

# NEWSLETTER

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LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB  
 1454 Fleetwood Dr. E.  
 Mobile, Ala. 36605

Volume 26 - Number 2  
 March - April  
 1982

## LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB



### CASCADE BRANCH MEETING

L to R. Mary Parker (seated)-Kneeling, Evelyn Dyck, Glenn Bagley, Linda Bagley, Jackie Vanderwall with Sasquatch, Gayle Schaecher. Front; Herb Wilton. Standing, L to R. Barbara Wilton, Bill Boyle, Liz Ghent, Dennis Faker, Richard Dyck. Forrest Boyle. Edward Smith. Kathy Tesdal.



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MOVE, SEND YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS AS SOON AS  
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PLEASE SEND ALL APPLICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP  
RENEWALS DIRECTLY TO BARBARA FOR FAST SERVICE.

ALL NEWSLETTER RELATED MATERIAL SHOULD BE SENT  
TO THE EDITOR, SHIRLEY TREANOR.

#### 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 LIOC)  
all short and long items - also day to day  
experiences; announcements of: adoptions,  
pregnancies, births, deaths (with autopsy  
report if one was done) 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 on You.



# Books

## The Case for Zoos

Reprinted from WSPA Newsletter

Robert Bendiner, a skilled free-lance writer for national magazines in the U.S. and author of several books on the U.S. Political scene, also served as a member of the New York Times editorial board where he was mainly concerned with environmental matters. The latter activity led to his interest in nature conservation issues-and to a book contract with E.P. Dutton of New York on the vanishing fauna of this world and its survival in zoological gardens - The Fall of the Wild - the Rise of the Zoo, is the title of the resulting book publication.

Work on this book took the author to the great animal preserves in Africa and India and behind the scenes of the great zoos throughout the world; also to Zurich office of WSPA where he could familiarize himself with the attitude of the humane movement toward the institution of zoos. He was surprised to learn that WSPA refrained from an all-out attack on zoos as such, an attitude which he confirmed when calling on Mrs. Sue Pressman of the Humane Society of the US in Washington, D.C., a member of WSPA.

While in Zurich, Robert Bendiner also called on Prof. H. Hediger, the authority on animal psychology, who assured the visitor that "the free animal does not live in freedom". Mr. Bendiner quoted Prof. Hediger who in his book, Psychology and Behavior of Animals in Zoos and Circuses (Dover Publications, N.Y., 1978) laid down the essential conditions for a defensible captivity: "If all the needs of an animal are adequately met, the zoo offers its inhabitant a man-made miniature territory with all the properties of a natural one. The animal will then consider the territory its own; it marks and defends the territory and does not feel imprisoned."

Robert Bendiner found it appropriate to restrict the statement further by stating that "as individuals animals may do better in captivity, but as species they do better in their own ecosystem - provided there is enough of those ecosystems left to sustain them."

It must be realized that despite relentless efforts of conservationists only roughly one percent of the earth's land surface is devoted to what the United Nations classifies as Natural Parks and Equivalent Resources and that most of the protected area lies in the species-poor regions of Greenland and northern Canada. The following are the numbers of KNOWN species of animals in the ENTIRE world.

MAMMALS	4200
BIRDS	8600
REPTILES	6000
FISH	23000
INSECTS	700-800000

According to most informed estimates, there exist at least four times as many UNKNOWN species of animals as those we know about. In the past 2,000 years, the author reminds us, man has by his activities exterminated three (3) percent of all known bird and mammal species, half of them since 1900. "The salvation of much that remains has become a question of now or never". Seventy million years ago, dinosaur species were disappearing at a rate estimated at one every thousand years. Now we are losing one plant or animal species per day to lose by the end of this century, one species every hour of the day.

... could not rescue all of the earth's endangered animals, Robert Bendiner assures us and cites the director of the National Zoo who suggests that 200 species might conceivably be saved by zoos, but most zoo directors entertain more modest hopes, ranging down to an estimate of perhaps a hundred. It must be recalled that after World War II, Bernhard Grzimek's Frankfurt Zoo was down to 20 animals, and also the great zoos in England and Japan had been either wrecked or were starved out.

In restocking the zoos, one had realized that the animals populations in the wild were extremely low as the newly established states in Africa and Asia engaged in indiscriminate slaughter of their wildlife. This led to a surge in breeding programs within zoos and furthermore advances in animal grouping, veterinary medicine, ethology and other scientific research. Zoos now generally breed their charges with three specific ends in mind - 1) to relieve pressure on the wild, zoos become producers and are no longer consumers of wildlife 2) animals are raised with a view to reintroducing them to the wild; and finally 3) they attempt to propagate endangered species as a scientific and aesthetic boon to future man.

Mating habits vary from species to species and it does not suffice placing a male and female in the same enclosure. Artificial insemination is not too widely practiced today. Some zoo critics will not accept successful breeding as justification itself for zoos unless the return of rare species to the wild could occur to any appreciable extent. However, the trend in modern zoos is toward reducing the number of species and increasing the number of specimens, as was confirmed by R.E. Honegger, curator of the Zurich zoo.

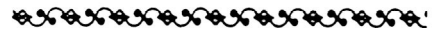
Many a zoo encounters the danger of producing surplus animals. In view of the fact that in the U.S. alone annually about 13 1/2 million dogs & cats are mercifully put to death, a number about 19 times greater than the total of animals kept in zoos throughout the world, also, zoo directors have to accept the ungratifying duty of euthanising some of the animals placed in their care.

The care given to animals in the better zoos, with improved medical attention and diet and with security from attack and well-planned housing, enables them to outlive by far their counterparts in nature. The modern zoos are also successful in combatting boredom which would have negative health effects.

Safari parks with their natural settings and generous space might seem to offer better conditions for animals than zoos, but Robert Bendiner had to conclude after visiting some of the safari parks, that animals were subjected there to worse treatment than in the most commonplace zoo. He also quotes Gerald Durrell who called safari parks "a rather unpleasant fungus" in the zoo world.

In one of the conclusions the author of The Fall of the Wild - The Rise of the Zoo states the following:

"The case for zoos, then, does not rest on the possibility of reintroduction, but on all its other contributions - to science, to culture, to conservation itself - and on the simple fact that to have preserved SOME wild animals in good zoos is vastly better than having NO animals, either in zoos or in the world. On this point Henry Thoreau was surely right: 'Every creature is better alive than dead, men and moose and pine trees, and he who understands it aright will rather preserve life than destroy it'".



