

# NEWSLETTER

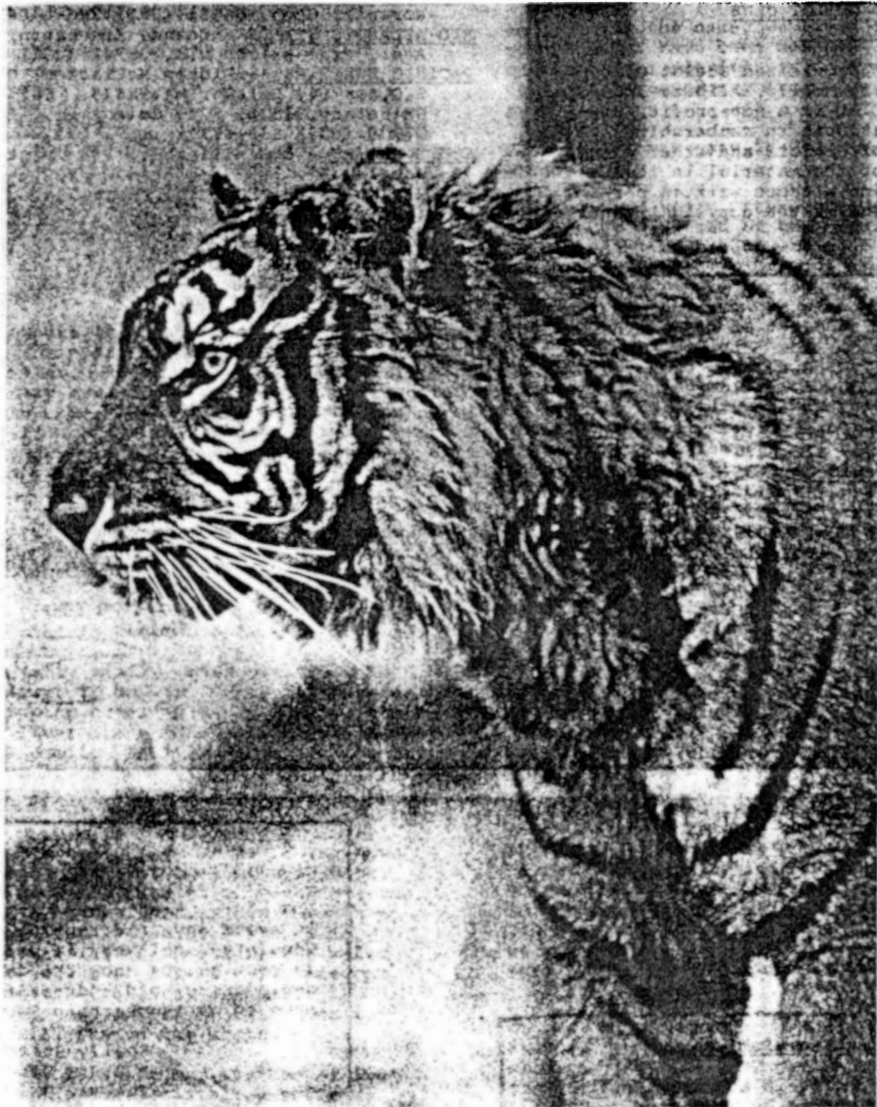
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Long Island Ocelot Club  
1454 Fleetwood Drive E.  
Mobile, Alabama 36605

Volume 20 - Number 2  
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## LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB



A siberian tiger, one of the many facinating animals being bred by the Olympic Game Farm in Sequim, Washington.



LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB  
NEWSLETTER

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Material for publication in the Long Island Ocelot Club Newsletter should be submitted by the 10th of the month preceding Newsletter publication, i.e. by the 10th of the even numbered months. Local groups are advised that, if convenient, the holding of meetings during the odd numbered months will ensure the earliest publication time of their meeting reports due to the above deadline.

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Send those cards & letters to:  
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We'd love to hear from you.

*Shirley*

## Moving?

To avoid any interruption of service and Newsletter delivery if you should move, send as soon as you know the details, your name, new address, old address and the date of the move to our Membership Secretary:

Shelley Starns  
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Please send all applications & membership renewals directly to Shelly for fast service.

Send all Newsletter and related material to the Editor.

# Gastro-Intestinal Stoppage

William Engler

Gastro-intestinal stoppage is a condition usually caused by ingestion of an object or a material that is undigestible and is of such size, shape or texture that it cannot pass through the pylorus (the opening from the stomach into the small intestine). This can be a hair-ball, material such as hay or straw, draperies, rope or otherwise that the cat has eaten. It can be caused by the cat swallowing plastic toys, a rubber or plastic ball, plastic wrapper or other goodies that may strike his fancy.

The symptoms of a stoppage are variable. Usually a cat with a stoppage will drink normally; sometimes more than normal. He may refuse to heat or he may eat then vomit. After the bowel is evacuated there are no more normal movements or there are sometimes small diarrheal movements.

In early stoppage there is usually one degree of temperature (102.5) as and if infection develops the temperature rises. After a period of time when the cat's condition becomes critical the temperature may become subnormal.



My diagnosis of stoppage is based on history, symptoms, a tenseness felt in the upper abdominal region and the cat standing with an arch in his back. Of course if you are lucky, you may have found parts of the offending matter in his stools. Weakness in and falling down of the hind quarters, if not due to rickets, may be due to severe constipation for which some of the procedures to be described herein are not recommended.

The aims in the treatment of stoppage are to remove whatever is causing it and to control any infection resulting therefrom; and to accomplish this before the cat becomes too weakened and/or toxic to recover from his condition.

If it is not known what is the cause of the stoppage, my regime of treatment is:

Give petroleum jelly orally copiously.

2 to 4 hours later, if he will drink it, give as much unwhipped, whipping cream as he will take, otherwise, melts or raw liver are good laxatives if the cat will eat it and not vomit. If this "oils" up the stoppage and moves it on, it is usually passed within 8 hours and the tenseness in the abdominal region is relieved.

If this does not get the stoppage or if it is known that the cat swallowed a rubber ball or some other object that is too large to pass through the pylorus, I do what is called a "backflush". This amounts to giving a high enema. Use a tube as large as is practical and insert as far as possible. The water container should be held 2 to 3 feet above the cat. Let the water run in the cat until he vomits (quite forcibly). This may be repeated if necessary. In most cases this will remove the stoppage.

This backflush must be done without the use of tranquilizers or anesthetic. The peristaltic reflexes must remain strong.

In the rare event that none of the above treatment removes the stoppage, surgery must be resorted to.

Along with and after this treatment, any resultant infection must be controlled. In most cases Furoxon (Eaton) is effective. This must be given with a

little food or milk. If the cat will not eat or drink, wash the tablet or portion thereof down with 2 ml of Coca Cola syrup (use a plastic syringe). Otherwise, the furoxone irritates the stomach and causes the cat to vomit. If this does not control the infection, other antibiotics may be tried. Tetracyclin H Cl is often effective. Biosol M (Neomycin with scopolamine) is valuable, especially in cases where diarrhea persists. As with any antibiotics, these must be given in proper dosage and continued for a day or two after symptoms subside to prevent recurrence in which the antibiotic used will be less effective.

A soft, non-irritating diet should be fed to allow any abrasions to heal.

It is possible for stoppage to result from endoparasites, (ascarids and possibly tapeworms) in which cases suitable anthelmintics must be used.

## DON'T PUT OFF OR DILLY DALLY WITH TREATMENT OF STOPPAGE

Pursue it diligently with the steps given here before the cat's condition degenerates excessively. Short of surgery, strong peristaltic action is helpful and surgery, if necessary, is safer in not too weakened a cat.

\* \* \* \* \*

As is often the case, we recently had an experience with stoppage but have been hesitant to write it up (your Editor of all people should know better). Bill's article came as the necessary incentive, so following is our story.

The cat in this case is Critter, a five year old male margay.

His symptoms began with a change in stools and their frequency. Instead of the usual one or two bowel movements a day, we began getting 6 or more grayish stools the consistency of babyfood. We did not think anything drastically wrong - perhaps a little stomach upset - and we began him on furoxone with no improvement. This regimen was continued for 2 or 3 days.

During this time Critter's appetite remained good and although he did vomit once or twice all that was brought up was a clear fluid. When things did not improve, but actually deteriorated to a point where the stools were very liquid, we ran a fecal float to check for parasites which proved negative. In addition, we ran three separate cultures with three different labs...one came back negative, one came back showing sudimonis and one came back indicating a yeast culture.

By this time Critter was beginning to look sick - he lost a couple of pounds since food was being flushed right through his system. We withheld food for 24 hours and then fed only a soft diet and kapectate - with no results.

