The call came in at 10:15 one morning. A three-month-old female puppy had been found wandering by a Burlingame, Calif., store owner. The owner called the animal-control services department at the Peninsula Humane Society and asked that an officer pick her up. "I wish I could keep her," the store owner said, "but I'm not home enough to give her the love she deserves." The pup was picked up and placed in a kennel. And so began the six-day wait that would determine whether she would live or die.

** **

Elaine Lyman had been an animal attendant for more than three years at the Peninsula Humane Society (PHS). She loved her job, but there was a heart-wrenching aspect to it: euthanasia (humanely killing an animal with an overdose injection of sodium pentobarbital). It is a task few have the courage to witness,
let alone perform. Yet, because of the burgeoning pet population, because people fail to take responsibility for their animals, it is a task which humane societies are forced to perform with increasing frequency.

The animal attendant who performs this job is a special person, a caring person, a strong person who has been specially trained to attend to the animals. On-the-job training includes euthanasia techniques during the first two weeks. "When you're first in the room [the euthanasia room], it seems to close in around you. It smells of death," Elaine said.

During the euthanasia session, animal attendants work quickly, but thoroughly. According to Elaine, "The sooner you get what you have to do done, the better for everyone -- you, the animal, and the other person you're working with. You comfort the animal by petting it, talking to it and scratching it behind the ear to calm it down. You talk about something else with the person bringing you and do everything you can to keep your mind off what you're doing [while remaining alert to the job]. Talking relieves some of the tension. You love the animal, but you're killing it. To lighten things up, you talk about other things."

The animal-control officer brought the female pup in before his lunch hour. He filled out the paperwork, marking her as a "stray" and indicated where she had been found. He clocked her arrival time on the card. Ninety-six hours later, she could be placed in a new home. The pup was assigned a kennel in the "stray" section, with two other dogs. Slowly, she walked to a far corner and lay down, her senses alert to strange new smells, noises and sights.

Some animal attendants say they talk to an animal as a way of comforting it because they feel they owe it that much while taking its life. Because of their dependency on humans, dogs and cats seem to need this special reassurance.

Continued on page 10

A Happy Ending

In January 1972, a "just barely" 23-year-old woman, now Mrs. Ann Cady Jensen, adopted a six-month-old dog from the National Humane Education Center in Waterford, Va., once sponsored by The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) and now the property of Loudoun County, Va. Recently, Mrs. Jensen wrote The HSUS. Her story is a heart-warming one, and it reminds us that there are, indeed, some responsible pet owners:

"I just thought you might like to hear about one of the many dogs you have placed over the years. Do you wonder sometimes what becomes of them?

"Toby is now 11½-years old, and although he's very gray and has lost some teeth, he is in very good health for his age. He has been with me during all the years since I adopted him from you. And how my life has changed in that time... From the first day I saw Toby, he became my best friend...

"Toby has always had regular veterinary care throughout his lifetime. He has routinely had his shots, been checked for worms, and he is on a heartworm preventative. He came to me with severe hip dysplasia... He had an operation on his left hip in 1974, and he recovered beautifully...

"Toby is very gentle with and respectful of cats... He is a good 'horse dog.' Toby always attends the parties and social functions we have in our home and is quite polite and hospitable...

"Now, at 1½-years old, he spends a lot of time sleeping and lying about, but he still loves his long nature walks through fields and woods, and wading in creeks remains a favorite pastime.

"Even now, as throughout our life together, I cannot leave the room for more than two minutes without him getting up, looking for me, and joining me wherever I have gone. He did this the first day I brought him home from Waterford.

"Toby is a lovely, bright, engaging dog, and I'm so glad I found him over 11 years ago at your center."

Show Off Your Shelter Sense™ Mug!

YES! Send me my "I've Got Shelter Sense™" mug(s):

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Subtotal enclosed

Please make your check or money order payable to The Humane Society of the U.S. and include it with your order form.

