



Siberian Husky Rescue of Florida, Inc.

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SECOND QUARTER NEWSLETTER APR - JUN 2010

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One reason a dog can be such a comfort when you're feeling blue is that he doesn't try to find out why.

~ Author Unknown

FROM THE SHRF BOARD

Hello Husky Lovers! Does anyone remember that it was cold in Florida this winter? It is so hot out there now. Not the best Husky weather but they, like us, just spend more time in the air conditioning or the pool.

We have much going on as this year progresses. We have started expanding our marketing efforts and already seen some positive results. Every weekend we have events scheduled to let the public know that there is a rescue for Siberian Huskies. As a result, we have sold merchandise, found new adopters, informed about Huskies and raised more donations. We could use some help from our volunteers in staffing these events. So, if you have the time, come and help us. You do not need to let us know in advance, just come on out to help us spread the word. All events are posted on our website.

We are now working to redesign the 'Affiliate' page on our website. We have secured new relationships with some vendors and are updating the existing links. Over the next couple of weeks, this page will have a new look and be easier to use. Each time you use a link from this page, the rescue will receive a portion of the purchase price as a donation. There are links for common sites such as Amazon and Petsmart along with some pet specific products. Please check out this page in the near future and help us to raise much needed funds.

Have you joined us on FaceBook or subscribed to our monthly newsletter? Both are great resources to stay in touch. Thank you to those who have joined and shared their photos, stories and general support. To find us on FaceBook, search for Siberian Husky Rescue of Florida. To subscribe to our newsletter, use this link <http://eepurl.com/dNY8> or send an email to shrfinfo@yahoo.com.

We currently have a shortage of foster homes and could use your help. Please spread the word to other Husky owners who may have the time and space to help us out. We can only save a dog if we have a place to house it. This is the most important job in rescue work, in my opinion.

We wish to send a special message of condolence to our board member Cheryl who suddenly lost her Husky, Motegi. You have our thoughts and prayers in your time of grief.

Thanks to those of you who sent in your Husky hair for making the oil booms. At least we were able to help in a small way with the tragic and growing disaster in the Gulf of Mexico.

In order to continue our positive growth and momentum, we need your participation. Volunteer, attend events and be involved. We need your help and appreciate your involvement!

Board members can be reached at any time at 727-391-8934 or by e-mailing: board@siberrescue.com

"If there are no dogs in Heaven, then when I die I want to go where they went." Will Rogers, 1897-1935

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RESCUE PARTICIPATION

If you are interested in becoming a volunteer or sponsor of the Siberian Husky Rescue of Florida, Inc., please visit the website and fill out the appropriate application OR call or fax us anytime.

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Business card size \$20 per year
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SUBMISSIONS

All submissions and suggestions to this newsletter are encouraged and welcomed. Please forward to the mailing address at the top of page 1 or: events@siberrescue.com

From the Editors Bob & Lorraine

Because of a bunch of animal hoarding incidents since my last newsletter, I thought I would do a little research on it and present some articles of the syndrome in this issue. Wow! Did I get surprised? There are myriad articles on animal hoarding in general and tons of stuff just relating to dogs.

I have ruminated, on and off, on this subject because Lorraine and I have often discussed what would happen if we moved from our small waterfront acreage to five or ten acres somewhere. Invariably we would laugh and say, well, "for sure we would have more Huskies"; then joke about whether it would be twelve or twenty. Never did, or does, the thought arise that we may potentially be hoarders.

Our initial take would be that we would just have a nice place to foster a bunch of dogs until a forever home can be found for them. This sentiment is nice until I realized that, so far with SHRF, every dog we fostered wound up being adopted - by us. The latest being Sierra, which I had merely picked up at Sarasota Animal Control for our Foster Director and was supposed to just hold for a couple of days until a foster home was going to open up. In less than thirty-six hours, we decided she was too wonderful to give to anyone and adopted her immediately. That is part of the trouble in rescue, and especially (to me) with Siberian Huskies. - They are such wonderful companions that you bond with them almost immediately. You begin to think no one will (or can) take care of them as well as you do. Once that happens it becomes very heart rending to give them up.

I say this because I now understand

what a slippery slope it is when you rescue animals. It becomes easier and easier to rationalize keeping "just one more". We now consistently have between four and six Huskies in our house, currently five. The secret to us not having more is severely curtailing any fostering. After Sierra's case, now we have to watch just picking up or transporting any Huskies. As long as we do not bring them home we can avoid having the temptation to have ten or twelve dogs in the house.

This brings up another consideration - how many is too many in relation to the size of the house? Our house is pretty good sized, with only the two of us humans, so having five or six Huskies presents no problems - but what if grows to fifteen? By the time one may think "Wait a minute! We have too many dogs in here", it's too late and you have bonded. Then how could you possibly make a decision on which one(s) have to go?

