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I am very concerned about my neighbor’s dog,” a recent letter to The HSUS said. “He’s tied to a 6-foot rope all day and night. I’ve seen him freezing in a snowfall, baking on a sweltering day, and soaking in a downpour. I’m not sure what to do for this poor dog.”

In this person’s community, tethering is not specifically illegal. (We know of only a handful of municipalities where this is the case.) So is the responsibility of the humane agency in her community to find a solution despite the lack of a specific law that outlines the practice.

How can the success of animal protection agencies find solutions to problems like this? Their answer lies in looking at existing state and local animal-cruelty statutes and developing a comprehensive set of animal-care standards based on the language of those statutes. The agency must apply knowledge of animals’ physical and psychological needs to determine what constitutes “adequate shelter,” “proper nutrition,” and other statutory requirements.

Here’s an example: 42 states have laws requiring that animals be transported in a safe or humane manner. Although the statute language says nothing specifically about what constitutes safe or humane transport, the progressive animal protection agency will apply that language to dogs carried unsecured in the back of pickup trucks. The agency’s animal-care standards, in other words, is that a dog carried unsecured in the back of a pickup truck constitutes unsafe and/or inhumane transport.

Similarly, the Washington Humane Society (whose general animal-care standards are listed on pages 6-7) has interpreted cruelty statutes to mean that tethering an animal on a chain or rope shorter than 15 feet is cruel. More importantly, the standards specify that the animal must be off the tether for at least half the period of time. The humane society can assert that tethering impacts stress and prohibits the animal from exercising, depleting it psychologically as well as physically—abuses that, arguably, fall under the anticruelty statutes.

In court, unwritten or inconsistently applied standards simply will not hold up. Animal-care standards grounded in existing laws and put in writing are the most effective tools to prove your point. An agency’s interpretation of a statute, established in writing and consistently applied, is afforded considerable weight in court. If you can confidently say that providing daily exercise for an animal is your standard, and keeping a dog chained outside is a violation of that standard, you’ve applied those criteria equally in all previous cases, a judge will be much more likely to agree.

Setting standards that do not conflict from area to area also helps give your enforcement program credibility. I strongly encourage state federations to develop uniform standards for statewide animal care and control laws.

By developing and applying consistent animal-care standards, agencies can most effectively solve common situations of neglect. The dog on the end of the rope deserves consideration.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CARE STANDARDS

PERSPECTIVES

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By developing and applying consistent animal-care standards, agencies can most effectively solve common situations of neglect. The dog on the end of the rope deserves consideration.
The complainant may state, for example, that the dog is left outside without shelter. Upon arrival the officer observes that the dog is thin and has no water, in addition to not having any shelter. To simply require the owner to provide proper shelter in this case would not meet the primary objective of preventing unnecessary suffering by ensuring the animal’s safety and well-being. The officer must also determine why the dog is thin (inadequate food, intestinal parasites, and/or illness) and require that the problem be remedied (educate the owner on proper feeding or require veterinary care to prevent unnecessary suffering). Before the case can be closed, the officer must rein­spect to ensure that conditions for compliance have been met and the problems have been remedied (i.e., a proper doghouse and water are available, and the dog has gained weight).

Education, Social Work, Law Enforcement
Achieving compliance with anti-cruelty laws can often be a challenging experience for an animal control officer. To be most effective, the humane officer must be part educator, part social worker, and part law enforcement official. As an educator, the officer would explain to a dog owner the benefits of socializing the dog and making it part of the family. The officer might give helpful tips on training or provide information about nutrition and preventative veterinary care. Poorly informed owners are often surprised to learn, for example, that "bad" dog behaviors such as aggression, hyperactivity, destructive tendencies, and excessive barking are often caused by isolation, boredom, and improper con­finement. As a social worker, the officer might help arrange a free or reduced-cost spay surgery for owners who need financial assis­tance. Many situations encountered in the course of investigating complaints of cruelty to animals are similar. It is impos­sible, however, to provide standards for every situation animal control/humane officers encounter. Standards cannot cover every possible situation, especially with respect to nutritional needs where there can be an endless combination of quanti­ties and qualities of food offered an animal.

