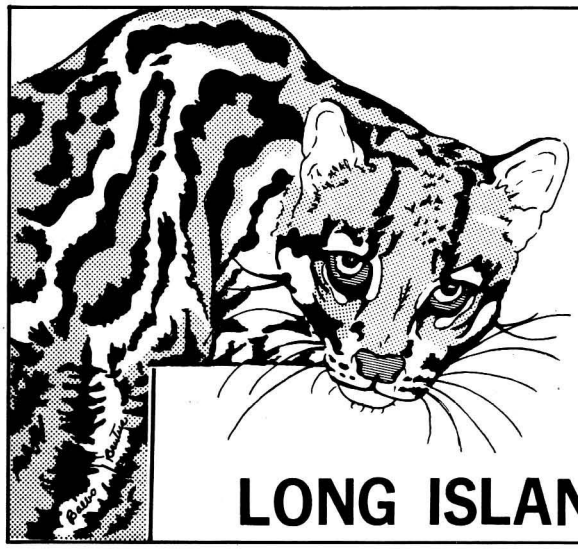

NEWSLETTER

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Long Island Ocelot Club
Amagansett, N.Y. 11930
May, 1973

Volume 17, Number 3
May -- June

LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB

Ari, short for Aristotle Molasses, is shown here being petted by his owner, Ginny Story of California. Ari is a Canadian - American cougar. Now two years old, he weighs about two hundred pounds. ("Well-how do you weigh him any more!?!") Much more about Ari and his companions beginning on Page 3.

LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB
NEWSLETTER

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LIOC Officers Pro Tem:

Mr. Robert Peraner, President, 24 Partridge Ave., Somerville, Mass. 02145 (617) 623-0444
Miss Pepper Perry, Vice President, 1536 Dearing Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38117 (901) 683-8979
Mrs. Daniel Treanor, Sec-Treas, Placement Coordinator, Branch Manager, 1454 Fleetwood Drive East, Mobile, Alabama 36605 (205) 478-8962
Mrs. Barbara Peraner, Editor, 24 Partridge Ave., Somerville, Mass. 02145, (617) 623-0444
Mrs. Brenda Duprey, Certification Secretary, 793 East Street. Lenox. Mass. 01240. (413) 637-3347
Mr. William Engler, Felidology, P.O. Box 231, Springdale, Utah 84767, (801) 772-3909
Mr. John Paramore, Art Director, 21620 Second, So., Bothell, Wash. 98011,(206) 486-0302
Mrs. Catherine Cisin, LIOC Founder and Advisor Amagansett, New York 11930,(516) 267-3852

DIRECTORS
Mrs. Catherine Cisin (See above)
Mr. and Mrs. John Brill, 51 Claremont Avenue, Kenmore, New York 14223
Dr. Michael Balbo, 21-01 46th Street, Long Island City, New York 11105
Mr. William Boyle (Legal Advisor), 611 North Carr Street, Tacoma, Washington 98405

Branch Representatives:

A.C.E.C. - Mrs. Leonard Lucafo, 28319 Hazelridge Drive, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Calif. 90274, (213) 377-3629
CANADA - Mrs. Janet Thomas, R.R.1, Box 602, Manotick, Ontario, (613) 692-4095, 692-3728
CANADA - WEST- Doug Fletcher, 11431 73rd Ave., Delta, B.C., Canada, Coord.; Evelyn Dyck, 4911 Union St., North Burnaby, B.C., 298-1850,Sec.
CASCADE - Mr. William Boyle, 611 North Carr St., Tacoma, Wash. 98403, (206) 272-3616 (Home), (206) 383-1721 (Bus.)
Mr. John Paramore, Sec., 21620 Second So., Bothell, Wash. 98001, (206) 486-0302
CENTRAL STATES - Nina Lois Clark, Rt.1, Box 163, Desoto, Kansas 66018, (913) 585-1600
EXOTIC ANIMALS LTD.- Gene Wilson, President 3414 Boundry St., San Diego, Calif. 92105
EXOTIC CATS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA - Mrs. Lisa Zaslove, Sec-Treas, 9891 Barnett Valley Road, Sebastopol, California 95472
FLORIDA - Mr. Ken Hatfield, Pres. and Jean,Sec., 1991 SW 136 Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33314, (305) 587-5976
GREATER NEW YORK - Mrs. Douglas Seberle, 56 Fourth Ave., E. Rockaway, N.Y. 11518
MID-ATLANTIC STATES - Ellen Bendl and Jim Nolan, 842 Jackson Avenue, Elizabeth, N.J. 07201, (201) 289-7524
MID-NORTHERN - Mrs. Betty Eriksen, Route 1, Bethel, Minnesota 55005
MIDWEST - Patti Ridgway, Rt. #3, Marietta, Ohio 45750
PACIFIC NORTHWEST - Gill Meyer, Jr., 23544 Northeast Halsey, Troutdale, Oregon 97060, Barbara Wilton, 7800 SE Luther Rd., Portland, Oregon 97206
ROCKY MOUNTAIN - Mr. and Mrs. Don Kahl, 7960 Hooker Street, Westminster, Colorado 80030
SOUTH-WESTERN - (Friendship) - Co-presidents, Lois and Walter Marshall, P.O. Box 462 Angleton, Texas 77515, (713) 849-5844

Help Wanted

REPORTERS

The Long Island Ocelot Club urgently needs material for its Newsletter publication. We can only share those experiences, funny, happy, sad, or tragic, which are sent to us. This sharing is a part of the enjoyment of owning an exotic.

WRITING EXPERIENCE: None whatsoever

PREREQUISITES: Love of exotic cats

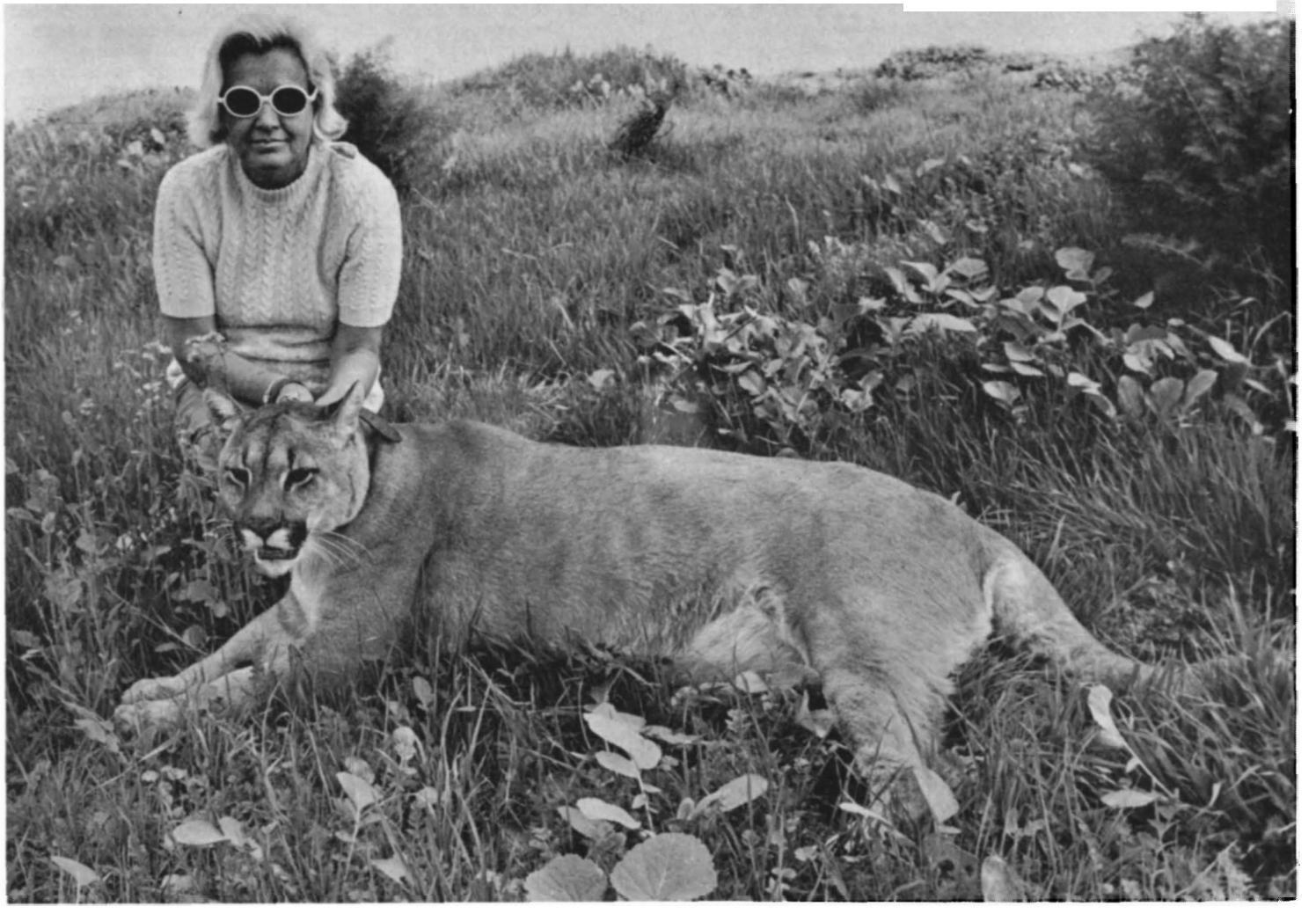
TYPE OF MATERIAL: Articles of happy and sad experiences; Technical articles; Opinions of any and all exotic cat related subjects (including L.I.O.C.); all short and long items - also day to day experiences; Announcements of: adoptions, pregnancies, births, deaths with autopsy report if performed; all subjects of interest; all questions - give other members a chance to help.