All this makes me understand (kind of) how people wind up hoarding animals but the subsequent question becomes "How do these people get to the point where the animals are not being cared for properly?" All their empathy and penchant for helping animals in distress is out the window. The animals are living in filth, diseased, not fed properly (if at all) and the hoarder seems completely incapable of realizing the situation? That's the part I haven't figured out in my own mind but read the articles in this issue and draw your own conclusions.

Bob

Editorial opinion pieces by Bob and Lorraine reflect the opinion of the writers only and are not necessarily the opinion of Siberian Husky Rescue of Florida, Inc nor its Board of Directors and volunteers.

"In order to really enjoy a dog, one doesn't merely try to train him to be semi-human. The point of it is to open oneself to the possibility of becoming partly a dog."

- - - Edward Hoagland "Dogs and the Tug of Life"

Black Dog Rescue Project Animal Hoarding

The affects on People, Animals and the Community

Animal hoarding is more common than many people realize. Animal collectors tend to live in isolation and seclusion to keep their secret safe. Cat hoarders are more common than Dog hoarders, simply because cats are smaller and easier to keep in smaller spaces. There are more small dog hoarders than large dog hoarders for the same reason. However, according to the Animal Legal Defense Fund dog hoarding and animal collecting affects an estimated 250,000 animals annually and the number of reported cases has more than doubled in the last 4 years. When a case breaks, it is typically featured on the nightly news because of the horrors that are found and the impact it has on the community.

Animal collecting is now recognized as a mental disorder similar to obsessive compulsive disorder. Many people that are animal collectors also hoard material objects. The individuals are usually living in the same squalor that the animals are forced to endure. A trait of the disorder is that they are unable to see the harm being done to the animals. They believe that despite the horrific conditions, the animals are better off in their care.

How it All Starts

Animal collectors typically start with only a few animals. Over time, they develop a need or obsession to have more. They may have a deep desire to rescue an animal and repeatedly “save” dogs or cats without realizing they already have more than they are capable of caring for. Hoarders may also start out as breeders who eventually are unable to give up the litters because of their attachment to the animals.

As the number of animals the hoarders care increases, they are no longer able to keep up with the demands of the animals. They are unable to provide basic veterinary care. They are unable to provide food or grooming on a consistent basis. Over time, the number of animals con-

tinues to increase while the level of care continues to decrease.

Dog hoarders can masquerade as a private shelter or rescue group. This front gives them continual access to more dogs. The unsuspecting individual who is in desperate need to find a home for a dog sees the website or the advertisement that the “shelter” is accepting animals in need. The dog is then turned over to the hoarder with promises of finding a loving new home for the animal. Instead, the dog is just one more of the 10’s or 100’s of animals that are trapped in horrifying conditions.

Law enforcement and animal welfare workers that have been involved in animal hoarding cases say that the conditions are the worst they have ever seen. The homes are piled high with feces. The ammonia is strong enough to cause some of the animals to go blind and rescue workers must wear masks to enter the property. Dead animals are usually found on the premises. The properties are many times in such a state that they are condemned and burned or bulldozed after the animals are removed.

Dogs that are victims of animal hoarding suffer greatly from years of neglect.

How to Help

The Animal Legal Defense fund article referenced above contains some good information on the underlying causes of the disorder, the types of people it most often affects and how to recognize the signs. The HARC, the Hoarding of Animals Research Consortium, provides an in depth look at the problem and how it affects the individual with the disorder, the animals in their care and the community that they live in.

If you know someone that you suspect may be an animal collector, report them to your local law enforcement agency or animal control.

If you find yourself having to rehome your pet , always insist on seeing where the animals are being kept. Make sure you are not feeding the addiction of an animal hoarder.

God Made the earth, the sky and the water, the moon and the sun. He made man and bird and beast. But He didn't make the dog. He already had one.

Native American saying

SHRF RESCUE VOLUNTEER OF THE QUARTER!!!!...

SHRF is proud to announce our Volunteer of the 2nd Quarter 2010

Josh S

We at SHRF would like to congratulate and thank our Volunteer of the Quarter, Josh S!

When Josh first came to our rescue as a volunteer, he had an obvious love of animals. When he agreed to foster for us, we had an obvious love for Josh. From his first foster, Mia to the most recent, Dagen, Josh has shown consistency that we really need with a foster parent. He is willing to ask questions and take direction. This has

made him a great foster dad for our Huskies.

