

LIOC ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FEDERATION, INC.



NEWSLETTER

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LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB
 1454 Fleetwood Drive E.
 Mobile, Alabama 36605

Volume 30 - Number 4
 July - August 1985

LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB



CON, now a grown up boy at two years and 123 pounds, shares his home with John & Tammie Pickard. Notice that Con wears a harness. They write that is is to avoid "hanging" that can occur with a collar. The Pickards also have a female cougar and hope to see their names in the "Births" column in the future.



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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

LIOC 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 exotic ownership

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

L.O.C.
GALLERY

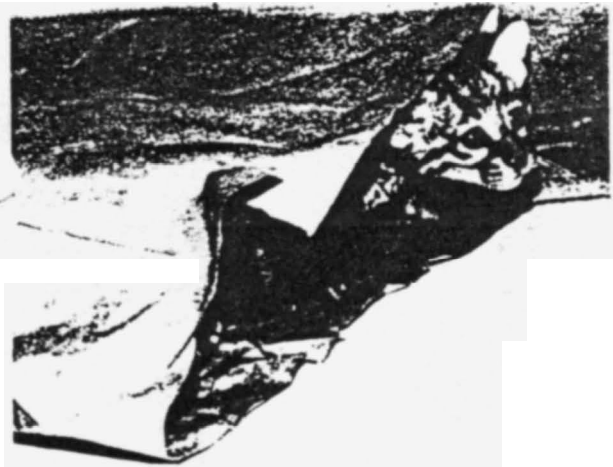
PHOTO CONTEST



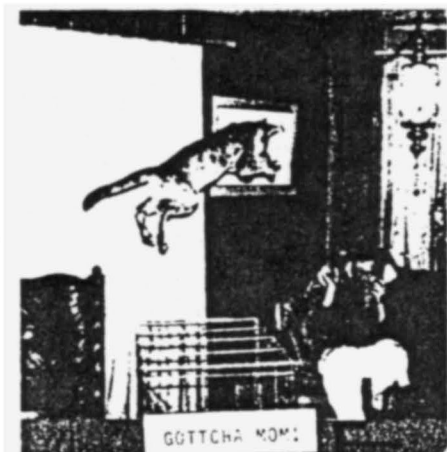
POCKETFUL OF SPOTS



A nice warm nose rub for Mom, so nice on a cold windy day.



Hey Mom I found a new bottle..
Eight week old ocelot female



That dot ain't so smart....
Little ocelot kitten

UNTOWARD EFFECTS OF ONYCHECTOMY IN WILD FELIDS AND URSIDS

By Murray E. Fowler, DVM & Scott E. McDonald, DVM

The surgical removal of the claw or nail of an animal (onychectomy) may be necessary when the claw of a captive nondomestic carnivore is lacerated or severely contused. Trauma of the nerve to a digit of a felid may prevent proper retraction of the claw, with subsequent abrasion of the claws, necessitating amputation. Elective onychectomy is often performed in pets and performing animals that have close contact with people or other animals.

Complications of surgery are common enough that it is appropriate to enumerate some of the problems and to make recommendations for avoidance and treatment of the problems.

The problems to be discussed include retention of the flexor process of the 3rd phalanx (P-3), production of scurs, hemorrhage, laceration of the digital pad, infection at the incision site, paralysis of the paw distal to a tourniquet and self-inflicted trauma to the paw.

ANATOMY

A sound understanding of the anatomy of the claw and foot is necessary to obviate complications.

A normal felid digit is illustrated diagrammatically below.

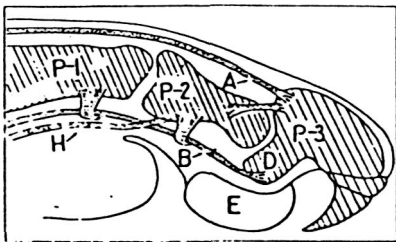


FIG 1 - A felid digit with claw extended. A=common digital extensor tendon; B= deep digital flexor tendon; D=flexor tubercle of P-3; E=digital pad; H=superficial digital flexor tendon