Good relationships with other profes­sionals—such as veterinarians, who can provide expert advice on animal care—can assist the officer in determining how best to meet the needs of an individual animal. The physical condition of the animal is one of the best indicators of whether or not the animal’s nutritional needs are being met. The layman, guided by common sense, the condition of the animal, and veterinary consultation, can determine what constitutes proper nutri­tion for an animal.

Similarly, the existence of pain and suffering can largely be determined by obvious signs. While care must be taken to avoid anthropomorphism (attributing human characteristics to nonhumans), there are many recognized similarities between signs of pain in humans and animals, such as crying, flinching, and shivering. The layman can safely assume that infected wounds and fractures are painful and that an animal suffers when deprived of water during hot weather. Fear can also constitute suffering. If an animal has been abused to a point where it cringes or draws back when the abuser approaches, the animal is suffering from acute anxiety. To allow an animal to continue to live under such stress has been found by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) to be detrimental to its health and well-being. The stress of inhumane treat­ment—neglect or physical/psychological abuse—predisposes animals to diseases that can threaten their health. The object of humane law enforce­ment is to prevent animals from suffering unnecessarily. The animal control/hu­mane officer is charged with the respon­sibility of achieving that objective. This can best be accomplished by utilizing sound judgment and common sense to determine if the animal’s needs are being met and by creatively applying reasonable standards for compliance with the laws that prohibit animals from being made to suffer unnecessarily.

Animal-care standards can help the ACO recognize and remedy situations that are potentially dangerous to an animal.

The appropriate care for a non-potentially dangerous animal may be attractive to the owner rather than the ACO. The owner may request that the animal be neutered because the animal can no longer be used for breeding purposes. The animal’s owner might allow the animal to continue to live indefinitely on a chain because the owner chose not to construct a pen or provide another acceptable alternative. The ACO may be able to further improve the animal’s situation by educat­ing the owner about the animal’s needs, both physical and psychological, by point­ing out the advantages of a well­socialized and cared-for dog. If the owner complains that the dog must live outside because it is not housebroken, educate the owner on housebreaking methods. If the owner states that the dog is chained in the yard as a guard dog, point out that the conditions of the house can best be protected if the dog is allowed loose in the house where the possessions are lo­cated or within a fenced yard to guard entrances to the house. In cases where serious, malicious, and blatant cruelty to animals can be proven, the officer should proceed with prosecu­tion.

Beyond Care Standards
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A SAMPLE SET OF ANIMAL-CARE STANDARDS

The following standards for animal care were developed by the Washington Humane Society (7319 Georgia Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20012) in consultation with veterinarians and have been successfully for a number of years by the animal control agencies of Prince George’s County, Maryland, and Washington, D.C. They are not all-inclusive:

1. PROPER FOOD
Food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination. Food shall be provided in sufficient quantity and be of adequate nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health.

2. PROPER WATER
Water shall be abundant, clean, and be available at all times for all animals. Water shall be free from contamination. Water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary. Receptacles used to store food shall be kept covered.

3. PROPER SPACE
All animals shall be able to stand to their full height, stretch out, turn around, lie down, and be free of standing water, accumulated waste, and debris.

4. PROPER CONFINEMENT
The following space standards may not be sufficient for certain animals and should be increased if necessary. Indicators of improper space and confinement include poor growth, abnormal behavior patterns such as pacing or circling within the limits of confinement, or other signs of stress.

Caging of Dogs and Cats:
- Cage confinement of dogs and cats is abnormally restrictive and is stressful to the animal.

5. PROPER AIR
Proper air flow of fresh air is necessary for the health and well-being of the animal.

6. PROPER LIGHT
Lighting of primary enclosures shall be designed to protect animals from excessive illumination.

7. PROPER SHELTER/PROTECTION FROM THE WEATHER

a. Indoor Shelter:
- Facilities shall be sufficiently regulated by heating and cooling, if necessary, to protect animals from extremes of temperature and to provide for their health and well-being.
- The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below or rise above temperatures compatible with the health and well-being of the animal.
- The ambient temperature shall be regulated by natural or mechanical means to provide for the health and well-being of the animal at all times.

b. Outdoor Shelter:
- Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air by means of windows, doors, fans, or air conditioning, and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation.