Josh takes the time to attend many of our events with his foster Huskies giving them much needed exposure while supporting the rescue. We appreciate his commitment. It is unfortunate that Josh has to leave us for travels abroad. We wish him well and hope that when he returns to Florida, he will volunteer with us again.

We at SHRF would like to thank Josh for his commitment and support as well as his willing to help attitude. He is a great attribute to the rescue and will be missed. Happy trails, Josh.

SHRF Board

Animal Hoarding - A Serious Threat

By Cherie Fehrman

We may know of a "dog lady" down the street who hides away the animals she "saves". We turn a blind eye and perhaps think - what harm can it do? We may even think of her as a kind person. But if she is an animal hoarder she can not only harm - she can kill, maim, and cause unspeakable torture for generations of helpless animals. Even purebreds are not immune, for the animal hoarder may also be a breeder. Animal hoarding is far more prevalent than most people realize. Up to 2,000 cases of animal hoarding are discovered in the United States every year - which adds up to the suffering of many thousands of animals - and that may only be the tip of the iceberg.

According to HARC, the Tufts University Veterinary Medical School Hoarding of Animals Research Consortium, animal hoarding, previously known as collecting, is a poorly understood phenomenon which transcends simply owning or caring for more than the typical number of pets, and affects every community in the US. It has serious consequences for people, animals, and communities. New cases are reported in the media each day, with dozens of others unreported, and still more undetected. Animal hoarding is a community problem. It is cruel to animals, can devastate families, be associated with elder abuse, child abuse, and self-neglect, and be costly for municipalities to resolve. Without appropriate post-intervention treatment, recidivism approaches 100%. Increased awareness, leading to more comprehensive long-term interventions, is needed. Animal Hoarding is not about animal sheltering, rescue, or sanctuary, and should not be confused with these legitimate efforts to help animals. It is about satisfying a human need to accumulate animals and control them, and this need supersedes the

needs of the animals involved. Animal hoarding is becoming a growing problem since it is becoming more recognized. Animal Hoarding was first identified and researched in 1997 by Dr Gary J Patronek, DVM, Ph.D., and his team through HARC at the Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, North Grafton, Massachusetts. Dr Patronek and his associates were the first to use the term animal hoarding and to write a definition of the phrase, thus, an animal hoarder is defined as:

Someone who accumulates a large number of animals, fails to provide even the minimal standards of nutrition, sanitation and veterinary care, and fails to act on the deteriorating condition of the animals (including disease, starvation and even death), or the environment (severe overcrowding, extremely unsanitary conditions) or the negative effect of the collection on their own health and well-being and on that of other household members.

Hoarders can fool you. In public they may appear to be well dressed, productive members of society. They often take great care with their appearance and may present a polished, even superior image which belies the filth and degradation in which they live. Perhaps the most prominent psychological feature of these individuals is that pets (and other possessions) become central to the hoarder's core identity. The hoarder develops a strong need for control, and just the thought of losing an animal can produce an intense grief-like reaction. This may account for the difficulty this causes some observers of hoarders who misunderstand the grief reaction for a real concern for the animal's welfare when, in fact, hoarders are concerned with their own needs and not the condition of the animals at all. One of the main points made by

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SHRF Events 2nd Quarter 2010

5th Annual Clearwater Pet Festival

March 27, 2010, 10AM to 3PM

We had a great time. It was a little windy but SHRF made a lot of new friends and saw even more old ones. Janet brought Kody and Juneau, Debi and Cheryl brought Lexi and Lilly and of course Dawn and Lou brought Monte, Kolchak and Roxy. New volunteers Aimee and Tom came out and helped.



Pawfest

April 3, 2010

A beautiful day was anticipated and we were not disappointed. It was warm and sunny with a nice breeze, plenty of kids and dogs to be met and a ton of smiles shared. Dawn manned the table and Lou had the Huskies (as usual). Cheryl and Debi came out along with Myshka. The spunky young Misty was with us but proved to be a real sweetheart - as some of the pictures will attest. We had a special visit from Erika with Eva; hopefully new volunteers.



"Every boy who has a dog should also have a mother, so the dog can be fed regularly"

- Anonymous

SHRF Events 2nd Quarter 2010

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Adoption Expo - State Fairgrounds, Tampa - April 24, 2010

Another fantastic day. Carol, Dawn and Lou had their hands full. Well ... Carol and Dawn did, Lou kinda just stood around handling dogs along with Josh. Chewie and Misty played the crowd quite well with Monte, Kolchak and Kaos providing back up. The crowd was a little smaller than last year but seemed more curious and a lot more attentive as there was breathing room and lots to see. Also, Chewie met his new roommates, who had driven from the East coast to meet him and take him home.