Flexion of the digit is accomplished primarily by contraction of the deep digital flexor and superficial digital flexor muscles. The deep digital flexor tendon is attached to the flexor tubercle of P-3 (Fig 1 and 2). It is bound down to the digits by digital annular ligaments. The superficial digital flexor tendon attaches to the proximal end of P-2, thereby flexing the paw at that level. When P-3 is removed, flexion of the paw is enabled by the superficial digital flexor muscle. There may be a change in the degree or speed of flexion by loss of the deep digital flexor action. The interosseous muscles of the paw maintain apposition of the digits and are the primary force for maintaining stability of the paw. The interosseous muscles lie under the deep digital flexor tendon. The muscles arise from the proximal end of each metacarpal bone and insert on the sesamoid bones of the metacarpophalangeal joint of each digit. A small branch proceeds around the phalanx and attaches to the common digital extensor tendon. The action of this muscle is to stabilize the digit and to aid in prevention of overextension. Equine practitioners may recognize this as the suspensory ligament of the fetlock.

It is sometimes assumed that the deep digital flexor muscle is the prime force for maintaining the digitgrade position of the felid paw. Mechanically, this is not valid. The main function of this muscle is to flex P-3. If the contraction of the deep digital flexor as required to maintain the stability of the digit, the claws would be extended continually.

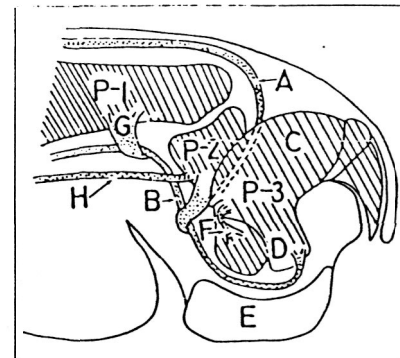


FIG 2 - Retracted felid claw. A=common digital extensor tendon; B=deep digital flexor tendon; C=ungual crest of P-3; F=dorsal ligament; G=proximal digital annular ligament of the phalanx; H=superficial digital flexor tendon.

In the thoracic limb, extension of the digit is accomplished by action of the common digital extensor muscle. The common digital extensor tendon attaches to the ungual crest of P-3.

RETENTION OF THE FLEXOR PROCESS OF P-3

There are at least three (3) basic methods used to declaw domestic felids, all of which have been applied to wild felids. One method is the complete removal of P-3. A 2nd method involves cutting P-3 leaving the flexor process attached to the deep digital flexor tendon (Fig 3). A third, less commonly used method is to leave both the flexor and extensor tendons attached, without invading the articulation but removing all horn-forming tissue on the ungual crest.

We have declawed 8 species of wild felids and 3 species of bears. In addition, a number of patients previously declawed by methods other than complete removal of P-3 have been reoperated. On the basis of these experiences, we recommend complete removal of P-3 for declawing wild carnivores, especially the larger species. The primary basis for this recommendation is that it is difficult to assure removal of all the horn-secreting tissue with other methods and the retained flexor process of P-3 will become displaced and may serve as a painful nidus. The major disadvantage of our preferred method is the time required to dissect each claw and P-3 from contiguous structures.

A description of one case will illustrate the basic problem. A 6-year old circus tiger (*Panthera tigris*) was admitted to the clinic suffering from chronic soreness of all feet. The tiger had been declawed as a 10-month old cub by the 2nd method of onychectomy (leaving the flexor segment of P-3). The digital pads were swollen and some were ulcerated.

Radiographs were taken of the paws. The flexor segment of P-3, instead of being distal to P-2 the pull of the deep digital flexor tendon, lacking a counter pull from the extensor tendon, had pulled the flexor segment into a ventral position beneath P-2. Some of the segments were roughened, as was the distal end of P-2, contiguous to the flexor segment. In one digit, sharp conical exostosis had developed between P-2 and the segment.

The segments of P-3 were surgically removed. Two digits had closed abscesses at the tip of P-2. It may be possible that the blood supply to the remaining flexor segment had been disrupted, leaving essentially a sequestrum attached to synovial membranes, either of which could be responsible for delayed healing or abscess formation. Healing was uncompleted after surgery and the soreness abated.

