



LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB NEWSLETTER

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The Long Island Ocelot Club is a non-profit, non-commercial club, international in scope, devoted to the welfare of pet ocelots and like felines.

©
LIOC
1962

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SHERE-KHAN

Owned by Mr. Leigh Klotz, 119 Harmony Lane, McComb, Miss., is shown here in the care of her veterinarian, Dr. R. E. Kimmel.

SHERE-KHAN's master, Leigh Klotz of McComb, Mississippi advises that after three years he is still under her spell, as he has been from the moment he got her.

There is a celebrity in McComb. People will stop Leigh on the street to ask about her. She frequently has visitors, both strangers and friends, who drop by to see her. **There extends a cordial invitation to visit with her any time you are in her vicinity: 120 miles north of New Orleans, 75 miles south of Jackson, Miss, 60 miles east of Natchez and 140 miles northwest of Biloxi.**



XT MEETING

at BEAUTYLAND, INC.
329 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sunday, May 20th
at 3:00 PM

Since this will be the last New York meeting for the summer months, please come! Cats and guests welcome, of course. Please be prepared to participate in discussion. Bring your problems and your suggestions for all to share.

MIXED EMOTIONS

By: Jayne Murray
P O Box 206
Amawalk, New York

The interest in ocelots and margays evident today began a number of years ago and has grown steadily as air travel between North and South America progressed. People returning from South America brought their pet ocelots and margays acquired during a visit, home with them. Friends in this country became interested and told their friends. The demand grew slowly and the airplane has made possible the supply to meet the growing demand.

Today it is the ocelot. Tomorrow -- ?? Twenty-five or thirty years ago it was the beautiful seal-pointed cat from Siam, whose popularity has grown to such proportions that its species now dominates the cat shows. Before that the Persian cat was an extremely popular pet. It seems to me there are certain similarities in these cats. None are native to this country. They all require more understanding, more knowledge of behavior, characteristics and instincts than the domestic short hair, although ocelots and margays require much, much more than Siamese and Persian. **They are all strikingly beautiful.** The Seal-pointed Siamese with the light beige body contrasting so vividly with the dark brown points. **The Persians with the long silky coats and flowing tails.** The ocelots and margays with graphic array of dark spots and stripes against a lighter background resembling so closely the varying patterns of sun or moonlight, sifted and filtered by foliage which finally fall on rocks or the jungle floor.

No wonder there is interest. Beauty deserves interest and love, and in a living thing it also deserves understanding, care and protection. It was to increase understanding and knowledge in the effort to protect, that prompted owners to form the Long Island Ocelot Club and similar organizations on behalf of the respective cats. These groups did not form to encourage indiscriminate increase of their pets' popularity, but to inform and make possible a better understanding of the particular animals' habits, care and medical needs, -- to enable the prospective owner to choose the pet that will satisfy his preference and be correct for his environment.

Since the choosing and training of pets is up to the human being, it is his responsibility to learn everything possible about the animal he favors, to consider carefully the bad points as well as the good and to evaluate honestly his ability to properly train and house the pet before he acquires it. If the owner does not understand the animal he will not know why the animal behaves as it does, nor how to teach it what he wants it to know, or how to discipline or reward it, -- the relationship will be extremely unsatisfactory and frustrating to both. The better traits of the animal's species will never be developed. The owner will not know the animal's good potential and having known only the bad will have only that side to report. The fault will be placed with the pet and it will be said to be one of the "mean" ones. If, however, pets are taught with understanding, disciplined when necessary, rewarded for their efforts and given large portions of affection, they will try their best to please. Animals, like people, thrive in happy surroundings. Honest mistakes are made, but most frequently a little more knowledge and a lot more forethought would result in pleasures outweighing problems.