Bark in the Ball Park

Bright House Field, Clearwater May 2, 2010

What a great day we had! Cheryl, Dawn and Lou, along with Motegi, Misty, Monte, Kaos and Kolchak all got to hang out in the park in a nicely shaded pavilion, talking and meeting dogs and people and the Threshers won too! Afterwards Lou took the pack for a trip around the bases. We can't wait for the next one.



Dog Lovers of Tarpon Expo

May 8, 2010

A fantastic day, lotsa people, lotsa dogs.
Carol and Scott came out with their two roommates.

Dr. Nicholas Dodman, Animal Behaviorist
Animal Planet TV, Dogs 101—referring to Siberian Huskies

“... and they are a real ‘dog of a dog’, not a toy dog, not a pretend dog. This is a real dog.”

SHRF Events 2nd Quarter 2010

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Yappy Hour

May 29, 2010

Had a great time and have been invited to do it again.



C.A.R.E. Dog Wash

April 24, 2010

Bob, Lorraine and their five pack at the \$5 dog wash.

Continued from page 4 - A Serious Threat

HARC about the disease of animal hoarding is that while hoarders may view themselves as saviors of the animals, they are driven by a need to control. Hoarding is not about loving or saving, it is about power and control- the power to control a helpless creature. Animal hoarding is a form of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) - the rationale is that nobody could possibly care for the animal as well as they can, nor, more importantly, love them as much as they do.

It has also been suggested that animal hoarding is a form of passive cruelty. Hoarders typically profess a great love for their animals and yet, by everyone else's standards, the conditions under which the animals live are nothing short of barbaric - homes are usually cluttered and unsanitary with feces all over the house, debris, rats, fleas and other parasites and, in many cases rotting corpses of the very animals that these people profess to love so dearly. Conditions in a lot of these homes are often such that even the Animal Control officers who are ultimately called to deal with these cases have been known to vomit at the sights that greet them when they finally gain access. The stench of rotting debris, of feces and ammonia

from pets that do all their 'business' within four walls make it not only a dangerous and unhealthy proposition for these case workers, but also for the residents who live with the animals, and of course the animals themselves.

Studies suggest that in hoarding cases, for the most part, there will usually be one person involved, or perhaps a couple. Typically, animal hoarders tend to be female, older and solitary. They concentrate on one or two species of animals and fail to acknowledge the extent of the lack of sanitation and animal suffering. They may also be on disability, retired or unemployed.

Hoarding, by definition, is a condition in which animals are deprived of even minimal standards of care. The consequences of this deprivation vary in each situation, depending on how far it deteriorates until discovered. In some cases, particularly in the early stages, the visible signs of suffering are few - perhaps mild weight loss, poor hair coat, and parasites. Despite whatever physical afflictions do or do not develop, the psychological suffering from intensive confinement will go even more unnoticed. As conditions deteriorate and/or crowding increases, irritating levels of ammonia develop from the

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**Please recognize and support these great professionals who help
Siberian Husky Rescue of Florida, Inc.**

Altamonte Animal Clinic

510 East Altamonte Drive
Altamonte Springs, FL 32701
(407) 834-0202
altamonteanimalclinic@yahoo.com

Amazon Animal Hospital

5300 East Bay
Clearwater, FL 33764
727-535-5433
www.amazonanimal.com

Animal Hospital of Largo

13902 Walsingham Road
Largo, Fl 33774
727-595-2287

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Palm Harbor, FL 34683
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Gainesville, FL 32609
352-372-8387

Steele Animal Hospital

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Tampa, FL 33617
813-988-1189

Underhill Animal Hospital

Dr. Kelly Cole
4900 Lake Underhill Rd
Orlando, FL 32807



WEB SITES THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST

Pros and Cons of crate training your dog <http://www.doggybehave.com/cratetraining.php>

25 Heroic Dogs and How They Saved People <http://www.dogguide.net/25-hero-dogs.php>

Properly trained, a man can be dog's best friend. ~ Corey Ford

What Dogs Should Not Eat

By: DOGeNEWS

Dogs, especially puppies, are so innocent to their surroundings that they'll experiment anything once, even if it's harmful. Even this morning, as I was spraying an organic insecticide made from flowers, my miniature schnauzer took a few licks to see what it was. Just like snakes, dogs use their tongues to test

the environment. This spray isn't that bad because it's all natural. Still, even natural repellents are pretty hard on the kidneys.

Dogs will try anything, even more than cats, which seem to be the most finicky pets you could own. So when you are putting out the dog food, chances are, even if there is something bad in there, if it tastes good enough, they'll eat the whole bowl and look at you to see if more is coming. And by the way, make sure you're not overfeeding your puppy. Don't feed them scraps or your unfinished food. That's a lot of food for an animal that doesn't get out very much. With nowhere to burn off the food, your pup will put on the pounds.