An ocelot cub and a dingo  
Decided to hunt for flamingo,  
To sanction the search,  
They stopped at the church,  
And won one instead, playing Bingo!

JST

### GRIPES ? COMMENTS ? SUGGESTIONS ?

If you have a topic you wish discussed at the meeting of the Executive Board please send it to Ken Hatfield to be placed on that meeting agenda. Please do it as soon as possible.

Ken Hatfield  
1991 SW 136th Ave.  
Davie, FLA 33325



## Latest in Predator Control

Reprinted from the WALL STREET JOURNAL  
Article by Jonathan Kaufman

### INJURED SEA LION SAVED

A 2 year old sea lion found floating listlessly with a bullet wound was reported in good condition after surgery to repair a broken jaw according to an Associated Press report.

The female sea lion, named Sparky by its finder was groggy after the 90 minute operation, but was expected to recover. The 100 pound animal was found by a 12 year old girl as she walked on a jetty in Newport Beach near LaGuna Beach, Calif. If the animal recovers it will be released in the ocean.

### MIRROR, MIRROR IN THE CAGE.....

Baltimore City Zoo's newest resident is so rare that the keepers provided it with a mirror so it can identify itself. Steve Graham, zoo director, said that the wattled crane, hatched April 24th is only the third member of its species to be successfully hatched in the U.S. and only the 8th in captivity in the world. Zoo officials said they gave the chick, whose sex is yet undetermined, a mirror so it would grow up knowing it is a crane. A phenomenon called "imprinting" causes newborn animals to identify with the animal they come in contact with at birth - in this case humans who ran the incubator that hatched the crane. Hence a mirror was brought in.

Reprinted from Worl Pet Society

### BUNNY BURGERS???

The American Rabbit Breeders Assoc. is doing its darnedest to get Bunny Burgers right next to the Big Mac in America's appetite according to an Associated Press release. Rabbit is low in cholesterol and high in protein and reproduce quickly says the breeders association.

However, the animal rights groups are doing everything to block such plans and plan to picket the breeders next convention. "Here is an animal that has been relatively unmolested in the U.S. They are going to be subjected to the same horrendous conditions as in chicken farming" said George Cave, founder of Trans-species Unltd. one of the animals rights groups. "We want to stop it before it gets going" he says. The breeder's association says its going to be hard to overcome the "Easter Bunny" image but a doe can produce enough babies for 130 pounds of meat a year once their image is overcome.

### U.S. ISSUES WARNING ON WHALING BAN

The US warned it will impose fishing sanctions against any nation which hunts whales after the worldwide ban takes effect in 1986. The U.S. has laws to prohibit the importation of fish products from an offending nation as well as barring fishing in U.S. waters to those nations not honoring the ban. Japan and Norway have vowed to keep whaling - although Japan does fish in U.S. Waters, Norway does not.

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has accepted two petitions to add to the Endangered Species List a small population of Woodland Caribou found in northern Idaho, North eastern Washington and southern British Columbia. The herd thought to have dwindled to only 20 to 30 individuals as a result of habitat alterations and killings by humans. It is the only herd of caribou that still utilizes the territory of the 48 continental U.S.

Dubois, Idaho - See the sheep graze in the pasture. See Puff, the shaggy sheep dog, guard the sheep. See the coyote lurk behind the rock preparing to attack the sheep. See the Coyote attack! See the sheep dog..run away. Run away Puff, run Away.Attack, coyote, attack.

But wait, See the 80 lb. sheep dog realize he's bigger than the 20 lb. coyote. See him turn the tables and chase the coyote away.

"We're not saying this is a panacea for predator control." biologist Jeff Green says. "It's just one solution ranchers might want to protect their sheep."

It is also the latest round in man's unending war against the coyote.

The komondor has protected Hungarian sheep from Hungarian wolves, bobcats and bears for centuries. Now, after 2 years of experiments some believe that the komondor may be able to do what American Sheep Dogs not to mention American ingenuity haven't been able to do: make this country safe for lambs.

Up until 1972, the U.S. coyote population was kept under control by a widely used poison known as Compound 1080. However, that year, after concluding that it endangered creatures besides the coyote, it was banned. The coyote population began to increase and so did efforts by the US scientists to control it.

The list of coyote control measures under study reads like a discarded CIA dirty tricks manual. There's a sheep collar filled with little bags of poison; when the coyote attacks the sheep, he punctures the bag and dies. There's a spring action stick that can be planted in the ground and covered with bait; when the coyote bites the bait hard, the stick jumps up and hurls cyanide into its mouth. There's even behavior modification program in which doses of an emetic are wrapped in wool and scattered about the pasture: when the coyote swallows one he throws up - and learns to find the idea of sheep nauseating.

The most popular ways of dealing with coyotes aren't so ingenious: ranchers hunt them. But that takes time and manpower.

Then there's the komondor, which as some see it is the perfect non-lethal method of predator control. The komondor scares the coyote off, it lives, the sheep live.

Since November 1977, when the 1st 11 dogs came to the Dubois testing grounds, Mr. Green has been studying them in an enclosed pasture with "killer coyote" and 20 or so sheep. To treat the proper "bond" between the dog and the sheep. Preferably the dog should be placed with the sheep when it is still a puppy - 4 to 6 weeks of age. The sheep are naturally afraid of dogs and if you bring a large dog onto the range, the sheep are going to be standoffish. They aren't going to return the affection the dog needs. Still most puppies which cost about \$600, soon adjust and learn to stay with the sheep.

Like Puff, most also overcome their initial fear of coyotes. At first the dog doesn't know what a coyote is and so he gets scared. The coyote sometimes chases him and will bite. In some cases the dog becomes terrified of the coyotes. The first night Patty & Katie spent in the enclosed pasture with the sheep, the coyote killed six.

They were then introduced to Pooh, who promptly chased the coyote away while the neophytes watched. Not only did he chase it but caught it and tossed it around a little, showing Patty & Katie that it was something they too could handle.

Our sheep are right next to an area that's filled with coyotes says Jan Wilt a rancher near Pikes Peak, Col. Every night you hear them but they never come close. Let's face it the coyote is basically a coward and he isn't going to face those two Komondors.

# LEGALLY SPEAKING

From the book Super Threats, by John Striker & Andrew Shapiro, Rawson Associates, New York, N.Y.

