HSUS Vice President of Youth Education and director of the National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE), "William's Story can easily be worked into any curriculum." The 48-page paperback, in fact, has an open-ended conclusion. In her own presentations in Washington, D.C., schools, the author reads the story aloud to students in the third through sixth grades, discusses it with them, and then asks the students to write their own endings to it.

Job Announcements

Advertisements are free and limited to job openings in humane organizations or animal-control departments. Ads must be submitted on your organization's letterhead no later than five weeks before the month of the issue in which you want your ad to appear. Please limit announcements to 50 words (including address). Sorry, Shelter Sense cannot print "position wanted" ads.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR—For the Louisiana SPCA in New Orleans. Responsible for supervising staff of 28 that handles 15,000 to 19,000 animals annually. Requires at least three years of experience in management and animal control. Background should reflect effective communication and supervisory skills as well as public relations and fund raising experience. Send resume, references, and salary requirements to Karen Medicaux, Executive Director, The Humane Society of the Treasure Coast, Inc., 701 Colorado Avenue, Suite 7, Stuart, FL 34994.

SHELTER MANAGER—To manage the Upstate New York facility. Experience in all shelter functions desirable. Salary plus benefits provided. Send resume, three letters of reference, and salary requirements to Wayne County Humane Society, P.O. Box 441, Lyons, NY 14489.

FIELD SUPERVISOR—For Douglas County Humane Society/Animal Control in Arizona. Two years experience as animal control officer required. Ideal candidate will be a self starter, able to supervise, knowledgeable of the court system, and experienced in humane euthanasia. Send resume to Perry Poe, Animal Control Director, Douglas County Humane Society/Animal Control, P.O. Box 747, Douglassville, GA 30133.

He didn't come home last night. You fed him and let him out like always. But when it was time to go to bed, he wasn't waiting at the back door.

Driving to work you say to yourself, he'll be home when he gets hungry. But as you pull out of your neighborhood onto the highway you see him. And you know he's never coming home again.

Thousands of dogs, cats, and other animals will be killed on the streets in our area this year. They are the traffic fatalities we don't hear much about. And the tragedy is that most of these highway deaths can be prevented if more pet owners will follow one simple rule. Don't let your pets roam free. If you take your pet outside, abide by your community's leash laws. If your pet ever goes outside without you, make sure your yard is secure. It takes a little more effort, but considering what might happen, it's effort well worth making.

For more information about community leash laws and proper pet care, please contact us. With your help, we can prevent thousands of unnecessary highway deaths each year.

Thousands Will Lose Their Lives on Our Highways This Year
Animal Care Expo '92, held last February in Las Vegas, was the single most successful event The HSUS has ever sponsored for animal care, sheltering, and control professionals. That's why we're already planning to host another one next year. This time, Expo is moving east. And it will be even bigger and better than before.

Please plan to join us March 17–20, 1993, in Orlando, Florida, for Animal Care Expo '93. You'll find more details in upcoming issues of Shelter Sense.