SALARY: The love and gratitude of all exotics, their owners and the Newsletter Editor.

STARTING TIME: IMMEDIATELY!!! The Newsletter is waiting; just send in your material.

Thank you

"ARI"
THE MAGNIFICENT



Ari was born at Mandan, North Dakota and had three owners before he was rescued from literally dying at the age of three months by Jean Townes of California. Ari nearly doubled his weight in one month with Jean's excellent care.

Ginny Story had been looking for a mate for Cavey, short for McCavity, a three year old ninety pound female South American mountain lion. Hoping that Ari will become Cavey's mate, Ginny brought him into her home.

Ari and Cavey share their home with Seymour, a four year old ocelot, and Fenwyck, a six year old ocebob. (A hybrid of ocelot and bobcat.)

Ginny tells that she has a closer relationship with Ari than anyone could have with a domestic cat. Watching the two play together dispells any ideas to the contrary. Although two hundred pounds in weight, Ari, even when using his teeth, is gentler than most pet dogs. His tongue, however, is another matter. After being licked for a short time, skin feels like it has been exposed to course sandpaper. Of course, the rasp-like tongue is most useful for effeciently stripping meat off of his prey.

According to reporter John O'Dell, who interviewed Ginny and Ari, "Two hundred pounds of "kitten" sitting on your lap is nothing to scoff at, especially when he wraps his front paws around your neck and gnaws on your hair." Ginny explains, "Ari really likes hair; it does something to him. I guess it's like a domestic cat playing with a string."

Ari and McCavity are extremely friendly, both ready to romp and play with anyone, at almost any time. "The discomforting thing," relates the same reporter, "is trying to maintain your composure when a large mountain lion bares his fangs, growls deep down in his throat and leaps out of the bushes as you unsuspectingly walk by.

"Or when he charges down a hillside, pounces into your arms and the two of you go rolling head-over-heels down an embankment."

But according to Ginny this is what's owning a mountain lion is all about. "Ari loves to go for rides. He'll sit next to me and look out the window at all of the neat things he sees go by. One of the neatest is probably those crazy people who almost collide with each other as they drive down the street with their eyes glued on Ari instead of the road.

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MEETING REPORT

PACIFIC NORTHWEST BRANCH

The Pacific Northwest Branch held their March meeting at the home of Linda Morse and Larry Palmer. Helping them greet the members and guests were; their cougar, Teddy Bear; their Bobcat, Susie; and last but not least Arrow, their Doberman.

Our meeting was called to order by Gil Meyer, and Barbara Wilton, our Secretary, read the minutes and the Treasurer's report.

The first announcement was the arrival of a new baby boy at George Kirkpatrick's home. Mother and baby are doing fine.

Barbara has started a club scrapbook of newspaper articles about exotic cats. Any contributions are welcome.

Edward brought a book entitled "World Cats, Volume I". It is available from Wildlife Safari for $7.25. It is on Lynx, Bobcats, Cougars, Tigers, etc. Edward is attending the Second Annual Seminar on Exotic Cats in Los Angeles on March 24th. Marvin and Jackie Happel were also planning to go, so our Branch will have a few representatives attending.

Leesa, George Kirkpatrick's lion; Taj, Gayle Schaecher's ocelot; and Soloman, Ethel Hauser's ocelot were in the Sweet Adeline's show at the Civic Auditorium. It went real well, and Leesa was a real ham. She got in the center of the stage and just layed down to watch the proceedings. Soloman and Taj rode on wagon floats with Ethel and her daughter, Debby.

We had several contributions to our garage sale. Articles will be stored at Gil's or Herb Wilton's. We had several volunteers for our work parties, and will notify members of the definite date.

There was discussion on club jackets. Two styles and colors were shown but nothing definite decided on yet. A new patch designed by Ethel Hauser featured Mt. Hood, with green trees, and either an ocelot or cougar walking through the circle. These would be three color patches on heavy canvas which could be removed and put on other jackets.

Our raffle was a jigsaw puzzle "Carnivorous Animals of North America". Tickets were 25¢ each. It was won by Marv Happel. Our guest speaker donated a bottle of Cold Duck which was won by Jeanne Fretwell. Our raffles have been bringing in any where from $8 to $12 a meeting which helps our bank account. They have been going over real well and everyone can participate, even the guests.

The guest speaker was Graziella Boucher of the Animal Defenders League. She discussed several legislative bills which will affect us if passed.

She specifically mentioned Bill #223 which establishes the Oregon Humane Society's officers as peace officers for purposes related to his office. She hoped as many of us as possible would go to Salem on the 26th and fight this Bill while it was in commitee. She brought out that out of hundreds of cases of animal cruelty reported to the Oregon Humane Society, only one arrest has been made in Washington County in the past five years, and one arrest has been made in Clackamas County in the past four years. The law finds an excuse for the people commiting the crime. We don't want cases channeled to the Oregon Humane Society. The number of cases of cruelty to animals is increasing and will continue to increase until the laws on the books are enforced. It is the third greatest offense of juveniles. J. Edgar Hoover said "Cruelty to animals is the greatest cause of juvenile delinquency.

We must enforce all laws, not just a random sampling. The last legislature reduced the status of cruelty to animals crimes to a mis-demeanor. It must be returned to a felony. The District Attorney must listen, not channel these crimes into a society that forgets. The Sheriff should be furnished with a veterinary. The District Attorney should bring these crimes before the Grand Jury.

Torture of wild and domestic animals is terrible. She urged us to get involved and correct what is wrong. These laws have been brought about by state supported agricultural doctors.

The Humane Society does not object to the things it should This is a nation-wide problem, not local.

Lady Dowdy of England has done marvelous work. Recently she went to Russia and went through some of their research labs. She has also gone through ours in the United States. She says ours are the worst she has ever seen. They sould be a paradise for animals as established by Abraham Lincoln.

She also spoke of a case Gerry Geisler, an attorney in California, handled. A rancher had noticed a horse on the ranch nest to his that was being badly abused and beaten. He asked the farmer if he could purchase the horse and he bought it for $75. It took months of nursing to bring this animal back to a normal healthy standard. One day this same horse wandered through a hole in the fence to the old owner's property, where as the old owner shot and killed the horse. The rancher took him to court suing for $80,000 on Punitive Heartbreak and won.

She also urged all of us to post "No Trespassing" signs on our property, which would protect us against vandalism and law suits concerning our cats. Cats are considered property and anyone harassing or teasing them could be sued for vandalism, if the proper signs were posted.

She also assured us that if any of us were having trouble with neighbors or children harassing or teasing our cats, to take the time to see an attorney and have him send a letter to them stating, if this problem didn't cease to exist you would sue them for "Punitive damages and heartbreak, and Vandalism", and it will usually put a stop to it. I'm sure all of us would be very heart-broken if anything happened to these animals that hold a special place in our hearts and home. We need not protect our neighbors from our cats, but protect our cats from the neighbors!

It was also brought up to make sure your cats have had their rabies vaccine, as this is about the only thing the Agricultural Doctors have to fall back on, and if someone is accidentally bitten it can cause a loet of grief for you and your cat when it has to be in quarantine for a period of time.

Herb Wilton has really been tremendous in our group as far as making sure our members know which shots and vaccines our cats need, and how often. This has

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Rare Feline

Breeding Compound

In July of 1960, French born animal trainer Robert Baudy purchased in Sumter County, Florida, a tract of twenty acres of uncleared land to be earmarked as the first privately-owned center for captive reproduction of endangered species.

Robert Baudy is not only a renowned animal trainer but also a zoologist and a life long animal lover who realized years ago the urgent need for such a center. During the past twenty years he knew that thirty-three animal species had already become extinct and that during his lifetime (and yours) many more would go and disappear from the world.

Due to the relentless persecution waged upon them by man ever since the beginning of ages, the most immediately threatened were the great and majestic cat predators such as African lions, tigers, leopards, jaguars, pumas, cheetahs, etc. Species such as the giant Siberian tiger (Panthera Tigris Altaica) and Amurian leopard (Panthera Pardus Orientalis) were already down to less than one hundred specimens left in their native haunts.

The decision to locate the Compound in Sumter County, Florida was notivated by the proximity of a large packing plant (Central Packing Company) which would provide the staple diet of raw meat for the great carnivores. Clearing of the land, fencing and cross fencing, drilling for water and erection of buildings took about eighteen months. But the collection of rare (and in some cases almost extinct) species to be worked with proved to be a much more difficult and longer endeavor. Government exportation authorizations from the country of origin was in almost every case extremely difficult to obtain in view of the strict regulations already protecting the species abroad. In some instances like the collection of the rare snow leopard (Panthera Uncia) and black jaguar (Panthera Onca) as much as seven years were necessary to obtain a compatible, unrelated pair of potential breeders. Losses were inevitable even with the best of care due to the sudden tremendous change in climactic conditions and environment.