Finally we decided to do a barrium flow. Critter was anesthetized with 10 milligrams per pound ketamine and 1 milligram per pound acepromazine. An esophageal tube was inserted and 30 cc of barium sulfate contrast media (mixed to directed strength) was injected.

This was followed by an immediate x-ray, another at 5 minutes, at which time the barrium was already leaving the stomach, one at 15 minutes by which time the barrium had totally left the stomach, one at 30, 60 90 and 120 minutes. If necessary and barrium remains in the system after 2 hours another x-ray is taken at 240 minutes. Critter's system was flushing things out at an alarming rate - food was not being allowed to stay in the system long enough for it to be absorbed.

It must be noted here that Critter was not entirely stopped up; but there was something revealed in his stomach which his system was trying to expel by the constant flushing.

The next morning Critter was again anesthetized and a gastronomy was performed. This entails an incision into the stomach which when performed yielded not a thing! He was put on chloromycetin (injections twice a day and orally 3 times a day). The injections were

# UNSCIENTIFIC DATA ON ONE POKEY OCELOT

By Jean Hatfield

ntinued for three days until he became strong enough  
o put up quite a fight and we began to fear for his  
itches. The oral was continued for 10 days. Here  
is well to point out that we were giving him the  
liquid form. It tastes slightly like lemon custard  
whereas the capsule has an extremely bitter taste.  
We are fortunate in having a Vet who tastes the  
various medicines he prescribes and avoids those  
that are too objectionable and therefore more difficult  
to administer orally. Many antibiotics come in forms  
suitable for infants which although may have a cherry  
flavor are less objectionable than tablets or capsules  
made for adults which may have a bad taste.

For the next 3 days his diet consisted of only baby  
food. Then it was expanded to baby food with  
cottage cheese omlets (scrambled eggs with cottage  
cheese added). And after a week he was allowed  
ground chicken; after two weeks chunk meet with all  
tendons, etc omitted. It was a full month before he  
was allowed his regular diet of chicken necks.

What is interesting to note here is about five days  
after surgery he passed the offending material - a  
piece of cloth, about two inches long and an inch wide.  
We were fortunate. Although Critter lost about two  
pounds during this procedure, he went into it with a  
couple of extra pounds - had he not had that extra  
reserve the story might be different.

As a point of interest, vomiting immediately after  
eating points to something in the stomach whereas  
vomiting after a half hour or so indicates small  
intestine troubles and after 2 hours large intestine  
difficulties.

In our case, diagnosis and action took a very long  
10 days....he was not totally blocked but the cloth  
was irritating his system and each day increased the  
irritation, worsening the diarrhea. It must also be  
pointed out that cultures are very helpful in isolat-  
ing the type of infection if there is one, but may,  
due to different culture mediums, be misleading.  
Critter did not experience the regular vomiting one  
would associate with this type of problem which is  
one reason it went undetected as long as it did.

Critter has recovered nicely with no complications.  
We have yet to discover the source of the piece of  
cloth - it matches nothing we can find in the house.  
But you can be sure we've learned a hard lesson and  
take no chances and even the much loved kleenexes  
are denied him.



## BALLAD OF ARI

.....CONTINUED

We had our final hearing before the Board of Supervisors  
in Los Angeles but only three of the five were present  
that day. Two voted in my favor to grant my permit here,  
but the third was against. Since we need a quorum we  
must wait until the other two decide to read the trans-  
cripts some day and cast their ballot. It's been con-  
tinued three times since then and may be at a standstill  
indefinitely.

Meanwhile, my nine "dangerous wild animals" remain here  
o "kill, maim" and run loose" and terrify the neighbors  
ho still have never bothered to come and see them. It's  
iculous. Ironically, those same neighbors' children  
here almost every day helping me feed the cats,  
petting them and hopefully learning about them.

Ginny Story

Just wanted to write a few words on our first experience  
with a mama ocelot and her first baby in the house.  
Inca and Lokey, both three years old, had their first  
kitten in October named Pokey. Lokey, unfortunately,  
got removed from the house and he and his other girl,  
Sybil, are a few feet away out back. We were just flat  
out of space in the house; Anyway, for the first five  
or six weeks mama didn't want him out of the fibreglass  
sky-kennel that was her den box (easy to clean and light  
enough to carry when we moved them to the porch when it  
was warm and to the bathroom when it was cold.) Then,  
after a while he would stagger out and she would talk,  
and talk and coax him to the space under the TV - where  
she'd park him and hop up on the couch to suck thumbs.

At six weeks Pokey would not touch food (this is the age  
we take the babies from the mothers out in the compound  
and within a day they start eating solid food). By eight  
weeks if I could catch him before he'd nursed, he'd take  
a little ground chicken moistened with milk. By ten weeks  
he was actually looking thin, as he was getting enough  
milk from his mother to edge his appetite; the calories  
not necessarily the volume, the doctor said. So he'd  
nurse some, and eat a bit, but not enough of either.  
Then I decided to put him with the other ocelot girl,  
Mindy who is 11 days younger (and his aunt), and let  
him stay away from mother 4 to 6 hours and get hungry.  
Then he'd eat. We also gave him a B12 shot, hoping  
to really stimulate the appetite and with one thing or  
the other by about 12 weeks he had really grown and was  
eating much better. But, as a point of information, at  
this time he is 14 weeks old and still nursing! I'd  
swear that she had no milk from the feel of her pouch,  
but he sure loves to nurse anyway. And she grooms him  
and bathes him and still tries to park him under the  
TV. But of course he'll have non of that, and she  
really doesn't try too hard.

We realize this is only one cat and one kitten, but  
some of these observations are interesting. We have  
often wondered how long a kit would nurse, when it  
would eat, when it would move out away from mother,  
etc. And now we have at least some ideas, based on  
what one little Pokey ocelot has done.

I know one other thing for sure; they certainly  
inherit traits from their parents. His father is a  
timid cat and so is his mother. And Pokey is the  
biggest chicken-cat I've ever seen! And his mother  
(and her brothers & sisters) have a distinct tend-  
ency to spray, his father sometimes sprays - Pokey  
ALWAYS sprays...everything...anywhere. Including the  
newspaper you're reading, your sweater on the chair,  
whatever - I'm working on our second flyswatter!

## THANKS EASTERN

It was recently necessary that I make a cross-country  
trek with a very young kitten. As most of you know there  
are only a couple airlines which will allow animals in  
the cabin.....I flew Eastern.

I would like to take this time to publicly thank all the  
kind folks at Eastern for their assistance and concern.  
The stewardess' were most eager to help warm bottles and  
see to a day-old kits comfort as well as mine. It is not  
often we see such service and concern these days they were  
most cooperative, understanding and kind.

This was a very special trip for more reasons than one and  
"Terrible Terry" and her crew made it even more so. When  
the time comes again that I take to the air, I'll try to  
go Eastern again whether or not I have a kitten to take.

Because of Eastern Airlines there is one more oncilla  
kitten in the world and when she's one of eleven in the  
country its even a bigger THANK YOU that's owed to them.

THANKS EASTERN

Shirley Treanor

# REINTRODUCTION OF CAPTIVE-BRED CATS TO THE WILD

By: Robert Baudy

Robert E. Baudy, longtime friend of LIOC and a contributor to our Newsletter for many years, has been appointed to serve on the Florida Panther Recovery Team for the Fish & Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. The following remarks have been made by Mr. Baudy in regard to breeding techniques for felines destined for release in the wild.

For the past 26 years, we have been closely involved with the captive study of a number of carnivorous mammal species that included 23 species and subspecies of Felidae. These were:

Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) 4 subspecies: Indian (melanistic and spotted), African, Chinese and Amurian.  
Tigers (*Panthera tigris*) 2 subspecies: Bengal and Siberian  
Jaguars (*Panthera onca*) 2 subspecies: Colombia and Brazilian.  
Pumas (*Felis concolor*) 2 subspecies: Western and South American  
Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*)  
Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*)  
Cheetah (*Acynonyx jubatus*)  
Ocelots (*Felis pardalis*)  
Margay (*Felis weidii*)  
Asiatic Golden Cat (*Felis temminckii*)  
Caracal (*Felis caracal*)  
Marbled Cat (*Felis marmorata*)  
Flat-headed Cat (*Felis planiceps*)  
Pallas Cat (*Felis manul*)  
Siberian Lynx (*Felis lynx*)  
Canadian Lynx (*Felis canadensis*)  
Bobcat (*Felis rufa*)

We have never attempted the captive reproduction of the African Lion (*Panthera leo*).

