he pigeons who make their homes on city streets are feral. They nest in the ornate architecture of large buildings and subsist on food provided by the unsanitary habits and goodwill of people. Feeding pigeons is a diversion that brings pleasure to many Americans, but the birds also seem to have a penchant for annoying people.

Large flocks of pigeons make a lot of noise and their droppings can create a smelly and unsightly mess. The public often turns to the animal shelter for advice on pigeon control, and most calls are from people who want to rid their homes and yards of the birds without
Poison kills many birds, but does not permanently solve the problem of too many pigeons.

harming them. The deterrent techniques in this article focus on pigeons; however, the same strategies can be utilized in managing house sparrows, starlings, and other avian residents of cities. Many of the tactics are as appropriate for use by homeowners as they are for building managers and municipal officials.

“The Avian Peril”

In some instances the troubles attributed to pigeons are imaginary and the management of birds may not be necessary. Post-control companies portray pigeons as disease-carrying menace in order to frighten people and municipal officials into treating a flock as a health hazard requiring drastic action. Pigeons, however, are not the threat to public health that people might be led to believe. With the exception of histoplasmosis and, to a lesser extent, cryptococcosis, most of the infectious diseases that pigeons can transmit are so common in nature, so rare in humans, or so mild in their symptoms, that the control of pigeons to prevent the spread of disease is pointless.

The Case Against Killing Birds

Poisons, firearms, and traps are the common weapons in the war on pigeons. Despite their widespread use, however, such methods of direct population reduction are unlikely to have a lasting impact on the number of birds who congregate in a locality. The number of pigeons who inhabit a community or neighborhood is determined by the availability of food, space, and cover.

All that trapping or poisioning accomplish is to catch some of the animals destined to be killed anyway by harsh weather, food shortages, or predators such as domestic cats. Moreover, the more intensively people assault a pigeon population, the more they stimulate breeding. Since birds are less abundant, there will be less competition for food or shelter. The good fortune of the survivors often results in an increase in the number of eggs they incubate at one time and in the number of times they lay during the year. The Humane Society of the United States advocates a humane, common sense approach to pigeon control, popularly known as “bird proofing.” The strategy of bird proofing is to create an environment that is inhospitable to pigeons or, at least, to alter the environment so that it will support fewer animals.

Deterring Birds

Birds move into an area because it offers a comfortable haven. Instead of attacking pigeons, city officials should target the origins of the problem—the sources of food and refuge that sustain the pigeons. There are a variety of tactics and tools available to evict unwanted pigeons or to mitigate the damage they cause.

Exclusion. Physical barriers, such as screens or nets, are the tools of choice for most conflicts with pigeons and are the only solutions that will permanently deter the birds. Sometimes, simple modifications will sufficiently alter a structure so that it is no longer habitable by pigeons. Openings to lofts, vents, and eaves should be blocked with wood, metal, glass, or masonry. Birds trapped behind the obstruction should then be captured and released outside. Any baby birds should be turned over to a licensed wildlife rehabilitator. Pigeons prefer to perch on flat surfaces. Wood, stone, or metal sheathing can be cut at an angle and fastened to a ledge to tilt the surface. If the angle is adjusted to 60 degrees or greater, the ledge no longer provides secure footing.

Monofilament line or stainless steel wire can be rigged to exclude pigeons from ledges, railings, awnings, and rooftops. A fence-like barrier can be created by stringing the wire several inches above the surface and anchoring it taut with eyelet screws.

Netting is a ready-made barrier constructed of durable, weatherproof synthetic fiber that has wide application in the control of pigeons. Netting can be used to bird-proof virtually any type of structure from feedlots to office buildings. Nets can also protect garden vegetables and prevent birds from roosting or nesting in trees. The netting should target the origins of the problem—the sources of food and refuge that sustain the pigeons. There are a variety of tactics and tools available to evict unwanted pigeons or to mitigate the damage they cause.