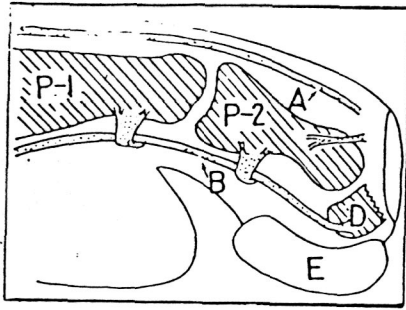


FIG 3 - Diagram of onychectomy method #2, leaving the flexor process of P-3. A=common digital extensor tendon; B = deep digital flexor tendon; D= flexor tubercle of P-3; E= digital pad

It is said by those advocating leaving the flexor process in place that amputation of P-3 causes a cat to walk flat-footed or to have a "floppy" foot. We have stated already that the deep flexor muscle is not the prime force for maintaining digital position of the paw.

Perhaps removal of the counter force between the extensor and flexor muscles of P-3 may decrease stability in the paw to some degree, but complications of the other methods overshadow this effect. However, we have not observed adverse paw stability from amputation of P-3 in species of felids. The planigrade foot of bears would negate concern for stability.

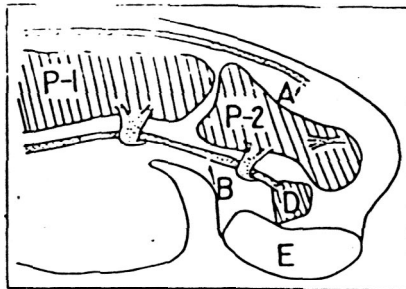


FIG 4 Diagram of the action of the deep digital flexor tendon on the flexor process of P-3. A = common digital extensor tendon; B = deep digital flexor tendon; D = flexor tubercle of P-3; E = digital pad

PRODUCTION OF SCURS

The horny covering of the claw is produced by epithelial cells associated with the unguis crest of P-3. The process actually forms an envelope over the horn. If any of the unguis crest remains after surgery, the horn will be produced and the deformed claw segment (scur) will cause continual pain and may cause suppuration.

It is extremely difficult to perform the 3rd method of onychectomy without leaving horn-producing tissue. It is also possible to leave unguis tissue on the flexor segment with method 2. In either case, scur formation is likely to ensue.

HEMORRHAGE

Hemorrhage during surgery may be controlled with a tourniquet. In large felids, the use of a pneumatic collared tourniquet should preclude nerve damage. The mass of the limb requires greater pressure to effect hemostasis than is necessary on smaller animals. If a pneumatic-collared tourniquet is not available, a broad band such as a strip from a rubber inner tube may be used. The band should be wrapped tightly, beginning just above the paw, overlapping each wrap in progression up the limb.

Ligation of digital vessels is impractical. The paw must be covered with a firm pressure bandage to preclude postsurgical hemorrhage. The bandage should be extended above the carpus on the forelimb and just below the hock on the hindlimb. Cotton pads should be placed between the toes. Attaching the bandage to the paw by means of adhesive tape strips incorporated into the bandage will aid in preventing carnivores from dislodging the bandage.

Bandages should remain in place for at least 24 hours and preferably up to 72, during which time the animal should be under periodic observation.

LACERATION OF THE DIGITAL PAD

Maintenance of the integrity of the digital pad is of crucial importance. As P-3 is dissected free of the pad, extreme care should be taken to avoid accidental incision through the pad, for that would prolong greatly the healing process and cause unnecessary discomfort. Known lacerations at the time of surgery should be sutured.

INFECTION

It is difficult to achieve aseptic preparation of the paw for surgery. However, the digits should be closely clipped, the hair removed, and the entire paw scrubbed thoroughly. Even such preparation may not prevent wound infection. Suturing the incision may necessitate reimmobilization to remove the sutures and may inhibit drainage should wound infection occur. Suturing does assist in control of hemorrhage, but sutures also may provide a stimulus for licking and chewing. Either technique may be employed depending on circumstances.

Parenteral administration of antibiotics is not apt to diminish the likelihood of wound infection.

PARALYSIS OF THE LIMB

Paralysis of one or more limbs has occurred in a few cases following onychectomy. It is assumed that the cause of such paralysis is nerve trauma inflicted by an improperly applied tourniquet. The use of some type of tourniquet is necessary for hemostasis, but it must be applied properly. The mass of the limb of a large wild felid requires greater pressure to effect hemostasis than is necessary on a smaller animal. This extra pressure may cause direct trauma to nerves coursing over bones or initiate ischemic devitalization of tissue, with subsequent extravasation and swelling in the vicinity of a nerve. In either case, disruption of nerve function may occur.