But today, the Rare Feline Breeding Compound is truly a successful haven for some endangered species. During the year 1971, thirty-three cubs belonging to nine cat species were successfully raised out of thirty-five births. Some of the cubs like the jaguar cubs had to be artificially hand raised because of lack of interest from the mother in her offspring. The technique of artifical hand-raising of large cats was improved tremendously during the past ten years, mainly due to our work. During the past five years, one hundred thirty-five tiger cubs of two different species, Bengal (Panthera Tigris) and Siberian (Panthera Tigris Altaica) have been successfully raised at the Compound and many large zoos of the world feature Sumter County born great cats (Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinatti, Chicago, London, Paris, Moscow, Rome). The snow leopard (Panthera Uncia) one of the rarest and most beautiful cats of the world, lives in a germ-free environment at an average altitude of eighteen thousand feet in a pure world of everlasting snow and has been successfully bred in captivity only seven times in nine hundred world zoos over a period of one hundred years. Yet in our balmy Florida in sub-tropical climate and at sea level. this very delicate animal has been successully propaged during the year 1971. The rarest cat of the world, the black jaguar, indigenous to the Amazon rail forest section of Brazil numbers only twelve specimens in world's collections at the time of this writing. Out of this number, four are here at the Rare Feline Breeding Compound collection, two of which were born and successfully raised during the uear 1971. This is the second successful breeding of this rare cat in zoological history.

The Amurian leopard which number less than twenty animals in their native North Korea and Siberia were also bred successfully in 1971. Several other animal species not related to cats are also being preserved and studied at the Compound for captive reproduction purposes such as the nearly extinct Galapagos tortoise (only about one thousand left in the wilds) Madagascan lemurs, rare primates such as the golden mangabeys of which there are only nine in world collections, etc. Dromedary camels which no longer exist in wild state are now in stock for future breeding; and the giant of all birds, the African ostrich is at this time laying eggs at the Compound.

I hope that these few facts may have been of some interest to you. Every penny of profit I make goes to the propagation of endangered animal species, which will enable your grandchildren to see LIVE creatures which would have otherwise been abailable to them only as stuffed specimens in a much poorer world.

Robert Baudy
Florida

LIOC'S 2nd

ANNUAL

CONVENTION

will be held in

LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

AUGUST 2, 3, 4, 1973

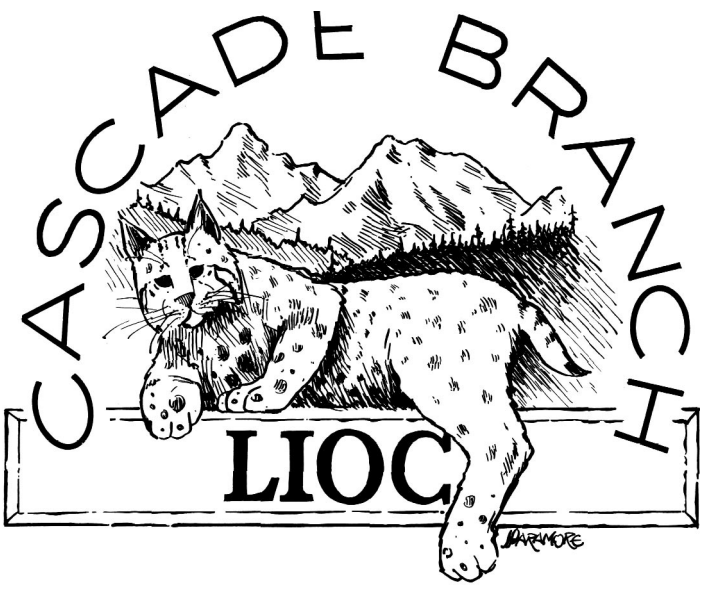
Bob Smith and the A.C.E.C. members are planning the details of this Convention on the west coast.

Bob will be sending out details to all L.I.O.C. members directly. This Convention promises to be as good as last year's was in Dallas, Texas.

ALL L.I.O.C. MEMBERS ARE INVITED

* PLAN NOW TO ATTEND *

It is always fun and enjoyable to meet the other cats and the people written about in the Newsletter.



MEETING REPORT

CASCADE BRANCH

The Cascade Branch of L.I.O.C. met 25 February 1973 at Bill Boyle's home in Tacoma Washington. The meet was another no-cat meeting, mostly due to the time of year, and the fact that Bill only recently moved in and hasn't completed remodeling and landscaping yet.

Additionally this was a very loose, or informal meeting. We had no formal business meeting, but rather a general get together with bits of business thrown in.

Among the more important of these "bits" was a display of items sent up by Dan Meier of Richmond California. Dan sent up a sample collar and a model of a collapsable portable cage. These were sent up as displays to the Seattle/King County wild animal committee, but Dan allowed me to keep them long enough to show them to our members, and to take them to the upcoming Pacific Northwest Branch meet in Portland. The cage is very interesting, it's made from concrete reinforcing mesh, a heavy guage steel wire or rod, and assembled by cutting the mesh to prescribed lengths and bending the ends to interlock. The cage can be made to fit in a station wagon, but when not in use it folds flat for storage. A larger version could be made which could be carried folded on top of the car for use at meetings (and which would definitely answer the problem of safe anchorage for a hundred pounds of spots....our current headache). The collars are something else. In reading Dan's articles, I'd tried, without success to visualize just how the bits and pieces went together. After seeing a real example I note that it's so simple it's positively frightening. It looks like there might be a slim chance that the brummel hooks which keep the show together might be able to separate, but the alignment has to be so precise for coupling and separation that the only chance for separation is when the collar is off the cat. Even then the chances must be quite remote, I fooled with it, shook it and dropped it for better than a week with no success in making it uncouple. Even better than that it looks neat... not at all the conglomeration of hooks, chains, bolts and rivets that you'd expect, but very tidy, functional, and it looks S*T*R*O*N*G, For those who fear it just might separate, by the way, a simple inch long piece of electrical tape will absolutely eliminate any and all probability. The collars aren't cheap, but in application nothing can beat them, and for those who think $20.00 is too steep an investment for a collar, I can only suggest they compare the cost to the value of their animal....it would be cheap at twice the price.

The other general item was the latest update on the local "law" situation. It would appear that we accomplished what we wanted, but may have gotten more than we needed. We had been waiting for the Committee to speak specifically of banning certain animals. We wanted them to get to this so we could introduce information on correct facilities and safe maintenance. Our feeling was that if we were able to prove to them that any animal could be reasonably maintained, and supply them with guides for this, they would have to concede that there was no reason to ban anything. We hoped that the Committee would review the proposals we had presented to them, and ask for revised standards to be included in the proposed law.

The reasons for this were:

1. These are what we consider minimum for various classes of cats, and are easily put up by any of us.
2. If followed or bettered they allow the animal reasonable comfort and adequate security.
3. They should help eliminate the occasional screwball who springs up in our midst doing crazy things, and making life risky for the rest of us.
4. In a dispute with the law these "guides" would be the authority, so if you're right according to them you're beyond being hassled, and when that screwball does pop up, the law will burn him for messing up, and leave you alone.

These standards were put together by Dan Meier and me with the aid of Cascade members, and, as noted were effective. As I said above, they were a bit too effective. The total report came to 75 pages plus another half dozen pages of illustrations, and the thing sort of killed the cimmittee's spirit to pursue the matter further. As of our last meeting, they had decided to publish a list of potentially banned animals. Cats on the list were: margay, cheetah, leopard, jaguar, lion, and tiger. After looking over our report and other evidence, the committee opted for the following recommendation:

Anybody who desires to own an esotic pet in the city or county must first obtain a signed affidavit from a veterinarian certifying that the vet thinks him qualified to maintain the animal, and he must endure a two week waiting period before license is issued. (Those who own animals at the time the law becomes effective need only buy the license)

This isn't bad, and in some ways may be a bit too easy. Again, without some care and facilities guide we risk arbitrary foolishness on the part of government, or because of the antics of owners we can't control. We plan to revise our proposal though, into a simple manual for cat maintainance, and ask that it be adopted as the standard in case of future disputes, and be used by animal control in determining the validity of complaints.

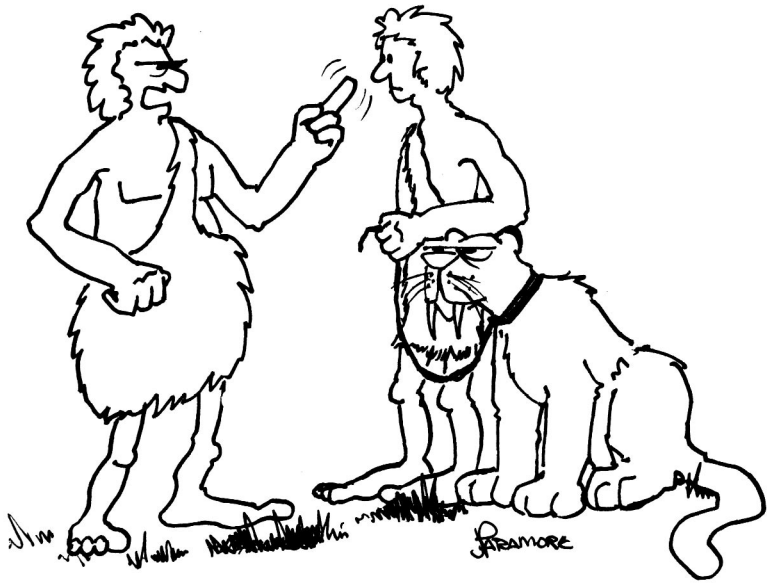
There was one thing worth note at the hearing that is slightly aside of our normal interest. After reviewing all animals on the "banned" list, the committee discarded the idea completely, except for two classes, primates and procyons. The outstanding reason for this was simply that owners of these animals never bothered to write so much as a postcard in defense of their pets. The only letters I know of written defending these animals were from myself concerning our old raccoon and Randy Thomason in behalf of his coati-mundi. There is an existing organization of procyon owners in town, none of them cared enough to get off their dead packsides and write...there is a simian society in town, their attitude was equally lacking.....owners of these pets came within a hair of losing it all.