Sources of Materials

A variety of commercial bird-control products are available from farm supply, garden, and hardware stores. The Humane Society of the United States has compiled a list of mail-order distributors of bird-control products. A single copy of the list, titled “Suppliers of Products for the Humane Control of Urban Wildlife,” is available without charge. The HSUS also offers reprints of several articles that further explore practical and humane solutions to conflicts with pigeons and other urban birds. To request copies of the list or articles, write to The HSUS, Department of Data and Information Services, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037.

To dislodge birds from window ledges, the netting is anchored to the roof, draped across the front of the structure, and then tightly secured to the base and sides of the building. Porcupine wire, as its name suggests, is a strip of metal with prongs that protrude upward. One model of wire is coiled and does not contain prongs. Porcupine wire is particularly suitable for use on ledges or railings where birds roost. It is laid in parallel rows and fastened to a surface with nails, screws, or adhesive. Birds are unable to maintain their footing on the metal strips and, therefore, avoid sites where this product is installed. Although porcupine wire is usually harmless, it can injure some birds.

Repellents. Scare tactics offer yet another approach to the control of pigeons. A variety of noisemaking devices can be used for bird control. Portable AM/FM radios and wind chimes have worked successfully to frighten birds. Noisemaking devices, to be effective, must be used persistently until the birds have established themselves elsewhere. Visual stimuli such as mirrors, pie tins, revolving lights, colored flags, and reflecting tape can also be used to frighten birds. Visual and audible stimuli work best when used in combination because they simultaneously assault the birds’ senses of sight and hearing. Inanimate replicas of hawks, snakes, and owls are widely used to discourage pigeons from roosting or feeding. While birds instinctively flee from sites where natural predators are present, these facsimiles rarely elicit the same flight reaction from pigeons. Both the appearance and placement of a facsimile are critical to its performance in repelling birds. But even under the best of circumstances, it will work for only a short period of time.

Birds can become habituated to the sound or sight of repellents and, after a period of time, ignore them or retreat only a short distance. One of the keys to the use of scare devices is to take action at the first sign of a problem. Once they have become established, it is difficult to break animals’ patterns of behavior and movement.
Cultural Methods. Implementing good sanitation practices is basic to the management of pigeons. Pigeons owe their existence, in large part, to the generosity of people. Not only do the birds accept handouts, they eat food found in refuse and use inedible items as nesting material. Birds frequent the parking lots of fast-food restaurants, city parks, trash dumps, and livestock feedlots. Often, a community can reduce the beak of a flock to a tolerable level just by taking steps to ensure the proper storage, collection, and disposal of refuse.

The supplemental food provided by picnickers, pedestrians, and devoted bird feeders is one of the factors affecting the abundance of pigeons. In some urban parks, handouts account for as much as three-quarters of the birds’ diets. Curbing the supply of food that people daily scatter about a park may be the single most important step toward dispersing the crowd of pigeons who roost and nest in the neighborhood.

Some areas have placed signs in city parks informing people that when they feed pigeons, the birds will gather in numbers that can cause problems. These signs work best if they ask people politely to refrain from feeding the birds and if they explain that it is really in the birds’ best interest not to be fed by people. Other communities have passed ordinances that declare bird feeding to be a public nuisance if it results in large numbers of birds gathering.

Although people have been poisoning pigeons for as long as modern cities have existed, the birds continue to prosper. Whether people like it or not, pigeons are here to stay. Pigeons can be controlled without harm to the birds by deploying the tactics discussed in this article. As with many things in life, when it comes to pigeon control, you get what you pay for. Here’s an animal protection issue where the choice should be clear.

Be Aware of Harmful Legislative Trends

By Ann Church, HSUS Director of State Legislation

The goodwill of people greatly contributes to the overabundance of pigeons and other birds.

Controlled without harm to the birds by deploying the tactics discussed in this article. As with many things in life, when it comes to pigeon control, you get what you pay for. Here’s an animal protection issue where the choice should be clear.

posed. This trend must be stopped, not only for The HSUS, but for any individual or group who wishes to maintain a grievance, point out an atrocity, or simply speak up.