So if dogs can't tell you how the food tastes, or read the label to see if there is anything in their food that might be rough on the kidneys or digestive tract; it is up to you, their caretaker, to carefully check what is in that big bag that sits in the pantry. With the recent horror of the Chinese putting anything in mix, it is time for you to do a little label investigation to make sure you are not slowly killing your dog with ingredients that still make it onto American shelves.

First, a little lesson in economics. Dog food manufacturers are in business for one, primary reason - and it isn't to make dog food! It's to make a profit. Dog food is only the vehicle to get them profitable. This being the case, know that if they can save money on manufacturing and beat the competition, they will. They don't do this because they want to hurt your pet. They do this because if they don't - the way their business model works - they will lose money and sell less dog food.

Have you been to the dog food aisle lately? Some stores have two or three aisles. There is huge competition on price and ingredients. You'll find your normal dog food; names you've grown up with, and then you'll find newer, organic or special diet dog foods. So know that there is not a lot of concern

going on for your dog - just marketing what may catch your fancy. But you need to be aware of what to look out for on those labels.

Since Fido will probably eat the same food day in and day out, it is important to look past the attractive labels and clever marketing. Current pet food regulation allows manufacturers to use ingredients you wouldn't feed your pet in you knew. Look for the word "by-products" on the label. This can mean feet, bones and intestines.

Because dog food manufacturers have to make sure the product won't spoil, typically 12 months, they include preservatives. Fats used in dog food would go rancid, so they use synthetic preservatives called butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) and butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), propyl gallate, propylene glycol

which is also used as a less-toxic version of automotive antifreeze, and ethoxyquin. Look for these on the label. There is not much information documenting their toxicity, safety, interactions, or use in pet foods that may be eaten every day for the life of your dog. Propylene glycol was banned in cat food because it causes anemia in cats, yet it is still allowed in dog food.

These potentially cancer-causing agents such as BHA, BHT, and ethoxyquin are allowed at pretty low levels. Using these chemicals in dog foods has not been thoroughly studied, and long term build-up of these agents could be harmful. Because of the questionable data in the original study on its safety,

ethoxyquin's manufacturer, Monsanto, was required to perform a new, more rigorous study in 1996. Monsanto didn't find significant toxicity associated with its own product, but in July 1997 the FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine requested that manufacturers voluntarily reduce the maximum level for ethoxyquin by half, to 75 parts per million.

The ball is in the air on ethoxyquin. Some pet food critics believe that ethoxyquin is a major cause of disease, skin problems, and infertility in dogs, others claim it is the safest, strongest, most stable preservative we have for pet food. And ethoxyquin is approved for human foods, preserving spices such as cayenne and chili powder, at a level of 100 ppm - but it would be pretty hard for even the most hard-core spice lover to consume as much chili powder every day as a dog would eat dry food. Ethoxyquin has not been tested with cats. Still, it is commonly used in veterinary diets for both cats and dogs.

What is the answer? What I suggest is that you contact suppliers who make dog food in small batches and ship them to your door. These companies are few and far between, but they do exist and they have higher quality ingredients with none of the dangerous preservatives.

Animal Hoarding Shows Mental Illness Characteristics

By Brittany • May 25th, 2010

By nature, humans enjoy collecting things they love, and generally it is a hobby that does not affect others. People enjoy seeing grandma's old buttons and stamp collecting preserves history. But one type of collecting that is unhealthy, cruel and can be hazardous is known as animal hoarding.

The problem of animal hoarding first came to light in an article entitled "Multiple Ownership of Animals in New York City" by Dooley Worth and Alan M. Beck in 1981. The article studied 31 cases of multiple animal ownership in which more than ten animals were involved, usually because sexually intact animals continued to have unplanned litters.

The study not only found that the majority of these cases occurred in lower economic classes, but also that the hoarders seemed to take a parental role over litters born in their household and that they were unwilling or unable to give these animals new homes. The study also found that some of the owners were unable to part with the animals once they died and so kept them in the freezer or had them stuffed .

Animal hoarding is simply the keeping of more than the average number of companion animals, while being financially unable to provide sanitary living conditions or proper healthcare. Many times it is obvious upon evaluation that the hoarder is suffering from a mental deficiency, although it is not yet associated with one particular disorder.

According to Gary J. Patronek, VMD, PhD, author of "The Problem of Animal Hoarding", the individual hoarding

may have grown up in a 'chaotic household where the animals were the only stable feature.' He goes on to state that the great paradox is that these people often 'profess a great love for animals.'