My name and address is

8100 L St. N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20022
Allow four weeks for delivery

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Hildee's Handicap

Hildee's Handicap isn't preventing Hildee from maintaining a busy work schedule. After morning physical therapy to fight the stiffening in her legs -- a result of her seriously injured spinal cord -- Hildee often spends the rest of her day visiting residents of nursing homes who are sick or handicapped. She visits schools, too, moving about easily in her own little "wheelchair." Hildee is a six-year-old schnauzer, whose damaged lumbar discs paralyzed her, causing kidney failure and a questionable future. She may walk again someday after long-term rehabilitation and is presently under the care of Sharri Weaver, a Hope, Ind., veterinary clinic employee, according to Don Winslow, chief photographer with The Republic (333 Second St., Columbus, IN 47201).

Until she recovers, Hildee "rolls on," said Winslow, seeking friendship and giving inspiration to the handicapped while giving herself a brand new purpose for living!

Towns have the right to limit the number of dogs an owner can keep without a kennel permit, according to the January 1983 issue of DWV (Vol. 14, No. 1).

According to the report, Redford Township, Mich., which requires kennel permits for people who keep more than three dogs, cited a town resident for keeping 14 collies without a permit. The case was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court by the American Dog Owners Association (ADOA) on behalf of the resident. The court refused to hear the case, so the permit law stands as it is. The ADOA has reportedly pledged to fight such kennel-permit laws with 11 more cases.

A conference about the human/animal bond and coping with grief may make more people aware of the important roles that pets play in this society.

Scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, May 14 and 15, 1983, at the Sheraton-Boston in Massachusetts, the conference will offer a spontaneous, interactive format (similar to some TV talk shows) and will be aimed at veterinarians, social workers, ministers, pet organizations and pet owners.

During five 1½-hour segments, discussions will focus upon dealing with the terminally ill pet and euthanasia, coping with pet loss, the child/pet relationship, the companion pet as a co-therapist, and a pet's grief over the loss of its human companion. Workshops are planned on the development of support groups for people who have lost or are about to lose their pets.

The conference will be broadcast via the Public Service Satellite Consortium, enabling remote audiences to call in with questions or comments. Each segment will be videotaped and made available to veterinarians, humane societies, animal hospitals and other interested groups.

Further information is available from Meeting Planners, 453 Hanover St., Boston, MA 02113; (617)451-2751.

The City of Peoria Division of Animal Control (2214 Darst, Peoria, IL 61607) is recycling materials to help deter shelter costs while encouraging community involvement in shelter activities.

According to Manager Jennifer Orme, Peoria police supply shredded paper for use in puppy cages and the animal exercise area, which helps keep the puppies warm, provides inexpensive play material and allows for easy cleanup by the shelter staff. Grocery stores donate cardboard containers, used for soda pop or beer, for use as kitty litter boxes. Shelter staff members recycle empty aluminum cans to earn money for staff activities. (The Capital Area Humane Society, 2770 Groveport Rd., Columbus, OH 43207, also recycles.

A local racquet club donates used tennis balls as toys for shelter animals. (John Dommer, director of The HSUS/New England Regional Office, suggested tennis balls be sold as a fund-raiser. The balls could be donated by college teams or tennis clubs after tournament games, where they may have been used only once or not at all. The balls could be sold at animal shelters and other stores that are willing to cooperate with the project. Dommer suggested a 20- to 25-cents charge per ball and a sign display that announces that proceeds will benefit the animals.)

The Virginia Federation of Humane Societies Inc. (1607 Florida Ave., Woodbridge, VA 22191; (703)494-4691), has established a legislative "hotline" network throughout the state to help push legislation through the state General Assembly that is favorable to animals.

According to Federation President and Field Investigator, Walt Lane, individuals selected as contact points will receive a call through the Federation hotline whenever support is needed for animal legislation. Since timeliness is crucial, the contacts will immediately contact local legislators by telephone calls, Western Union night letters, or letters.