Instead of acting to correct abuses, factions opposed to animal protection are working to take the ability to protest away from those who wish to stop animal suffering. During the last several years, in state capitols and Washington, DC, bills have been proposed and passed to silence animal protectionists. Many of these proposed measures appear to be unconstitutional, but the bills are being considered and passed just the same. And much of the energy that would otherwise go into direct action for animals must be diverted to fight legislation that would make much of our anti-cruelty work nearly impossible.

Hard to believe? Consider the following pieces of legislation that are either currently under consideration or already on the books:

Since 1982, approximately 35 states have passed

Kansas Law Blocks Cruelty Investigations

If you hear the anguished screams of an animal coming from the puppy mill next door and you go to investigate, you could be charged with a felony in Kansas. But your neighbor could torture the animal and be charged only with a misdemeanor.

In Kansas, animal cruelty is a misdemeanor. But under a new Kansas law, anyone who enters a farm, ranch, or research operation under false pretenses—even to investigate cruelty—would be guilty of a felony.

“This law strips us of our power to investigate cruelty,” says Bob Baker, chief investigator of The HSUS, who has investigated puppy mills throughout the Midwest for years and uncovered horrendous conditions, which often result in weak and sick puppies.

“The Kansas legislature should be enforcing laws to protect animals,” says Wendell Maddox, Director of The HSUS Midwest Regional Office. “Instead, by passing a law such as this, they’re just covering up the problem and making it nearly impossible for animal suffering to be revealed.”

The law affects more than the people of Kansas. Puppies from Kansas are sold in pet stores all over the United States, so consumers in other states will have to deal with the problems resulting from this law. Please write to Governor Mike Hayden of Kansas at the State House, Topeka, KS 66612, to express your displeasure at the passage of the new law.

The goodwill of people greatly contributes to the overabundance of pigeons and other birds.

The HSUS in no way condones destruction or theft of property, breaking into laboratories, or any other illegal activities. Nor does it condone verbal insult, physical assault, or any type of violence against hunters, wearers of furs, or others. What The HSUS does want to do is educate people about these issues, inform them about cruel practices and animal suffering, and prevent future suffering. To do this, we use our freedoms of speech, press, and peaceful protest. We distribute informative literature, release information to the media, and gather for peaceful demonstrations. Legislation that threatens these basic rights has been and continues to be pro-

the goodwill of people greatly contributes to the overabundance of pigeons and other birds
laws making it illegal to “harass” a hunter. Just recently, four activists in Maryland were fined up to $500 for rustling leaves and talking to hunters. A similar case is pending in Montana.

A hearing was held in March in the United States House of Representatives on H.R. 3788, another bill to protect hunters. It would impose fines of up to $10,000 on individuals who disrupt hunting activities and would also prohibit interstate commerce of literature that would interfere with hunting.

Numerous states are considering bills to “protect” research facilities, and approximately ten states already have enacted them. Although the intent of these laws is to halt break-ins (which are already illegal), some versions make it a crime for lab workers to report atrocities they have witnessed, and would make it illegal for anyone to “conspire” against these labs.

While expressing concern over such a bill, HSUS President John Hoyt said, “The bill will cut off legitimate scrutiny of whether laboratories are adhering to the Animal Welfare Act, which the Congress has made the law of the land. In short, such legislation could actually impede legitimate efforts of whistle-blowers and anti-cruelty investigators from bringing to light inhumane treatment of animals and even scientific fraud found in the laboratory setting.

“Fraud would never come to light,” Mr. Hoyt added, “were it not for employees such as post-graduate assistants, lab technicians, or research colleagues, for example, who have the courage to step forward to reveal that fraud and misconduct have occurred.”