The reason that the animals weren't banned was because of several strong protests that bans would punish the responsible owner with the irresponsible; LIOC/Cascade presented these protests. **This was** really a matter of enlightened self interest, if one animal is banned the door is open to ban others.. ..possibly cats. The point of this is simply that it

would appear tnat letters and well planned logical presentations in your defense do work, and that the best method of losing your animal in such a contest is to ignore it. Also the real basis for any such fight is to have a majority of clean members, and to be able to control the idiots. Our case was helped enormously by the fact that a committee member could have visited any member at any time and not been offended, and that we were able to provide almost instant information when asked. Also we were able to demonstrate our ability to control area cats and claes in a rather graphic manner. We, in conjunction with the boarding kennels association, and the pet dealers association, put the area's worst and most offensive pet shop out of business, and had the owners jailed on top of that (the crusader who started this wild pet flap has been using them as an example for years, claiming she was helpless to stop them without drastic new anti-exotic laws....we shut them down in 60 days). We also did a solo number in stopping and placing all the animals of a screwball who determined out of the blue to become "a major wild animal dealer. We caused him to lose a substantial amount of money, we placed all his animals with responsible people, and we've managed to arrange for possible prosecution and extradition for this clown. This sort of thing, combined with the right amount of yelling at the right time, has made the committee recognize us as a group that can well get along without the interference of local law, and they've as much as said so. Whatever will become of this is hard to say. The committee's proposal is to be scheduled before the full council in another public hearing at a later date. In amy case, we feel that there is a lot to be learned from all of this, and we hope that others facing similar situations may have found useful information in it.

Respectfully submitted,

John Paramore
Cascade Branch



" FIRST IT WAS THAT BUFFALO - THEN THE DOG - NOW THIS — IT'S PEOPLE LIKE YOU WHO CAUSE EARTHQUAKES AND ECLIPSES ! "

CASCADE BRANCH
MEETING REPORT
April 29, 1973

The Cascade Branch met April 29th at Melvina Hakanson's home in Seattle. This was to be our first "cat" meeting of the year and the weatherman co-operated beautifully by giving us a terrific Sunday...but members didn't. Everybody thought somebody else was going to bring a cat so nobody did, and if Gil Meyer and Lldean had not included Sandy Cougar on the long haul up from Portland we would have had a feline-free meeting. The "people" turn out was pretty good though, about 40 warm bodies, at least six of them new recruits.

Bill Boyle, our coordinator gove us a bit of a fright by not showing, and a phone call revealed that Bill was out so we were worried that he might have been in a bit of a problem. Fortunately, it turned out that Bill had to head South to take care of some sudden business problem. It had caught him at a time too close to be able to call us.

The business portion of the meeting was rather short, but important. Firstly, a book of some 40 pages was shown to those in attendance, and a portion of a letter to the Seattle City Council read. Both concerned the council's upcoming decision on wild animal licensing. The book was a set of minimum guidelines for wild cat maintenance. It consists of five sections, from classifying cats by size through handling, caging, and equipment, and had a sixteen page section of illustrations on various points. The letter presents L.I.O.C./Cascade's recommendations regarding nondomestic animal regulation. Theye are six points to the proposal. Roughly they are as follows:

1. A committee of zoo and animal control officials and wild animal owners will determine what animals will be listed.

2. Minimum standards, such as those we have written for cats shall be written for all animals and adopted as the authority in wild pet related arguments between pet owners and the law.

3. A wild animal handler's license is required, the total fee is $10.00. It is obtained by appearing before a board composed of zoo officials, animal control officials, and wild animal owners. This board meets quarterly. When the board is passed, the applicant will sign an affidavit stating that he/she has proper facilities for the animal desired, or will have them by a specified date. Those people who have animals kept on a state game farmer's license will not have to pass the board, but will pay the $10.00 fee followed by an annual $2.00 registration fee.

4. All impounded wild animals will be kept at the zoo or other qualified facilities other than common animal shelters.

5. Seattle will adopt the King County pet shop rules verbatim.

6. No promotional giveaways of animals will be allowed.

Members were asked to look these proposals over and suggest changes that they thought desirable. Two were suggested and will be added before the letter and book is sent to the council.

The second item of business was a display of my address file. I hope to be able to have it at meetings in the future so that members who need to locate another member, breeder, or a feed or equipment supplier will be able to dive into the file and get it.

The final item was a new, and welcome, feed source. At our last meeting, Erwin Joedicke said that he would attempt to get L.I.O.C. members accepted by the Northwest Fur Breeder's Co-operative for the purpose of purchasing feeds at co-op prices. Since then, Erwin has gotten this worked

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Readers Write

Dear Members,

My husband, our 2 years old margay, and myself are new members of LIOC and wish to say hello to everyone. Pat, my husband is finishing his first year of law school and I am a fifth grade teacher. We are both incurable animal lovers.

Sandina is our ten pound female margay. She was acquired while we were spending a year in Nicaragua. She was no bigger than a cigarette package when we got her. Neither of us had had experience with exotic cats before - but we learned quickly! For about the first week we were growled at often. We couldn't help but laugh at that ferocious sound coming from such a tiny creature. With the help of a good Latin veterinarian we had her on a very healthy diet from the beginning and she has been healthy since then.

We returned to the U. S. amid papers and papers about her good health, etc. Since then she has been sick only twice. First with a parsitic worm that she had probably had since infancy and that was agitated by the trip. The second illness was a respiratory infection that was cleared up with antibiotics. Both times she recovered quickly and is quite healthy now.

Sandina has her own room and spends time wandering our apartment when we are home. He room is furnished with a ladder (a dog bed is attached) that doubles as a tree and a bed.

We hope to breed Sandina in order to stop the drain on the wild population. We are very aware of the controversy over having these animals as pets and we both feel that breeding is the answer for those of us who truly love having these animals. We feel that we have made a success of taming her and, no, she would not be better in the wild because if we had not bought her from that Nicaraguan she would have been sold to someone else or killed in order to put her fur on shoes or purses.

Sometime in the future I hope to become a veterinarian and I plan to pay special attention to taking care of these wild felines. The more that do well in captivity, the better the chances that those in the wild population will be able to stay there.

I am impressed by the concern of LIOC members for the preservation of those felines who are still in the wild. We are both (and Sandina) pleased to be members of LIOC and would love to hear from any members who are interested in "comparing notes".

Sincerely,

Betty (& Pat) Werner
Michigan

Dear Sir,

I wanted to throw my two bits in over the most recent letters in the newsletter. One presented us with a fine example of what not to do, and of astounding luck. He purchased a cat with no obvious knowledge of cats, and worse purchased a zoo-raised cat some four months old. Now, zoos tend to raise their animals in a semi-wild state for their own reasons. Animals which have been largely cage raised for some time are usually beyond hope as a pet, the fact that the animal seems to have somewhat promising behavior is little more than good fortune, and members should think of this when dealing with such establishments, and attempt to work out arrangements to have an animal raised in an atmosphere more conducive to producing tameness.

Generally this may not be possible, especially since zoos rarely sell off stock as pets, so it may be best to leave such animals to serious breeders. This also should point out the need for branches to do their absolute best to head off or to educate prospective novice cat owners. We do this here, and it has been among the most fortunate things we could have done. Government bodies realize we're serious, and knowledgeable, and give us more than ample consideration for our efforts to police ourselves. Additionally, when our local crusaders went after wild pet owners here, we were able to be totally open with no fear that they could open a can of worms due to our activities.

A veterinarian wrote to inform us of the situation regarding cats as pets in South America. He noted a suspected cause for Feline Enteritis, stress. Normally I'm the last person to contradict a man who's shouting from a box he's extremely familiar with, and I do believe that stress must certainly contribute to the problem, but I would bet that the greatest factor is simply that exotic felines have never been exposed to concentrations of infected areas, such as exist in cities here, and as a result have little or no normal resistance to it. In the last two centuries, a common method of settling settler/indian disputes, etc. was to pass out smallpox laden blankets to the tribe, thus wiping most of it out due to the low resistance to the disease. Obviously the indians were under some stress, but so were the settlers what with getting occasional arrows in between the soup and salad course, etc. I think that you will find a lower incidence of enteritis in rural areas of this country than in cities as well as in other countries. This is probably because there are fewer cats per square mile, and less chance for exposure. Many imported animals arrive either ill with or carrying enteritis, and this seems due to holding and shipping practices, where animals may be held in rather close concentration, in contaminated or unquarantined areas. Since the enteritis virus in "hot" for some six months after quarantine, it seems almost impossible that <u>any</u> cat could aviod the disease during shipment unless it had been vaccinated, and kept quarantined. I should point out that I feel this way not just because of the circumstances surrounding the apparent method of contracting the disease, but by the effect it has on the animals also. Even in domestics this is a severe, often fatal illness, but the survival rate is unrealisticly better than for exotics, and I'm certain this has to do with the animal's ability to resist the disease.

Finally, Robert Trafton wrote asking about artificial insemination. While several people out here are working diligently to accomplish this, it is not a fait accompli at this moment, and may not be for a time. Like any promising situation, it will take time to work out, and members shouldn't regard it as an immediate answer or as a final answer. It should be obvious that natural breeding methods and mother raised kittens should be our ultimate goal. There are a multitude of fantastic possibilities where artificial insemination will do what nothing can, but like any other move ahead, it is accomplished a step at a time. I am happy to see that members are interested in the project, and will be happy to answer what questions I can, or run down answers for those who are interested, if anyone cares to write.