The domestic lives of exotics would be much improved if all owners would tell prospective owners the unvarnished, unbiased truth about their pets, so a decision based on facts could be reached before they buy, instead of letting them find out for themselves that their purchase was not at all what they wanted in a pet. **Everyone who thinks he wants an ocelot or margay as a pet should ask many questions of owners, visit homes where the adult animals live and then weigh very carefully all he has seen and heard before making a final decision.**

Those of us who truly love these exotics are devoted to their welfare. We know they are good pets for some people. We know they are not good pets for everyone and this point should be stressed repeatedly. Owners must analyze their own pets' faults as well as virtues and realize what one person loves so much, someone else may not love at all. We then will then be able honestly to encourage or discourage ownership on the basis of what will be best for the animal as well as the prospective owner. Our prime consideration is not that they find homes, but that they find good ones where they will be understood as adults as well as kittens, where they will be treated kindly and trained properly so a lasting, mutual affection will be established between owner and pet. Such is our obligation as owners of exotics and as members of the Long Island Ocelot Club, to the animals and to society.



ALL MEMBERS: PARTICIPATE!

The Long Island Ocelot Club hopes to evolve a set of suggested rules of conduct for owners of exotics. It is hoped that observance of these rules will benefit the cats at home and will coordinate treatment club members afford their pets in public and the treatment of the public and the press in matters concerning exotics.

We urge each of you to take part in this project. How do you handle your cats and the people who are curious about them?

Please let us have suggestions based on your personal experiences. Keep them concise and earnest. Write them on a postcard or in a note addressed to Mrs. Wilbur Murray, P.O. Box 206, Amawalk, New York. Please do this at once (before May 5th) so that Jayne will have had time to coordinate a proposed "Rules of Conduct" for presentation in the next Newsletter. The subject will be under discussion at the New York May 20th meeting. We urge local regional member groups to discuss and submit suggestions either as a group, or individually.

BOBCAT-WATER RELATIONSHIPS

By: Jim Yoakum
Bureau of Land Management
Wildlife Specialist
Reno, Nevada

The main objective of this article is to record the many water-bobcat observations I noted while raising two bobcats for a three year period in south-east Oregon.

Fishing Experiences

Two separate occasions were witnessed when these reared bobcats readily took to the water for the purpose of capturing fish.

During May, 1958, a couple of days were spent along the Owyhee River below the Owyhee dam in Oregon. There was an abundance of water that year and excess water was released through the dam's overflow. During this process, thousands of white crappie were stunned as they were washed into the turbulent overflow, and drifted down the river. One of the wildcats noticed the crappies in the river below the dam and immediately began attempts to catch some. At first he waded out into the water six inches deep and pounced on a fish. He then tried to bring the fish to the surface with his forefeet but the crappie readily escaped. Several more unsuccessful similar attempts were made. Then the cat pounced on another fish and began to back-track to the shore keeping the fish pinned to the river bottom. Upon reaching the water's edge, he took the fish in his mouth and proceeded up on the bank with the fresh catch.

Defecation

Both bobcats were noted on many occasions to defecate in running streams and/or shallow ponds. This especially was true when the animals were first released near water. The excretion act was generally completed in water averaging a depth of six inches. No observations were made of attempts to urinate in water.

The desirableness of excreting in water was also characterized by the animals while in the house. Although a sand box was generally available and used, whenever the bathroom door was open, the bobcats would seek the toilet bowl. Here they would first paw the water and finally straddle the seat to complete the act of excretion. Then there was a period of checking the business by smelling and trying to cover it with water. Such an occasion never ceased to amaze visitors who witnessed the act, but invariably was viewed with suspicion when related in general conversation.

Pleasure

It is common knowledge that domestic cats are noted for their unwillingness to enter water. It has been very interesting to observe that bobcats differ greatly in this characteristic. A typical example of this would be two different observations where these bobcats entered shallow water and just lay down. The occasions were during hot summer days and apparently the cats were simply enjoying the cooling effects of the water. In both cases the cats were free to seek nearby cool vegetation.