The Ohio legislature is considering S.B. 137, which, in its original form, would make it illegal to say anything anti-fur to a fur coat wearer, make protest signs or pass out leaflets against fur, or in any way “conspire” to stop the wearing of fur coats. The HSUS and other groups would not be allowed to send out publications in Ohio protesting the wearing of fur, as this would constitute conspiracy. The bill was introduced in order to “protect” the fur industry. Now amended, this bill no longer targets fur protesters and is a vaguen violation against “disrupting” any trade. But it is still being opposed by the American Civil Liberties Union, trade unions, and others who recognize it as a threat to basic freedoms.

The HSUS opposes it because it could easily be amended at the last minute to its original form. These laws have not been proposed because there is a genuine need to protect hunters, the fur industry, or the research community. In all cases, existing laws already cover harmful and illegal practices such as actual assaults or break-ins. What the advocates of these bills want is to simply shut up protesters and investigators who are working to improve the lives of animals.

Fortunately, when the courts have had an opportunity to examine hunter-harassment laws, they have thrown them out. Sponsors of the Ohio fur bill were told from the start that what they had proposed was blatantly unconstitutional. But the fact that these laws are being considered and passed points to the vulnerability of our freedom to investigate and protest animal cruelty. Even if the laws are watered down or don’t stand up to challenge, they still erode our rights and allow their sponsors to claim victory, which then helps them pass stronger laws in other states. And again, more money and effort must be pumped in to the legal system to have these laws overturned.

It is up to each of us to monitor the legislation being considered in our counties, cities, states, and Congress. To protect our rights to investigate and protest animal cruelty, we are going to have to become involved as vocal constituents and voters. The animals have no voice to speak for themselves. Don’t let the opposition silence ours.

Under proposed legislation, the HSUS Shame of Fur Campaign would be illegal in Ohio.

By Moose, Feline Journalist for the Robert Potter League for Animals

‘I’m afraid that your article in the February issue of Shelter Sense about the cat columnist has opened “Pandora’s box.” With no disrespect to Pandora intended, there are other feline and canine journalists in the country—myself included! My first article ran in the Newport Daily News (Newport, RI) in December 1985, and four years later, I’m considered the guru of pet information for the area. It still gives me goose bumps to see my picture and byline right next to Dear Abby every Saturday evening. My fans tell me I give better advice than Abby... unfortunately, I don’t get paid as well as she does!

While I feel that there are many good pet owners, far too many humans need education about pets, animal care and control, and environmental concerns. Crusading and educating have become my personal challenges, and I work diligently to keep my messages in the public eye. I’m not too fond of radio talk shows, since no one can see how handsome I am. Television cameras are my favorite, and my newest venture has been a cable television show, Moose’s Corner, which offers pet care advice and showcases animals available for adoption. As Public Relations Cut for the Robert Potter League for Animals (P.O. Box 412, Newport, RI 02840), I also make appearances in schools, at civic organizations, and at all the League’s special functions. If other felines or canines are considering a career in journalism and public relations, I have a few pearls of wisdom:

Practice good listening skills. It is important to respond honestly and accurately to the fans and media. Their concerns and questions are important. Read everything. Continually educate yourself and be able to speak and write with authority and accuracy.

Don’t be afraid to tackle tough issues or problems. The public can accept reality better than you might think. The animals deserve to have their concerns voiced.

Be dedicated and maintain a sense of humor. Some days are tough, but our messages are important. Keep your chin up.

Be professional. It is important to meet deadlines, accept criticism from your editors, and spell correctly. It is very important to convince humans that you can do the job well. And the organization you represent deserves your very best paw forward at all times.

Thank your fans. Every letter or donation should be acknowledged.

Educate the children. Lasting impressions can be made on young people. Educate them and influence their beliefs, and thank them for their help (their parents will remember you!).