All listed species with the exception of the Flat-headed cat, the Marbled cat and the Cheetah, were successfully bred at the Rare Feline Breeding Compound. The Flat-headed species (a compatible pair) died shortly after arrival from Singapore from heavy parasite infestations. All our imported Marbled cats came from the same source and all died within a few months from the same cause; namely, the perforation of vital organs by fragments of what appeared to be long, black thorns, possibly used in the fabrication of homemade native traps. Our attempt to breed Cheetah is fairly new at this time. We began in January of 1974 with 3 juvenile specimens, one of which escaped and was promptly shot by local authorities. I feel that despite the handicap of having only a pair of this species to work with, we should be able to succeed in the near future.

Quite a few species maintained at our compound are 2nd, 3rd and even 4th generation of captive born animals. In some instances such as leopards, jaguars, pumas and tigers, large numbers of offspring were produced in a relatively short period of time. For example, from the year 1960 to date, 162 tigers were successfully raised, as well as 324 leopards and 152 jaguars.

Difficulties in breeding species vary greatly according to the specific characteristics of each, their original climate requirements, and, above all, whether or not the breeders are wild-caught or captive born. Diet, handling, and housing requirements also are very important in successful captive management and breeding such species.

At least from our own experience, the easiest species with which to obtain breeding success were tigers and jaguars. The most difficult were margays, snow leopards and clouded leopards. It is a well known fact among experienced breeders that only a very small percentage of wild-caught animals will breed in captivity. We would say, for instance, that as little as one pair of clouded leopards in 10 wild-caught pairs will ever

produce and raise their own babies in captivity. In this instance, the fact that this species has been reported as monogamous in the wild would in part explain the difficulty in introducing new animals safely to each other in captivity.

The age of the wild-caught animals is also important in failure or success. Generally speaking, the younger specimens are much more amenable than older animals. In cases of aged animals, maximum periods up to three weeks after collection when the subjects would refuse food have been observed.

Among wild-caught bobcats, for example, ten days of food refusal is common. This is of course, a critical period during which all possible tranquillity and seclusion should be afforded to the specimen.



Baudy at Convention 75

A very important factor of success with such animals is the choice of materials with which to build wild-caught animals their first shelter. Wild animals have a strong, natural repulsion of manmade materials. In almost every case, wild-caught animals would rather die of inclement weather conditions in an outdoor enclosure than seek cover in shelters fabricated out of steel, tiles, glass, plastic or cement. This simple fact has, by the way, caused needless loss of many wild-caught specimens, which could have otherwise adapted well to secluded quarters made of lumber or natural rock.

The original diet offered must also be as close to normal fare for these specimens. An immediate switch, for instance, on beef or horse muscle meat or commercially prepared products will almost surely result, if accepted, in a few days in an often fatal crisis of enteritis. It is only after the animal has settled down reasonably well to his new quarters (a process which may take months) that very gradually this natural diet can be altered.

The lack of knowledge in properly immunizing wild-caught cats is also an extremely important matter. Wild-caught felidae have not only no resistance at all to Feline panleukopenia, among other viruses, but they almost seem to attract it. This is probably due to the enormous weakening stress factors involved in the capture and acclimatization of the specimens.

The following is how we successfully treat recently captured bobcats at our Center: upon arrival the cats are transferred directly from the portable trap into a small squeeze cage. They are, as gently as possible, cleaned of the many ticks and parasites which affects the Florida subspecies. They are also sprayed with a mild cat flea and insect repellent. They are then routinely inoculated with DNP (Diiodonitrophenol) at the rate of 1 cc per 10 pounds of body weight, for the control of hookworms which are endemic in the Florida subspecies. They finally



ive, subcutaneously in the neck area, one drop of killed vaccine against *F. panleukopenia*. This procedure is then repeated in 10 days with 3 drops and 30 days later with a half vial. It is only 70 days after capture that any specimen receives a full vial dose. Since we have adopted this system, no deaths due to *F. panleukopenia* have occurred among wild-caught animals. Under no circumstances should live vaccine be used on freshly caught animals, even in minute amounts. It is only after several months of previous treatment with killed vaccine, that a permanent live inoculation can be administered in complete safety. The same procedure should be repeated with Feline pneumonitis and Feline rhinotracheitis vaccine as well.

Proper physical handling of wild-caught felidae is extremely necessary. This is where any collector should place his best keeper. We can almost immediately spot a potentially good prospect for this job just by observing the manner in which he approaches any animal. A slow, gentle pace is necessary. No sudden motions, loud voice or heavy step can be employed. Even when the animals have to be restrained, the use of built in squeeze cages which are traversed daily by the cats as a passage between indoor and outdoor enclosures should be employed instead of using portable squeeze cages which most of the time terrorize the subjects.

The normal nocturnal or semi-nocturnal habits of each species should be respected and feeding should be done shortly after sundown. The feed should be deposited in the same place and the keeper should leave as quietly and immediately as possible. Most specimens will not dare approach their food if a human is anywhere nearby or if they feel observed by such a person. Daily examination of feces is the only visible barometer of failure or success, since most species are nocturnal and are very difficult to observe at night. Wild felidae have very little resistance to viral problems and prompt attention should follow any detection of suspect bowel movements.

In following closely these recommendations, success is not to be expected quickly. The successful management and propagation of a wild-caught species is generally a very long undertaking. For instance, some wild-caught leopards took six years after capture before successfully producing at our place; and in the extreme case of Clouded Leopards, which were received as adults from India in August, 1969, it was not until August of 1975 that a litter of four babies was successfully raised.

The same, however, does not seem to apply to cheetahs or snow leopards which have been noted successfully mating and producing almost immediately after introduction between sexes and shortly after their collection from the wild.

Generally speaking, the first captive born generation does not present any major problem in reproducing well in captivity. For instance, in a species generally considered as difficult as the clouded leopard, success in reproducing 1st generation animals have been reported as early as 18 months by the Prague Zoo.

The contention which has been formulated by various parties that captive born specimens of felidae cannot, or would be extremely difficult, to reintroduce successfully to the wilds, is in our opinion completely erroneous. In this respect is important to keep in mind that while the mother's training is certainly necessary to perfect the young predator's inborn killing instinct, this instinct is nevertheless always present to various degrees in all captive felidae.

We consider that any of the species which we are presently raising at our compound could be favorably reintroduced into the wilds, providing the following conditions are met:

1 - The conditioning but not the raising of the captive born specimens has to be done in large enclosures with an absolute minimum of human contact or exposure. A tested enclosure requirement would be, for example, (10) wood acres for three young tigers or other large species; or about five (5) acres for a litter of leopards or other small cat. The latter would apply to the Florida Panther as well.

2 - The young would have to be exclusively raised by the mother.

3 - The mother should be allowed, at least twice weekly to display her own stalking and killing techniques to the young. In this respect, while the use of natural preys such as wild rabbit or deer is to be advised, success has been attained at our place with seven carcasses (all captive born specimens) which were conditioned on domestic rabbits and chickens. These carcasses were successfully reintroduced to a private reserve in West Pakistan, from which the species had been previously eradicated by hunting.

4 - Culling of the specimens, while an unpleasant necessity, would have to be done by the expert breeder in order to duplicate the harsh, natural elimination of the unfit in their native environment. While tigers have, for instance, litters of up to six cubs, surviving litters reaching the age of two are extremely rare in the wilds. The selection of the animals to be culled can only be made by a person with deep knowledge of what a sound cat should look like. This may well be a difficult point in carrying out a successful propagation and reintroduction program. The distressing large numbers of poor felidae specimens exhibited in zoos seems to show that, indeed, knowledgeable experts are rare even among zoologists.

A good specimen of cat is not necessarily the largest, prettiest, best colored or the most intelligent of the bunch. The specimen most likely to succeed under natural conditions is a well built, average sized, compact animal with a broad skull and a natural toughness which will make it predominant among its family.

Behaviour aspects which at first glance may strike adverse human emotions (such as a specimen which kills his brother over a feed dispute and later proceeds to eat it, a common occurrence in the wilds) are important. In this case, this behaviour would mark the surviving animal as an extremely good subject for reintroduction. Subjects afflicted with idiosyncracies, human contact tendencies, major physical defects should be eliminated or placed in zoos for educational display of the specimens.



Reintroduced animals should be supervised for at least a period of time, perhaps through radio telemetry. If the animals were conditioned on an exclusive diet of domestic animals, this initial supervision should be more thorough than if they were conditioned on natural preys. All released specimens should be identified by tattoos in both ears or ear notchings.