Sincerely,
John Paramore
21620 Second Ave. SE
Bothell, Washington 98011

Should Your Pet Travel By Air?

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(The Long Island Ocelot Club wishes to express its appreciation to Consumers Union of United States for the research it has done in the pet transportation problems and for permission to reprint the results of this research.)

"It's easy for your pet to earn his wings," a United Air Lines pamphlet reads. "All he has to do is fly United. We'll give him his free 'I flew United' plastic wings. Just think of the status! Your pet can claim he belongs to the elite group of animals who have flown at speeds over 600 miles an hour." But if pets could tell of their travel experiences in the baggage holds of aircraft, they might well demand "I survived United" wings.

One woman, for example flew last summer with her two-year-old boxer from New York to San Francisco on United. The dog was dead on arrival in San Francisco. A veterinarian performed an autopsy and attributed the boxer's death to suffocation. United paid the woman $300.

In another incident a champion borzoi, enroute from Chicago to a dog show in Los Angeles, died on the flight again from suffocation. His white coat was spewed with blood from his hemorrhaged lungs.

After an Irish wolfhound died on an Eastern Air Lines flight from Dallas to Miami, the dog's owner, in a fit of rage, retaliated by spreading paint on an Eastern 727 and chopping holes in the aircraft. The man's attorney told Consumers Union: "He had dreamed of breeding puppies from that dog. When the dog died and nobody seemed to care he just blew his top."

Unfortunately, there is no industry-wide data on the number of animals that die, or are injured, or are disabled during plane trips, so it's impossible to determine the exact risks of shipping a pet by air.

NOT THE SAME ENVIRONMENT

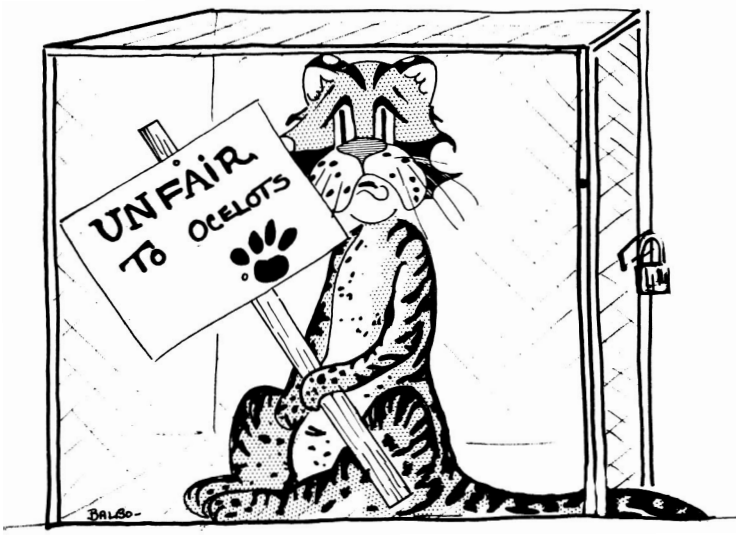
More unfortunate is the fact that the airlines have misled pet owners into thinking that the environment in the luggage compartment is similar to that of the plane's passenger section. A Northwest Airlines pamphlet entitled, "Good Advice for Shipping Pets on Northwest Airlines," assures that "cargo compartments are heated and pressurized so your pet will have a comfortable journey." But another Northwest Airlines publication-a manual for baggage personnel-notes that "there is a pattern or mortality (for some dogs) during summer months." Short-nosed dogs, such as terriers, bulldogs, pekingese, boxers, and mastiffs, the manual says, seem to have difficulty breathing when it's hot and humid. That information isn't in the pamphlet for passengers.

How hot is hot? Well an airline trade association memorandum notes that on-ground temperatures in a cargo compartment can reach as high as 130°F. The United Air Lines pamphlet, entitled "United's Guide to Pet Travel," says pets travel in "heated, pressurized comfort just like you" in our "air conditioned aircraft." Since no airline has air conditioned baggage compartments, the United pamphlet is a cruel deception.

THE TEMPERATURE SPECTRUM

The high on-ground temperatures possible in aircraft baggage compartments are only one end of the temperature spectrum. An airline stewardess who flies between the United States and Europe placed a minimum-maximum indicating thermometer in her suitcase. The suitcase, with the thermometer, went into the plane's luggage compartment where the pet would ride. The temperature extremes she recorded were 0°F and 104°F.

An American Airlines official, testifying before the Civil Aeronautics Board on air freight rates, candidly described the conditions animals face in the hold of American's DC-10. That's the new wide-bodies aircraft Chet Huntley calls "an inspiration for planes yet to be built" in a TV commercial. One section of the hold is a "frying pan," the official said, with in-flight temperatures of up to 115°F. "Interestedingly enough," he said, 'right adjacent to that same area....we are freezing things." So, he acknowledge, American was experiencing both problems with respect to animals in the same compartment within a few feet of each other. Curious to see if American levels with consumers about baggage compartment temperatures, we queried three American reservation agents. All three assured us that the temperatures in baggage compartments where pets are transported are the same as in passenger cabins.



The airlines are quick to point out in their literature that baggage compartments are pressurized. What they don't tell you, however, is that those compartments are also virtually airtight. That's so if a fire should break out there it would hopefully die from lack of oxygen. Thus, animals traveling in luggage compartments must, for the most part, endure for the entire flight on the oxygen in the compartment at the beginning of the flight. The freight aboard displaces air and reduces the oxygen available for breathing. So a pet unlucky enough to wind up in a jammed luggage compartment may have a deadly problem.

Another American Airlines official, testifying at that same CAB freight rate hearing, revealed that American first experienced serious animal mortality on aircraft when it began flying long-range trips in the 1940s and 1950s. American and some other carriers, he said, asked Douglas Aircraft engineers to look into the problem. The chief recommendation in a series of Douglas reports was to limit the number of animals hauled.

Most major airlines have since set some limits, however varying, but in the absence of any statistics

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT -OF A PREVIOUS MEETING- BY HARRIET LEAKE, LOUISIANA, SHOWS IMAGINATION AND TALENT ABOVE AND BEYOND EVEN THOSE NECESSARY FOR TRYING TO OUTWIT AN EXOTIC. BEAUTIFUL WORK HARRIET!

"However," continues Ginny, "even more than the fun is the fulfillment of being on equal terms with such a magnificent animal.

"A mountain lion isn't a pet like a dog. You don't teach it tricks; you just maintain an equal relationship.

"It's mutual love and understanding that keeps everything together. This is the trick to successfully raising any kind of wild pet."

The treatment that Ginny's animals receive reflects her love. This care includes proper food, exercise and housing.

The cats are all kept in a large, airy enclosure which provides plenty of space for moving around. She keeps McCavity, Seymour and Fenwyck in one such room - "They're absolutely not cages."- and Ari in another.

Testifying to the gentleness of the cats, she also keeps two horses and a mule in the same area, separated by a screen, and has never had any problem with the cats spooking the other animals.

Also, Ginny has constructed a rather unique "run" for each of the cats in her back yard, a rather large canyon, wooded, gullied and filled with undergrowth. She has anchored several hundred yards of heavy wire to the ground and tethers each of the cats securely to his own wire.

The tether consists of a strong chain attached to the wire by a sliding ring.

The cats can run all over the area, climb in the lower branches of trees and "do almost anything they could do if they were not tethered."

Diet for the cats consists of chicken necks, liver, kidney, andand an occasional beef bone.

All the proper shots are given and each animal has a regularly scheduled veterinary visit.

Ginny has plans for mating Ari and Cavey. It shouldn't be too long before Ari is old enough and taking a more serious interest in the beautiful girl next store.

As to the kittens, "But I wouldn't sell a cub to just anyone. I'd have to be sure they could take care of it properly.

"These animals develop a tremendous dependence on their owners. If they are every separated, the cat usually dies. I guess the factor which determines if your're ready to own a wild cat or not is your willingness to give up a lot of things in order to keep it.

"You can't really have good furniture, you have to live in a fairly unpopulated area, and all of the people I know who own big cats would quit their jobs and move rather than give up their cats."

Even though Ari isn't all that interested in McCavity at the present, Fenwyck, the ocebob, definitely is. A successful mating would produce the world's first "ocebobacougalot."

The photos shown here of Ari were taken by the television crew which was filming "It Takes A Lot of Love" which featured Ari's TV debut - "Well, all two minutes of it."

From Ginny, herself, "Ari is extremely friendly to everyone, especially when he is out in the car - but being still a "kitten" he is a bit rambunctious in "cougar country," the area of his one hundred foot run.

"However, he does have a special eye for young children; and I definitely don't recommend enyone with a son or daughter under ten to undertake the ownership of one of these animals - They are just too rough when they play! I'm sure though, that there are exceptions within our club.

"Luckily A.C.E.C., here in California has been able to recommend to any prospective mountain lion owners, that they visit me, see my cats first. I have been able to dissuade a few people with youngsters present - babies even(!) - from purchasing so big a cat.

"I myself waited until the youngest of my five kids (a long wait) was nine before I even thought of such an animal, knowing that Valerie would be eleven before Cavey attained maturity.

"I think too few people realize this. Each believes he will be the exception - but this is too often, sadly, untrue; and the cat is always the one who must go.