Running water from a garden hose would also excite the interests of these wildcats. They would play with the water, patting it with their forefeet and trying to stick their feet up the hose from where the water was coming. Likewise water coming out of a hole in the ground interested them and they would stick their feet into the hole and play at this for hours.

One night while the author was taking a bath, one of the wildcats came in to look the situation over. He climbed up on the bath tub's side and immediately spied a set of toes emerging from the water. Quickly he pawed these human digits and after several similar attempts, lost his balance and fell completely in the water. He displayed a negative reaction for the soapy water.

A trip was made to the California seacoast during January 1960 at which time one of the bobcats was taken. Having been born in eastern Oregon, this was his first experience with the ocean. He was given full freedom and was soon wading in the water for a drink, but ceased quickly due to the salty taste. He would then run back and forth as the waves came in and out trying to catch the foam that rolled over the exposed tidal rocks.

Snow and Rain

Light rains did not change the normal daily habits of the bobcats, but heavy downpours would generally find them seeking shelter. During the periods of light rains, the animals would at times become thoroughly wet when they romped in the wet vegetation. Light snows likewise did not bother them and even during heavy snows they were observed crouched in a "form" in the snow even though complete protection was afforded nearby. Snow was used as a means to cover fresh food that was in excess of immediate needs.

* * * *

Observations were made on two bobcats raised in semi-domestication for three years. No attempt was made to teach the animals anything and they were allowed to mature with as few restrictions as possible. It was noted that these animals readily took to water for purposes of fishing, defecation and pleasure.



THE LION VS PUBLIC OPINION

By: Frances Tweet
Route 1 Box 889
Charlotte, N. C.

The general public seems to feel it is all right for a zoo or a circus to have lions but not for private individuals to have them. Why? It is, I think, a matter of responsibility or trust. The public seems to take for granted that a zoo or professional animal person will keep the animals confined as they should be. Apparently the public feels that an amateur cannot be trusted to do this.

The public attitude has little to do with fact, but rather it is based on emotion. People are afraid of big cats -- lions and tigers. Even little cats which to the public are miniature lions or tigers, are something to be afraid of. As long as these animals are in the care of circus people or zoos, both of which have fine public safety records, there is nothing to fear.

I think there are two types of "difficult" individuals: (1) those who are terrified of big cats and (2) those who regard them as big, clumsy kittens. It seems to me that a reasonable attitude lies between (1) and (2) -- or it may appear reasonable to me because my own attitude lies there. I do not have a natural fear of big cats, but that is not to say that I do not respect them. I know what they can do and it is only good sense to take precautions when handling them.

This has been about big cats and not of particular interest to LIOC. But to the public there isn't much difference between a lion and an ocelot except perhaps size. In our desire to explain our pets to the public we also "advertise" them and thus create a wider demand for them. So this problem -- neighbors who object to big or little cats can only increase.

Please write me your comments.

Frances Tweet

LION IN THE BRIAR PATCH

There is much behind the newspaper item which does not get through to the reader. News reporting must be factual and readers' conclusions are as varied as readers are numerous.

A Mississippi newspaper carried an item on March 11, 1962: "Brookhaven Citizens on Sunday Lion Hunt." The lion, an 18 month old, 220 pound cat, was at large. Cleo was surrounded by patrolmen and citizens and eventually shot.

Leigh Klotz, McComb Mississippi member of LIOC participated in the event. His account of the doings in Brookhaven that day follow, together with a letter which he wrote commending the Mississippi Highway Patrol.

"I can assure you that no one viewed the day in a light vein. All people present were pulling for us to capture Cleo unharmed.

"A telephone call from Brookhaven people asked me to see if I could secure a 'capture gun' so Cleo would not have to be killed. Two patrolmen and a deputy sheriff kept tabs on the lioness for two hours while I found the gun and was instructed how to use it, then drive the thirty miles up to Brookhaven.