Some animals are naturally dangerous. Lions and poisonous snakes, for example, are presumed to be vicious. The law calls them *ferae naturae*. Other animals are naturally friendly. Dogs & Cats for example, are presumed to be tame. The law calls them *domitiae naturae*. As we will see, the distinction can be important.

The owner of a vicious animal is liable for any injury which that animal causes. For example, if your neighbor likes to have a monkey for a pet, and that monkey likes to have your ear for lunch, the pet owner will be liable to you for the damage his monkey causes. The mere fact that he has a dangerous pet makes him liable for any damage that the pet causes. It is presumed that he knows his pet can hurt people or damage property, and he keeps that pet at his own risk.

The owner of a tame animal is NOT presumed to know that his pet is or may be dangerous. This, if, for example, your dog bites someone, you will not be liable unless you should have had reason to know that your dog gets nasty and mite bite someone. Only if you have reason to know that your "tame" pet does get vicious will you be liable.

Classically, it's the dog that bites the postman. However, cats can be vicious too. There are many cases in which a cat owner who should have known his pet scratched or bit people was held liable for the damage caused by his pet.

So far we have looked at injuries caused by vicious animals. However, injury can sometimes be caused by a friendly animal. That's exactly what happened in *Groner v. Hedrick*. According to the court, here is what happened: First Friend, as Kipling called Wild Dog, was in this case a great dane named Sleepy. It jumped upon the plaintiff who was seventy-four years old, five feet two in height and 150 pounds in weight and knocked her down so that she broke her arm and leg. "Sleepy was not trying to hurt Bertha Groner, he was just being friendly in his own way. However, as the court noted, "A large, strong and over-friendly dog may be as dangerous as a vicious one..." Since Sleepy's owner knew that his dog was overly friendly and liked to jump on people, he was held liable for the damage Sleepy caused to the tune of \$17,000.

As anyone who has read *THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES* knows, you don't have to be bitten by a dog to suffer from a dog; being scared can be very painful. The courts have held that a person who suffers fright can have serious mental and physical consequences. And courts have also held that animals, including dogs, can scare people. Thus, for example, if a neighbor has a leashed dog that lunges at people, its quite possible that the dog owner would be held liable should somebody be frightened after being lunged at, even though the dog did not get close enough to bite. In many cases, the damage will be mental. However, there are many cases in which the injury is physical.

In *Machacado V. City of New York*, Nilda Machacado was walking down the street on a snowy night and passed a yard enclosed by a high metal fence. Edward Davidson kept his German shepherd in the yard and his dog lunged viciously at people who walked along the sidewalk. Nilda was no exception. When the dog lunged, Nilda slipped and fell. Edward knew the dog was vicious. The question was: Is Edward liable for Nilda's injury although the dog never got its teeth into her? The court decided he was: "the right to harbor animals must yield to the duty of containing them in a reasonable manner so as to avoid the harm that can befall an unsuspecting person, lack of physical contact notwithstanding. Owning and keeping a German shepherd in an urban area requires the highest standards to be employed in the protection of the innocent public"

The super threat we will use relies on the importance of informing the animal owner of the dangerous characteristic that the animal possesses. As we have seen, the owner of a normally tame pet is liable for damage that his pet causes only if he knew, or should have known, that the pet had a mean streak. Our super threat will provide him that notice.

In the case of naturally dangerous animals, the super threat will also rely upon the liability of the animal owner for injuries that his pet causes. However, in this case we will add on an additional factor.

## OPENING VOLLEYS

If the dangerous animal is *domitiae naturae* (normally tame) you might try to tell your neighbor that he has a problem. He honestly may not realize it, and informing him would certainly be doing him a favor. However if your neighbor has a *Ferae naturae*, telling him he has a dangerous animal is telling him something he already knows. About the only opening volley which would do any good would come from a musket. You should consider contacting your health department to determine whether the *ferae naturae* is legal (in many states keeping dangerous animals as pets is forbidden). If nothing works, and you're willing to take time to try a super threat before hiring a lawyer, here's the information you need. But, please, don't remain in a seriously dangerous condition while waiting for a super threat to work.



## Jantzen Named Director of Fish & Wildlife

Robert A. Jantzen was sworn in as director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service by Secretary of Interior James G. Watt.

"This Administration had determined that we would have professionals managing the natural resource agencies in the Department of the Interior" Watt told an assembly of Fish & Wildlife Service employees, "and Bob Jantzen has spent nearly 30 years in wildlife management with the State of Arizona. He is a career wildlife manager who has earned the respect of other professionals." reports *Pet Business* in their January issue.

Jantzen, a former director of the Arizona Fish & Game Dept., was nominated for the Interior post in October and confirmed by the Senate on November 4. In his first remarks as director, he said that the economic situation meant that the Fish & Wildlife Service would have "to do better with perhaps fewer resources" and called for a stronger partnership between the Service, State wildlife agencies and private organizations.

Jantzen, 53, has spent his entire career in the wildlife management profession, working for the Arizona agency from 1953 to 1981. He holds a BS degree in wildlife management from the University of Arizona and has studied at the graduate level. He has been past president of the International Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies and chairman of the National Waterfowl Council, and has been a representative on the executive council of the Wildlife Society.





# Animal Research

Reprinted from "Feline Practice"

Cats and humans fall victim to very similar viruses, yet mutually beneficial research and the health of cats are seriously neglected.

So says the Chairman of the Board for Morris Animal Foundation, Englewood, Colorado. The foundation is the only organization with a program of research into the health of cats and other companion animals - dogs, horses and zoo animals.

"Veterinary schools are asking Morris Animal Foundation for four and one-half million dollars in grants a year. That boils down to one dollar available for every \$18 requested.

"even though private and governmental funds typically are directed to other causes, man stands to benefit from animal research," said Richard E. Newman, Chairman of the Board, who is president of a chemical and container company in Golden, Colorado. Newman serves voluntarily, along with other trustees, state chairmen, scientific advisors and some 8,000 animal enthusiasts who support the foundation.

Investigating leukemia in cats may open avenues in cancer research, he explains. Unlike laboratory animals, cats live and breed in natural environments. This makes them more representative of humans. One feline leukemia researcher believes the leukemia virus causes cancer, then disappears. He speculates that this may be why scientists have been unable to find the leukemia virus in humans.