It is important that the released animals be set free in a managed area with a minimum of human presence and interference; and well supplied with cover, water and natural game. The possible use of islands located at least two miles from the mainland with fresh water access would be of great interest insofar as keeping effective count of the group of animals released. While many species of cats can swim, they are reluctant to engage in a long move through deep water.

Since these remarks are made in relation with a meeting concerning the Florida panther, it would seem to us that a thorough field study of the species should be made prior to any captive propagation undertakings. The capture, measuring, tagging, examination of blood, urine and feces samples of at least five different wild caught specimens collected in widely separated areas would have to be accomplished prior to any detailed planning of captive or semi-captive management of the subject species.

## Commentary

or indeed, in our opinion, unless *Felis concolor coryi* can be firmly and categorically classified as a true and different subspecies of cougar, then the whole concept of trying to manage an animal absolutely identical to some of our midwest or western races should be viewed from a different angle.

Robert Baudy  
Rare Feline Breeding Compound  
Box 132  
Center Hill, FL 33514

*Purr rrr*

THEY THINK OF US AS FIERCE  
AND ON THE PROWL,  
WITH STRAIGHT TAILS WAVING  
AND LOW, FEARSOME GROWL,  
STALKING THROUGH THE GRASS  
WITH PERFECT CUNNING.  
BUT LOOK AT US NOW. WE'RE SUNNING.  
RELAXED AND IN REPOSE, WE DOZE  
AND WINK, AND PURR.  
CONTENTED WE LIE,  
LICKING OUR PAWS, RESTING OUR JAWS,  
WATCHING THE WORLD GO BY.



## FUNDS INCREASED FOR E.S. ENFORCEMENT

The House has approved and sent to the Senate a bill to increase funds for the USDI and Department of Commerce to spend in enforcing the Endangered Species act.

Approved was \$10 million for the Interior Department for fiscal 1976 and \$25 million for 1977 and 1978, with the Commerce Department to receive 2 million this year and \$5 million in 1977 & 1978.

Harvey K. Nelson has been appointed Associate Director for Fish & Wildlife Management. Mr. Nelson will be responsible for direction of a goodly number of the F&W services including migratory birds, Animal Damage Control, Interpretation & Recreation, Law Enforcement, Refuges, Realty, Engineering, and others.

Dear Fellow LIOC Members:

My theory has always been that "anyone who likes cats is somewhat like a cat or wants to be like one." I have applied this to the fact that the felines (except for the lion) are pretty much solitary and are loners; they only get together for procreation purposes, etc.

But, now I have somewhat modified that viewpoint since joining the Long Island Ocelot Club six years ago. I personally do not like groups of people or joining clubs, but since I am a feline fancier I felt it was the only answer - and it was the right answer!

I met the LIOC members, chatted with them, asked about availability of the smaller species, i.e. margays and left my first meeting with the distinct impression that this was a dedicated bunch of cat lovers. True, some of the were not very friendly at first...sorta cat-like, but once they knew I was sincere, then they were very cooperative and helpful.

During the past six years since an LIOC member helped me get my first Margay (Gigolo, now 6 years old), I have relied on the LIOC for so many things. First I bought the "bible" *ESPECIALLY OCELOTS*, and perused it until it fell apart. I would telephone long distance to individual members asking their advise on medical care and behavior, and availability of other margays. Always the LIOC member was extremely helpful, patient and shared whatever knowledge or experience that they had. At the meetings I always had fun seeing the other species of exotic felines and questioning the owners on that particular animal. One thing particularly impressed me: the satisfaction of knowing that someone else understood how much I adored and worshipped the exotic feline, that there were others who appreciated their beauty and their "badness", their fascination and dedicated their lives to their cats just as I do but on even a larger scale. And now, with all the state, local and federal legislation to prevent our ownership of wild animals our Long Island Ocelot Club is needed even more.

For instance, in the State of Florida where a law was passed requiring a \$100 a year permit to own exotic animals, the Long Island Ocelot Club came to the rescue, at least for margay owners. Florida Chapter President, Ken Hatfield, spent much time and effort on our behalf and convinced the Florida Game Commission that the margay was not a "danger" to public safety. He, Ken, thereby insured my five margays continuation in my "margay menagerie."

I say, Thanks LIOC, and hats off to its dedicated workers, officers and directors. With men like Bill Boyle who has given me free legal advise, Bill Engler who has such an inner rapport with his cats, Charles and Sadie Douglas and their untiring efforts, the Kindts in Florida who are so friendly and cooperative and all the others who help those of us who own exotic felines, the Long Island Ocelot Club members should be mighty glad they are on our side!

B.J. Lester,  
Florida Chapter



**save \$5 - register  
for convention  
NOW**



# U. S. D. I. Releases Proposal for Captive Self-Sustaining Populations

In response to requests by The American Game Birds Breeders Cooperative Federation and The American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums the U.S. Department of the Interior has determined that submissions presented enough evidence to warrant a review of the status of the following species with an eye toward reclassifying them as Captive Self-Sustaining Populations (CSSP). In making these determinations the USDI published the following in the Federal Register ( Vol. 41, No. 88 - May 5, 1976):

"The Service recognizes that the primary purpose of the Act (Endangered Species) is the conservation and continued existence of wild populations of fauna and of the ecosystems upon which they depend. However, and particularly in the case of Endangered species, the Service recognizes the directly related need to insure that utilization of individuals of such species which are in captivity be accomplished only by responsible individuals for justifiable purposes and where possible to insure that captive populations of those species are not allowed to become extinct. Such captive animals not only provides "gene pools" which of themselves are worthy of continued preservation, but the availability of such captive populations also makes possible the re-establishment of wild populations and man's continued legitimate use and enjoyment of such species without further jeopardizing the continued existence of wild populations."

The proposed rules would allow for persons (individuals, institutions, etc.) to obtain a permit to engage in an otherwise illegal activity, i.e. interstate shipment or sale of an endangered species, as long as it was determined that this was a captive self-sustaining population.

However, such a sale could be made only to another person holding a similar permit for that same type animal. These permits would be issued for a period of two years.

In determining what constitutes a captive, Self-Sustaining population the following is considered:

1. The approximate number of specimens that exist in the United States.
2. The age and sex ratios of the animals.



3. The number of persons who have successfully propagated the species in captivity
4. The number of generations of the species that have been successfully raised in captivity.
5. The likelihood that persons owning or controlling such captive species will cooperate in insuring the continued existence of and reproduction among captive specimens.
6. The number of requests to take or import wild specimen of the same species for the preceding 24 months.
7. The ratio of wild born versus captive born specimens in the United States.
9. Such other factors as he deems appropriate.

Besides eleven species of fowl, and two species of lemur, there are three cats being considered for CSSP status.... the tiger, the jaguar and the leopard. Below is the criteria requested for consideration on those three.

## L. TIGER (*Panthera tigris*)

1. At least 289
2. Approximate age breakdown: 103-1 yr, 13-2 yr, 16-3 yr, 17-4 yr, 54-10 yr, 28-15 yr, 14-20 yr, and 5 greater than 20 yr.  
Sex Ratio : 1:1.3
3. Over 25
4. at least 4
5. High
6. none
7. 1:67

## M. LEOPARD (*Panthera pardus*)

1. At least 217
2. Approximate age breakdown: 52-1 yr, 13-2 yr, 16-4 yr, 20-5 yr, 70-10 yr, 19-15 yr, 8-20 yr, 6 greater than 20 yr.  
Sex Ratio : 1:1.1
3. Over 18
4. at least 4
5. High
6. No more than one
7. 1:13

## N. JAGUAR (*Panthera onca*)

1. At least 141
2. Approximate age breakdown: 31-1 yr, 18-2 yr, 9-3 yr, 12-4 yr, 13-5 yr, 33-10 yr, 17-15 yr, 5 20yr, and three greater than 20 yr.  
Sex Ratio : 1:1
3. Over 12
4. at least 4
5. High
6. No more than 1
7. 1:43

Upon receipt of a CSSP application, the following criteria will be used to determine its issuance:

1. Whether the proposed use of the wildlife would probably result, directly or indirectly in the death injury or reduction of the reproductive ability of the wildlife.
2. Whether the ability of the captive population in question to sustain itself will be substantially impaired by the proposed activities.
3. Whether the expertise, facilities or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate to accomplish the objectives state in the application.
4. Whether the applicant has a recordkeeping system adequate to insure that wildlife obtained under the permit can be distinguished from wildlife obtained from the wild or otherwise.
5. Whether the purpose for which the permit is sought: would establish, complement or otherwise enhance the status of the species in captivity; and
6. Such other factors as he deems necessary.