To assist their efforts, Federation contacts have received a list of bills that have been introduced in the present General Assembly, an outline of the way a bill becomes a law in Virginia, a map that indicates Virginia House of Delegates districts, a list of the Virginia House of Delegates for the 1983 session and a list of state senators, including addresses and telephone numbers for each.

Sew Necessary...

Cat and dog costume patterns are needed by the Anderson Animal Shelter of the Humane Society of North Central Illinois. Volunteers are eager to start sewing the costumes for use during the group's fund-raising events. An organization that has patterns to lend or know where they may be obtained should contact Shelter Director Leslie Smith (1000 S. Eola South Elgin, IL 60177; (312)697-2880).
Much of the work that cruelty investigators carry out involves going onto private property to look for animal abuse or neglect. In so doing, the investigator must strive to achieve the necessary legal balance between protecting the welfare of the animals and respecting the rights of property owners or occupants. Therefore, a basic knowledge of the laws of search and seizure is essential for an investigator to take the proper legal action when necessary.

The Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, as well as most state constitutions, guarantees the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions against unreasonable searches and seizures. This right has been strictly interpreted by both federal and state courts.

Since some people are involved in violations of the law, only "unreasonable" searches and seizures are prohibited. Given probable cause, a judge may issue a search warrant that allows law officials to enter private property to look for particular items which may be evidence of a crime. If the warrant meets the proper legal requirements, the evidence seized during the search may be used against a person during a court trial. But, if the search is found to be unlawful in any way, the items found during the search usually cannot be used as evidence. In no case can an unlawful search be justified by what is found.

A search warrant is not always necessary in order to seize evidence of a crime. The occupant of a property may grant an investigator's request to search the property without a warrant, especially if the occupant feels that he or she has nothing to hide. However, consent-to-search situations must be carefully set up, since the effect of the consent would be to waive the Fourth Amendment rights of the individual. The courts have traditionally viewed such a waiver very cautiously. If, for any reason, a court would decide that an individual has unwillingly or unknowingly waived those constitutional rights -- without fully understanding the meaning of his or her actions -- the court could suppress any evidence obtained during the search.

For this reason, the following principles must be closely followed in consent-to-search situations:

- **The consent must be voluntary.** Permission to search property must be obtained without any coercion or threats by the investigator. The occupant has the right to refuse permission for a search, and the investigator may not suggest that the occupant does not have the right to refuse permission.

- **Consent must be limited.** Consent-to-search situations may be a valuable procedure for an investigator if they are properly set up and applied. Like all legal matters, the proper method for carrying out consent-to-search processes in your jurisdiction should be carefully checked with your prosecuting attorney or law enforcement agency.

- **Evidence must be secured.** If the search turns up any items that are pertinent to the investigator's case, an inventory of those items that are taken must be left with the owner. These items are then either held as evidence in the case or returned to the owner if no charges are filed.

- **The consent may be withdrawn.** The person giving the consent may change his or her mind at any time during the process of the search. The investigator must honor this right and stop the search immediately. Evidence seized up until this point may still be taken, however. In some circumstances, other evidence in view at that point may also be taken.

- ** 법적 필수, 검거에 대한 공의** (The consent to search situations must be carefully reviewed and applied in your jurisdiction to ensure proper handling of the evidence.

Tim Greyhavens is a field investigator with The HSUS/Great Lakes Regional Office, 725 Haskins St., Bowling Green, OH 43402; (419) 352-5141.

Continued on next page
Circus Watch: An Update

Last fall (Shelter Sense, October 1982), humane organizations were urged to join with a coalition of humane societies that were monitoring circuses and other animal acts around the nation for possible violations of animal laws. The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) offered readers a free list of steps to take when a circus is suspected of violating a federal, state or local law, which includes a summary and the text of the federal Animal Welfare Act (AWA) regulations pertaining to animal acts.

The HSUS thanks the many organizations that responded to this appeal, and it again urges all organizations to keep their eyes on the animal shows that begin their spring, summer and fall tours.