"The patrolman who finally had to shoot her felt sick about it, but I assured him that he had no alternative as she charged us at about a fifteen foot range. I shot her with the 'tranquillizer' from 15 feet and she flinched and growled. She was in a thick briar patch and we were trying to see if the dart had pierced her flank, when she charged. Last night was a sleepless night for me as I couldn't get it off my mind that she had had to be killed.

"Mainly I want to prove that all law officers are not heartless as was the 'gentleman' who was described in the last Newsletter.

"Here is a copy of a letter to the Mississippi Highway Patrol Headquarters. I think they should be commended as well as scolded at times."

* * *

Col. T. B. Birdsong
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol
Jackson, Mississippi

March 12, 1962

Dear Colonel Birdsong:

I am writing to commend Patrolmen Ives Lee and Alvin Malone on their actions during the time we tried to tranquilize "Cleo" the lion in Brookhaven yesterday. They showed great presence of mind and took a humane attitude toward an animal that is generally considered dangerous at all times, and especially when uncaged.

Many officers would have been tempted to shoot the animal on sight, but these patrolmen were just as anxious as we were to take her alive as long as they thought there was no danger to other people.

Patrolman Lee showed remorse at having to kill such a magnificent animal, and seemed to think maybe he acted too quickly. Since I was standing right beside him, I can assure anyone that he did the only thing possible. The lioness charged right toward us from a distance of about fifteen feet. Had we been double or more that distance, a shot in the air might have stopped her, but there was no time for such action.

Again I say thanks to the Mississippi Highway Patrolmen who knew how to keep cool heads.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) Leigh L. Klotz
113 North Broadway
McComb, Mississippi.

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News from Around the Jungle

SHADRACH'S SALAD BOWL

One evening in late winter a few local NYC "ocelot people" visited Shadrach, accepting Dan Cronin's invitation extended at a recent LIOC meeting. Shadrach, an impressive, beautiful fifty five pounds of him, proudly showed us his "salad bowl". The floor is his table. Stretched across the width of three windows in an area about 3 feet by six feet, **is a garden stocked with Shadrach's favorite eating greens.** He makes his own selections at will.

* * * *

MOVING DAY AND NIGHT(mare?)

K. Maurice Johannessen has moved from the L. A. area to Northern California, (2875 Weldon Street, Redding) with Cezar, ocelot and Diablo, puma. "As for the trip up here," he reports, "has anyone tried to drive 650 miles in one stretch with a 130 lb. mountain lion sitting next to you in an Austin Healey Sprite sports car? Believe me, it is an experience I will never forget, nor will the service station attendants where I stopped for gas."

* * * *

NEW CAT

SIMBA, born in February in Colombia, has come to the home of John Mercer of Jersey City. Simba is a rusty colored ocelot. He readily accepted the Mercers as his family. "He comes over and growls to be picked up," writes John, "then climbs up from my lap to lick my face, climbs down again, and purrs himself to sleep."

* * * *

ANOTHER NEW CAT

"Good news at last!" writes Michael P. Balbo of Long Island City, N. Y. "I have a beautiful ocelot kitten, male, 7 or 8 weeks old and in perfect condition. He is a jungle cat from Colombia. I've named him Brutus because the first day I had him he was fine -- I could pick him up and hold him, but the second day he bit me. After much talking to and hand feeding on the third day, his temperament changed completely. He is affectionate and playful." Ed: We wonder if little Brutus had a little pain somewhere on the second day?

* * * *

AUTO MISHAP FATAL TO FURY

Denise Pierron of Wantagh, L. I., N. Y. advised headquarters, just after the March Newsletter went to press, that her four year old Brazilian 55 pound ocelot was dead. She and Fury were driving at about 25 miles per hour when a young man came out from the curb in front of them. Denise jammed on her brakes. Fury flew forward and hit his nose against the windshield, breaking it open. He hemorrhaged and the next morning died in Denise's arms. Three pictures of Fury and a story about him appeared in the March, 1960 Newsletter, (Vol. 4 No. 2).