Outdoor Shelter for Dogs:
- No animal shall be subjected to unnecessary suffering or cruel treatment.
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Outdoor Shelter for Horses, Cows, and Other Large Animals:
- Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air by means of windows, doors, fans, or air conditioning, and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation.

8. UNNECESSARY SUFFERING
No animal shall be subjected to unnecessary suffering or cruelty.

9. SANITATION
Sanitation is also caused by poor ventilation, odors, and lack of adequate socialization.

- Animals shall be provided with clean and sanitary housing, bedding, and other non-absorbent material, shall be kept out of urine and fecal matter, shall be shaded during hot weather months, and shall be provided with adequate veterinary care.

- Animals who are debilitated and weakened or show symptoms of illness or injury that may be caused by inadequate veterinary care.

- Treatment Within 48 Hours:
- If an animal has exhibited signs of disease or injury that may be caused by inadequate veterinary care.

- Incidental:
- If an animal has an abnormal growth of a size or weight in or on such a purpose as to impede the animal in any way, such condition shall be immediately treated.

- Internal and external parasites shall be controlled.

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VETERINARIANS RECOGNIZE ROLE OF PET BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN CAUSING ANIMAL SURRENDERS

More than 90 percent of dog owners complain about one or more problems in their pets’ behavior, according to a study by Robert K. Anderson, D.V.M., at the 129th annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), held in Boston last August 1-5, 1992.

“Unwanted behaviors of dogs and cats are the leading cause of euthanasia of healthy animals each year,” said Dr. Anderson of the Center to Study Human-Animal Relationships and Environments at the University of Minnesota. “Veterinarians need to help people prevent and treat pet behavior problems so that we can improve the quality of life for animals and the human-animal bond.”

In a study using a statistically designed sample of dogs at 16 veterinary hospitals, the top behavior complaints reported included dogs jumping on people (listed by 55 percent of owners surveyed), and excessive barking (reported by 49 percent).

“The barking complaint is interesting because other studies show a much larger percentage of people complain about a neighbor’s dog barking than complained about their own dog barking in our study,” Dr. Anderson said. “Behavior problems are often in the eye of the beholder.”

Other common complaints included: not coming when called, 43 percent; pulling the owner down the street when walking, 42 percent; escaping from the yard, 35 percent; jumping on furniture, 34 percent; excessive excitable, 31 percent; digging, 27 percent; poor house-training behaviors, 24 percent; and chewing, 22 percent.

“This study signifies that pet owners love their pets and are willing to overlook or work around many common behavior problems as long as they don’t cause great harm,” Dr. Anderson said.

Pet aggression, which might be expected to top the list of complaints, was actually much less common. Threatening behaviors placed eleventh, reported by 21 percent of pet owners surveyed, and biting placed eighteenth, with only 10 percent reporting this problem.

However, owners of aggressive pets are much more likely to seek help in eliminating the unwanted behavior. In fact, dog aggression aimed at owners and family members is the most common complaint reported at several animal behavior clinics and may be avoided by seeking help from a veterinarian or animal behavior specialist as soon as a puppy displays even minor or isolated aggressive behaviors, according to a separate presentation by Ilana R. Reisner, D.V.M.

Aggression against owners usually results from a natural canine tendency that animal behavior experts call dominance aggression. They say these dogs assert themselves to secure a higher social position in the family.

Dominant aggressive behaviors may include standing tall and stiff, maintaining direct eye contact, growling, snarling, and biting. Contrary to popular belief, these behaviors usually do not result from “spoiling” or mistreatment by the owner. In most cases, serious dominance aggression does not develop until the dog is over one year old.

“Dominance is a normal behavior. People need to recognize early signs by training the puppy from the beginning to allow all kinds of manipulations—checking the puppy’s mouth, ears, and toes. If the puppy resists, this is a sign of dominance aggression,” Dr. Reisner added. “It is also important to understand the significance of postures and ‘attitudes in all puppies.’