Remember: Be very certain that a circus or other animal act is violating a law -- not just doing something unpleasant -- and then respond accordingly. Alert the media to your findings. (The free list and explanation of the Animal Welfare Act is still available from The HSUS, 2100 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.)

A Compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccines, 1993, prepared by The National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV) Inc. (P.O. Box 13528, Baltimore, MD 21203) provides recommendations for rabies immunization procedures and principles of rabies control, and it lists vaccines that are marketed in the United States, including NASPHV recommendations.

As reported in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association (Vol. 182, No. 1), the compendium covers such subjects as vaccine administration and selection; accidental human exposure to rabies vaccine; identification of vaccinated dogs; rabies in humans, domestic animals, and wildlife; pre-exposure vaccination and management of companion animals, livestock, wildlife and other animals; stray-animal control; licensure; citations; leash laws; post-exposure management, and more.

Copies of the compendium may be available at state health departments and can be requested from Dr. Kenneth L. Crawford, chairman, Rabies Compendium, and chief of the Maryland State Division of Veterinary Medicine, at the above NASPHV address.

The Tree House Animal Foundation Inc. (1212 W. Carmen Ave., Chicago, IL 60640) offers humane education brochures to encourage responsible, enjoyable pet ownership.

The brochures include a beginner's guide to cat health, care and behavior, a short course on dog health, care and training, highlights on bird care and feeding, a description of household dangers to pets, news about prevention of pet overpopulation, ways to minimize pet-related allergies, and advice about caring for a stray animal.

A sample copy of one of the veterinarian-approved brochures is available free upon request. Just include a stamped, self-addressed reply envelope. All other brochures cost 10 cents each.

To order, enclose full payment using check, money order, or Visa/MasterCard information. Orders will be mailed third class or sent by United Parcel Service, depending on order size and weight. Allow four weeks for delivery.

Pets - People - Problems!, by Mel L. Morse, executive director of the Animal Care and Education Center in California, emphasizes the importance of cooperation between elected and appointed officials and the community.

Claiming 60.7 percent of all calls received by mayors relate to animal problems, Morse addresses public officials on the issues of free-roaming animals, animal bites, rabies, pet overpopulation, euthanasia, animal-control programs, funding and more. A glossary of common terms used in the animal-control field is included.

Single copies of the book cost $5, but quantity prices are available (12 copies cost $45 plus $1.50 postage) from the Animal Care and Education Center, P.O. Box 64, Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067.

April is National Pets Are Wonderful Month!

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For more information, contact Pets Are Wonderful Council, 500 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 200, Chicago, IL 60611; (312) 836-7145.
Continued from page 2

"I don't know how the animal feels," Elaine admitted. "How can you? Some of them start struggling when I walk them through the door. It's really hard. I can't tell the animal to calm down or that it will be easier on them."

"I really hate having to destroy young, healthy animals. At least half of them are adoptable," she said. Regarding the sick, abused or injured ones, "I get very angry at the human race for creating the problem and especially owners who have neglected to provide the proper care for their animals. I admit that I'm glad to euthanize those animals -- just so I know they are no longer suffering." While at PHS, Elaine euthanized as many as 80 animals in a session, although the average was about 25 a day.

Continued on next page
In this issue, HSUS Field Investigator Tim Greyhavens discusses the importance of obtaining proper, legal consent to perform a search and seizure of someone's property. Your agency should already operate an organized, effective program to investigate and act upon cases of animal cruelty. If not, your agency may erode the public's confidence in your goals and programs, suffer public embarrassment, and be subject to possible legal action.

An animal organization must investigate every cruelty complaint it receives, and its investigators must be committed to the protection of animals. But, they should also act professionally and stay within the limits of the law at all times. Professional training of cruelty investigators is crucial. It is also advisable to establish a good working relationship with local law-enforcement and court officials. Cooperating with officials will help your case and will make them more likely to assist your agency in the future.


A Reminder:
Notify us right away if your address changes! We don't want you to miss a single issue of Shelter Sense.