Of course, this is it in a nutshell. By no means is this an answer to our problems as the chances of an individual getting a permit to keep a loan pet are nil. Even if you intend to breed it would be impossible to prove to the USDI that you are able or capable of it. This will of course solve a goodly number of problems for the zoos and it seems to be them who will benefit most from it.

Our best course of action still appears to challenge it in court and you know what that means.....

Comments on this proposal should be made by July 6th and addressed to:

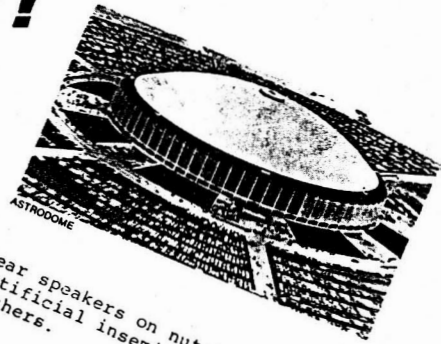
Director (FWS/LE)  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
P.O. Box 19183  
Washington, D.C. 20036



# There are **LOTS** of reasons to come to Houston!



Just because.



To hear speakers on nutrition, advances in artificial insemination, kitten raising and others.

To voice your say in how LIOC is run



It will help the legal fund (you never know what bargain you can find at the auction)

Its fun!!!

Because there's nothing else going on

It's as good a time as any to see Houston and we'll be glad to help show you around.

You wouldn't want to miss a good birthday party would you? Its our 20th you know!

It provides a chance to meet other exotic owners and exchange ideas.

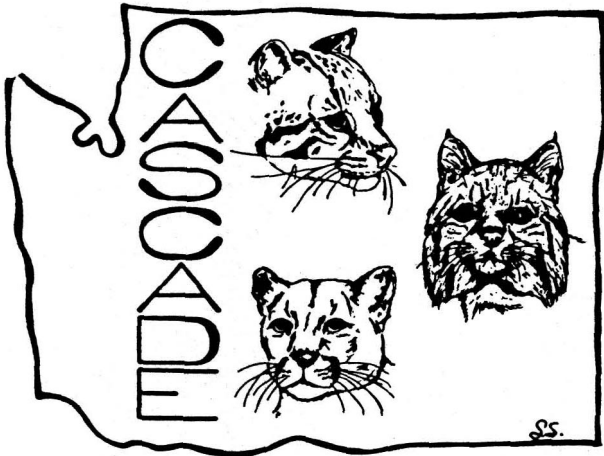


## TRAVELLING BY AIR?

There are two airports serving the Houston area - Hobby Airport and Houston International. The latter is located half way to Dallas so if possible fly into Hobby and someone will meet you if you let us know in advance. Otherwise, take the Airport Bus to the South Main terminal and the Marriott will send a courtesy car for you (there are phones in the terminal). A taxi from the Airport to the motel will cost over \$10. If you plan to drive, watch for the next newsletter - we'll tell you how to get to the Marriott then.

Of course your cats are welcome at the Marriott and you need no permit to enter the state of Texas. If you've misplaced the registration forms sent you with the last Newsletter extras will be mailed to all Branch Representatives shortly OR you can write the Editor, Shirley Treanor for them OR you can just send your registration fee (covers all actual Convention costs including Banquet & Breakfast meeting) to LIOC, 1454 Fleewood Dr., Mobile, AL. 36605 And dont forget - you save \$5 by registering before July 1st - its only \$20 after that add \$5 late charge.

# August 13, 14 & 15



**MEETING REPORT**  
**March 7, 1976**

The March meeting of the Cascade Branch was held in Bothell, Washington at the home of John & Linda Paramore and their new addition to the people family, Leslie. We introduced guests; Evelyn from Canada who is Carol Ellises mother, former member Lila Dahl and her daughter Karen. The Pacific Northwest Branch was well represented by their coordinator, Lidean McCracken and Secretary Gayle Schaecher. I hope we'll see more of the PNW people at our meetings in the future. With the many legislative problems we're facing around the country I think its very important that we all be united - in numbers we'll be able to accomplish something!

friends in attendance were the Paramore & jaguarundis ocelots along with Lidean's golden cat, Sunny and Lidean's ocelot Patchee.

Branch members attending were Ed Smith with photos of a now almost grown Aurora the lion, Stive Johnson, Sandi Skidmore, Henry & Judy Sauer who are still hoping that our bobcats will come through one of these days, John and Carol Ellis with photos of their bobkitties and a couple of short films of some bobcats belonging to a Texas club member, Richard & Evelyn Dycke, Liz Ghent, Terry & I and of course John & Linda.

When the meeting got underway it was mentioned that work on getting an ordinance introduced into Pierce County that will be basically the same as the King County ordinance will begin soon. Since there weren't hordes of members volunteering to help, the few who did are going to have their work cut out for them and it will probably take a bit of time.

As mentioned in previous meeting reports, we have been participating in domestic cat shows with an information booth about LIOC. The results of our February show were good and many, many people have been very sympathetic to our causes. Even if we don't round up many new members, we are at least providing some good advertising for LIOC.

In keeping with the "cat show" theme, we are really getting to work on our scheduled May 22nd showing of our own exotic cats. We hope to have a number of species there and do some real good educating of the public at the same time. Our show will involve cats from Cascade Branch, the Oregon Educational Exotic Feline Club and it looks like a couple of cats from PNW may also participate.

Our H.E.L.P. committee has finally approved a set of proposed by-laws that are quite extensive. They should be printed and mailed out soon so that we can vote on them at the April meeting.

remost in many of our minds is the recent State Game Department ruling that outlaws keeping cougars by private parties. We listened to a tape in regard to this from a recent meeting of the Exotic Feline Breeders Assoc. It raised some very valid points against the Department. It was also announced that there will be a Game Department Commission meeting on the 5th of April in Olympia. Members were urged to try to get the day off and attend. The bigger the head-count of members there the better!

EFBA has been working very hard to try to get this ruling amended and the Cascade Branch has vowed to help in any way we can.

Evelyn Dyck mentioned that four jaguar cubs had been born at the Vancouver Game Farm in Vancouver, B.C. recently. There wasn't much more business so the meeting was adjourned on the note that our next meeting would be the 4th of April in Tacoma.

To quote our Midwestern Branch Friend, Corrine, Spots & Stripes Forever!  
 Shelley Starns, Secretary



Members helping out at a recent information booth at a domestic cat show were Henry & Judy Sauer, Ed Smith, Sandi Skidmore, Steve Johnson and Shelley Starns



## Back Issues Available

The following back issues of the Newsletter are available from the editor at a cost of \$1.10 per issue. Make checks payable to the Long Island Ocelot Club and mail requests to:

Shirley Treanor  
 1454 Fleetwood Dr. E.  
 Mobile, Alabama 36605

1959	Volume 3, Issues 1 - 4
1960	Volume 4, Issues 2 - 6
1967	Volume 11, Issues 1 - 6
1968	Volume 12, Issues 1 - 6
1970	Volume 14, Issues 1 - 6
1971	Volume 15, Issues 3 - 6
1972	Volume 16, Issues 1 - 6



MEETING REPORT  
May 8, 1976

Our May meeting was held at the home of Walter & Lois Marshall in Angleton. Walter & Lois outdid themselves in providing a barbeque fit for a king. Besides the traditional baked beans and potato salad we were served barbequed chicken, sausage, ribs and beef - not only was there enough for lunch, but a goodly number of us stayed on for dinner and a repeat performance. A word must be included about the delicious pickles and famous Texas jalepeno peppers which Walter had "put up" himself...especially the peppers stuffed with tuna.

After lunch, practically too stuffed to move, we moved to the yard for the meeting which was taken up mostly with plans for the upcoming convention. Danny announced that he had stopped at the Marriott and all signs are go there. After a goodly bit of chatter on what was needed and where they were needed the following volunteered or were volunteered for the following jobs:

Elmer Morgan -	Transportation
Danny Demonbrun	
Faye Harmon	
Jean Hamil	Hospitality
Rebecca Duke	
Lois Marshall	
John Duke	Banquet
Walter Marshall	Welcome & Ambassadors at large
Roger Harmon	

Needless to say there was a lot of conversation over the various aspects of the convention but since some of it will be a surprise we wont go into it all here.

Again it was stressed that items are needed for the sale table and auction to benefit the legal fund. It was announced that Jan Thomas will send an original peice of artwork, the Shambaughs will send some of that beautiful wood inlay we admired at the first convention and Jeannette Travers has donated some autographed copies of her recent book STARTING FROM SCRATCH. We will welcome donations from any member or Branch and will see that they get credit for the donation to the legal fund.