To minimize nerve damage, apply a pneumatic or broad-cuffed tourniquet to the antebrachium of the elbow and stifle regions, where nerves are superficial

Paralysis of muscles distal to the tourniquet site may interfere with the support of body weight in the limb, but more commonly the animal is unable to extend the paw normally as a result of distal radial paralysis.

An affected limb should be bandaged to prevent abrasion as the paw is dragged along the floor. Hot packs applied to the tourniquet site will aid in reducing edema. Usually, paralysis is transient and return to function can be expected from 5-30 days.

SELF-MUTILATION OF THE PAW

Another sequel to nerve irritation may be peripheral neuritis, initiating pruritus of the paw. We have observed digital mutilation in an American black bear (*Ursus americanus*) and a mountain lion (*Felis concolor*) as a result of constant licking and chewing of the paws after onychectomy. It is difficult to establish the exact cause of the irritation. The area is certainly inflamed postsurgically, but persistent licking and chewing of the paws seems to indicate more than a simple response to inflammation.

Preventing an animal from chewing or continuing to chew a paw is a challenging task. Special wire cages have been constructed to cover the paw. Main-

... seemed helpful in preventing self-mutilation in some cases, as has the use of Elizabethan collars.

CONCLUSION

We recommend amputation of P-3 when performing onychectomy in wild felids. Although this method requires more initial surgical time, usually fewer untoward effects will ensue. Scar formation or soreness from displaced flexor segments of P-3 cannot develop. The surgical site should be prepared carefully and hemorrhage controlled with an appropriate tourniquet.

Reprinted from the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association. Contributed by John Perry.

Fred Boyajian tells us of the death of "Mitzi" margay, the last of the Pepper Perry margays at the age of 18 yrs.



Indonesian Project

REPRINTED FROM "ANIMALS INTERNATIONAL"
Publication of the World Society for the Protection of Animals

WSPA would like to express its gratitude to all who sent a donation towards this project. At press time we have raised \$883, most of these contributions have been sent by U.S. members. These funds will be used to construct enclosures to house confiscated animals. The **INDONESIAN FUND** will remain open until the target figure is reached.

Mrs. Bonarius tells us that once the enclosures are completed, animals such as black gibbons, monkeys, leopard cats, fishing cats, tigers, deer and Malaysian rhinos, in addition to birds kept illegally will be confiscated.

The animals will be kept under close scrutiny and will receive veterinary care until fit enough to be returned to the wild. Rehabilitation will be carried out both by volunteers and experts. Mrs. Bonarius herself recently returned two leopard cats to their natural habitat. She writes:

"The leopard cats are now successfully rehabilitated. I released them in a protected forest and in total spent 15 days in the bush - a very rewarding time. After three days they were already catching their own prey and after about a week they decided to leave the area where I had released them. I decided to stay on for another week, just to make sure they would not need me anymore. It was quite an adventure as every day I had to twice cross a large river - however, I survived, in spite of several very close encounters with very large snakes



One of the leopard cats which has now been successfully rehabilitated into the wild. You can help to save many more animals by donating to the WSPA Indonesian Fund.

Photo courtesy C. Bonarius

The World Society for the Protection of Animals asks help in remedying the inhumane harvest of frogs. The American appetite for froglegs results in the slaughter of 40-60 million Indian Bullfrogs annually. Imports to the US are growing and now range between 5-7 million pounds per year.

India is the world's largest exporter of frogmeat killing approximately 70 million animals each year. Along with Bangladesh, these two countries supply 90% of the world's supply, with the U.S. consuming 50-60% of that amount.

The method by which frogs are harvested is especially inhumane. The majority are taken from the wild, stuffed into sacks and shipped to processing plants where their legs are cut off while they are still conscious. The carcasses of the dying animals are of no use and discarded. Aside from the barbaric means by which these "delicacies" are obtained, there are other reasons to oppose the frog-leg industry. Foremost among these is the irreparable ecological damage the trade does. Because frogs feed on insects, their declining numbers have resulted in a proliferation of agricultural pests and other insects and seriously threatens farm production in an area of the world usually threatened with hunger. In addition, to the agricultural devastation being caused, the alarming rate at which frog populations are being destroyed, may pose a human threat in the form of an increased incidence of insect related diseases such as malaria. In turn, many farmers are resorting to DDT, a pesticide banned in the West because of its dangerous side effects and other toxins. Not only are people and other animals threatened by the use of these pesticides, there could be economic repercussions as well if scarce foreign currency is used to purchase these chemicals.

