This spring signals another season filled with unplanned, unwanted puppies and kittens. Despite this, there is good news: Organizations, individuals, and local governments increasingly are establishing spay/neuter clinics, laws, and educational materials designed to reduce this nation's tragic pet overpopulation.

An Oklahoma organization recently established a private spay/neuter clinic, which in less than one year has sterilized over 1,100 dogs and cats due to hard work and persistence by a few people.

**Lawton United Volunteers for Animal Birth Control** (P.O. Box 2826, Lawton, OK 73502) opened the Animal Birth Control Clinic on May 1, 1985. According to Deloris J. Delleumo, president of the organization, the clinic is helping to fulfill the organization's
goal of establishing LES, The Humane Society of the United States' (HSUS) formula of Legislation, Education, and Sterilization, designed to end pet overpopulation. Delluomo said the group began by ordering all available literature on spaying and neutering, including the HSUS publication How to Establish Spay and Neuter Clinics. Its intent was to establish a cooperative veterinary spay/neuter program whereby area veterinarians would reduce their fees, and the organization would conduct a public awareness campaign to increase surgeries and compensate for the reduced fees. The idea met some resistance by area veterinarians.

Delluomo held meetings with local veterinarians, suggesting that they serve on the organization’s honorary board. After reviewing a list of spay/neuter programs listed in the HSUS publication Information on Selected Spay/Neuter Clinics and Programs, and making numerous long-distance telephone calls to other low-cost spay/neuter clinics, the organization proposed to the veterinarians what it considered to be a fair spay/neuter fee: $30 for all spays and neuters. This fee was rejected by all veterinarians who received the proposal (Delluomo has learned that some have reduced their spay/neuter fees to $30 since the clinic’s opening).

"Believing that all things happen for the best, we decided to establish a private clinic,” said Delluomo. The group began to study ways to establish a surgical veterinary facility. Delluomo gives high marks to Toni DeStefano, executive director of the Wichita County Humane Society in Wichita Falls, Texas, which has a low-cost spay/neuter clinic, for her helpful advice and information.

The organization invested $25,000 to $30,000 in remodeling a leased area of a building in Lawton, although Delluomo believes the clinic could have been established for less money. “We didn’t want to leave room for any discussion as to it not being well equipped,” she said. "There is no better equipped facility for spay/neuter surgery in the area than ours!” She said the clinic purchased surgical equipment using advice from Suburban Surgical Education Center, a division of The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L St. N.W., Washington, DC 20037, (202) 452-1100.

To help pay for the newly equipped clinic, the organization arranged for a bank loan and has held fund-raisers. During all fund-raisers, workers have asked guests whether or not they own a cat. Some have reduced their spay/neuter fees to $30 since the clinic’s opening.

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Feline Test Required for Adoption

by Yuri Kusuda

A local animal shelter is alerting cat owners about the dangers of feline leukemia (FeLV) while promoting responsible cat health care by offering an inexpensive feline leukemia test as part of its cat adoption procedure.

The Boulder County Humane Society (2323 55th St., Boulder, CO 80301) recently increased its cat adoption fee from $25 to $30 to cover the cost of a feline leukemia test. Debi Ewing-French, former acting executive director of the society (Herb Martin is currently executive director), said the test must be administered to all cats, four months or older, before they leave the shelter and before any money is exchanged. She emphasized that the test is a required part of the adoption procedure and takes approximately 20 to 40 minutes to complete. To date, the humane society has tested approximately 214 cats, six of which were positive for FeLV.

If a test result is positive, the shelter recommends euthanasia because shelter officials believe that, although animals can fight off the virus and not be affected by it, they still are carriers and can spread the disease to other cats. If test results are negative, the shelter will offer the first set of vaccinations for $10 which consists of three shots administered on a strict schedule: one on the first day, a second after three weeks, and a third after three months.