Remember that your mission is to help other animals. As fat cat in charge of PR, I have a good life at the shelter. Not all animals are as lucky as I am. It is easy to get carried away with stardom, but don’t ever forget your roots or the plight faced by others.
Forme College Football Star Lobbies Ohio State Legislators on Behalf of Animals

By Geoffrey L. Handy

t was the second-to-last day of the 1988 legis­
| lative session in the Ohio state legislature, and a differential licensing bill was stuck in the Senate Rules Committee. The bill had already passed the House, but if it didn’t get out of the Rules Committee, animal protectionists would have to introduce the bill again the next year. That’s when Ritchie Laymon of the Ohio Legislation for Animal Welfare Coalition (Ohio L.A.W.), a group working on the bill, contacted William E. Long. Long was head of his own lobbying firm, and Laymon had been told of his personal beliefs regarding animals.

Long agreed to help. He used the influence he had built up in the statehouse over a fifteen-year period to get the bill out of Rules Committee. “We got it out on the floor and passed in two days,” Long says. “It’s now a law in Ohio.”

Since then, Long has devoted countless hours to working the halls of the Ohio state legislature on behalf of animals. The commitment and integrity he brings to the animal-protection movement in Ohio is an inspiration to anyone who works in state or local politics.

For some, it may seem improbable that this is the same man who quarterbacked the Ohio State Buckeyes to victory in the 1968 Rose Bowl to cap­ture college football’s national championship. “He fits the stereotypical ‘jock’ image,” says Sandy Rowland, HSUS Director, Great Lakes Region. “But he still has to play defense on certain bills here, like the Ohio Farm Bureau. And they have this residue of concern about the animal protection movement.”

Long is a realist, however, and knows that some false perceptions take years to change. Even though the neglect bill was intended to protect domestic animals only, the farm community remains wary of any legislation that seeks to protect animals. As a result, the neglect bill has languished in the Senate agricultural committee.

“We’re dealing with people who have a history here, like the Ohio Farm Bureau. And they have this residue of concern about the animal protection movement.”

Perhaps the most important work that Long has done is to create an image of respectability within the animal-welfare interests.” He points to the animal neglect bill. The bill outlines basic housing, feeding, and other requirements to prevent animal neglect. If passed, it will give prosecutors a better-defined tool than current cruelty laws to help protect animals from neglect.

“Six years were spent trying to get something out of the Ohio House, and before now, it never got out of committee,” says Long. “We got the bill out of the committee and got it passed on the House floor last year. Now we’re working on the Senate committee for the bill. So I think we’re making some inroads.”

Long is a realist, however, and knows that some false perceptions take years to change. Even though the neglect bill was intended to protect domestic animals only, the farm community remains wary of any legislation that seeks to protect animals. As a result, the neglect bill has languished in the Senate agricultural committee.

“We’re dealing with people who have a history here, like the Ohio Farm Bureau. And they have this residue of concern about the animal protection movement.”

Long believes that humane societies and individuals who work on legislation must recognize many misconceptions and challenge it with a long-term commitment. In addition, he says, “It is an absolute necessity that they understand the issues so that when they’re involved in a debate or they try to persuade people, they’re able to focus on what the issues are and not what they aren’t.”

“And I think that we should be very proud of what we’re doing, that it’s valid and that it is good for the whole human condition. I don’t believe we’ll ever develop to be a compassionate human race until we start cleaning up our acts with respect to animals and the environment.”
DeKalb County, Georgia, man recently re­ceived five years in prison and ten years proba­tion for torturing and killing 77 cats, according to the Atlanta Journal and Constitution. Mitchell Munoz collected most of the animals through newspaper ads for free kittens. He admitted to torturing the felines and later photographing their remains. He kept detailed records of the ac­quisition, appearance, behavior, and treatment of each of the cats in a log he dubbed “TCJHTD” — “This Cat Just Had To Die.”

Thanks to a photo lab technician who sent copies of Munoz’s photos to DeKalb Animal Con­trol officials, authorities were able to act on the case. Munoz’s sentence was especially gratifying to animal protection workers because of the powerful message it sends out. In fact, State Judge Linda Warren Hunter issued a harsher sentence to Munoz than the one recommended by the prosecutor. Munoz will probably serve between one and two years of the sentence before parole.