WSPA has made a number of representations to the governments of India and Bangladesh, urging them to re-examine the frogleg trade. However, short-term economic gains have outweighed concerns for animal welfare and environmental concerns. Today, however the European Economic Community is considering a ban on the importation of frogmeat and we urge you to write your U.S. representatives and do likewise; send copies to:

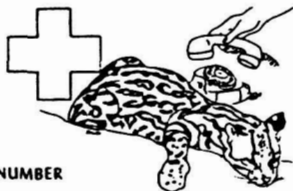
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DRUG ABUSED BEARS?

Last summer, a grizzly attacked and killed a young man near Yellowstone National Park. The attacked puzzled biologists who knew the particular bear to be a particularly peaceful animal. Then it was discovered that the bear had been sedated 11 times with Sernylan, which is the trade name for phencyclidine or, in street talk, PCP or angel dust, which is known to produce violent and unpredictable behavior in humans.

Typically, grizzlies are solitary creatures, but habitat destruction has turned them into scavengers, frequenting garbage dumps which bring them into contact with humans. When they become a nuisance, they are tranquilized and taken away to less inhabited areas - this can happen repeat-



KNOW YOUR VET'S TELEPHONE NUMBER

Is the use of phencyclidine causing the bear to become a greater danger to itself and people? Biologists discount the drug's mind-altering impact on animals and there has been no research on the effects of repeated doses on either grizzlies or other animals on which it is used. Certainly, the harmful effects of phencyclidine on humans are reason enough to curtail its use on animals until biologists can prove they are not creating a new breed of brain damaged, erratic and highly dangerous animals. Contributed by Ethel Hauser

Watch Out

A Florida member reports having problems with a USDA inspector who insisted on bringing a "trainee" into the compound. As it turned out the "trainee" was not that at all. This same inspector had on a previous occasion brought a Animal Protection League member into the compound under the guise of a "friend".

All USDA inspectors must show identification when inspecting your compound. The Humane Society has put pressure for the USDA to shut down private compounds. Make sure that any one who accompanies your inspector has a right to be there. If they do not have identification you have every right to deny them entrance, or ask that they leave your property.

Playing Games

Danny Treanor reports that in his search for Margays (zoo inventory system) reports only 71 of these cats in zoos. However, because of the surplus of these cats, the Sonora Desert Museum, has their breeding colony of 5 on birth control.

It appears that if no zoo wants them there is a "surplus". In this time of habitat destruction in the wilds and the unknown status of cats from South America, breeding would be a priority. It would be interesting to hear the Zoos' thoughts on this matter. In conversations with zoo folks in the past, although they won't state it openly, it was mentioned that due to the public nature of the institutions, funds were a prime consideration - in other words, housing, feeding, etc. were costly and relying on public funds, they could not justify the cost of keeping many smaller cats as they did not generate the interest by the public that the larger (and less endangered) species did.

It is a shame that although individual zoo personnel will acknowledge the need for private individual breeding efforts with the smaller felines, as a group zoos deny this need and in fact work against individual ownership, when they are unable and unwilling to fill this niche.

Frequently they (the zoos) site the numerous "bad owners" they encounter without acknowledging the many recent examples of "bad zoos". When this is brought up they maintain that through AAZPA they have a "policing" organization, when in fact, it was local authorities who have brought bad management practices at zoos to light. Yes, AAZPA will then revoke their "accredited status" but few charges have ever been filed originally by AAZPA, and it would appear that AAZPA, like LIOC could not possibly maintain a frequent inspection/policing plan. Besides which, exotic care, being so open to interpretation, has no defined boundaries which can be strictly defined. One can definitely see when an animal is in poor health, sanitation is bad, etc., but can one so easily say when care is good?



Shiel

a strategic advantage.

You're camping in the mountains and your beloved pet takes off....it has a name tag on its collar - but it gives your home telephone number and obviously you aren't there-chance you'll find your pet again-slim!