FeLV is a blood cell cancer considered the leading cause of cat deaths in the United States. FeLV can impair a cat’s immune system, leaving it susceptible to many respiratory viruses, pneumonia, digestive problems, skin and mouth sores, and cancer. FeLV can be transmitted between cats through secretions of the eyes, nose, or respiratory tract. It also can be transmitted through the blood; an infected flea can carry the disease from one animal to another. Using FeLV test kits manufactured by several different companies (for example, DiaSystems™-FeLV, produced by the TechAmerica Group, and Leukassay-F, produced by Pitman-Moore Inc.), shelters can detect FeLV in less than 30 minutes.

To date, the humane society has tested approximately 214 cats, six of which were positive for FeLV. The shelter encourages potential adopters to receive a discount from the listed retail price. The more cats that can be tested at once, the cheaper the cost per animal.

"Feline leukemia is not as contagious as distemper, but it can wipe out an entire household of cats," said Linda Thiers, D.V.M., staff veterinarian. "All you need is a test kit and some tubes and fine gauge needles for collecting blood samples. The test is easy to run and can be administered by a veterinary technician."

The humane society uses the FeLV vaccine, called Leukocell and manufactured by Norden Laboratories, which stimulates the animal’s own immune system to the degree where it can fight off any feline leukemia viruses that it encounters. Annual booster shots must be given after the initial three vaccinations. Cats should be tested for FeLV before being vaccinated. Vaccination of an already infected cat could cause the virus to become more aggressive.
SHELTER MANAGER with previous experience needed. Send resume and salary requirements to Nancy Brown, President, Rita B. Huff Humane Society of Walker County, P.O. Box 237, Huntsville, TX 77304.

Animal-control director needed for Alexandria, Va., shelter. Requires a B.A./B.S. in animal science or equivalent; three years of experience including staff supervision, administration, financial management, animal-control enforcement, and euthanasia. Salary, $22,828-$25,162, depending on qualifications. Call (703) 838-4422 for a city application, which must be returned no later than 5:00 p.m., Friday, May 9, 1986.

Two Men Extort Money From Lost-Pet Owners

A man who was convicted last fall of extorting money from Chicago-area pet owners is reportedly operating in the Chicago area again. A different man, who has the same name coincidentally, was arrested in Texas for a similar crime. Pet owners should be alert about this type of crime and reminded about their need to keep proper tags on their pets and to not let them stray.

Willie Lee Jones, a man in his thirties, came to The Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago, 1010 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, IL 60610, when a 15-year-old girl submitted a routine “lost” report to the society concerning her missing, aged cat, according to Brenda Newton, the society’s shelter manager. While searching the kennels for her pet, the girl told a shelter worker that a man had telephoned her to say he had her cat and wanted $50 in exchange for money. Since these arrangements were hurriedly made, only narcotics officers were available to rush to the scene. “They were the best cops we had on the case, simply because they looked like they belonged at the bus station!” said Newton.

The man claimed he worked for people who sold pets to research laboratories, and he implied that her cat could meet this fate. Newton and police went to the bus station downtown Chicago that night, at which time she should pay him $100 and a note, claiming his responsibility for the return of her cat. The man claimed he worked for people who sold pets to research laboratories, and he implied that her cat could meet this fate. Newton and police went to the bus station downtown Chicago that night, at which time she should pay him $100 and a note, claiming his responsibility for the return of her cat.

The man telephoned Newton and instructed her to come to a restaurant adjacent to a downtown bus station, where she should leave $50 and a note, claiming his responsibility for the return of her cat. The man claimed he worked for people who sold pets to research laboratories, and he implied that her cat could meet this fate. Newton and police went to the bus station downtown Chicago that night, at which time she should pay him $100 and a note, claiming his responsibility for the return of her cat.