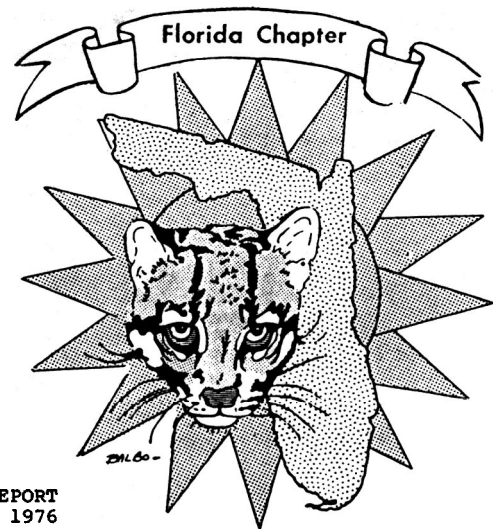
We held the usual raffle with a puzzle of a leopard being won by Elmer and wildlife notes being won by Roger.

The meeting was then adjourned to visiting and playing with the cats in attendance. For those who missed the last convention, the Treanors film on the birth of a margay was run along with a film taken at a past meeting.

Those in attendance were: Roger & Faye Harmon, Rebecca Duke with Sugar, cougar; Jean Hamil with Sebrina ocelot, John Duke & Guest, Elmer Morgan, Danny Demonbrun, hosts Walter & Lois Marshall and host cat Sam, Danny & Shirley Treanor with the new margay kit, Sundae.

WE Y'ALL IN HOUSTON

HOUSTON GET READY!



MEETING REPORT  
March 11, 1976

Hi there, 'tis me again with a rather brief report of our March meeting. We had a really nice get together at the new home of Jim & Lyn Craft in Ft.Lauderdale. They live out in the country; their home is on a cul-de-sac and their whole backyard, being circular is bordered by a canal, so what with the water and the trees and relatively quiet area, it is a nice, peaceful spot. Stayed that way too as again we had no formal business meeting and didn't get into the problems of proposed new State regulations.

The folks started gathering about noontime, and by one o'clock we had a pretty good group together; 41 people and six felines, including our host's margay and geoffroy cat. We all, of course, started right in to catch up on the past two months or more of happenings. We also had some new members attend with and without cats, and a couple of LIOC members from other states that are now Floridians. And a visitor from California, Marion Allen-nice to see you again, don't stay away so long next time. Mr. & Mrs. Marchando with their margay came originally from Pennsylvania. Their cat, Baby, is a typically one person cat and that person is their daughter. They had her carrier right next to Clyde (margay) Craft but after his initial curiosity he more or less ignored her. Of course he isn't dumb, he knew she wasn't coming into his cage so he wasn't going to worry about it. David Baskin and his 20 month old cougar, Joey, both former residents of Connecticut arrived at the tag end of the lecture.

The Rolands joined us for the first time. They don't have a cat as yet, but will before too long. They had a cougar for about 4 months but she died very suddenly of viral pneumonia. Sandy is checking with me weekly on Nikki's progress and by the time you read this she will probably have her new baby. She said she feels like an adoptive mother, waiting for the birth of the child. Linda and David also managed to find us even if a little late and sort of broke up the lecture for a couple of minutes; he came in carrying Rockie who is a 4 month old lioness and a lovely cat. The folks are building a new home and part of the blueprint contains the plans for the 30x30 cage that will be Rockies new home.

I was also glad to see Cindy & Frank as Shun, their ocelot is one of our "babies" although he's getting to be a big boy now. We haven't seen them in over a year and learned that congratulations were in order as they were married in January. Chuck & Susie Kindt were there too with some of their family; the only trouble is they all had 2 legs instead of 4! Hershel, the gorgeous golden cat decided he didn't want to leave home that morning so they brought some "kids" instead. Of course something good came of it - he bar-B-Qs a pretty tasty hamburger, Chuck you must have taught him well. Kathy and Danny didn't bring any of their ocelot brood either. They were recuperating from a bad session with fleas, and didn't want to stress the cats. It is strange how cats will react differently to the same setof circumstances. The three cats are kept together, fed the same, etc., and yet one of them almost died from fleas while the other two didn't even get sick. It finally took a blood transfusion from another cat to put him over the worst part of it and get him on the road to recovery. →

11 o'clock or so the Crafts started serving lunch, which included a specially decorated cake Lyn had baked to welcome to LIOC. Pretty clever idea making half the cake white and half chocolate; saved trying to make the decision as to which flavor to bake. Naturally we kept mingling and conversing as we ate and when finished and still seated under the trees, Don Piechocki, our Vice-President explained that Ken the Prez was in Buffalo, N.Y. working. (Now there is a story in itself; taking a 14 month old cougar to N.Y. & back.) Don had the various new members and visitors introduce themselves and then had Dan Harvell take over for his presentation on safety - leashes, chains, fasteners, and the like.

Dan had made up a board to which he had attached various examples and gave a very informative talk on which does and doesn't work, and his experience both with exotic felines and with his dogs. It was well received, sincerely appreciated and I hope that he will do this again sometime. (Incidentally, Dan has the equipment to make excellent leashes out of cable; he will put together any length desired with any type of fastener desired, something he has done for club members here in Florida.

B.J. Lester then gave us all copies of a quiz made up by the Florida Game Commission, an example of a test for prospective licensees as breeders, and a copy of one she made up - boy, what I don't know is amazing! She also brought along a key ring and a pendant that she made and donated them to the raffle. I don't know how she makes them, but she has a picture of various felines imbedded in clear plastic, some in black, and white, and some in color, which she then uses to make jewelry. She had a necklace that was a series of little squares, each with a different cat's picture; which was very unique. We then had a raffle and the winners worked out quite handily; Chuck Kindt took the key ring and Helen Carre won the necklace. We spent the rest of the afternoon as it had begun - talking about our cats. Our next get together will be "up state" in Paisley; then in July, back "down" in Ft. Lauderdale - Y'all come.

Written by,  
Hatfield



## LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

MEETING REPORT  
March 21, 1976

A glorious spring day found our group gathering before the enormously spectacular figure of Suki, a delightfully pleasant jaguar who resides in the home of Willi and Giselle Weber. Our Guest was Captain Zobel of Fish & Game and his charming wife.

After much enjoyable chit-chat we got around to our more formal meeting; Captain Zobel addressed us and answered our questions. He stated that if you violate a state law you automatically violate a Federal law. Therefore we want to reiterate that those of you who live in California must apply for your permit if you own an exotic animal. Do not be alarmed....your cat will not be confiscated...not as long as you have a permit. If you refuse to obtain one you have a chance of having your animal removed should it come to light you have such an animal. If you go on a trip with your pet, you must contact Fish & Game in advance for an OK in the form of a special written permit. If you do not live in California and you wish to move here with your pet you must be prepared to take up your case with

Fish & Game before you come. They will give you an OK to come in but only if you make a special effort. Witness the Jean Hubers case; a LIOC member from Philadelphia who had to fight for her right to keep her pet in her newly chosen home of San Francisco. We were all glad to be able to welcome her to our LIOC Chapter. You will have to show proof that you owned the animal for some time and fully intend to keep it as a pet in a manner suited to the animal's needs.

Captain Zobel spoke about the possibilities available to us in the event of breeding. We may trade with other animal owners with an OK from Fish & Game. We could also purchase zoo stock with special permission, as that privilege has only been given to animal dealers at the present. The question of the possibility of getting ocelots and the smaller species accepted as domestic so that it might be accepted as a normal domestic feline was brought up. It was suggested that we find acceptance in cat associations as a stepping stone to this panacea. Captain Zobel did not think this too far fetched and pointed out that this did not yet happen but is being attempted by wolf owners in relation to canines. All records of domestic breeding should be reported to Fish & Game to assist in the evaluation of a situation that could render at least the smaller species being considered as a candidate for a domestic breed of cat.

It was mentioned that some local wardens are more difficult than others...in this event, if you find the situation unbearable, go to the supervisor and then to Sacramento. Senator Behr, responsible for the bill with which we are dealing was discussed. His letter to me was published in Vol 19 Newsletter, page 6 has caused a lot of concern with the Fish & Game Department. As it seems to negate some of their decisions which they base on the wording of the bill.

Captain Zobel advised that this letter was most likely composed by Richardson, Senator Behr's assistant who is no longer with the Senator. A new man should be contacted in regards to its contents if need be. The name of the new assistant is unknown at present.

The meeting ended after a delicious lunch with succulent chicken prepared by our hostess, Gisselle whose wonderful French accent I find absolutely contagious. We all departed with reluctant good-byes until our next get together in May. Hopefully Senator Behr will be able to attend this time.