Animal hoarding is closely associated with the mental illness called obsessive compulsive disorder, as hoarding objects is a common symptom. Focal delusional disorder is also related to animal hoarding as sufferers claim to be taking good care of the animals despite evidence to the contrary.

In cases of animal collecting, the victims are numerous; the community begins to suffer when the home holding the animals becomes a fire hazard and is infested with insects and rats. The health of the homeowners may be in jeopardy when the living quarters are deteriorating due to urine soaked floors and hazardous air. Often bacteria and mold grow in unclean spaces, which can spread disease. But the animals themselves are the greatest victims as they have no say in the state of the environment in which they live.

In 2008, according to the Associated Press story '800 Small Dogs Seized from Filthy Arizona Home,' almost 800 small breed dogs were taken from a home in Arizona. The owners bred the original dogs, but soon began to believe that no one could take care of the puppies as well as they could, so they kept them and the situation spiraled out of control. Fortunately, most of the dogs were adopted into good homes. Sadly, this kind of situation is not uncommon.

Animal hoarding may start out as an innocent desire to rescue unwanted or hurt animals, but it can quickly turn into a problem if owners fail to properly care for the animals. Becoming aware of the fact that this kind of behavior may be a symptom of mental illness is the first step in defeating the behavior altogether.

This post is brought to you by Argosy University.



In an effort to raise money, **SHRF** is asking that you **please donate all empty/used Inkjet and Laser Cartridges as well as old cell phones with a camera.** Cartridges and Phones can be collected from home, work, friends and neighbors. This will help us raise much needed funds as well as protecting the environment. Please put Inkjet cartridges in a Ziploc bag or put tape over the end to prevent leakage.



You can drop them off at any event or email d.bauer71@yahoo.com or call 727-391-8934 and ask for Dawn to schedule a pick up or directions on where to mail them.

Dogs' lives are too short. Their only fault, really.

~ Agnes Sligh Turnbull

LUCKY ADOPTERS

Comments from some people lucky enough to have adopted one of our SHRF dogs.



Chewie has settled right in. He is incredibly affectionate and quite a character! He and Misty are enjoying each other's company and he has made many friends on the block.

He does seem to have a penchant for burying laundry out in the backyard. All clean (at least it was to start). The first item I noticed was a bra buried at the base of my tomato plants. Next a pair of panties. Then a dish towel for a little variety. This weekend while mowing the lawn, we found a pair of panties, 2 pairs of Joe's underwear and a sock! Like I said, he is quite the character. I have attached a little slide show of Chewie and Misty.

Thanks to all of you for taking care of this charmer until we were able to adopt him.



Sukie (formerly **Sapphire**) is doing very well. She's a character! We really do love her so much. She's full of energy, loves her toys and chews.

Gives the other two dogs a run for their money and so much more.



Rocky II is doing great. He loves people and playing with his toys. We have evening games of soccer in the yard. He has the makings of a pretty good defensive player, or even a referee. He doesn't like cheating! He will stop the game and give the cheater a verbal lashing. He also went on his first canoe outing this past week and was *almost* perfect in controlling his desire to jump into the water. He can swim and he loves the water (he also had a life jacket on just in case we couldn't haul him back into the canoe right away).



I can tell you **Kenai** is our escape artist. After jumping our 4 ft. fence on only the 2nd day we had him we began to take the darlings to a dog park where they could run and play with other dogs. Things were fine for the first few visits then Kenai suddenly jumped on and over the 5 ft fence, across the way and into a field with cows. He began to chase a calf, mamma cow was chasing him, and my husband was chasing all of them trying to get Kenai back. He was successful after getting help from some other dog owners. After that he was grounded and has not been back to the park. We now have a 6 ft. privacy fence and that seems to be containing him so that he can at least get out into the yard and play some.

Cleo is our "Chatty Kathy". She lets us know in no uncertain terms when it is time to eat and when to go for walks. The only problem is she does not understand days off and sleeping in is not an option to her. Once we are up she is content because now she has company. She does, however, not like our Florida storms and remains very close. I think they have both settled in quite well now and enjoy coming to see their "cousins" at John and Dee's. My only worry is how long my vacuum will hold up? I have lint rollers everywhere, including at work. Also, do not leave any food unattended. Ed had left 2 pieces of buttered bread on the tray table, went to the kitchen to get his dinner and upon return could not find his bread. Cleo had scarfed them up!



LUCKY ADOPTERS

Page 2

Comments from some people lucky enough to have adopted one of our SHRF dogs.