Dominant aggressive dogs may act like watch dogs, but their aggressive behaviors are directed at owners and family members instead of strangers or prowlers. Happy, lovable pets 99 percent of the time, baffled their owners when they “seem to turn on a family member for no apparent reason.”

Most dominant aggressive dogs are males, and castration is one of the recommended treatments, reported Victoria Voith, D.V.M., Ph.D., in a related presentation. “Castration alone, however, may not completely suppress the dog’s dominant tendencies, and some dogs do not respond to castration at all. Behavioral techniques are generally necessary as well,” she added.

Up to 80 percent of dominance aggression involves male dogs, and it may occur in any breed or mixed breeds. Early on, dominant aggressive behaviors may be mild and infrequent, but as the dog matures the problem may intensify. “All of this does not imply that owning a dog is a great risk. Dog owners should merely be aware that such a problem is a possibility, however remote,” said Dr. Voith, an applied animal behavior consultant in Spring Branch, TX. “Most problems can be eliminated or significantly improved if they are treated promptly and properly by a specialist.”

In a separate presentation, Katherine Houpt, V.M.D., of the Cornell Feline Health Center, reported that cat aggression against people stems from several causes but is usually not the result of poor “training” by the owner.

“Aggression problems rarely result from anything the owner is doing wrong. Cats aren’t like dogs. You don’t ‘train them,’” Dr. Houpt explained. “In most cases, a cat owner doesn’t have to do anything to have a perfectly friendly pet.”

According to Dr. Houpt, in addition to responding to fear or pain, cats may become aggressive toward people due to physical problems—a brain tumor, for example. They also may redirect aggression aimed at an out-of-reach object—such as another animal seen through the window—toward the owner.

Playful cats may also be aggressive if they have not learned to retract their claws or inhibit bites. “Once we identify the kind of aggression, we are more apt to be successful in treating cat aggression against people,” Dr. Houpt said.

The AVMA, based in the Chicago suburb of Schaumburg, is the professional association of the nation’s more than 52,000 veterinarians. Over 300 scientific presentations were made at the 129th annual meeting, the largest gathering of veterinarians in North America.
By Martha Cole Glenn, HSUS Director of Federal Legislative Affairs

In my work with local animal protection groups, I have met many who want to make a difference at the federal level but don’t quite know where to start. You may think, “I have enough to do running a shelter and dealing with local officials and state legislators. I can’t keep track of Washington, too,” or, “Washington is too far away. They don’t have anything to do with my issues,” or, “I don’t know my representative or senators. They don’t listen to me,” or, “I have no idea how to find out what they are doing.”

I want you to know that it is easier than you think to make a difference in Washington.

People like you were responsible for Congress passing the original Animal Welfare Act in 1968 and its several amended versions since then. As you may know, this federal law provides safeguards for many animals used in research, in exhibitions, and in transportation. As amended versions since then. As you may know, this federal law provides safeguards for many animals used in research, in exhibitions, and in transportation. You may also be of interest to you. To

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Know Your Legislator on a Personal Basis

I’ll be the first to admit that it is easier to get to know personally your local humane agents or your state legislators than it is to get to know your one representative and two senators in the United States Congress. Not only do local and state legislators handle more animal-related legislation of direct relevance to local humane agencies, but they also have much smaller constituencies—which means fewer demands on their time.

However, even members of Congress are accessible to everyone in their community — and especially those who approach them as representatives of local organizations or agencies such as humane societies, SPCAs, or public animal control agencies. By far the most successful way to influence a legislator is to get to know him or her. Here are some ways to go about it:

• Read the legislator’s voting records. These are often found in local newspapers.
• Write and ask to be on the legislator’s newsletter mailing list. They will be happy to add your name. Ask them for their voting record, too.
• Pay attention during their campaigns. Attend a rally or meeting. Ask them a simple question, such as, “Why are you running for Congress?” or, “What are the most important issues to you?”
• Find out if they have pets. Members of Congress who have pets can be very receptive.
• If you make a trip to Washington, plan some time to go to Capitol Hill. Call in advance and make an appointment. In addition to your representative and senators, be sure to meet their staff members. Visit for 15 or 20 minutes and tell them what your areas of expertise are. Thank them for their time and offer to be an information resource. They can’t know everything. You are the kind of expert they and their staffs depend on.
• Remember that you don’t have to go to Washington to meet your legislators. They all maintain staffed offices in their Congressional districts. They are home when Congress is not in session, such as at Easter recess. You can schedule a get-acquainted session in the district office during one of those periods. After your meeting, write the Congressman a thank-you note and stay in touch periodically.
• When federal legislators are doing work you support and wish to encourage, commend them by writing a letter or placing a phone call.