Shelter workers and police decided to try once more, and, once again, their efforts failed. Nevertheless, on September 24, a woman telephoned the shelter to complain that a man had called her to say he had her lost Doberman pinscher and would return it in exchange for money. Since these arrangements were hurriedly made, only narcotics officers were available to rush to the scene. “They were the best cops we had on the case, simply because they looked like they belonged at the bus station!” said Newton. The pet owner placed her envelope (without money inside) on top of a phone booth. Moments later, the police arrested Jones.

Jones contacted Newton a second time, apparently not realizing he had spoken to her before. "He addressed me as 'Janet,' she said. "I played along and went to the bus station to meet him, but he caused me to run around the area all night because he suspected I had the police with me."

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Jones received a jury trial and acted as his own counsel, disrupting the court at times with lengthy and persistent questioning, according to Newton. She was questioned by him for one and a half hours. He was convicted of attempted theft by deception and was given a 364-day prison sentence, but reportedly was released early due to crowded prison conditions.

Continued on next page
Last Christmas Eve, a different Willie Lee Jones was arrested in Houston, Texas, and charged with four counts of aggravated robbery after allegedly luring pet owners to a specified location with promises that he’d return their lost pets, then rob them. According to Sergeant Mike Rivera of the Houston Police Department, who handled the case, Jones is awaiting trial in the Harris County, Texas, jail. (A male accomplice was being sought in the case, but Rivera has heard an unconfirmed report that he died recently.)

According to Rivera, the man would scan the newspapers daily for lost-pet advertisements. He then would contact the owners and tell them to arrive at a specific location, where an accomplice would rob them. Jones and his accomplice allegedly robbed dog owners on four occasions in December, and Jones is suspected of firing at victims on two occasions because they did not have enough money and of pistol-whipping an elderly woman. Police reportedly arrested Jones after a female accomplice attempted to cash a canceled money order that was stolen in one of the robberies. Rivera contacted the Chicago Anti-Cruelty Society to discuss the two “Jones” cases in an attempt to verify whether or not it is the same man in each case. It is not.

Newton said the shelter’s experience with the first Jones reemphasizes how important it is for people not to volunteer information about themselves and their pets and never to give anyone money in exchange for a lost pet unless they have advertised a reward and have received their pet. Pet owners must be reminded about the dangers of allowing cats and dogs to roam.

Shelters also are alerted about the Chicago-area Jones because he reportedly might be extorting money again in Chicago and has operated in other states. Beware of other individuals who might attempt to extort money in exchange for a lost or stolen pet.

Workers are advised to contact local police authorities immediately to report any suspicious or known activity of this type.

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Selecting A Printer

by Randall Lockwood, Ph.D.

Last month’s “Computer Talk” discussed the process of selecting a word processing program. Let us turn our attention to choosing the final part of your setup: the printer. There are hundreds of printers on the market that vary widely in price and performance. It is important to make a good decision, since your printer is usually the link between your computer and the rest of the world.

The most popular printers produce characters (letters and numbers) in one of three different ways:

1. **Dot-matrix printers** are the most common. They produce characters by pressing a series of pins against a ribbon. Each letter is composed of an array or matrix of dots produced by these pins. Such machines usually are quite fast. The print quality varies widely depending on the number and arrangement of pins. Inexpensive dot-matrix printers use seven or nine pins, while “near letter quality” (NLQ) ones can have up to 24 pins. Prices of dot-matrix printers range from about $200 to nearly $2,000, depending on speed, print quality, and other features.

2. **Daisy-wheel printers** produce fully formed characters exactly like those produced by a standard typewriter. The individual letters are arranged in a circle on a metal or plastic disk which rotates to the appropriate character and then strikes the ribbon. The constant spinning of the wheel takes up quite a bit of time, so daisy-wheel printers are slower than dot-matrix devices. These printers range in price from about $300 to $2,500, depending on their speed and extra features.