Photos Help Send Dog-beater to Prison

Another strong message was sent to potential animal abusers when a Lowell, Massachusetts, teen-ager was sentenced to six months in jail after viciously beating his family’s dog. The case gained national attention because the 18-year-old was convicted with the help of 29 photographs of the beating taken by his next-door neighbor.

Last November, after neighbor Jim Molloy gave police graphic pictures showing Kevin Deschene kicking his family’s German-shepherd mix and beating the animal with a four-foot plank, police immediately seized “Champ” and took him to a local animal hospital. He was later placed in protective custody at the Lowell Humane Society (LHS, P.O. Box 1123, Lowell, MA 01853).

Handled by LHS inspector and Lowell police of­ficer Jeffrey Davidson, the case charged Deschene with cruelty to animals under state law. With the help of Molloy’s pictures, Deschene was convicted and will be tried in a trial on April 5. According to LHS Executive Director Allan Davidson, Jr., it marked the first time in over twenty years that anyone in Massachusetts had been imprisoned on a cruelty charge.

In addition to his jail sentence, Deschene had to pay a $500 fine and must perform one day of com­munity service each month for two years. The severity of the sentence was partially a result of Deschene’s prior criminal record—he had been convicted of drug possession and burglary in September 1989.

After Deschene’s conviction, his family attempted to regain custody of Champ at a court hearing May 4. Over two hundred demonstrators showed up at the courthouse in support of the humane society, and Deschene’s mother and her boyfriend appeared at the hearing in handcuffs on charges of welfare fraud. The judge gave custody of Champ to LHS.

The next day, Champ was given a new home—that of an animal behaviorist familiar with the psychological problems and needs of abused dogs. Over the course of his six-month impoundment, Champ had gradually warmed up to shelter staff, though he remained aggressive toward strangers. Lowell Humane Society deemed the dog adoptable and had carefully screened potential owners before the custody hearing.

Photos Help Send Dog-beater to Prison

This graphic photo, one of 29 pictures taken by neighbor Jim Molloy, helped send animal abuser Kevin Deschene to prison.

Two Cruelty Cases Successfully Prosecuted

Crafty Kittens “Sell” Spay/neuter

City Law Prohibits Pet Giveaways
Douglasville. It also prohibits businesses from

them from an educational standpoint.” In fact,

West and her staff never use that approach.

developed an informal spay/neuter assistance pro­

ment to find their addresses. “We then send an

cooperate and then work with the Sheriffs depart­

mum. Through June, the society had already

cooperate and then work with the Sheriffs depart­

mum. Through June, the society had already

Shannon's roles as shelter mascot and visitor to

the sick and elderly make her a “Mighty Dog.”

The 134-page book costs $6.95 per copy with the

appropriate use of the new Card Fund Raisers

Christmas Card Fund Raisers

Annexion, the Quince Humane Society (P.O. Box

1023, Quincy, IL 62256) mascot, has won in­
duction to the Carnation Company’s Mighty Dog

Hall of Fame, along with 11 other dogs from

across the country. This honor came with a trip to

New York City for her and Society Executive

Director Carolyn Knapp, a check for $5,000, and

stock in the 1991 Mighty Dog Calendar.

In nominating Shannon, Knapp explained that she

came to the society as a stray and stayed to

become our public relations manager.” Her work

as a visiting pet to nursing homes and day-care

centers has won the hearts of many community

members who recognize her and know the shelter

because of her. When Shannon isn’t on pet visits,

she’s busy writing her column for the Society

newsletter, attending Society functions, or appear­
ing at community events.

Carnation selected the honorees on the basis of a

photo and essay explaining why they were

“mighty dogs.” Knapp pointed out that Shannon’s

special gift is that she’s “mighty proud to share

her love with people.”