Communicating with Your Legislators

When you meet with a Congressman, remember to talk about animal issues also but let him or her know about your other areas of concern.

You must know not only your side of the story, but also let him or her know what your areas of expertise are. Thank them for their support and work you support and wish to encourage.

Once you know your legislators, you must be informed about the issues you care about in order to influence them. You must know not only your side of the issue, but the other side as well. You must be able to speak to all sides of an issue:

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I want you to know that it is easier than you think to make a difference in Washington.

People like you were responsible for Congress passing the original Animal Welfare Act in 1968 and its several amended versions since then. As you may know, this federal law provides safeguards for many animals used in labs, puppy mills, and circuses, or sold at auctions or in stores. If you don’t already know it, Congress in 1990 declared April “National Prevent A Litter Month.” This resolution encouraged pet owners to have their dogs and cats spayed or neutered. Many employers, business leaders, community leaders, groups of local humane agencies, but they also have much smaller constituencies—which means fewer demands on their time.

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does not apply to “reputable” dog breeders but rather to those commer-
cial facilities that are breeding sick 
animals and shipping them to pet 
stores. (It also targets breeders who 
breed their animals indiscriminately 
without concern for passing on genetic 
defects or behavioral problems.)

Remember that your problem may not 
always be that you want a new law 
passed. If you see a traveling zoo in 
which animals are being abused, for instance, you can call your representative’s office 
and ask the staff to contact the U.S. De-
partment of Agriculture, which adminis-
ters the Animal Welfare Act.

Try to make your interests fit into 
issues that might interest your legislator.

For example, the environment is still a 
hot issue in the news. Learn how the 
issue of animal agriculture—intensive 
farming practices and overuse of antibiot-
ic and pesticides—not only contributes 
to animal suffering but also harms the 
environment and poses possible health 
problems for consumers. Make the con-
nection for your legislator.

Also relate your issues to spending, 
if possible. In this era of huge federal 
deficits, members of Congress are al-
ways interested in ways to reduce costs. One of the arguments the HSUS used 
to garner cosponsors for the “National Prevent A Litter Month” resolution 
was to explain that, nationwide, $800 million is spent every year on animal 
control. Reduction of pet overpopula-
tion, we said, could mean these funds 
could be spent by localities on other 
programs.

Know the Legislative Process

When contacting members of Con-
gress, it’s important to have a basic 
understanding of the way bills become 
law. The HSUS has publications avail-
able that explain how the legislative 
system works (see the end of this article 
for details).

Keep in mind that a representative 
or senator can be more effective if he or 
she is on the committee that deals with 
the legislation of interest to you. For 
example, members of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees are in 
a better position than those of other 
committees to initiate stronger legisla-
tion to address the pet theft problem.

Contact your representatives in the 
early stages of the legislative process. 
To stay up-to-date on bills before Con-
gress, you can call (202) 225-1772.

This call is long-distance, but the infor-
mation is free. Give your name and 
organization, and operators at this 
number will tell you the status of any 
piece of legislation before Congress.

Leverage Your Influence

Next, you need to know how to 
turn your voice into many voices. In 
other words, how do you leverage your 
influence?

Letters are a good idea in many 
cases, though they are generally more 
effective at the state level than the fed-
eral level. The most effective letter is 
short, to the point, and speaks from 
personal experience. If you know your 
member, a personal call is very effec-
tive. And, of course, a personal visit 
works best.

Whichever form of communication 
you use, state your case, but don’t 
preach. And don’t get angry if your 
representative doesn’t agree with you.