3. **Laser printers** are the newest advance in printer technology. They use a process similar to that of a copying machine. The laser scans a rotating drum with pinpoint bursts of light, and the resulting charge picks up ink that is deposited on the paper. The individual characters actually are composed of a matrix of ink particles, but the matrix is usually much finer than that produced by dot-matrix printers -- about 90,000 dots per square inch -- so the quality of the print is usually very close to that produced by a daisy wheel. This technique is not new, but it only has become affordable for small business users in the last few years. It gives the advantage of printing pages that can use a wide variety of type sizes and styles. The final result comes very close to that produced by typesetting equipment. Laser printers currently are available in the $2,400 to $4,000 range.

Having outlined the major choices, let’s look at the specific features you should consider when selecting a printer:

**Print quality** - This should be one of your major concerns. It may not matter what your printout of weekly adoption statistics looks like, but you don’t want letters to major donors or supporters to look like they came from a toy typewriter! Many dot-matrix printers feature "correspondence quality." This kind of type is very legible, but it still clearly is identifiable as having been
generated by a matrix printer. Even the most expensive dot-matrix machine using NLQ mode produces attractive but "computerized" type. Your decision is partly a matter of personal preference, but you should know that some people consider dot-matrix print too impersonal. Always be certain to examine samples of the output of the printer you are considering. What might be near letter quality to one user might be unacceptable to you.

Speed - This can be another major consideration. If you use your system to type 20 or 30 letters a day, printer speed will not be that crucial. An inexpensive daisy wheel chugging along at 10 characters per second (cps) can type a one-page letter in about a minute. Nevertheless, if you are sending out 2,000 personalized spay/neuter reminders, you will need something faster. At the other extreme, printing 2,000 mailing labels with 150 characters per label could tie up your 18 cps printer for an entire working day.

Dot-matrix printers are the clear winners when it comes to speed, producing up to 500 cps and usually generating about 80 cps in their correspondence or NLQ modes. Daisy wheels run at about five to 90 cps. Laser printers generally can produce about eight pages per minute and usually are rated at about 120 cps.

In shopping for a printer, be certain to obtain realistic estimates of the speed, or, better still, watch it in action. The manufacturer's rating of speed is often based on ideal conditions and might be more than twice the speed you are likely to see in a real-world application such as mailing labels.

Noise - Some printers purr along and others sound like machine gun fire. This can be an important consideration if you have to speak on the telephone while your nearby printer pounds away. Dot-matrix printers vary greatly in noise levels. Daisy wheels are usually noisier than matrix printers, while laser printers sound like copying machines. If you find a printer that meets your needs that seems unnecessarily loud, you can buy or build a cabinet which muffles most of the sound.

Compatibility - Most printers are compatible with most computers, due to widespread adoption of industry standards, but a few are specifically designed for a small number of machines. Also, since most business software is designed to make use of a printer, it is important to choose a printer that works well with your processor and database programs. If you are using IBM equipment or compatibles, you should choose a printer that can handle the IBM special character set used for some spreadsheet and database programs. In general, look for compatibility with the character sets produced by Epson or Diablo. Usually you will see a statement such as "uses standard Epson control codes" in the descriptive literature.

Carriage width - If you are using your printer exclusively for correspondence, then a 9.5- or 10-inch carriage is sufficient. If you want to insert paper lengthwise to produce tables or graphs, you will want a more expensive 15- or 16-inch carriage.

Paper feed - Printers are either designated "friction-feed," "tractor-feed," or both. The former is like a standard typewriter, using the friction of the roller and platten to hold the paper in place. This is fine for single-page applications, but long printouts such as continuous mailing labels soon become misaligned. Tractor-feed mechanisms carry paper with holes on either side through the printer by means of rotating pins. This approach is essential for long periods of unattended printing. Tractor mechanisms are often available as an option for friction-feed printers. In addition, friction-feed machines can be equipped with optional sheet feeders that automatically insert single pages. This is very handy when you are producing many copies of a form letter.