AN OCELOT BY ANY OTHER NAME....

We've often wondered how some of our ocelots get their names.... One recent explanation by Ed Butler follows. Ed's ancestors are Irish. Abou, the ocelot's name, is taken from the Butler Coat of Arms which says "Butler Abou," a battle cry meaning, according to Ed: "To hell with the opposition." Abou is now 2-1/2 years old. He has recently moved with his family from Connecticut to Phoenix, Arizona. Any readers who know of ocelots near Phoenix, please ask the owners to contact the Butlers at 3631 W. Krall, in the interest of starting a local branch of LIOC, or in the interest simply of socializing.

* * * *

CYCLISTS

"The obituary in the last Newsletter caught our attention," writes Mr. R. H. Kerle of Kansas City, Kansas, "not because we knew Leon Van der Elst, but because of the manner in which death occurred. We are cycle enthusiasts.

"Although we are aware that through the eyes of the public, the cycle rider is in a class with the juvenile delinquents, there are good and bad in every race and kind of people. That includes all sports. Dolores (Mrs. Kerle) is an outdoor girl and enjoys sports of all kinds, including cycling. We hope this does not degrade us among the members of LIOC!"

* * * *

MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Through the kindness of "Curly" and Dolores Kerle, Kansas City, Kansas, membership cards have been designed and printed, thus filling a long-time LIOC need.

Jayne Murray, Secretary of LIOC, and custodian of our membership record, has carefully researched our chronological record of LIOC members and has assigned numbers (one per family) to each.

At the time of the mailing of the next (July) Newsletter cards for all active members of LIOC will be included in the mailing. These will cover those who have stayed with us over the years, as well as new members. Thereafter cards will be sent with each Newsletter mailing for new members.

* * * *

Report of Meeting March 11, 1962
at SYZDEK
305 E 45 Street,
New York, N. Y.

Twenty members, with an equal number of guests were present. Members were:

Bill and Rita Syzdek, New York City; Jim Coan and Don Martin, Trenton, N. J.; Armand and Georgia Kechejian, Jamaica, N. Y.; Joan Noakes, New York City; May Cavale, New York City; Don and Dee Wilson, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.; James McDonald, New York City; E. Kriszat, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Ackley, Paramus, N. J.; Joseph and Augusta Anatra, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marcia McMartin, New York City; Catherine and Harry Cisin, Amagansett, N. Y.;

Cats present were: St. Thomas, margay (Ackley), Flower Pot and Tough Stuff, ocelots (McMartin).

Not present, and sincerely missed, were Jayne and Bill Murray. Jayne, our secretary, was confined to bed for a

REPORT OF MEETING (Continued)

prolonged period, beginning just before the meeting.

Under discussion was the matter of LIOC requesting autopsies on member cats. This request is revised as follows:

"LIOC will pay for autopsy reports. To this end, when your ocelot, margay or other "exotic" dies, if cause of death was not accidental (fall, collision, shooting) or not recognizably from enteritis or from failure to detoxify anesthetic, please ask your veterinarian to perform an autopsy including necessary laboratory tests. Cat must be over six months of age. Mail report to Dr. Daniel Duberman, Blue Cross Animal Hospital, Southampton, N. Y., and mail bill to Long Island Ocelot Club, Amagansett, N. Y. Invoice should not exceed \$25 except under unusual circumstances at the discretion of the veterinarian."

The New York City Board of Health Ruling which is applied to ocelots was read. This is Section 161.01 of the Health Code, as follows:

"(a) No person shall keep an animal of a species which is wild, ferocious, fierce, dangerous or naturally inclined to do harm in any place other than:

(1) A zoological park or aquarium operated by the Department of Parks, by the New York Zoological Society or by the Staten Island Zoological Society or,

(2) A laboratory operated pursuant to section 504 of the Public Health Law, or,

(3) a circus, sideshow, establishment of a commercial dealer in animals or other place which has protective devices which are adequate to prevent such animal from escaping or injuring the public.