Here's **Sasha V** and our grandsons, Tom and Alex, from Ohio. When they came to visit they did not know we had adopted a rescued Husky. They did know how much we loved our Husky/Collie who died last month. Sasha knows her name, sits on command and is good on the leash. She DOES NOT like to be left alone. We may be gone to the gym or shopping for 2 hours and she gets a little destructive. Even so, we love her and she is a keeper. We love her "howl" talking when we are ready to take a walk. When we take the long walk in the evening she likes meeting our neighbors. It is our pleasure having her. Fang, our 13 yr old Greyhound, is her companion and together they love looking out the picture window.

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accumulated feces and urine, infectious diseases may spread, injuries develop and are not treated, sick animals are ignored, and the early stages of starvation may begin. As conditions spiral downward, animals die from lack of food or water and untreated illness or injury. It is not unusual for dead animals to be found among the living, with some animals cannibalizing the corpses of others. In some cases, this may involve only a few animals, in other cases, homes or farms become literal graveyards, with bodies scattered where they fell.

Even when confronted with the obvious - feces piled a foot or more deep, dead animals in human living spaces, a home not fit for habitation by humans or animals, the hoarder will deny that anything is wrong or will minimize the interpretation of events.

The Role of Excuses in Animal Hoarding

One of the most exasperating parts of dealing with an animal hoarder is the wide range of excuses that are offered for the behavior and the substandard condition of the animals and environment. Hoarders are almost always in a state of complete denial. Typically they may say that the house is just a little messy or the animals are fine, when you may have to pick your way through rotting corpses. A hoarder's excuses are driven by attempts to maintain a positive self-image and self-esteem. Self-images are developed for both internal and external audiences. External audiences are those people who may be in a position to evaluate a person's actions. Maintaining a positive image is important, and perhaps even essential, to enable a person to continue certain types of behaviors and avoid certain consequences. For animal hoarders, HARC's work suggests that animals may be an important

identity-building device, and that the animals may be critical for the hoarder's self-esteem.

The Role of the Law in Relation to Animal Hoarders

Perhaps the biggest problem in trying to stop animal hoarding is the lack of strong animal laws. There is NO Federal Law which regulates the care of pet animals by private owners or animal shelters. However, every state in the US has animal cruelty statutes which prohibit cruel treatment and/or require an owner to provide proper shelter, adequate nutrition and clean water, a sanitary safe environment, and necessary veterinary care. Thus, on a very simple level, it seems that hoarding would be an obvious violation of the most basic provisions. In actual practice, establishing a violation of the law is more difficult than it might appear from reading the statutes, for a variety of reasons, one being the way the laws are written. The language in the legislation is often vague and antiquated, leaving ample room for interpretation. The hoarder can provide a loophole for defining what is necessary. An additional problem is that much of the cruelty which arises in these situations is psychological suffering from chronic neglect, intensive confinement in small cages, and lack of opportunities to socialize with either people or other animals, or being confined in close proximity to animals which may be aggressive or threatening. These are factors which might best be described as Quality of Life issues, something which is almost uniformly absent from existing statutes in any explicit sense. Therefore, each court is left to its own combination of expert testimony and prevailing community standards. Even when statutory husbandry standards exist, often they apply only to specific entities such as pet stores, shelters, kennels, and catteries, leaving individuals such as hoarders untended by the law.

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Despite these obstacles, investigation under the cruelty to animals statutes is often the only way to begin an intervention in hoarding cases. Such an investigation should be conducted by, or with guidance from, a highly experienced humane investigator. From start to finish, the collection of evidence in these cases needs to be airtight to get a search warrant that will stand up and lead to either a conviction or the possibility of a favorable negotiated agreement or plea bargain.

What happens when the hoarder is also a breeder?

It may be easy to spot the "dog lady" down the street who has too many dogs, but what happens when an animal hoarder is also a breeder? This area should be of great concern to purebred dog fanciers. Because hoarders can pass for normal people who are well dressed, polite, and well spoken, they may be easily able to hide their dark secret. In general, hoarders do not allow anyone to visit their homes or kennels. The hoarder may present a very charming exterior when appearing at public dog events. Misguided people may wind up enabling hoarders to continue their slide into mental illness and their cruelty to the animals because they do not understand animal hoarding. Animal hoarding often is only apparent in its entirety when one enters the home of a hoarder and sees the astoundingly filthy conditions in which they live. In fact, the homes of animal hoarders are sometimes so appalling that the premises have to be burned down or bulldozed. Reputable breeders and rescue groups can ensure that their animals will not fall into the hands of a hoarder by not only doing extensive interviews, but also making a visit to the premises before placing a dog in any home.