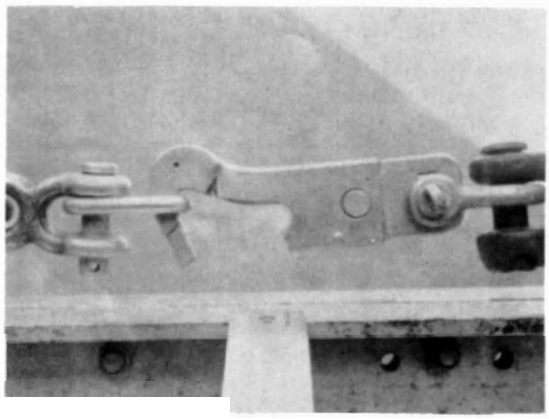
"At the present time Ari is still very indifferent towards Cavey, and she lets him know in no uncertain terms that she is "Top Cougar", - though they have never gone beyond an occasional hiss. They are together, within touching distance, two hours every morning and every afternoon while on the outside leashes. They seem quite fascinated with each other. Cavey even flirts outrageously! But she must realize that he is not ready. If anyone can give me advice about this, I would be most grateful.

"However I do know that cougars differ on their rates of maturity. Or, perhaps he feels she is a sister and not a prospective bride!!

"Besides these pictures I have a delightful snap of Cavey lying seductively nude (what else?) on the bed on her back which I though would make a great centerfold for Field and Stream magazine."

Ginny Story
California

□



Restraint Testing Service

In last year's Newsletter, 16-3-15, I pointed out that I had my testing machine operation and was looking for samples of equipment for evaluation and testing. The information thus obtained will be of the greatest value to all cats and their owners through improved security standards.

The strength and safety of equipment can be verified, and unsafe or unreliable equipment can be exposed. However, the response has been essentially non-existant. I have now developed test data on a major portion of the equipment that I have found useful on our cats. I am now 99+% dependent on outside sources of information (that means YOU, CLUB MEMBERS!) for (1) information and samples on new equipment or equipment which I have not encountered (not locally known or not locally available) and which may well be better than what I have been able to discover around here and (2) information which will enable me to replace my semi-arbitrary strength standards with standards derived from actual experience with cats.

I would therefore like to repeat my request that members knowing of any particularly light, strong, and secure item of "rigging" (leashes, collars, anchor points, swivels, snaps-especially snaps) PLEASE send me a sample for evaluation and testing. Also equipment - whatever its type-that has been through a "panic" situation will be of the greatest value in determining the actual strength levels required to reliably prevent escape. If the equipment held, I can, in some cases, test it to the point of initial distortion and return it in usable condition (applies only to metal parts - leather equipment cannot be tested non-destructively. Cast iron hardware is damaged by even slight distortion and should be replaced if distorted - but it is cheap. Aircraft cable also cannot be tested in this manner, but its strength, if in good condition, is accurately known by its size and construction, and would therefore have to be tested only as necessitated by poor condition, damage, or in order to determine the strength of its end fastenings.) If the equipment broke, sample of parts identical to those that broke should also be sent along with the broken set-up, so that I can determine the force level necessary to produce the same degree of damage as in the broken parts.

If any member wants to know the strength of an item he intends to use, I can test it for him in one of two ways: I can determine the distortion point and/or breaking point, or I can apply a designated "proof load" (up to the 10,000 lb capacity of my machine) and see whether or not this load distorts or damages the item.

Items suitable for the above tests include, but are not limited to, leashes, collars, swivels, rings, eyebolts and other types of anchor points, hooks, snaps, padlocks, etc.

After I have tested any equipment sent to me, I will send the results of the tests directly to the person who sent me the equipment and also to the Newsletter. If requested, I will also return the remains of tested equipment to the person who sent it in for test.

I built my machine with the intention that it be used, so come on, PUT IT TO WORK!

Dan Meier
301 South 24th Street
Richmond, California 94804

See photos to left for example of a restraint yielding to force.

really helped a lot of us, especially new owners that are completely unaware of the medical attention our animals need.

Mexican food was served for lunch with a keg of beer to top it off.

We had a fabulous turn out of Washington members and we wish at this time to thank them for traveling so far for our meeting. Attending from the Cascade Branch were: John and Linda Paramore, Liz Ghent and friends, Chuck and Joyce Griswold.

John Paramore brought several kinds of rigging set ups and collars, etc. for us to look at. They have all been tested as far as strength and practicability. It was very much appreciated.

Our members attending were: Jeanne Gretwell, Marv and Jackie Happel with "Sam Elita", Ethel Hauser with "Solomon", George Kirkpatrick with "Leesa", Gil and Lldean Meyer, Linda Morse with "Teddy Bear", Larry Palmer with "Susie", Gayle and Pat Schaecher with "Taj", Edward Smith, Dr. Seagar, Herb and Barbara Wilton with "Cilli".

On April 3rd Gil Meyer, our Director attended the Oregon Pet Owners Association meeting and must to his surprise was nominated for President and won. He has been attending various animal club meetings and more people are becoming aware of our existance as a branch of LIOC. "Congratulations" Gil, for working with us and for us.

Our next meeting will be held the third Sunday in May at Gils, or Herbs, whichever wants to volunteer. Notices will be sent out well in advance.

Respectfully submitted,

Gil Meyer, Director
Barbara Wilton, Secretary

MEETING REPORT
Canada West Branch

After our third try we hopefully are on our way to having a successful club up here. The meeting was held Sunday March 25th at the home of Doug and Bobbi Fletcher. Doug is the Coordinator of this new club. Host cat was Sheba Margay, only visiting cat was Teager Margay belonging to Evelyn and Richard Dyck.

Special Guests were Mr. Jack Jaworski, Executive Director of the S.P.C.A., John and Linda Paramore from the Cascade Branch. Also attending were Janace Skallrud, Mr. & Mrs. Robie Simms, Yvonne and Armand Richard, Mr. & Mrs. George Pravght and Mr. Ken Bray. The meeting was brought to order about 1 p.m.

Mr. Jaworski gave a talk on the work of the S.P.C.A. and illustrated it with an interesting slide show. We are, at his suggestion contacting Dr. Hatter of The Fish and Game Dept. regarding Existing and Pending laws that may effect exotics in B.C. and also the rest of Canada.

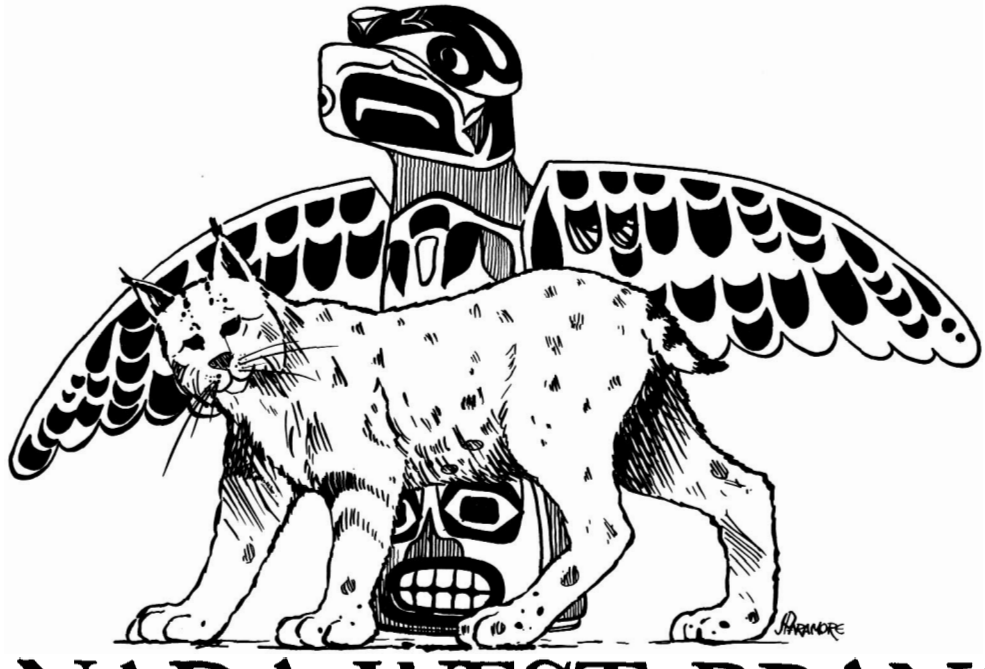
John Paramore demonstrated various collars for exotic cats and also brought along a collapsable travel cage to show us. He also presented the club with a 42 page guide to Facilities and Equipment for Handling Exotic Cats. Many thanks John, it is going to be a great help to us. There are quite a few cat owners who do not know or have any idea of the strength of their pets.

Respectfully Submitted
Evelyn Dyck, Secretary

P.S. Anyone in this area interested in coming to our meetings please call Doug Fletcher, 596-6744 or myself Evelyn Dyck 298-1850.

BELOW, SHOWN IN FULL SIZE, IS THE MASTHEAD OF THE NEWLY FORMED L.I.O.C. BRANCH, CANADA WEST. THEIR MEETING REPORT IS ABOVE. JOHN PARAMORE, ART DIRECTOR OF L.I.O.C. AND SECRETARY OF THE CASCADE BRANCH, DREW THIS MASTHEAD. IN THE FUTURE IT WILL BE REDUCED TO THE SIZE OF THE OTHERS AND USED TO HEAD THE REPORTS OF OUR NEW BRANCH.

BEST WISHES CANADA WEST!



CANADA WEST BRANCH

LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB

MEETING REPORT

CENTRAL STATES

We held out March 10, 1973 meeting at DeSota, Kansas.