Graphics - If you plan on using your printer to produce charts, graphs, and illustrations such as those seen in several "Computer Talk" columns, then you will have to either have a dot-matrix or laser printer. Daisy-wheel machines cannot be used to generate these kinds of graphic printouts.

Special features - Any printer you consider should at least have the capacity to produce underlined and boldface text. More sophisticated machines allow you to vary the font (style of type). Most dot-matrix printers usually have five to nine print wheels available that allow you to produce italics and other fonts.

If you are using your printer to produce text for a newsletter, it is handy if it can make use of "proportional spacing." This means that the space between narrow letters such as "i" or "l" will be smaller than that of wider letters, giving your end product a more professional appearance.

Ultimately your selection will depend on your major applications. If you need true letter-quality type, then a laser printer is almost a necessity unless you find a near letter-quality machine that is acceptable to you. If you need speed, then a dot-matrix printer is usually the way to go. The goal is to find a printer that is compatible with the software you are using.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) is interested in news about organizations' experiences setting up and using a computer system. Address letters to Shelter Sense, The HSUS, 2100 L St. N.W., Washington, DC 20037.
A new booklet explains in simple terms why pet owners should spay or neuter their pets. The booklet can be personalized with an organization's identification and message, for distribution throughout the community.

Why Spay or Neuter Your Pet? defines spaying and neutering, explains why it is necessary, describes the health benefits to animals, explains some common myths and misunderstandings surrounding the surgeries, and discusses other methods of cat and dog birth control. This readable 15-page booklet is illustrated with cheerful, simple drawings.

The minimum order is 25 booklets. Organizations may have their back covers, as space allows. This option is available with a minimum order of 100 booklets. One-hundred-199 copies cost 41 cents each, if not personalized, and 81 cents each if personalized. Prices are lower for larger orders: 50,000-99,999 copies cost 15 cents each, whether personalized or not. Prices include shipping charges on U.S. orders, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. Deduct two percent from the total when you enclose payment with your order. Orders under $40 must be prepaid. To order, call toll free, (800) 628-7733, or write Channing L. Bete Co. Inc., 200 State Road, South Deerfield, MA 01373-0200.

Two new free guides from the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) would be useful for shelter educators and public information managers.

Local animal organizations can participate in the sixth annual "National Pet Week," May 4-10, sponsored by the AVMA to celebrate pets, promote responsible pet ownership, and increase awareness of veterinary medical services, with the help of a free AVMA public relations guide.

The 27-page National Pet Week Public Relations Planning Guide emphasizes cooperation among individual practitioners, local and state associations, humane societies, youth groups, schools, and others. It offers suggestions for developing library displays, press releases, requests for news coverage, radio and television public service announcements, Pet Week case histories, and an outdoor billboard. The guide also includes a list of regional outdoor advertisers, an order form to order Pet Week posters and newspapers, a handy calendar for planning the week's activities, sample news releases, clip art, and more. Included with the guide is a colorful "National Pet Week" poster.

The AVMA also has available a free publication for use only by editors, writers, and educators of local animal organizations who wish to interview veterinarians specializing in animal-health or-species areas.

The 1986 Media Guide to Veterinary Sources and Information provides a 32-page list of national organizations in the AVMA House of Delegates, specialty boards, other national veterinary organizations, federal agencies, schools and colleges of veterinary medicine, state veterinary medical associations, regional and local veterinary medical associations, organizations related to veterinary medicine, and veterinary statistics. The list includes names of individuals who have been designated media contacts by their respective organizations, many of whom are practicing veterinarians; addresses; and telephone numbers. (The experts listed in this guide would not be available for routine questions about animal health or species due to their busy schedules. Shelter editors, public information managers, and education directors are encouraged to use this guide as a reference when preparing public information materials.)

For a single copy each of the public relations guide and poster and the media guide (supplies of each are limited), contact American Veterinary Medical Association, Public Information Division, 930 N. Meacham Road, Schaumburg, IL 60196-1074, or call (312) 885-8070.