Captain Zobel was kind enough to call me after the meeting and showed that he had been thinking about our dilemma. He seemed to think that in the even we wanted to travel in the Bay area and environs, we should not have to call each time we take our animals out, but should have a permanent permit allowing us this privilege.

I suggested extending it to Davis in the event of illness as they have a fine veterinary clinic there and he complied. You should write for this permit to Captain Zobel, Department of Fish & Game, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, Ca. 95814.

Hoping to see you all at the next gathering,  
Respectfully submitted,  
Lora Vigne

## Especially Ocelots & Saga Notes

Are available for the benefit of the Legal Fund!  
Saga Notes (10) \$1.50 plus .25 postage  
Especially Ocelots - \$3.95 plus .25 postage.  
Send order to:

LIOC  
1454 Fleetwood Dr.  
Mobile, Al. 36605



#### ACEC UPDATE

It seems you haven't been hearing from ACEC very much lately, so I would like to bring things up to date.

I did send in a report of our meeting last October at my house, but it must have either gotten lost or detoured through Siberia - so you must think me very lax in my duties. Oh Dear! I must admit that we are having great difficulties finding suitable or available homes to hold our assemblages, and many of our members have strangely disappeared, dropped out or perhaps gone into hiding. We didn't get together again until February at Bob & Lillian Smith's new house in Topanga Canyon, where we renewed old acquaintances. The Smiths are forced temporarily to keep their ocelots & margays in the garage until the difficulties concerning their acreage are ironed out - but all cats seemed very happy and were still producing offspring. This was the subject of an interesting and informative talk by Lil and a few other successful breeders who described various methods of raising and feeding the kittens after the mother either refused or was unable to nurse them.

No outside cats were allowed that day - which is all too often our fate of late - but we must be very careful. The main topic of discussion is always comprised of our frustrations in the keeping and maintaining of our cats - legally. There never seems to be any tangible solutions, the laws are so vague and vary from State to State. Fish & Game is really trying to cooperate with us now; with Bob Smith as liaison, and I believe they finally realize that there are a few people who can raise and love these cats properly who aren't complete nuts or egotists. They have modified a few of their ridiculous cage stipulations and their main concern now lies in whether the cat is healthy and happy and well cared for as it should be. All too often that still isn't the case - but I still urge all of our members to obtain their Fish & Game licence immediately. I'm still being offered 4 or 5 cats a month free or for sale from people who somehow cannot keep them for various reasons and though I've tried to locate new homes for them (since I'm unable to take them myself until my legal status is decided), the new harsh laws have scared off many prospective owners.

Our last meeting occurred at my house May 2nd and we were very honored to have Shirley Treanor with us too. There was also a fairly good turnout of members and guests who enjoyed both the potluck and Dr. Bill Centerwall's interesting and informative speech and slide presentation. Bill is professor of Pediatrics and Public Health and Director of Genetic Services at Loma Linda University and he correlates the study of exotics and hybrids with his genetic research on retarded children. He has taken blood and skin samples from 4 of my cats including Fenwyck the Ocebob, and has sent the specimens to Dr. Thuline in Washington State, who will analyze them and determine the number of genes present and the relation to heredity so important in understanding some reasons for human retardation.

Some of those present that day included the Smiths with Sandy & Don, Jack & Jane Breslin, Ted & Vivian Shambaugh, Virginia English, The Jacksons, Hagans and several folks from San Diego who must remain anonymous.

Submitted by,  
Sandy Storry

## L.I.O.C. NEEDS YOU!

Manuscripts Available

Robert Baudy has made available to LIOC members 12 papers including several speeches and articles published by leading magazines and newspapers. All deal with exotic animals and Mr. Baudy's knowledge of them both in the wild and captivity.

The price, special for LIOC Members, is \$5.20. Orders may be sent to:

Gift Shop Manager  
SAVAGE KINGDOM DIVISION  
Box 132  
Center Hill, Fla. 33514

Please make checks payable to Robert E. Baudy and allow approximately 3 weeks for delivery.



Virginia English announces that The proceedings of the EXOTIC CAT CARE SEMINARS I and II are in another printing. Both volumes contain interesting and vital information on various aspects of exotic care.

The cost is \$5.00 for both volumes (\$2.50 each) and are available from:

The Leopard Cat Information Center  
P. O. Box 3632  
Hollywood, CA. 90028

Please mention you read this in the Newsletter as LIOC will get a percentage for the legal fund.



#### PET OCELOT CONFISCATED IN CONNECTICUT

Nikia, a one year old ocelot, escaped from its owner's car last year only to be captured by the police. The animal is now destined for the Rhode Island Zoo after USDI officials confiscated it claiming its owner did not have the proper federal permits to transport the cat from Florida where it was purchased. Legal proceedings are still underway in Washington, D.C.

#### SORE FEET FROM CONCRETE CAGES?

The Sacramento Zoo uses Diafomaceous Earth sprinkled liberally in cages with good results. Diafomaceous Earth can be purchased at most swimming pool supply stores for about \$5 a 25 pound bag. It is purely organic materials - no chemicals.

#### 4th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE WORLD'S CATS

Randy Eaton announces that the 4th International Symposium on the World's Cats will probably be held in Mid-March, 1977 in either Los Angeles or Seattle. Any person wishing to contribute papers or attend should contact Randy at Zoology Department, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, 98195





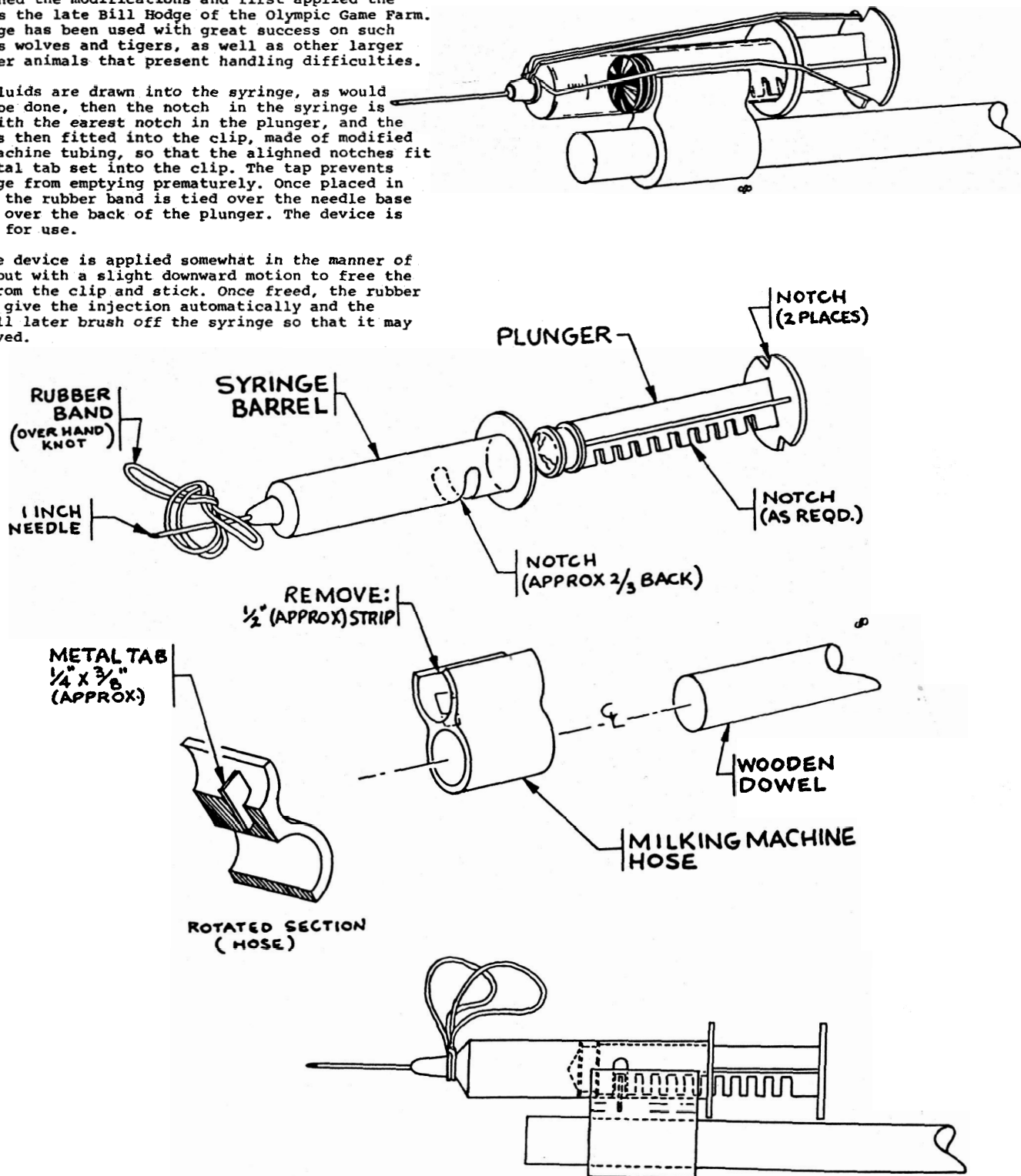
# Hodge Podge

These drawings represent a device which may be used to administer tranquilizers, anesthetics, etc. to animals requiring such treatment that are not easily able to be handled or approached.

