in close-ups -- a yardstick or a person's hand can help show, for example, the size of a wound on an animal.

Be sure that you do not distort the scene, however. Don't try to recreate cruelty scenes, either, and make sure your negatives are protected from tampering. Make sure that your film is never cut.

If you use black and white film, always request a "proof sheet" or "contact sheet" from the processor. A proof sheet is inexpensive and will enable you to see all your photos printed on one sheet of paper so you can determine those suitable for printing.

Before making the decision, however, review the photos with the prosecuting attorney. This gives the attorney an opportunity to see which aspects of the case are strong as far as photographs are concerned and also helps point out the weaker aspects that did not photograph as well. You then pay to print only the photos you use.

Remember that the more photographs you take on the scene, the better your selection will be when it's time to prepare for court.

When you have a choice, always have 8" x 10" prints made for courtroom use. Any additional cost for the larger prints is negligible when you consider the overall investment you make in your investigation.

The larger prints will set you apart from amateurish, less efficient investigators in the minds of a jury or judge. They help increase your credibility in a setting where the burden of proving cruelty is on you!

Finally, if you are presenting several photos, take the time to prepare a sketch showing the overall view of the property and the areas the photos cover. Show the location and direction of the camera at the time the photos were taken. When you testify, explain the setting and how you took the photos, and give specific details.

With a little practice and patience, you can take good investigative photographs that will help the jury and judge toward full understanding of what happened. This, in turn, will secure more cruelty convictions and help the cause of animal protection.

"Contact sheet" or "proof sheet."
Animal-Kind (Davidson Bldg., 1627 Main, Kansas City, MO 64108 has given a humane award to the city of Grandview, MO, for supporting a humane education program in the schools. The group hopes the award will encourage other cities to support humane programs...

Peninsula Humane Society (12 Airport Blvd., San Mateo, CA 94401) has interviewed their "shelter cat" in their member magazine. "Rocky" passes along valuable pet care tips from the "cat's point of view" in this appealing format.

Rocky reports that even short-haired cats like to be groomed and that no cat cares to be put out at night. He urges fellow cats to have their owners purchase the cat registration tag made available by PHS: "It's on a safety collar that will break away if I get caught in a tight spot, which happens to cats sometimes."

He also points out that being neutered "keeps me out of trouble, if you know what I mean...."

San Francisco SPCA (2500 16th St., San Francisco, CA 94103) offers vaccinations for pets for $2 per inoculation to low income families. The family must present a valid document indicating a maximum annual income of $6,000....

Monterey County SPCA (PO Box 3058, Monterey, CA 93940) hands out this form to shelter visitors to find out where their operation needs improvement and how they can better serve the public.

---

**Animal shelter director Richard Collard with new mobile unit.**

**Two sources to check for funds**

Jefferson Parish Animal Shelter Department (Ames Blvd. at Belle Terre, PO Box 589, Marrero, LA 70073) has a mobile rabies unit, staffed by the shelter veterinarian and two assistants, serving the low income areas of the community. A rabies shot is $2, and a heartworm check is $1. The mobile unit is introducing more citizens to the animal control department while encouraging pet owner responsibility.

Animal shelters seeking funding should check these two sources:

The US Department of Agriculture makes loans available through the individual states for community facilities in rural areas. To qualify for a construction loan, the parties building the shelter will need to show that the shelter is a valuable service to all the public. Typical projects include hospitals, nursing homes and street improvements.

According to the Community Facilities Loan Division of the Farmers Home Administration, each state receives funds based on rural population, income levels and other factors. The loans are available to a local government or a private, non-profit group, and in either case, the loan can be secured with tax revenues by the local government. The interest rate is 5%, and the payback period is the life of the building to a maximum of 40 years. The community served must have fewer than 10,000 people.

For complete information, contact the Farmers Home Administration County Supervisor listed in your telephone book under Farmers Home Administration or under the county government offices.

Communities receiving federal revenue sharing funds can make these funds available for the construction or operation of animal shelters.

The federal government requires cities and counties to hold hearings on the distribution of revenue sharing money, according to the Office of Federal Revenue Sharing, US Department of Treasury. Shelters can request funding at these hearings.

There are few restrictions on using the money. Distribution depends on local priorities. Shelters will be competing against other interests for these dollars and should be prepared to show that they are performing a community service.

For complete information, contact your city or county budget or financial director.