Private Eye eye features the talents of a solid black
cat as gumshoe Porgy Patoot, along with Mary
Therese Friel, Miss USA 1979, as the “Glamorous
Mysterious Stranger.” The two team up to solve

“The Case of Too Many Kitties.” Sharon Linda Castro, director of public relations

and development for the Humane Society of

Rochester and Monroe County, wrote, directed,

and produced the video to help educate children

and adults about the consequences of not spaying

and neutering their pets. Despite working on a

very limited budget, Castro managed to make a

clever video that all ages will benefit from and

enjoy. Children will love Porgy and understand

his message, and adults will appreciate the humor.

Porgy Patoot, Private Eye would be a good addi­
tion to your shelter’s educational materials. It

is available in VHS format for $24.95 plus $3 for

postage and handling for each copy ordered.

(New York residents please add $1.75 state sales tax.)

Each order comes with a free movie poster of

Porgy Patoot. Order from Bananacat Productions,

89 Bedford St., Rochester, NY 14609.

Book Helps Victims of Pet Loss

Author Moira K. Anderson has written a com­
passionate text that will help any individual

grieving over the loss of a pet companion. Coping

With Sorrow on the Loss of Your Pet is a unique

resource that deals with a subject rarely covered

in book form.

Chapters include “Understanding Your Loss,”

“Coping Strategies,” and “Welcoming a New

Pet.” Anderson also deals with the sensitive is­

sue of when to euthanize a dying pet, and takes an

objective look at choosing a “final resting place”

for the animal.

The 134-page book costs $6.95 per copy with the

following price breaks for quantity orders: 15 per­
cent discount for 5-10 copies; 25 percent discount

for 11-25 copies; 40 percent discount for 26-50

copies; and 50 percent discount for 51 or more
copies. Postage and handling is an additional

$1.50 per copy for the first two copies, and 35
cents per each additional copy.

Since the books come in cartons of 72 copies, a

special discount applies when you buy in

multiples of 72 copies: a 55 percent discount plus...
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.

PART-TIME COORDINATOR—needed to guide foundation animal shelter assistance program in New Jersey. Must have shelter management experience. Work is on a consulting basis, 20 hours per week, $20,000 per year. Based in Morristown. Call Vera DuMont at (201) 540-8442 for further details.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR—Responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Humane Society of South Brevard, including the shelter, fundraising, public education, and administration. Qualifications: BS degree in Business/Public Administration, 5 years management experience (preferably in animal shelters), strong leadership skills, computer knowledge helpful. Salary: open. Send resume to Dave Davis, Screening Committee, 4330 Lakemont Rd., Melbourne, FL 32934.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR—Responsible for the overall management of the Calgary Humane Society, which employs 28 staff and cares for 12,000 animals annually. Send resume, salary expectations to: Selection Committee, Calgary Humane Society, 1323-30th Ave., NE, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2E 4T9.

SHELTER MANAGER—For Arizona Humane Society shelter, which handles 47,000 animals yearly. Will supervise nine personnel, maintain adequate shelter supplies, supervise euthanasia, and properly train employees. Advancement opportunities. Preferred qualifications: leadership ability, supervisory and shelter experience. Salary negotiable. Send resume to Assistant Director, P.O. Box 9231, Phoenix, AZ 85068.

SHELTER MANAGER—Needed with experience in animal care, shelter operations, humane education, and animal control. Salary commensurate with education, experience. Send resume, salary requirements to address in the listing below.

CRUELTY INVESTIGATOR—Energetic individual needed with cruelty investigation experience. Position includes a house for being on call 5 evenings each week. Send resume, salary expectations to Theresa Carlson, Hunterdon County SPCA, 576 Stamets Rd., Milford, NJ 08848.

VETERINARIAN—Wanted full-time to work for a unique animal hospital located in Northeast Florida. Duties include examinations, inoculations, X-ray, spay/neuter, and emergency surgeries. New medical suite. Staff consists of one veterinarian and three medical technicians. Send resume and salary expectations to Clay County Humane Society, P.O. Box 1311, Orange Park, FL 32067.