(b) A venomous snake shall not be sold to, given to or kept by any person except an educational or scientific institution or an importer of animals."

The club cannot attempt to interpret this ruling, but prints it here for such service as it may be to members not only in the metropolitan area, but in other areas.

Members throughout the country are urged to forward copies of local regulations to headquarters.

Long range plans for the 1962 Annual Picnic indicate it will be the weekend of September 15th and 16th in Amagansett, N. Y. **These dates were selected to be convenient for Gene Evans and John Brill of Buffalo, N. Y.** The next meeting of LIOC will be May 20 in Brooklyn, as announced on page 1.

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BOBCATS, ANYONE?

Mr. Bruce Denning, LIOC Northern California Branch, 26390 Adrian Avenue, Hayward, Calif, advises that Hank Schloss Productions, P O Box 2601, Hollywood, Calif., wants several bobcats that can be handled and managed by an experienced animal handler, other than the owners. The bobcats should be as large as possible, preferably in excess of 35 pounds. They must be in excellent health without collar or harness marks. They are to be used in a motion picture featuring the bobcat as the leading character." Anyone interested, please contact Hank Schloss for further details.

* * * *

WANTON KILLING

Late in March Ed Smith, 21, his brother and his father were driving to Bull Shoals Lake in Arkansas for a fishing trip. Ed, who was driving sighted a bobcat running beside his car. The newspaper report quotes Ed as saying: "We had to drive over on the wrong side of the road to hit it. Then Dad went back with a hammer and chased it down."

This misdeed came to our attention from "Curly" and Dolores Kerle, 5 N. 7th St. Trafficway, Kansas City, Kansas. The bobcat was a young one, -- 13 pounds. He had no argument with man. At Curly's suggestion, the Secretary and President of LIOC, have both written to: Conservation Commission, State Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas protesting lack of protection of wildlife in the area. Curly urges LIOC members to do the same.

* * * *

SAFARI -- REALLY

Exciting news comes from Lydia Sporleder, East Lake Drive, Wilson, New York. At the end of the forthcoming semester Lydia will retire from teaching school at Wilson Central High School. "In August I am going to Africa," she writes, "to tour the wild animal preserves starting in South African Republic and then up the coast area through Rhodesias, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika."

* * * *



Members of the Long Island Ocelot Club are indebted to many veterinarians who have so skillfully cared for our pets. We would like to offer space in the Newsletter to serve as a means of communication between veterinarians who have had experience treating or performing surgery on ocelots, margays, pumas or other "exotics" and those veterinarians who will be called on in the future to administer to these pets without benefit of previous experience. We would like reports written by veterinarians for veterinarians using the medical terms familiar to their profession. Won't members, therefore, explain our aims to their veterinarians, asking them to participate? Veterinarians, won't you contribute?

AN EDITORIAL MEMO from Jayne Murray

Elise Denning's letter, March Newsletter, was most welcome and provocative. I am hoping hers will be the first of many letters to reach headquarters with suggestions, ideas and topics for discussion, for the effectiveness of any organization depends largely upon its members' desire to participate.

Because LIOC is a nationwide organization, and meetings necessarily take place on a local level, the Newsletter remains the only means of communication between all its members. The Newsletter is not a medium of communication for the staff alone. It is, and should be, a platform for every member to use when he has a problem or an idea he'd like discussed.

Owners are most apt to write about their pets as they see them, based upon their own experiences. This is how I have written often about my ocelots and how Elise wrote about Pepper. Our experiences have been different. So have our problems. If there were an active exchange of problems and solutions between members, via the Newsletter, it would be a tremendous help to all members, particularly prospective owners, who could then view the picture from many sides, not just one or two.