Other cancer-related work is being done with the help of companion animals. Research on tumors in dogs is being done. People and dogs develop similar tumors and react to treatments in much the same way. It has also been found that dogs who receive radiation during pregnancy have puppies who may be more likely to develop cancer, particularly leukemia. These studies may help man in his fight against cancer.

"Interest isn't lacking, funds are," Newman said. More than 140 grant requests from scientists - and graduate students across the nation - a nation that houses an estimated 45 million dogs, 35 million cats and 8 and a half million horses. Of the requests most were for dog studies, followed by horses, cats and zoo animals. Topics for proposed study covered a wide range, including the use of computers for diagnosing diseases, radiation therapy, leukemia, diabetes, liver, heart and respiratory diseases and even artificial breeding in chimpanzees.

"Companion animals may be more than man's best friend. They may be society's As machines grow more sophisticated, new laws are passed, cities get more crowded, money gets tighter, jobs get scarcer, and pressures mount, more and more things are attributed to the increasing complexity of society," he said. This includes crime, loneliness and many others.

"Besides being companions, pets help society in other ways," Newman says. For years, dogs have been used to guard valuables, solve crimes and lead the blind. Today, dogs are even trained to assist the deaf, wake them up or tell them there's a knock on the door.

There's a financial investment in the health of animals, Newman says. Thousands of race track goers witness the loss of million-dollar horses that go lame or break down at the track.

Zoo animals are another financial investment. The animals are usually expensive and hard to treat since medical information is either uncompiled or unavailable. Often this information is in foreign publications or in case histories occasionally exchanged by individual veterinarians and keepers. The Foundation printed the first English language medical text for zoo animals he said.

Many companion animal health problems remain a mystery," he said, pointing out a few. The exact process of reproduction in dogs is not completely understood by scientists. Overpopulation in dogs and cats may be a problem, while the odds are against horses reproducing easily. Viruses that have not yet been identified plague cats.

Despite the shortage of funds, some research headway is being made. Morris Animal Foundation (Founded by veterinarian Mark L. Morris, D.V.M., now retired and unaffiliated with Morris the cat) is currently sponsoring a project to test the evenness of race tracks, thereby hedging off lameness. Other projects at veterinary schools include investigation of viral diseases such as aplastic anemia in cats, new methods of birth control for dogs, pregnancy signals in mares and others.

Morris Animal Foundation



## 'Tracker' becomes House cat on 99-8 vote for state animal

The endangered Florida panther should become the official state animal, the Florida House agreed by a lopsided margin according to an Associated Press report.

Lawmakers approved a bill on a 99-8 vote as "Tracker" a 60 pound "panther", was wheeled in his cage from the House floor, in the Tallahassee Capitol.

Florida schoolchildren, in balloting sponsored by the Department of Education cast 211,729 votes for the panther while the manatee collected 137,467.

Rep. Fred Jones, proposed an amendment to make the alligator the Florida animal. The reptile, which placed a distant third in the student balloting with 98,496 votes.

Rep. Jim Foster also favored the alligator, saying it was better known. He added that the school ballot was flawed because it listed the panther as the "Florida Panther", giving it an automatic edge over the other four animals on the list.

The poll was designed to give students an idea of democracy and to override their majority view would disillusion youths about state government, said Bankhead, who sponsored the bill.

Jones' amendment failed on a voice vote; the measure now goes to the Florida Senate.

Contributed by Barbara Grimes

## KORNER

E  
N  
S

by Ken Hatfield



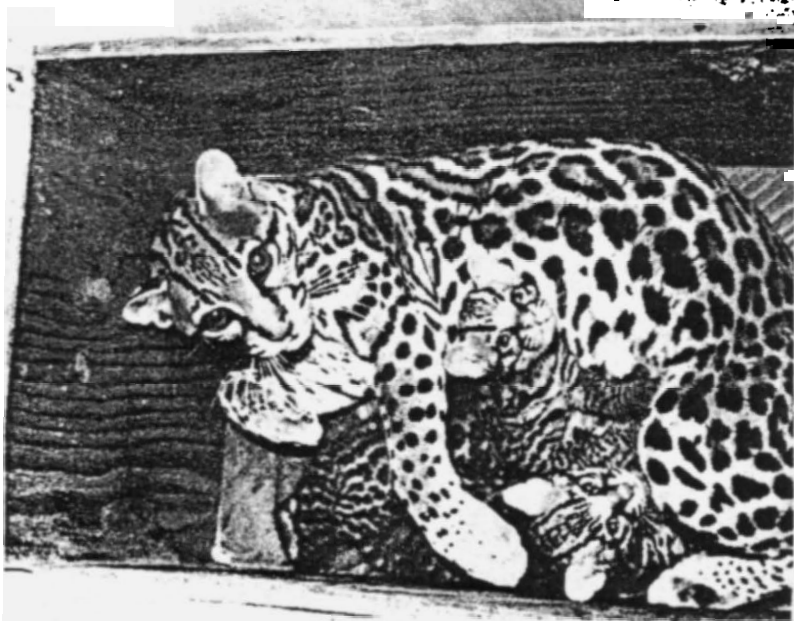
### Note to New Members

I would like to start by saying, the NEWSLETTER is not involved with selling exotic felines. As a club, we are interested in the preservation of exotic feline and sharing the fun, and work, of being loved by one. Many people prefer to enjoy and learn about felines thru reading the NEWSLETTER and do not own an exotic.

For those of you who want an exotic that is on the endangered list, there are legal ways to obtain your cat.

- 1) Buy from someone in your state. The Endangered Species Act and the Lacey Act forbid buying and selling across state lines.
- 2) The USDI permit with the captive bred regulation #50-CFR 17.21 (G) added, is not expensive (around \$10.00). The permit will allow you to buy out-of-state from any other permit holder. The permit should be obtained before you go looking for an exotic.
- 3) Most important - Know your State, County and City laws regarding exotics. Be legal and save the heartache of confiscation.
- 4) Know the good and bad about the exotic before you buy and remember, it's a LONG time commitment.

## BOX FULL OF SPOTS



Look close and you can see Punkin's twins. Punkin was one of our first sets of twins born to Max & Suki Ocelot. These are third generation. Punkin is an excellent Mother- for the first couple of days we can touch but after the third day it's "hands off!"

This wooden box may look small but she prefers it over any we've tried. We made it a little larger than an old apple box with the sides about 20" high. When the babies do leave the box we cover the cement floor with hay-especially in the winter.