Find out why, and ask whether or not 
information on your perspective would 
be welcomed. Leverage your vote by 
attacking more people to your side.

Utilize the following:

• Letters to the editors.
• Appearances on radio or television, 
talk shows.
• Press conferences.
• News releases.

Create a news story. Invite your repre-
sentative or senator to visit your 
shelter and have the press there. It will 
help you both. Also send him or her 
copies of material you produce, includ-
ing your newsletter, and offer to pro-
vide more information.

Do It Soon

The key to influence in Washington is 
making your legislators and their 
staff members your personal friends.

Know their pressures, their needs, and 
how they see the issues. Be a resource, 
but don’t expect them to agree with 
you on all issues.

Make a New Year’s resolution to 
start in January. Call your Congress-
person’s district office and find out 
when he or she will be home. Set up a 
“get acquainted” visit. Ask how your 
representative feels about the humane 
treatment of animals and what legisla-
tion he or she has sponsored to pro-
mote animal protection.

Encourage your representative and 
senators to support or oppose certain 
legislation that will help spread infor-
mation and encouragement. In turn, 
you will have their ear, and, if your 
arguments are good, you may be able 
to persuade them to see things your 
way.

For More Information

The HSUS provides publications 
that can help you keep up with federal 
legislative issues. The Animal Activist 
Alert, published quarterly, is free to 
HSUS members upon request and 
provides updates on all animal-related 
legislation before Congress. It’s an 
esential tool for the person willing to 
take the time to influence animal-re-
lated policy at the national level. See 
the back cover of Shelter Sense to find 
out how to join the HSUS Action 
Alert Team.

NEW TOY IS NO LAUGHING MATTER

H abro, Inc., one of the largest toy 
manufacturers in the U.S., has taken a 
step back in avoided educating 
future pet owners. Anyone working to 
promote humane values and striving to 
teach children the importance of loving 
and nurturing pet owners will not only be surprised, but appalled, by Hasbro’s new stuffed-
animal toy Puppy Surprise™.

Hasbro’s Puppy Surprise™ implicitly 
contradicts the message of responsibility 
being sent to kids by humane educators.

A child’s play imitates life; if we want to 
make a change in the way we live as 
adults, we must change the way we 
play as children. The creators of this 
Hasbro toy obviously need a little 
humane education themselves.

Shelter employees are encouraged to 
write Hasbro and give him first-hand 
accounts of how puppy births translate 
into puppy deaths. The fact that the 
dog comes with a collar and tag shows 
that the company put some thought 
into promoting humane values, but readers should suggest that a little 
responsibility is not enough when it 
concerns pet ownership. Readers should 
ask Hasbro to remove Puppy Surprise™ from the market, or at least 
include in the package a flyer that 
explains pet overpopulation. (Readers 
should also be aware that, according to 
Hasbro, a cat counterpart to the toy— 
Kitty Surprise™—will be coming out 
in time for the holidays. You may want 
to air similar concerns about this 
product.) Send letters to Wayne S. 
Charness, Vice President of Corporate 
Communications, Hasbro, Inc., 1027 
Newport Ave., P.O. Box 1059, 
Pawtucket, RI 02862-1059.

L O S T - P E T S C A M S I N C I D E N T S O N T H E RISE

A pet owner is at wit’s end. Her dog 
has been missing for three weeks. 
She has scoured the neighborhood, 
called the shelters regularly, posted 
signs with pictures, advertised in the 
local newspaper, and waited patiently 
for the phone to ring. But it never 
does. She just prays to be true, it probably is, and you are 
about to be a victim of a crime.”

The HSUS has seen a marked 
increase in the numbers of lost-pet 
scams within humane societies and 
shelter personnel should warn owners 
of lost pets that these scams are a real 
threat. Advise pet owners to leave 
out one important detail—a peculiar 
marking or characteristic unique to the 
animal—when they place a lost-pet 
clasified ad in the paper. That way, 
if anyone does claim to have their pet, 
the owner will know true it’s the 
claimant’s complete description.