The Newsletter staff has not been entirely neglectful concerning problems, but unless we are asked about a specific problem our articles are written in more general terms. Ocelots, like people, are individuals and what may be true of one may not be true of another. The handling and training individual pets receive varies and accounts for many differences in behavior. One owner's solution may not solve another's problem, but it might be enough to stimulate an idea that will lead to a solution.

Jim Coan has had experience with both ocelots and margays. He has shown a deep understanding for them and an ability to train them by methods that bring out the animal's affectionate, obedient nature. He was anxious and willing to share his experience and knowledge with members and began a series of training articles. Eight months ago he asked members, via the Newsletter, to write him about their problems so he could continue his articles based on specific problems. Jim hasn't received a letter from members with problems, -- not a single one.

Members and veterinarians both are generously contributing important, much needed medical information and are extremely cooperative in their exchange of medical problems. The Newsletter has reflected this cooperation. Medical problems and behavior problems of exotics are equally important, but we need the experiences of all members. The more viewpoints we are all exposed to, the wider our range of vision will be.



Back Newsletters

For the benefit of recent members who wish to avail themselves of the wealth of information contained in previously published Newsletters, as well as those who wish to fill in their files, back issues of the Newsletter are available at a cost of \$1.00 per calendar year.

There are six issues per year: Vol. 5 - 1961
Vol. 1 - 1957, Vol. 2 - 1958, Vol. 3 - 1959, Vol. 4 - 1960
Send request and remittance to club headquarters:
Long Island Ocelot Club
Amagansett, New York



COLOR CLUB POSTCARD

Color postcards are now available, showing on picture side a young ocelot lying on beach facing camera, one paw on a small piece of driftwood. His paws are wet from recent submersion. In the near background is beach grass, blue sky above. On the address side of card is a brief statement of the purpose of LIOC. Sample on request.

Cards are available at Club Headquarters, Amagansett, N. Y., at cost, in lots of 40. Send \$1 for each lot wanted.

"EXCHANGE"

Long Island Ocelot Club maintains a continuous list of "available" and "wanted" cats. Beginning with this issue, the list of ocelots, margays, pumas, etc. in each category will be published whenever a Newsletter goes to press. To make this service effective, close cooperation of members is needed.

Tell LIOC when you have an animal you wish to sell or to place. Tell us when you want a cat. In either case give complete information: species, age, special requirements and price. MOST IMPORTANT tell us when your requirements have been met, since the list will reissue until the Club has been advised either that the cat is no longer available or no longer wanted. If buying or selling, giving or taking, please contact people concerned directly.

Available

PODNER - 2 year old, 30 lb. untamed ocelot, surgically unaltered, \$25. -- Harold Causey, P O Box 891, McComb, Mississippi. Phone: 9134-2242-J.

Wanted

PUMA - South American, male, 1 year, declawed but not castrated. Bill Deacon, 205 Mark Twain Avenue, San Rafael, California (Phone: GLENwood 4 3186)

IF YOUR VETERINARIAN HAS NOT HAD EXPERIENCE WITH EXOTIC FELINES, please ask him to consult with a club veterinarian. The life of your cat may be at stake. Exotic cats differ in many phases of diagnosis and treatment from common cats.

If nearer to the East Coast, have him phone

Mount Vernon 4 2784
Dr. Theodore Zimmerman
17 West Grand Street
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

If nearer to the West Coast, have him phone

Atlantic 3 2571
Dr. Joseph Lorber
3703 Mount Diablo Blvd.
Lafayette, California

PLEASE !!!

Book Review

AFRICAN GENESIS, - author: Robert Ardrey;
Publisher, New York: Atheneum.

Highly recommended for all who would like to know more about the natural instincts and behavior of animals and humans. It is not light reading. It is richly rewarding for its moments of animal comedy and humor mingled with the more serious problems of existence. There are detailed accounts of studies made of animal and bird societies in the wild. Some old myths and ideas are exploded by these intensive studies and the reader is given a deep insight into animal as well as human behavior. Truly a great reading experience.