It is basically a modified hypodermic syringe. The man who designed the modifications and first applied the device was the late Bill Hodge of the Olympic Game Farm. The syringe has been used with great success on such animals as wolves and tigers, as well as other larger and smaller animals that present handling difficulties.

In use, fluids are drawn into the syringe, as would normally be done, then the notch in the syringe is aligned with the earrest notch in the plunger, and the syringe is then fitted into the clip, made of modified milking machine tubing, so that the aligned notches fit over a metal tab set into the clip. The tap prevents the syringe from emptying prematurely. Once placed in the clip, the rubber band is tied over the needle base is now looped over the back of the plunger. The device is now ready for use.

In use the device is applied somewhat in the manner of a spear, but with a slight downward motion to free the syringe from the clip and stick. Once freed, the rubber band will give the injection automatically and the animal will later brush off the syringe so that it may be retrieved.



# HELP WANTED

William Centerwall asks that we help him locate a male leopard cat (*Felis bengalensis*) of breeding age. Dr. Centerwall cares little if the cat is handleable, as long as it is a whole male, capable of breeding. Although a small price could be considered (upon the necessary Federal permits) such a donation would be tax deductible.

Dr. Centerwall will use the cat in his studies on the C virus in his work with hybrids. He guarantees no procedures other than taking a small sliver of skin for genetic work will be done. The cat will be used mainly for breeding.

Virginia English of the Leopard Cat Information Center has endorsed Dr. Centerwall's facilities and has visited them. Dr. Centerwall's main area of work is correcting genetic problems in children through similar faults found in cats and other animals. It is a worthy cause folks, lets see if there isn't a spare male out there somewhere.

You can contact Dr. Centerwall at the following address:

Dr. William Centerwall  
Director of Genetic Services  
Loma Linda University  
1720 Brooklyn Ave  
Los Angeles, CA 90033

## Potpourri on Predatory Pussycats

■ MAMMALS: MYTHS, FABLES 'N TRIVIA by Chris Garton  
Compiled by B. J. Lester

Fossils of the cat family date back 35 million years. Most naturalists believe the "domestic cat" can claim as its ancestor the North African wildcat. Name roots for the cat: "catus" by the Romans; "Kadis" by the Nubians; "kut" and "kedi" by the Egyptians; "katta" by the Greeks; "kitty" by the Swedes; "gib" and "doe" by the Scots.

According to Arabian mythology, cats were created on Noah's Ark - a lion sneezed and a fully formed cat popped out of its nose. The lion is mentioned in the bible 157 times and was the ensign of the tribe of Judah. Solomon used the lion in stone and carvings to decorate his home and temple.

Julius Caesar held several Triumphs where he marched over 100 lions through the city of Rome; and Mark Antony was supposed to be the first one to attach lions to his chariot and drive through the Roman streets. Henry II and Henry V of England used the lion as a symbol of Britain on their shields. The lion also appears as an emblem of Spain and Belgium.

Primitive man's interest in animal furs was most likely for warmth, but the Chinese used furs for decorative and utilitarian purposes 4,000 years ago. In medieval Europe furs were a luxury and a social cast system developed around wearing and use of furs. CAT furs were worn only by the "common folk". In the early Middle Ages, fur was used exclusively for male attire.

Famous men have been called lion or tiger: The Lion (Louis VIII of France); Lion of Judah (Jesus, the Christ); Lion Heart (Richard I, of England); Social Lion (attributed to Thackeray who said a lion is a man or woman one MUST have at one's parties); Georges Clemenceau was called "The Tiger" because of his watchful, relentless acidity in politics and World War II leadership.

Tiger was a symbol of courage and fierceness in ancient China and was painted on the soldiers' shields. It was also embroidered on shoes of small children to scare evil spirits away. Emperor Augustus was the first person to exhibit a "tame" tiger in Rome.

Some ancient Greek writers such as Aristotle and Pliny, alluded to the breath and voice of the panther and the scent it emits that "lured its prey within striking range". Ben Johnson wrote... "you have a tongue steeped in honey and a breath like a panther."

The tiger is called "suar" by the Siam and Laos natives who endow the animal with a human personality, believing a divine spirit rides on its back at night enabling the tiger to read each native's thoughts. They also believe every notch behind a tiger's ear signifies how many humans it has killed.

We all know about a pride of lions; but how about a "leap of leopards!?"

## L.I.O.C. GALLERY



Forest the ocelot doing his thing in the appropriate place of course. Forest resides with founding LIOC member Denise Pierron



Jill Tupler with Guana, a zoo-born leopard now six years old. Guana's pal and almost constant companion is an Afghan hound.

## Missing Issues?

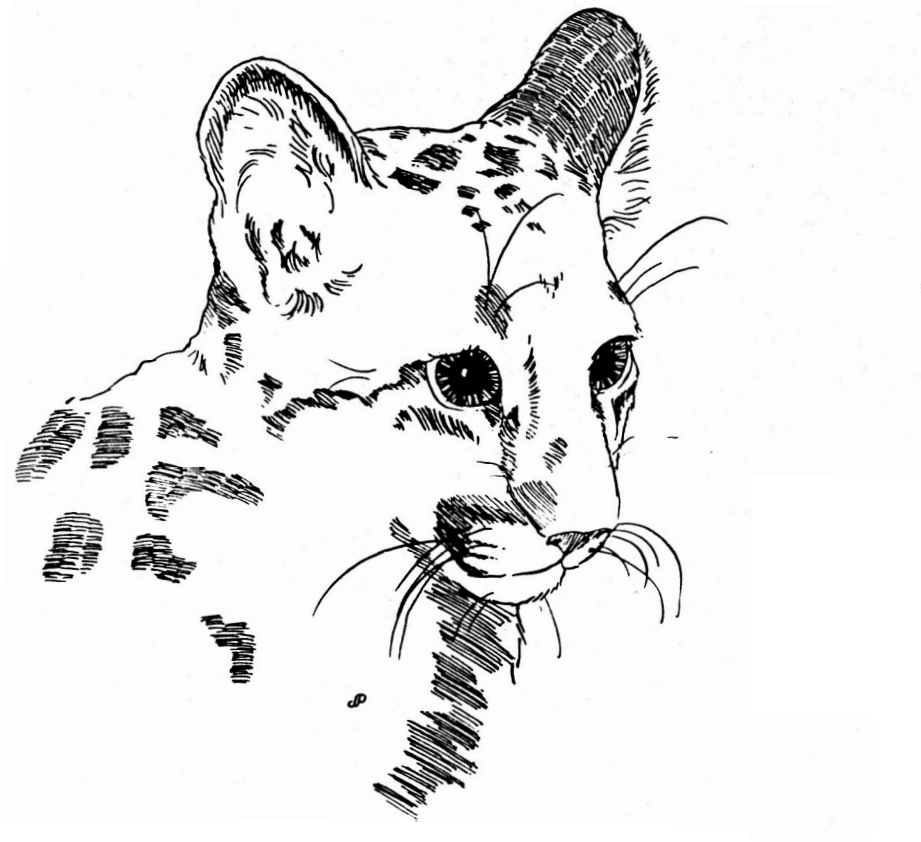
If, in the move from Memphis to Tacoma we have misplaced your membership, please let us know. If you are missing any issues please notify Shelley and we'll be glad to send you those you may have missed

Write: Shelley Starns  
P.O. Box 99542  
Tacoma, Wa. 98499

She will be glad to check on your membership and advise if there is a problem and let you know quickly what needs to be done to rectify the problem if there is one. We value each and everyone of you and want to make sure you each receive the Newsletter promptly this will keep you informed and give you the opportunity to act quickly on issues before us.

TIRED OF SEEING THE SAME OLD NAMES  
IN THE NEWSLETTER? WE CAN ONLY PRINT  
WHAT WE GET - HELP FILL IT UP

**CONTRIBUTE**



**WE NEED PICTURES TOO**