At our meeting in February we voted to have our monthly meetings every second Saturday of every month.

We also had an election of new officers. David F. Couch, President, Rick Murphy, Vice President, Dean Couch, Secretary-Treasurer, Nina Clark had been our President for several years. She has done Many wonderful things for our club and for club members and people wanting to know about different cats. She deserves a GREAT BIG HAND from everyone. She is really a marvelous person.

We all voted on working at the DeSota Pioneer Riders Saddle Club, starting in May. We discussed different ways of money making projects. Should anyone out there have any suggestions, we would certainly be glad to hear from you. They may be sent to David F. Couch, 240 South 122nd, Bonner Spring, Kansas, 66012

Nina Clark gave us an idea about buying a very large squeeze cage for our large cats. This would be of great help to us.

We had a real nice attendance this month. Chuck, Nina, Andy, Lozanna, Rich, Dave, Dean, Debbie, Kenny, Kenneth (his wife and son) was not feeling too well. Kathy Mohelic, Terri Wheatherman, Bob Sapp, Casey, a nine week old male lion cub are four new members of the club. Bob and Terri own Casey, or should I say Bob and Terri are owned by Casey? He was at our meeting and he won everyones heart. Casey seemed to enjoy Nina's white boots and black flared pants. He also had fun after fun sliding all over the varnished hardwood floor.

At our meetings we give a small door prize away. Bob Sapp won the one at this meeting. He really started off on the right foot as a new member.

After the meeting, we were all very hungry, so we dug right into the food. Just about everyone brought something. Dave and Dean brought some things but forgot the coffee of all things. But we still had plenty to eat and Pepsi to drink.

We believe everyone had a very enjoyable time.

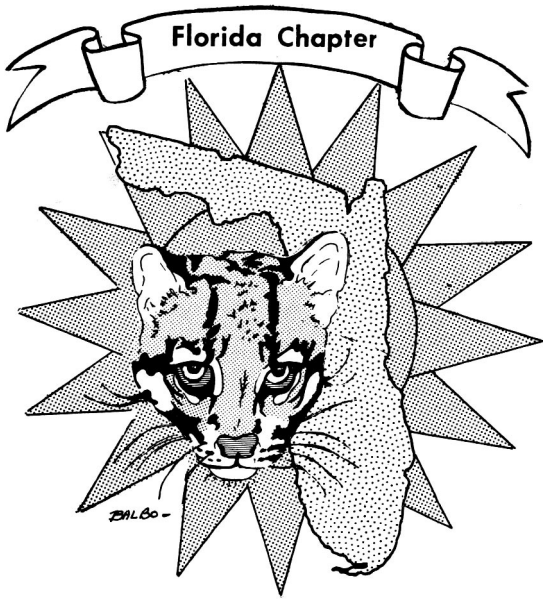
Our next meeting will be held April 14, 1973. Please don't miss this one.

The Couch family believe their lioness, Tiny Dean will be having some cubs soon. Their male lion, Midget Dean is the father to the cubs. We are keeping our fingers crossed.

For the next Newsletter maybe I will be able to make a report on all of our cats.

Respectfully Submitted

Dean Couch
Reporter



The Florida Chapter held its meeting on Sunday, March 11, at the home of Bob & Sandy Hartkopf at Largo, Florida. The weather was perfect, warm and sunny - we all sat under the shade trees and just relaxed and enjoyed the delicious dinner Sandy had prepared. Fried Chicken, Salads, Baked Beans, two delicious cakes with plenty of hot coffee, ice tea and soft drinks.

Although the turn out was small, those present enjoyed a very nice afternoon. No regular meeting was held but we all talked about the coming convention & election of officers in May. Then the talk turned to cats, breeding & etc.

Jean told us about the birth of their ocelot kittens. One is with the mother & one is being hand raised. Seems the one they took cried constantly & had very loose lowels - they were afraid the mother would kill it as she was quite upset with all the crying. Since placing the kitten (female) on a formula (k.m.r.) it's doing fine - no crying and the stool has firmed up. This raised the question if possibly the kitten was allergic to the mother's milk? Anyone out there have any comments??

We were all happy to see Peg and Art Freeman- Peg hasn't been well & we were glad they could join us. We don't see enough of them anymore. We were sorry to hear they had lost two of their domestic cats. They were loved very deeply and will be missed for a long time.

Those present were:

Our hosts: Bob and Sandy with ocelot "King" and jaguarundi "Sammy".
Chuck and Susie Kindt with ocelot "Punkin" and jaguarundi "Copie".
Ken and Jean Hatfield with ocelot kitten (36 hrs old)
Charles and Sadie Douglas
Don Piechocki
Laura Cox and friend, Joyce Makin
Larry Redelin with ocelot "Max" and friend Jim
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reynolds and Son Bobby
Reva Hatfield and friend
Mr. and Mrs. Freeman

All too soon the afternoon was gone and it was time to say good-bye and start for home.

Our thanks to Bob and Sandy for a very enjoyable afternoon. Hope to see all members and friends from other branches at the convention in Ft. Lauderdale.

Remember the Date is May 12th.

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND.

Sadie Douglas
Corr. Sec.
Fla. LIOC

there's no way to judge whether pet mortality rates have gone up, down or remained the same. Douglas also suggested installation of a series of fans in baggage compartments "to prevent stagnation or excessive build up of carbon dioxide in the vicinity of the animals." No airline, however, has installed such fans. An American official testified under oath that the cost of the recommended fans and related equipment would be about $19,000 per plane. A United official suggested at the same hearing, however, that the cost would be considerably less.

TAKE YOUR PET ABOARD-BUT

One way for an airline passenger to have his pet avoid the hazards of the hold is to bring the animal into the passenger compartment. Seven airlines - Eastern, TWA, United, American, Frontier Northwest and Hawaiian - permit this, but all seven require the pet to be confined to a container small enough to fit under the seat. Since the maximum height for such containers is approximately 8 inches, only very small pets can qualify. Five of the seven airlines limit carry-on pets, moreover, to one per first class section and one per coach section of each flight. (American and Frontier permit one pet per passenger.) So, it's important when making a reservation to make a reservation for your pet if you intend to transport him under the seat. A reservation is wise, too, for pets to be carried in the baggage compartment, since most major airlines limit the number of animals that can be transported there. An Eastern ticket agent told Consumers Union that Passengers often arrive at the airport only to learn that there is no room for their pet anywhere on board the aircraft.

Pets lucky enough to enjoy the luxury of riding in the passenger compartment are charged the same as pets that must endure the dangers of riding with the baggage.

The one-way charge for pets is $10 if the passenger fare is less than $50, otherwise it's $12. That applies to pets traveling with the passenger on the same flight. Rates for animals shipped as air freight are something else.

The premium rates charged for animals have drawn complaints to the Civil Aeronautics Board from commercial animal shippers. Several airlines have responded by citing the Claims they're forced to pay animal owners as justification for the charges. American, for example, says that claims for dogs and cats run 461 per cent higher than for regular freight. That argument seems to boil down to questionable logic - the more animals the airlines kill, the more they should be paid.

But many smaller carriers, plus Braniff, Northwest and Air Canada, won't accept liability for the loss, injury or death of a passenger's pet in the luggage compartment. Other airlines restrict their liability to the value of the animal, with a limit of $500. Additional protection can be purchased, but regardless of the declared valuation the amount of payment in event of loss is limited to the animal's market value. An Eastern company memorandum notes that customers "will not collect on sentiment alone, only on proven worth or true value."

A DILEMMA FOR OWNERS

In the absence of any data about the incidence and precise cause of death of animals aboard airplanes, pet owners face a dilemma. It appears risky to ship an animal by air, but just how risky is it? And under what conditions is the risk greatest? No one knows, and so consumers have no reliable way of determining when a pet should travel by air and when it should not.

Consumers Union suggests, therefore, that the CAB, after consultation with veterinarians and other expert parties, establish minimum baggage compartment standards for the shipment of animals. The standards should include minimum and maximum temperatures permitted, pressurization levels, noise levels and oxygen requirements. Those minimum standards should then be posted at airports and in airline ticket offices so pet owners can make informed judgments of the risks involved and decide whether they are willing to have their pet take them.

The airlines should be required to report all animal deaths and injuries to the CAB and that information should be made available to the public.

As an interim measure, Consumers Union suggests that anyone whose pet dies or is injured on an airplane so inform the CAB's Office of Consumer Affairs (Washington, D.C. 20428) so that office and other interested parties can get a clearer picture of the actual risks involved. Please send a copy of your letter to Department PET, Consumer Reports, P.O.Box 1111, Mount Vernon, N.Y.10550.

Meanwhile, perhaps the best that anyone can do on an individual basis is to request in writing a statement from the airline detailing the actual conditions a pet will face in the cargo compartment of the specific flight under consideration. Then review that information with a veterinarian and let him help you decide whether to risk shipping your pet by air and, if so, whether the animal should be given a tranquilizer. (Regarding the use of a tranquilizer - be certain that the veterinarian has had prior experience with the reactions of exotic cats to specific tranquilizers. These reactions differ from dogs and domestic cats. L.I.O.C. Ed.)

If you do decide to ship your pet by air, be certain that the container is sturdy, large enough to accommodate your pet and well ventilated at three sides, so as to reduce the chances of crushing or suffocation in the hold.