The babies were born Sept. 9 at 3:00 PM. Now, at 4 weeks they have not tried to climb out of the box.

ETHEL HAUSER  
VANCOUVER, WASH.

## PHOTO CONTEST

Our wonderful Bobcat "TURBO". He is 10 months and although he's only 15 lbs he keeps the Doberman and our adult cougar "on their toes!" We enjoy him very much.

Mary & Bill Barr  
Modesto, California



"DADDY'S HOME AT LAST"  
Submitted by Evelyn Dyck



This shot was purely accidental, my son saw Sole' sleeping so relaxed and just snapped the picture. When I saw the finished product, I cracked up, - it's almost porno material. The book was merely the back cover of a TV Guide here by coincidence. Somehow, the serval's position, the unmade bed, and the book just came together.

Suzi Wood



# ANIMAL

Information prepared by OSCAR SUSSMAN, DVE, MPH, JD. - Contributed by BeeJay Lester

## RABIES IN FLORIDA

YEAR	DOG	FOX	RACCOON	SKUNK	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	BAT	BOBCAT	OTHER	TOTAL
1971	1	4	48	3	3	0	0	17	0	0	76
1972	5	4	51	1	6	0	1	20	1	0	89
1973	3	3	21	1	1	0	0	11	2	0	42
1974	0	5	39	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	50
1975	2	0	30	1	0	0	1	2	0	1 (pony)	37
1976	1	4	51	0	3	0	0	38	1	0	98
1977	1	3	69	0	2	0	0	16	1	1 (otter)	93
1978	1	1	33	1	1	0	0	8	2	0	47
1979	3	5	54	1	5	0	1	10	0	0	79
1980	3	3	84	3	3	1	1	9	2	0	110
TOTAL	21	32	480	11	24	2	4	136	9	2	721
Percent	2.9	4.4	66.6	1.5	3.3	0.3	0.6	18.9	1.2	0.3	100%

## RABIES CONTROL ?

reprinted from the N.Y. Times

A controversial effort to stem the sweep of rabies across Europe by sprinkling the landscape with chicken heads containing live rabies vaccine has proved so successful in a limited area of Switzerland that this summer the same strategy will be used throughout the Alps between Zurich and Geneva. The strategy initially spurred fears that the live virus itself might become virulent and aid the spread of the disease, but so far there is no evidence it has.

The chicken heads are distributed along roads as well as by helicopter in remote areas, as bait for foxes who are the chief carrier in Europe. After eating the bait, the foxes become immune to rabies, breaking the transmission cycle. The first quarter of the year 5,640 cases of rabies were reported in Europe



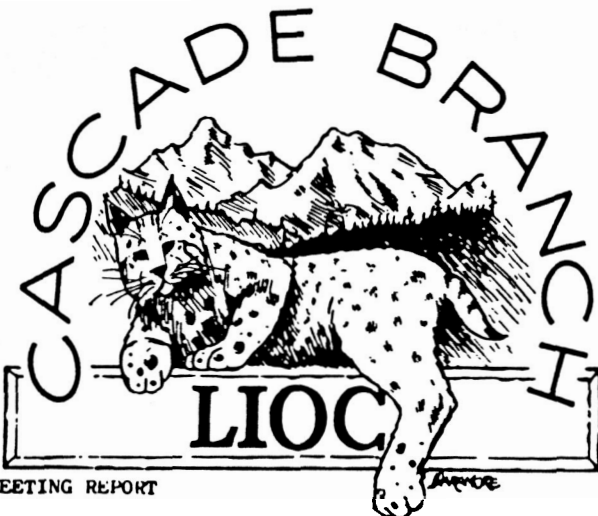
## OREGON-EDUCATIONAL-EXOTIC FELINE CLUB

### MEETING NOTICE

June 19 & 20 saw 17 members of OEEFC making the four hour trek to Wildlife Safari in Winston, Oregon where our host member, Laurie Marker, took us on a walking tour of the Safari.

A short business meeting was held Saturday night. Sunday morning we met for breakfast then proceeded to the Safari where Laurie met us. Laurie's knowledge of all the species makes the tour an unforgettable experience. Not only does she call all the animals by their name, she gives us pertinent information on their background, diet, breeding and medications. People driving through in cars, the customary mode, looked at us as though we were crazy, mingling with these wild creatures, and yet, they must have been a little envious of the advantage we had in being able to take a close-up shot (camera type) of a Cheetah, Tiger or Lion. The Tigers were caged and we rode through the Lion pride, but the experience is still something we won't soon forget.

THANKS, LAURIE!



### MEETING REPORT

August 15 saw the resurrection of the Cascade Branch of LIOC as Bill Boyle hosted the meeting at his home in Tacoma, Washington members attending the affair were Liz Ghent, Seattle; Glenn & Linda Bagley, Port Townsend; Richard & Evelyn Dyck, Canada; Edward Smith, Yelm. Driving up from Oregon for the occasion were Mary Parker with her Hybrid "Punkin"; Kathy Tesdal, Jackie Vanderwall accompanied by her pair of Clouded Leopards, Herb & Barbara Wilton, Ethel Hauser and Gayle Schaecher brought Bobcat and Cougar kittens.

Several of Bill's friends and neighbors stopped by to see the cats and each picked a favorite, vowing to join LIOC, hoping they could obtain one.

Topics discussed varied from grinding chicken necks to flea and rodent control. Mirrored cat pictures were won by Linda Bagley and Bill Boyle. \$6.00 was won by Richard Dyck in the dollar game and \$7.00 given to Liz Ghent to start the branch treasury.



## B.C. wildlife faces doom, says biologist

According to an Associated Press article, wildlife in British Columbia, Canada is doomed, and even wildlife preserves won't help, says Provincial museum director Yorke Edwards.

Edwards, a former wildlife biologist and park naturalist with the federal and provincial governments, told a meeting of British Columbia naturalists that efforts to save wildlife will only delay the end.

British Columbia is one of the world's last wildlife frontiers, but the "people explosion" meant that eventually there will be no more wild lands and no more wildlife.

He said the only forms of animal life to survive will be those that can coexist with humans or live in the "badlands".

Edwards was the opening night speaker at a two day wildlife symposium sponsored by Simon Fraser University, the Federation of British Columbia Naturalists and the Provincial Environment Ministry.

Edwards said the wildlife that can't survive human encroachment needs clean water, established grasslands or forests.