--- J. E. M.



Renewal Members

JERRY HEYWOOD, Brooklyn, New York
MR & MRS R. H. KERLE, Kansas City, Kansas
RS H. MARCHESE, Floral Park, New York
MR & MRS DAVID TWEET, Charlotte, N. C.
MR & MRS MARVIN WINTER, Bronx, N. Y.
JIM YOAKUM, Reno, Nevada
DR & MRS WADE ELLIOTT, Kansas City, Kans.
MRS. DAVID MILLAR, Meriden, New Hampshire

New Members

JOHN N. ACKLEY, c/o ITT Information Systems Division, 580 Winters Avenue, Paramus, N.J. has a year-old 14 pound margay extremely beautiful with a very long tail. St. Thomas (the cat) attended the last LIOC meeting. 'Tommy' is named after the island where his master has enjoyed many vacations. **He is not named after the man.**

JOSEPH CINCINELLI, New York, N. Y., has an eight pound four month old ocelot he calls Kubla.

SALLY DE LONG, 10125 Cornell S., Seattle 88 Washington and Mavis Jones own an ocelot kitten called Caesar. They cordially invite visitors to the Century 21 World Fair, to visit Caesar when they are in the Seattle area.

HARRY DENHARD, R D #2 Greenville, N. Y. does not yet own an ocelot, but hopes to get a kitten before long.

JUNE M. EDWARDS, 324 Prospect N.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan does not yet own her "exotic". She has a very active interest in Basenjis, the barkless dog which originates in the African Bush.

E. FRED KRISZAT, 6916 Gillespie Street, Philadelphia 35, Penna. has a five month old male ocelot he calls Niko. This is short for Nikomatta. Fred attended the last meeting in N. Y.

MR. & MRS. TOM LANE, Brooklyn, New York. Tom and Bert are old friends of LIOC. Their ocelot, Felix died last summer. At present they have no cat.

BEVERLEY ROBERTS, 10454 Fernglen Avenue, Tujunga, California, has had ocelots, but her current love is Ghanzi, South American puma, now 8 months old. Picture and story about Ghanzi will appear in an early Newsletter.

MR & MRS STEVE SMITH, 2139 Blakemore Avenue, Nashville, 5, Tenn. Steve and Lone have recently become the proud owners of Lancelot, 17-month old, 25 pound ocelot, last Fall "expelled" from Princeton University, and appearing in the "Exchange" section of the last Newsletter. "Lance arrived from Trenton, N.J., three hours later than he was scheduled," writes Steve, "very scared and hungry. After we got him home and put him in his cage with some food, we heard him eating during the night. The next morning when we fed him again, he came out of the cage, made the rounds of the house, sniffed every corner and then returned to his cage. That afternoon he left his cage once more, staying out until evening. He became thoroughly acquainted with the house, but ignored Lone and me completely. The next day he began to play with us. We were sitting on the sofa. Lance sneaked in, gave a meow and jumped up. There is no need to go into detail about Lance's beauty, because there aren't words to describe it. Now, after all the months of waiting, Lone and I have our ocelot. We are completely satisfied and also are thankful that we did have to wait since it gave us time to prepare for his coming." (Ed: Lancelot, late of Princeton, is now owned by a professor at Vanderbilt University --- rival universities!)

SUSAN A. WATTS, Darby House, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex, England, our first member in England, has wanted to try breeding ocelots, but is **much hampered** in her efforts because of the six month importation quarantine. The Watts are cat breeders, specializing in Siamese, Colourpoints, Himalayan and Chinchillas. Own jaguarundi, Honey.

MR & MRS KENNETH WITHSTANDLEY, 445 Washington Avenue, Dumont, New Jersey have recently **acquired** an ocelot kitten they call Juneau II

MARTHA E. ZIETLOW, 457 E 146 Street, Cleveland 10, Ohio hopes one day to have an "exotic".