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New Members

1784-373	William C.Coleman,Sarasota Florida
1781-373	Brenda Diehl,Rockville, Md.
1782-373	Mr & Mrs Lawrence Foerder, Kew Gardens, N. Y.
1780-373	Charles Gay, Albany, Ga.
1785-373	Carol Haight, Eustis, Fla.
1786-373	Guy Jeppe, Hermiston, Ore.
1778-373	Dr.Edward John,DVM, Kansas City, Missouri
1776-373	Bud & Lonnie Larimer, El Cajon, Cal.
1783-373	Dale Pedersen, Graham, Wash.
1788-373	Robert & Deborah Rabinsky, High Bridge, N.J.
1763-173	Rick Seid, Fairborn, Ohio
1775-373	Tom Stanfield, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada
1777-373	Margaret Stevens,Fairview,Ore
1773-373	Pat & Betty Werner, Madison Heights, Mich.
1779-373	Gene Williams, Joplin, Mo.
1787-373	Jeanne & Anthony Zuckert, Keene, N.H.

TIGRILLO, a male ocelot living with Bill Coleman; BARON, a domestic born male ocelot now living with Rick Seid; and SANDINA, a lady type margay who shares her home with Pat & Betty Werner

Mid-Atlantic States

MID-ATLANTIC STATES BRANCH

MEETING REPORT

March 11, 1973

We held a meeting on Sunday, March 11, at Ray McPeek's home in Newton. People kept popping in but I think that we had around 35 people attending--at least that was the last nose count I got. We met a number of newcomers and were glad to see a lot of old friends.

Of course, in January we had our dinner rather than a regular meeting. It was held at the Thunderbird in Normandy Beach, New Jersey and we had 26 people all told there including Bob & Barbara Peraner. It was the first time many of us got to meet them and we were glad that they could make it down from Massachusetts to join us. I know everybody enjoyed the happy hour. We had a lovely room all to ourselves and we gobbled up the yummy hors d'oeuvres. Dinner was prime ribs served in the large dining room. Our thanks to Dee Stevenson for getting everything arranged. We'd like to hold a dinner each year.

It's membership time again and so we collected $5.00 membership fees from a number of people. We have a few new members and we'd like to welcome them into our group. (NOTE: If anyone else cares to join our branch send a check to the amount of $5.00 to me. Make it payable to L.I.O.C. Mid-Atlantic States Branch.)

This year in addition to our membership file I'm keeping also a file card on members showing such things as activity. If members miss two meetings they'll be contacted to make sure there is nothing wrong. Also on the card will be pertinent information about their cats and anything else useful to the club.

I read a number of articles from the National Coalition for the Conservation of Wild Life. One article concerned the wanton destruction of animals once the general public found out about their location. One of the sad examples cited was the murder of the otters everyone loved in the movies "Ring of Bright Water". Someone found them and shot them. Another covered the list of animals just put on the endangered species list. One of these is the eastern cougar, long thought extinct. Recently however several citings indicate they are hanging on to survival, if somewhat precariously. The last told of how the civet cat is tortured to get a glad excretion which is used in the production of Chanel #5 perfume. The animal's head is set in a vice and the cat is then whipped. Of course, the manufacturers of Chanel say they aren't responsible for the torture; they just buy the excretion in bottles.

Mid-Atlantic States Branch has been sending out letters to each of the states to compile a reference guide for travelers letting them know what regulations each state has regarding exotic cats. A number of states have responded and once all have answered, a directory will be made available to the club members.

As is our usual practice we had a raffle to bolster the club treasury and Ray McPeek won a bottle of champagn donated by Jim Nolan. The club made $8.00 on the raffle.

The next meeting will be held on May 20. The place is the American Legion Hall, Bayview Avenue, Seaside Heights, New Jersey. Time is noon and after. Cats are welcome--food is pot luck. There is indoor swimming with a life guard present. Swim caps are necessary. Cost is $.50 each.

This summer we want to hold another "Italian Dinner & Swim Party" at the Largmann's and we also plan to hold a Beach Party. Hopes are high that the arrangements can be made.

After the meeting everybody enjoyed cold cuts, fresh salads, spaghetti, baked macaroni & cheese, fried chicken, baked ham and numerous other goodies. While everyone was eating Ray got out some films and we re-lived the picnic at Amagansett in 1970 and laughed at a giraffe who decided to stick his head through the door and join some friends at the kitchen table.

The meeting broke up around 7:00 with everybody promising to try to make the next meeting. Hope to see YOU there. If you need directions, information, or have a problem--just give us a call.

Respectfully submitted,

Ellen Bendl & Jim Nolan
(201) 289-7524
New Jersey

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out; and now we may purchase the following through the co-op:

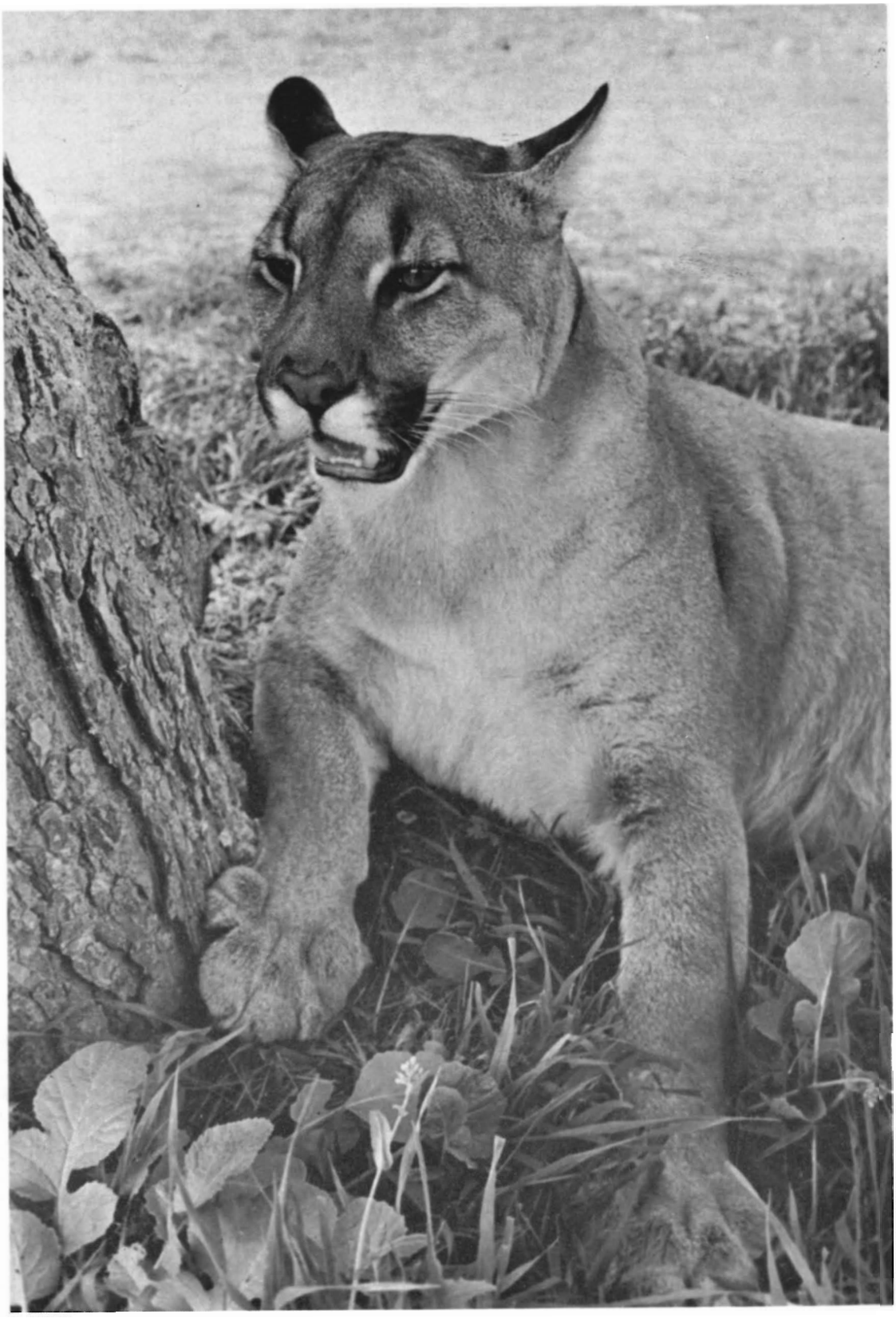
Chicken mix..... 5¢ lb.
Whole chicken.....10¢ lb.
Beef mix.....12.5¢ lb.
Liver.....19¢ lb.
Exotic ready mix...18¢ lb.

The last, the exotic ready mix, is a special mix that Erwin has devised for his leopard cats. It includes beef and chicken and several vitamins and minerals and is a complete ration for cats. If Erwin's cats can be used as examples of how the mix works it must be darn good stuff. Additionally, this cuts current feed costs by 50 to 75 per cent.

The Co-op is located in Edmonds Wn. and the phone number there is (206) 778-2106. The Co-op requests tht those who wish to purchase feed through them furnish an approximate projection of their monthly needs. This is necessary so that accurate feed requirements can be determined for future purchases of feeds by the Co-op, and in turn keep the costs down for customers. Customers' feed projections can be sent to Erwin at 1626 So. Lk. Stickney Dr., Alderwood Manor, Wn. 98001.

We wish to thank Erwin for his efforts on our behalf. He is a busy fellow and we appreciate his taking the time to do us all this favor. We would also like to thank the Northwest Fur Breeder's Co-operative for accepting us.

Following the business meeting, and a great lunch-thanks Melvina-we spent the rest of the day talking cats and watching Sandy stalk squirrels.

Respectfully submitted,

John Paramore
Cascade Branch