Summary

While animal hoarding is relatively unknown to the general public, it is a very real mental illness which affects entire communities and takes the worst toll on its animal victims. Hoarders have chameleon-like abilities to present themselves as charming and functioning members of soci-

ety while living in the most appalling conditions and causing the animals in their control to live a hellish existence. Laws are antiquated and ill equipped to deal with the problem, and there is currently no effective medical treatment for the condition of animal hoarding. Hoarders are highly likely to hoard again even if they are convicted within the legal system because the system fails to monitor their activities. The burden for preventing and stopping hoarders lies with each and all of us who love our animals. We must speak out to update the laws and stiffen penalties for convicted hoarders to at least include monitoring; we must keep our eyes and ears open within the community for signs of local hoarders. And, if a hoarder is suspected, we must follow specific, well documented steps to close them down.

Signs of an Animal Hoarder

- Hoarders are most often older women who live alone.
- Hoarders typically no support network of family or friends.
- Hoarders are typically on disability, retired or unemployed.
- Up to 2000 cases of hoarding are known to occur in the U.S. each year.
- While hoarders profess their love for animals, hoarding is not about love but about control.
- Hoarding is considered a form of obsessive-compulsive disorder. Hoarders are mentally ill.
- Hoarders are usually in a state of complete denial; they do not see the destruction they cause.
- Hoarding is defined not by the numbers of animals, but by the way they are kept.
- Hoarders put their personal and community health at risk.
- Hoarders fail to provide even minimal standards of care or sanitation.
- Homes of hoarders are usually in such filthy condition that the premises have to be destroyed.
- Even if convicted of hoarding, hoarders are usually able to move and begin the cycle again. **There is almost a 100% rate of repetition.**

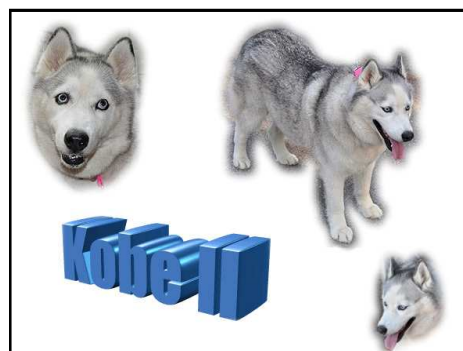
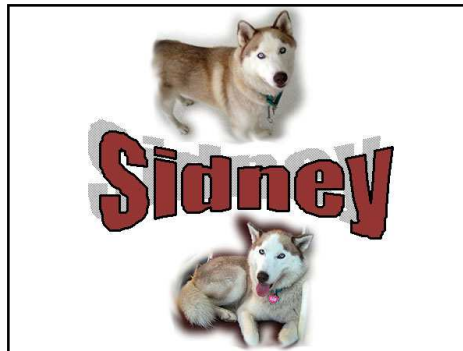
Dog Myths:

Pets (dogs/cats) will get worms if they drink milk.

Facts: This is no more true for your pets than it is for you! Pets do lose their tolerance for milk early, however, around the age of 6 -8 weeks of age due to their loss of lactose (an enzyme essential for the digestion of milk products).

Young animals may have diarrhea if they drink milk due to the above factors. Still, most puppies are infected with worms through maternal milk or during pregnancy which is why treating both mother and litters for worms is so important.

HAPPY ENDINGS 2nd Quarter 2010



*Congratulations to all of these newly adopted dogs and their families!
We truly appreciate your love and devotion to our SHRF Sibes!*



THE DOG HOUSE...we need homes!

PLEASE! Can you find room in your home for one of us? We promise to be good furballs and to love you forever and ever!!



If your dog is fat, you're not getting enough exercise.
~ Author Unknown

Pet Friendly - Pumpkin Barley with Turkey

From Every Day with Rachael Ray - October 2006

MAKES FOUR SERVINGS

Ingredients:

- 1 quart chicken broth
- ¼ cup long-grain rice
- Pinch of freshly grated or ground nutmeg
- 1 cup canned pumpkin puree

- 1 tablespoon unsalted butter
- ¾ cup pearl barley
- 1/3 pound ground turkey or ground turkey breast
- Salt

Directions:

In a small pot, warm the chicken broth over low heat.

In a large skillet, melt the butter over medium heat, then add the rice and barley and toast for 3 to 4 minutes, stirring occasionally. Season the grains with the nutmeg and stir in half of the warm broth. Cook until the broth bubbles, about 5 minutes. Then add the turkey, crumbling it as you drop it into the skillet, and cook until the liquid is absorbed by the grains, about 5 minutes. Stir in the remaining broth, 1/2 cup at a time, allowing the broth to be fully absorbed before adding more. Cook until the barley is tender, about 18 minutes.

Stir in the pumpkin puree. Cook over medium heat until just heated through, about 1 minute. Season to taste with salt.



"The more I see of the representatives of the people, the more I admire my dogs."

Alphonse de Lamartine