He cited the province's caribou as one of the species which is dying out because of encroachment. Caribou feed on lichen growing in old forest valleys and logging has eliminated most of the animal's forest habitat, Edwards said.



The Sierra Club and Defenders of Wildlife have filed suit in U.S. District Court, Albuquerque, New Mexico, against Interior Secretary James Watt and other Interior Dept. officials, in an effort to stop the killing of mountain lions in Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains national parks - before it begins.

Ranchers in New Mexico and Texas say the big cats killed more than 800 sheep in 1981. The Interior Dept. is responding to their plea for assistance from park rangers in tracking lions in the two parks.

Under the National Park Act of 1916, the National Park Service is mandated to preserve wildlife in the national parks.

Environmentalists aren't the only ones opposed to killing the mountain lions. The park rangers are concerned about the job they may be called upon to perform.

Only five or six cats can inhabit the 123,000 acres of the two parks at any one time, because of scarcity of food, but it is believed dozens of them pass through the parks in any one year.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park is in south-eastern New Mexico and Guadalupe Mountains National Park is in Texas, on the New Mexico border.



Poisoned by insecticides and driven from its habitat by an expressway, the Dusky seaside sparrow is five male birds away from extinction.

All five of the last sparrows known to exist are housed at the Gainesville Zoo, in Florida. When the five males die, the Dusky sparrow will become the first U.S. species to vanish since the Endangered Species Act was passed in 1973.

The Dusky, with its yellow mask and white body streaked with black stripes, once thrived in mosquito infested marshlands near the nations spaceport at Cape Canaveral.

According to one wildlife biologist, "nobody really cared about them, and nobody really cared. They had no political support."

Thanks in large part to Oregon's Senator Bob Packwood, the Commerce Dept. has stopped killing of nearly 1000 porpoises in the Bering Sea, as part of a "scientific study."

## PARACHUTING HAMBURGERS SUBMITTED BY JENI BUSCH

Foxes, raccoons, skunks and coyotes that roam the woods of southern Ontario and the Great Lakes region may receive a pleasant, and possibly lifesaving, gift this fall: hamburgers from heaven, treated with rabies vaccine.

For several years the Ontario Ministry of the Interior (OMI) has been testing an innovative rabies-control method. Its researchers dropped 100,000 one-ounce meatballs, wrapped in baggies, from planes over a 600-square mile area. Evidently the animals liked the idea. OMI later found traces of the antibiotic used in the bait in a high percentage of animals obtained from the region.

"Residents of North America have in effect done the prebaiting for us," says David Johnson, an OMI research biologist. "All these carnivores have seen these plastic containers with sandwich remains and so on. The containers act as a visual attractant." Other attractants, such as scents, are also used, but the bags themselves serve numerous purposes. Like parachutes, they float to the ground, and they record tooth marks, allowing scientists to determine what kind of animals chewed them open.

In test drops, burgers were laced with the antibiotic tetracycline. This drug is absorbed by the teeth of any animal that ingests it. Since the teeth of these animals grow at a specific rate, researchers examining specimens brought in by trappers were able to tell not only which animals ate the meatballs but also the specific day on which they swallowed the bait.

Rabies is a serious problem in the Great Lakes region, where the annual cost of treating the disease is estimated at \$15 million. An aerial control program, however, would cost only \$3 million or \$4 million.

"Often we see just the tip of the iceberg -- the occurrence in domestic animals and humans," Johnson admits. "The reservoir is in wild animals. By treating wild-animal populations before they are infected, we may be able to stop the spread of rabies at the base."

The specific rabies vaccine that researchers hope to use in the baiting next fall has not been field-tested yet, but researchers so far have encountered only one drawback. Johnson says, "We found that 63% of the skunks, 74% of the foxes, and 83% of the coyotes took the bait. But the raccoon percentage was low. Raccoons don't like the taste of tetracycline."

Allan Maurer

OMNI Mag. 4-82

(Note: Don't attempt this method of administering medications to your exotic. You may get the medicine down them, but also the plastic baggie, which could be fatal!

Printing

By

**PRINTRIGHT** 10118 SE Washington  
254-9542 · Mall 205



by Barbara Grimes

My "walk on the wild side" began after a visit to Robert Baudy's Rare Feline Breeding Compound near Center Hill, Florida. I was so fascinated by the beautiful cats that I saw and the guided tour that Mr. Baudy gave us that I was full of questions. One thing that especially intrigued me was a visit to the compound that day by Gladys Lewis who raises kittens for the compound. Mr. Baudy had been showing us the gorgeous snow leopards he has and they were grumbling and carrying on. As Mrs. Lewis approached the cage was turned into kittens as they began purring and falling over themselves to get closer to her. As she petted and talked to her "babies" I was really amazed by the change in their personalities.

The next day I wrote Mr. Baudy to ask him all sorts of questions that had arisen out of the visit. He graciously answered and gave me the address of LIOC because I had shown so much interest in the cats. I inquired about the club and joined.

In July we went to a Florida Chapter meeting with Danny & Ellen Treanor's and were delighted to find that a Geoffroys kitten was available. This was what we had our hearts set on as we have a young blue point siamese and wanted an exotic that would be compatible with him.

I could hardly wait til the day she arrived. It was a long three hour flight from John Perry's in Minnesota to Tampa Florida but fortunately a direct flight. The flight was 25 minutes late but finally we saw the big jet taxi up to the freight building and I saw them unload my precious little spotted baby. My husband and daughter were just as excited as I was. Finally, after what seemed ages, they brought her little carrier through the door and we got our first glimpse of "Tara", which was the name we decided on after discarding 20 others. It was love at first sight. She was pretty calm and only hissed and growled occasionally. We got her home but decided to leave her in the carrier to let her get used to the sights and sounds of the new surroundings.

Our siamese, Pierre, had never been around another cat. He is neutered and declawed and lives a very sheltered life with the run of the house so we didn't know how he'd take to Tara with all those funny little spots on her. However, the minute he saw her he fell in love with her too, and even though he didn't have spots, he must have looked better to her than us funny looking humans. It wasn't long before they were trying to play through the bars on the carrier and when we finally opened the door, she came out and they started playing.

Tara was like a spotted whirlwind and Pierre fought up with her the best he could. The way she would jump up the drapes and walk across the curtain rod would have made "Flying Wallenda's" proud. By the next day Pierre could hardly walk for all his aching muscles. He finally realized that if he just flopped down on the floor, Tara would come to him to wrestle and he wouldn't have to chase her all over the house.