Pet Overpopulation

The by the clinic opened last May, there was a backlog of telephone calls from pet owners wanting to schedule spay/neuter surgeries. The problem of finding a veterinarian to perform the surgeries still loomed over Delluomo. All of the veterinarians previously contacted had rejected the idea. Even a job advertisement in the Oklahoma State University School of Veterinary Medicine's newspaper during graduation failed to bring results. Finally, a young veterinarian, Jeff Tidwell, who lived 25 minutes from the clinic, agreed to take the job! Until his departure from the clinic in February to take another position, Tidwell sterilized over 1,000 animals, losing only one cat's life in the process. Sorry to see him leave, Delluomo was able to contract recently with another local veterinarian, Larry Chambers, who now performs the surgeries on commission. (Chambers also reportedly plans to open his own full-service veterinary clinic in the near future.)

Continued on next page
With the help of four dependable volunteers, the clinic is open five days a week, from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Surgery days normally are Tuesday and Thursday, but in January, the clinic performed surgeries three times a week in order to keep up with requests. There is one receptionist/technician. Volunteers answer the phone; do laundry at home to save the organization money; and donate most supplies such as bleach and paper towels, pet food, and art work, accessories, and plants for the reception area. The clinic charges $30 to spay or neuter dogs and female cats ($5 extra if an animal is in heat, pregnant, or weighs over 50 lbs). Male cats are neutered for $20. When four animals are brought in within 30 days, the fourth is sterilized for free. The clinic provides shots at the time of surgery for only $7.50.

No one is turned away because of financial problems. Surgeries even can be charged on Visa and MasterCard. There is, unfortunately, a "bad debt" list, but Delluomo believes "The important point is that animals are being neutered and spayed."

To help raise funds for the new clinic, the organization publishes 12 paid advertisements by community establishments three times a year in its newsletter, The Love Letter. All radio stations and one television station have run a spay/neuter public service announcement. One radio station recently donated $500 to the clinic. A local bank included a clinic flier in 5,000 bank statements last December. The organization provides speakers for business and civic clubs, and it distributes spay/neuter literature at many public events. Public Service of Oklahoma (PSO) soon might include clinic fliers in all area utility bills. The Thrifty Nickel, a tabloid shopper, has advertised the clinic frequently.

Delluomo would like to arrange with Lawton's mayor to declare a spay/neuter month. The organization already offers spay/neuter gift certificates at Christmas. It also would like to conduct an "Operation Cat" program to trap wild and homeless cats and sterilize them. Since the municipal shelter does not impound cats, their numbers have increased locally. More work is needed to convince area farmers to spay and neuter barn cats and to view them as more than mousers. An advertisement in Lawton's rural electric newspaper has been aimed at local farmers for this purpose. Nevertheless, people are bringing cats to the clinic, Delluomo said....at least two every surgery day.

Delluomo reported that neighboring Stephens County Humane Society is using the clinic, and she is proud of the accomplishments made by the clinic so far. "We see people drive up in older cars whose addresses are not in the more fashionable neighborhoods, and we know beyond a shadow of a doubt that we are reaching people who never would have been able to pay $65 or $70 heretofore charged by local veterinarians for spaying and neutering. We saw a young girl use her babysitting money to have a male cat neutered. Another woman in a lower income bracket brought in eight cats at one time."

Delluomo is optimistic that state legislation requiring mandatory spaying and neutering of all pets adopted from public shelters will pass this year. At this writing, Substitute HB 1190 has been reported out of the Oklahoma Senate Human Resources Committee.
Some veterinary hospitals work to end pet overpopulation by offering free spay/neuter surgeries.