If a pet owner believes that he or 
she has been the victim of a scam, 
the incident should be reported to 
the police as soon as possible. The HSUS 
would like to receive reports of lost-pet 
scams as well.
**Shelter SHOP**

"Shelter Shop" is provided as an information service to subscribers and readers. The HSUS does not endorse any products and assumes no liability for any problems with any of their products or services.

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**PLANS FOR HSUS ANIMAL CARE EXPO '93 SHAPING UP**

Next March 17-20, 1993, The HSUS will present its second Expo for the animal care professional. Animal Care Expo '93, to be held at the Twin Towers Hotel and Convention Center in Orlando, Florida, promises to surpass last year's benchmark event.

Exhibitions confirmed for the international trade show include equipment suppliers like Clark Cages, pet food companies like Gainer CYCLE, marketing and fundraising companies like Gritzard Advertising, and specialty organizations like Bunny Bliss. Some 30 seminars on a variety of topics relevant to animal-care professionals will be offered as well.

Animal Care Expo '93 is sure to be an educational and rewarding event for all who work with domestic and wild animals. Further details will follow in future issues of *Shelter Sense*. For more information and to register, please contact Animal Care Expo '93, P.O. Box 3304, Crestline, CA 92325; (800) 248-EXPO (national) or (714) 338-1192 (international). Deadline for early registration (fee: $18) is January 15, 1993.

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

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

**Program Specialist**—The HSUS is searching for a program specialist to coordinate a variety of activities relating to animal sheltering and control. The ideal candidate will have a bachelor's degree, minimum of three years shelter experience, excellent writing and speaking skills, and knowledge of program development and training. Send resume, references, and cover letter to Matt Paulhus, HSUS Vice President for Companion Animals, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, D. C. 20037.

**Shelter Director**—For Woodford Humane Society, Kentucky. Shelter handles 2,200 animals a year. Experience required in animal control, cruelty investigations, spay/neuter and adoption programs, shelter administration, and staff supervision. Send letter, resume, and statement of animal welfare philosophy to J. Perrone, P.O. Box 44, Versailles, KY 40381.

**Stock Up for the Holidays**

This season...to prepare for the season! And The HSUS wants to help nonprofit humane organizations celebrate with a cheerful holiday fundraising offer. While supplies last, HSUS holiday cards from previous years are available at reduced rates.

The cards are sold in packs of 25 and come in three different designs (as shown). At half the original price, each pack costs $4.00 (or 30 packs for $100.00), including shipping and handling. Humane groups can sell the cards to make some easy holiday cash. So order now and cross it off your list early! Just send in the coupon below.

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**GREETING CARD ORDER FORM**

<table>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total Enclosed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Chickadees with Cat</td>
<td>$4.00/pack</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kittens in Wreath</td>
<td>$4.00/pack</td>
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</tbody>
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Method of payment: [ ] Check  [ ] VISA  [ ] MasterCard (Please check one)

Account number:  
Signature:  
Name:  
Address:  
City:  
State:  
Zip:  
Phone:  

All orders must be prepaid and will be filled while supplies last. Please make all checks payable to The HSUS and mail to 2100 L St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20037. We ship UPS; please provide street address. Allow four to six weeks for delivery.

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**When You See Something That Bothers You...**

Making a call to your local animal protection agency may be the most important action you can take.

If you call about a mother cat and her kittens...you've seen rummaging through the garbage, you don't have to look the other way. The animal protection agency can help find responsible homes and put an end to their vagabond existence.

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**You can do something about it.**

Provided by the Humane Society of the United States.
JOIN THE HSUS TEAM OF ACTIVISTS!

You can make a difference—and the AAA tells you how! Just join The HSUS's Action Alert Team and receive the Animal Activist Alert, our award-winning quarterly newsletter, free! We keep an eye on current legislation for you, and when a bill needs your support—or needs to be stopped—we let you know! We tell you where to write, and even what to say, to get the best results for the animals!

The AAA keeps you up-to-date on a wide variety of animal issues.

HELP THE ANIMALS!

The HSUS has recently learned of an error in the Species Act that could have resulted in the loss of critical protections for endangered species. Be a part of the Action Alert Team today and help defend these protections for our wildlife!