We had prepared the laundry room for her thinking she would have to stay out there at night, but decided she would be much too lonesome, so we put her carrier the first couple of nights and left her in the family room until she was using the litter box regularly. Pierre slept outside the carrier. By the second night, she didn't want to be put in the carrier at bedtime and threw a fit. When she's really mad she paces BACKWARDS while growling. She smartened up real fast and by the third night hid at bedtime so we wouldn't lock her up. Since she had been so good in the house we decided to let her run loose. Pierre & Tara curled up together and he licked her to sleep. She's still never seen the laundry room.

We had her declawed to make it fair to Pierre as he doesn't have his claws and I think it has slowed her down somewhat. She still jumps from one thing to another and has managed even to get on top of a door, but at least the drapes are still hanging in one piece. The surgery didn't bother her at all. When I picked her up the next day she started purring when she saw me, and was glad to get home to Pierre. He licked her paws and took care of her. They sure do love each other. She is very affectionate with us and licks our faces. She is such a sweet little girl that we are very pleased with her.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all our LIOC members but especially Ken & Jean Hatfield and Ethel Hauser who so patiently answered my 1001 questions at our Convention in Orlando. You all are the greatest!

#### SEARCH & FIND

Cats listed below the puzzle can be found within by reading UP, DOWN, FORWARDS, BACKWARDS or DIAGONALLY. The words may overlap and letters may be used more than once. One word should NEVER be found entirely within another. The words always run in a straight line and never skip any letters. Once you have found a word, circle it then cross it off the list below. The puzzle is complete when ALL the words have been

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D C L O U D E D L E O P A R D R A T D
R T E C N L O G E O F F R E Y S C A R
A A O E L C H E T S R E H T N A P C A
P C P L Y A I A A I S U J A G U A R P
O D A O N A C L C O U G A R O I N E O
E E R T O B L A L S E R V A L Y T G E
L L D A O A N D R A P O E L D A H I L
K B C B P L Y N X A M U P R E G I T W
C R A F I S H I N G C A T I N R A C O
A A T O L E C A J U N G L E C A T A N
L M N J A G U A R U N D I P A M P A S
B S A N D C A T I G C H E E T A H O C

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AFRICAN LION	GOLDEN CAT	ONCILLA
BLACK LEOPARD	JAGUAR	PALLAS (CAT)
BOBCAT	JAGUARUNDI	PAMPAS (CAT)
CARACAL	JUNGLE CAT	PANTHER
CAT	LEOPARD	PUMA
CHEETAH	LEOPARD CAT	SAND CAT
CLOUDED LEOPARD	LYNX	SERVAL
COUGAR	MARbled CAT	SNOW LEOPARD
FISHING CAT	MARGAY	TIGER
GEOFFREYS (CAT)	CELOT	TIGER CAT

# GUEST EDITORIAL

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF A BREEDER

by Susi Wood

LIOC has just begun to gain credence in some areas with other wildlife programs and lawmakers. The distance for full recognition as an institution dedicated to the preservation and proper management of exotic felines is still a long way from reality. To the majority of wildlife governing bodies and large, powerful environmental groups, the club still retains its status from the 1950's as a group of "pet owners". Fortunately, the club's objective has changed and grown very positively in the past decade. Many members are truly concerned with the welfare and survival of the animals, rather than obtaining the highest price that can be set on their sale. Vastly reduced are the people who collect exotics for use as status symbols, or food for their undernourished egos. Serious dedication must be demonstrated, not just a philosophy of empty words, if the club is ever to achieve the respect that it deserves.

The greater respect LIOC achieves, the greater its power to educate the public, to preserve the species and to secure a better working relationship with wildlife governing bodies, which is vital to the continuance of the club's programs, ideals and goals. LIOC is emerging from behind the eight-ball. Credence and respect must be earned. It will not come as a gift.

Sound business practices are essential ingredients to a strong club structure and work for the interest of LIOC's reputation with other wildlife and environmental factions. It takes only a couple of people involved in questionable business tactics (especially if detrimental to an animal) to spoil the gains the club has made in the public eye.

In just the past few months, four cases have been brought to my attention which involved poor business management by breeders. The results were harsh feelings between club members (unity is what we need to strive for), the buyers were left from their experience feeling used, taken disheartened and disappointed and worst of all, the best interest of the animals were ignored. I personally have experienced many breeder-to-buyer relationships which were excellent, but unfortunately have also felt the sting that an unsatisfactory business transaction can deliver. I have been in close contact with many animal breeders and dealers throughout most of my life, whether they are involved with domestic cats and dogs, horses, marine mammals, birds or zoo animals, those who enjoy solidly good reputations all adhere to a basic code of ethics and format. During the past month, I interviewed a large number of breeder/dealers who carry a "four star" reputation. I have summarized their ethics and offer the following guidelines.

### INVESTIGATE YOUR POTENTIAL BUYER

Ascertain his reasons and/or motives for acquiring your animal. Request references, collect as much information from other reliable sources as possible on your own. Is the prospective buyer financially able to properly maintain the animal, or is he borrowing money just to cover the initial purchase? If the animal is to be placed at a reduced price or co-owned, under specified conditions, such as breeding obligations, is your buyer a good candidate to fulfill his end of the agreement? If not, have you allowed yourself leverage for recourse action? Request descriptions of where and how the animal will be housed. If possible, visit the premises. Will the animal's environmental stability be unthreatened by wildlife laws? If so, are you prepared to advise the buyer to explore the problem? Are you prepared to absorb the ramifications of legal problems, either by accepting the animal back, or ensuring that its placement elsewhere is adequate.

Beware of buyers who offer to pay a price far above the general market price. As tempting as the offer may be, the gesture should raise some very serious questions as to the buyer's exact motives.

### LISTEN TO THE PROSPECTIVE BUYER

Do you really have what he is looking for? Do your descriptions of the animal change depending on what you think your buyer wants to hear? Does he want a zoo animal or will the animal be incorporated into a household as a member? If the buyer wishes a well socialized animal, and you agree to those terms, you must possess the time, knowledge and skill to do it properly (i.e. you would have knowledge of the time zones in an infant's life and know that one day's time elapse in a young animal can be monumental to later behaviour patterns) Assess whether or not the buyer is being realistic in his expectations of the animal. Every breeder interviewed concurred that he felt it his responsibility to make every attempt to place the right animal with the right person in the right environment. A good recent example of this is a Geoffroy's breeder who accurately evaluated twin female kittens and wisely placed the calmer kitten with a novice and the more active baby into experienced hands.