The Rhinelander Veterinary Medical Center in Rhinelander, Wis., began such a program in 1980 and sterilizes approximately 600 dogs and cats each year, according to Rory C. Foster, D.V.M. (4833 Spring Valley Road, Rhinelander, WI 54501), one of the Center’s partners. The “Foster and Smith Free Spay Program” entitles a pet to a free spay or neuter at six months of age if the animal receives the normal series of puppy or kitten immunizations at the hospital. The free program was begun out of concern for the area’s high annual rate of pet and kitten euthanasias.

“Before the advent of the program, our annual number of sterilizations was about 150,” said Foster. “To appreciate the number of cats and dogs we now sterilize, one must remember that we are in a town of 9,000 people, with another fine animal hospital. As you can see, the program has enjoyed enormous success.” Foster said that in Oneida County (where Rhinelander is located) and surrounding areas, four other animal hospitals provide the same service. He believes the rate of animal euthanasia and the number of abandoned animals has been reduced as a result of these spay/neuter efforts. Careful record keeping reveals the Center has increased its volume of business, with no drop in income.

The Rhinelander Animal Shelter (Courtney Street, Rhinelander, WI 54501) has not adopted a mandatory spay/neuter policy, but according to Karen Hess, president of Funds For the New Rhinelander Animal Shelter (4835 Apperson Drive, Rhinelander, WI 54501), such a policy eventually should be established after a new shelter is constructed this summer. The new shelter, to be built on land donated by the Rhinelander Veterinary Medical Center, will replace the city pound, located in an old city garage, which has nine dog pens and a few cages. Hess looks forward to the new facility’s separate kennels, cat room, sick room, puppy and kitten room, reception area, dog bathing area, and kitchen. The organization has raised $50,000 for the new building and $10,000 for equipment. The city has earmarked up to $110,000 for the new facility.

For now, the veterinary center is helping to curb pet overpopulation. “We have seen literally hundreds of new clients in five years who either had never used a veterinarian or did so only in an extreme emergency,” wrote Foster in the August 1985 DVM Magazine. “We were unanimously looked down upon by our colleagues...[yet] more people than ever in this area are tuned in to humane treatment of animals and proper veterinary care, largely as a result of veterinarians taking a leading role in the solution of the dog and cat overpopulation problem.”

The Preiser Animal Hospital (2975 N. Milwaukee Ave., Northbrook, IL 60062) spays or neuters without charge any dog or cat with a valid certificate from any recognized Illinois, non-profit animal-welfare agency. The program remains in effect until next October, when it will be evaluated.
The Humane Society of the United States' (HSUS) regional workshops will be better than ever this year! Be certain to mark your calendar now to attend one of the informative spring workshops listed below.

Workshop sessions will cover important topics such as rabies, dog bites, use of computers for record keeping, education programs, HSUS materials and standards for animal sheltering and control, public relations and fund raising, investigations, and more! Speakers will include special guests from other agencies and organizations and, of course, The HSUS staff. Phyllis Wright, vice president of Companion Animals; Dr. Randall Lockwood, HSUS director of Higher Education; Patty Finch, director of NAAHE; Deborah Reed, Shelter Sense editor; and Barbara Cassidy, HSUS director of Animal Sheltering and Control, will be on hand to share their expertise and, most important, to get to know you and hear your concerns and ideas.

Why not write to the Companion Animals Section, and we will mail a brochure and registration form to you to fill out and return. If you would like further information, contact the regional office listed beside the workshop of your choice:

May 29-31
Downington, Pa.
Mid-Atlantic Region
(Del., N.J., N.Y., Pa.)
Nina Austenberg, director
HSUS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
P.O. Box 147
Convent Station, NJ 07961
(201) 377-7111

June 5-7
Sacramento, Calif.
West Coast Region
(Calif., Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash.)
Charlene Drennon, director
West Coast Regional Office
1713 J St., Suite 211
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 447-3295

June 26-28
Little Rock, Ark.
Gulf States Region
(Ark., La., Okla., Texas)
William Meade III, director
Gulf States Regional Office
6262 Weber Road, Suite 305
Corpus Christi, TX 78413
(512) 854-3142