Few events are better suited for Shelter Sense readers than this year’s HSUS pre-conference symposium, which will be held October 24 in San Francisco. The symposium, “New Perspectives on Animal Overpopulation,” will explore developing trends in animal sterilization. See “Just Wright” (next page) for more details.

The HSUS Annual Conference follows the symposium on October 25–27 and offers speakers and workshops to complement the symposium and address other vital issues of animal protection.

 Reserve your place now at the 1990 Conference by completing this form and mailing it to HSUS Conference, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037.

(For those who cannot attend the conference but would like a copy of the proceedings, call the conference office at 1-800-287-4473.)

REGISTRATION FORM
1990 Annual Conference
The Humane Society of the United States

The conference registration form is for one person or a couple. If more than one individual or couple are attending, please copy this form and fill out additional copies for each registrant/couple to ensure proper preregistration.

Please check appropriate box

Cost Per Person Total

Symposium on New Perspectives on Animal Overpopulation
Wednesday, October 24 .......................... $30 $ ____
Includes luncheon

HSUS Annual Conference
Oct. 25-27 .......................... $60 $ ____
Includes general sessions, workshops, and awards banquet. (Select meal type below.)

Fish ☐ Vegetarian ☐

If you are unable to attend the entire conference, the fees per day and for the awards banquet are as follows:

Thursday, October 25 ................................... $20 $ ____
Friday, October 26 ................................... $20 $ ____
Saturday, October 27 .............................. $12 $ ____
Includes tour and mock oil-spill response of International Bird Rescue Center, Berkeley—1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. (space limited to first 38 people.)

“Reach A Teacher”—Saturday workshop 9:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. $ 5 $ ____
Awards banquet, Saturday evening ........................ $30 $ ____
(Select meal type below.)
Fish ☐ Vegetarian ☐

Total Enclosed $ ____

(Make checks payable to The HSUS; U.S. funds only. Cancellation fee of $10 will be charged after Thursday, October 18.)

A hotel registration form will be mailed upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations directly with the hotel prior to September 21, 1990.

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HSUS Conference Features ‘New Perspectives’ on Old Problem

By Phyllis Wright, HSUS Vice President for Companion Animals

How often have you thought, “There must be a better way to prevent animal births,” or “Why doesn’t someone work on an easier method of neutering animals?”

Overpopulation of dogs and cats is still one of our prime problems. And although spaying and neutering has reduced the numbers going into many shelters, we still need less costly and more easily administered procedures. Fortunately, people are working on solutions, and a lot of new ground is being broken in the research to find easier ways to sterilize animals.

Now is the time to plan to join The HSUS at the annual conference on October 24th through the 27th and learn about some of the new ideas that we have been working on to curb pet overpopulation. This year’s preconference symposium, New Perspectives on Animal Overpopulation, will share with you ideas that are under development for sterilization of animals without major surgery.

Hear from Dr. Bruce Addison, microbiologist and president of Addison Biological Laboratory, on a chemical sterilant that is working for male dogs and cats. Dr. Fred Lowrey of Zonagen, Incorporated, will also present procedures that are being developed for female dogs. Dr. Jay Kirkpatrick, Associate Professor of Physiology at Eastern Montana College, will share his success in developing a vaccine sterilant for use in deer, wild horses, and burros. Dr. Peter Theran, former Assistant Chief of Staff for the MSPCA’s Angell Memorial Animal Hospital and current Vice President of the MSPCA’s Health and Hospitals Division, will outline the protocol being developed by Angell Memorial Hospital for early spaying and neutering of shelter animals.

We are excited about the impact these and other speakers will have on our day-to-day problems in the shelter and community.

Register now for the preconference symposium and The HSUS Annual Conference. The cost to attend the symposium is only $30 in addition to the conference fee of $60. This fee includes lunch on the 24th. Please fill out and send in the conference registration form on page 15 to register early for this symposium and conference that will shed new light on solving pet overpopulation.