### KNOW THAT THE ANIMAL IS HEALTHY TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE

An animal should not be sold before a veterinarian has examined it and determined that the heart, lungs, orthopedic and gastro-intestinal functions are normal. Do not just assume the animal is healthy from outward appearances. A health certificate should accompany all sales, regardless of whether it is legally required and all buyers have the right to insist on one. The animal should be free from intestinal parasites, and should have been treated for fleas, and earmites, and be free of them. By six weeks of age, a kitten should be vaccinated with a killed virus serum. Health examinations prior to the sale protect the buyer and the reputation of the breeder.

### HONOR YOUR FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS

If a price has been agreed upon by both parties within the last six months, good business ethics would dictate that the agreement be honored, unless unusual circumstances prevail and both parties agree. Due to rising inflation if the price was discussed a year or two ago, it would then be acceptable to reopen price negotiations. There are no acceptable reasons or excuses for raising the cost to a buyer when the contract (either written or verbal) was recently agreed upon. If you request additional fees for a carrier or transportation, do you charge accurate prices, or do you seize the opportunity to make a few more dollars over your actual cost? Do you quote different prices to different people for the same animal? Advance written contracts which include all obligations from both parties are strongly recommended.

### HONOR YOUR COMMITMENTS

The vast majority of breeders, with the exception of a deposit, request that the fees for an animal be paid at the time of transfer or immediately following the delivery of a healthy animal. If you thoroughly investigate your buyer, and if you are confident in your animal, this should present no problem. This practice gives the buyer a chance to examine his proposed investment and the breeder a chance to see the actual environment into which he is delivering his charge. Those interviewed for this article agreed that a breeder who requests full payment in advance for a product the buyer hasn't seen should be regarded with suspicion. If you have thoroughly investigated your buyer, you should know if his intentions are honorable. If a buyer has sent advance payment on the condition that the animal would be transferred by a specific means immediately upon receipt of payment, be prepared to follow through with your end of the agreement. Do not assume that your ethical responsibility ends just because you have your money.

## BE PREPARED TO HELP THE NEW OWNER

Most new owners, particularly those who are new to a particular breed will have questions and problems from time to time. Unfortunately, there are still breeders who feel that once the dollar is in hand the fate of the sold animal is not their concern. Seriously dedicated breeders feel it their responsibility to ensure that the animal makes an adequate adjustment to their new home. They also voiced an avid willingness to help people who had purchased their animal elsewhere. If a problem or question was difficult, they counseled the owner to the best alternative position. If a new owner calls you with a nutritional or behavioral problem, do you attempt to help or merely defensively insist that the animal was just fine when it was sold? Refusing to assist a new owner is counterproductive to the animal's welfare and demonstrates a lack of responsibility to the club's primary function and goal.

No pride can be attached in the context of "good business sense" when ethical breeder's codes have been breached. This type of activity is destructive to all who are touched by it. Breeding, placing or selling animals if done conscientiously is costly, time-consuming and requires a great deal of skill and knowledge. If a breeder is not prepared for whatever reasons, to shoulder full responsibility of ethical breeding/selling practices, he would do well to postpone the activity, re-examine his values and obligations to the animals and/or people and either improve his standards or peddle something else that doesn't deal so closely with living things.

## TO POTENTIAL BUYERS

In order to stop questionable practices, potential buyers should avoid all but the most reputable breeders. Take the time to research your sources carefully. With time and patience, you can almost always find what you are looking for through a reliable breeder. Try not to let enthusiasm, emotions or impatience affect your good judgement. (This can be most difficult) If a contact leaves you feeling at all uneasy, talk it over with others. If you have had the unfortunate experience of being unfairly treated, do not go to him again, and most definitely do not recommend him to anyone else. Let your experiences be known. Perhaps you can save the next person the heartbreak and disappointment you experienced.

Poor breeding/business ethics employed by a few could degrade the reputation of LIOC as a whole. I feel the club deserves better.

While I do not propose to have all the answers, I would be more than willing to guide any prospective buyers in the right direction to the best of my ability and experience.

Susi Wood  
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"SHE IS FEELING WELL, BECAUSE HER EYES ARE CLEAR AND HER COAT IS SMOOTH."

Frances & Richard Lockridge  
from CATS & PEOPLE

"AT A TOUCH HE EXPLODES LIKE A SNAPDRAGON INTO LOUD PURRS."

Elizabeth Coatsworth from  
A PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG CAT

## AMONG THE NEWCOMERS



TARZAN AT 11 WEEKS

Dear Readers,

My husband and I are cat lovers and have had many happy years of owning an assortment of domestic cats. We have enjoyed countless hours of watching their behavior realizing each one has their own personality and distinct character whether they are playing games of chase or stalking prey.

About 4 years ago, after the purchase of our own home, we started discussing the possibility of sharing our love of cats and our new home with an exotic. We checked city, county and state laws which apply to owning an exotic. It took us nearly a year to get all that information together. I even talked to my veterinarian to see if he would be willing to treat an exotic when we finally got one. When we felt we were ready to find our new kitten, we were truly disappointed at the lack of information available on how and where to get a kitten. At about that time I saw an ad for LIOC and decided to inquire. In my first issue were a lot of pamphlets on owning an exotic - some important questions to ask yourself before making the commitment to owning, caring for and having an exotic in your home. Hopefully with their ability to help people like us get our first exotic, we'll be sharing our love, attention and caring with a kitten soon.

I'd like to share one more feeling with you. I had a wonderful opportunity to see and touch a cougar kitten, a leopard kitten and a tiger kitten. The immense love that overwhelmed me was so consuming I knew that someday I'd own a large cat.

Unaware that cougar's purr, you can imagine the surprised look on my face when the cougar baby started the LOUD pleasant, vibrating music that only contented, trusting cats can provide for those of us that love them so much. I never wanted to let him go back to his owner, but with tears in my eyes, and a lump in my throat, I reluctantly gave him back - promising myself that someday I'd have the pure pleasure again.

I am looking forward to exchanging experiences with other cat people and possibly meeting with some of the members of LIOC.

Jan McMahon  
4910 Swainsona Dr.  
Loveland, CO 80537