Unless of course he's wearing a USA-PETS identification tag. The tag, which provides a 24-hour toll-free number holds the animal's individual registration number and the flip side reads: If found, call toll free 1-800-USA-CATS (DOGS). Besides each pet's registration number the computer lists veterinary information, owner address, home and work numbers. President Kathie Boice, says it's a great way to know your pet can be traced while keeping your address & phone number confidential....anywhere in the country. She cites the case of a car stolen from California with a pet dog inside. The dog was found wandering the street in Arizona and was reunited with its owner.

For an annual fee of \$8. (\$12 for two years) members receive special tags, and complete instructions. For information call 1-800-USA-CATS or 1-800-USA-Dogs.



6th Street Ocelot

Charlotte Ahrendt, a member since 1962 writes: I'm responding to your appeal for stories that might be acceptable to the Newsletter. I wrote the following for a contest run by New York Magazine on unique experiences in this city. I didn't win.

Since I am unable to house an ocelot legally in New York City, I have opted for a more "acceptable pet" an Abyssinian cat who weighs 18 pounds and is afraid of everyone.

Although ocelot-less, I remain a member of LIOC, partly because the newsletters are so interesting and so much fun to receive. Also, hopefully, one day I'll be in a position to once again enjoy the pleasures of sharing space with an exotic.

We bought the ocelot cub through an ad in the New York Times (in the 50's this was possible). Initially, mascot for our budding Florida Airlines, when the airline failed the ocelot was surplus. So, Lancelot the-Ocelot and I returned to my New York apartment and began organizing the maintenance of sixty pounds of fur and fury on East 4th Street.

Lance had few human friends because of his full complement of teeth and claws, although he did use them discreetly. One Easter Sunday I invited Lance's favorite human, Marshall, to dinner. Lance and Marshall started rough-housing. When Lance had enough, he jumped on the windowsill to indicate game time was over. Marshall danced toward him, Lance leaned back to avoid the out-stretched arms, the screen on the open window gave way and there went my ocelot!

Stunned, we rushed to the elevators, pushed buttons then found the stairwell and ran down four flights of concrete steps. Once in the lobby, our first encounter was the doorman. Noted for his devotion to the bottle, we found him on his knees, eyes rolled toward heaven, hands clasped in prayer, repeating, "...never another drop; just take the tiger away..." I ran outside seeking the "remains" as a taxi pulled up and a couple in full Easter finery began to get out. Lance had fallen gently on soft earth recently prepared for spring plantings. He was sitting there, unharmed, waiting to be rescued. I picked him up and started toward the lobby when I heard the taxi door slam and someone utter, "Just drive - keep going!"

Another Easter parader approached to ask. "Isn't that an ocelot? Marshall Goodman must be near. He was always into wild animals in college." Sure enough, it was a school chum whom he hadn't seen in a decade. So, Marshall, his school chum and I tramped past the still shaking doorman to my apartment. *



MEETING REPORT

The Mid-Atlantic States Chapter held its annual weekend barbeque on June 29th and 30th, hosted in Philipsburg, PA by Judee Frank at her lovely country home.

Present were Suzi Wood and Steve with their June 6th litter of serval triplets, Suzi and Mike Boston with Dandy cougar, Shirley and Dale Jackson with 10 month old "PJ" oncilla, Elain and Bob Burke with "Katpa" bengal hybrid, Karen Jusseaume with "Shamus" Geoffroy, Judee Frank and resident felines Ernie & Zoomie servals, as well as the new baby-boy leopard cat and several human guests.

The business meeting began at 6:30 PM. The Mid-atlantic Newsletter reprint volume was reported to be progressing well. A sale price was discussed and will be dependent upon the cost of printing.

Suzi and Karen reported on the acquisition of the Cherry Hill Hyatt in New Jersey for the 1986 Convention. Centered in a prime area-twenty minutes from Philadelphia airport, 10 minutes from Center City Philadelphia, and fifty minutes from Atlantic City. Activities, speakers menus and related finances were discussed.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows

- Suzi Wood - President
- Elaine & Bob Burke, Co-Vice Presidents
- Shirley Jackson, Secretary/Treasurer

The meeting adjourned at 7:30 PM and we progressed to a picnic banquet smorgasbord of chicken and ribs with all the trimmings, complete with a pound cake topped with a lion in the jungle motif. A fantastic spread, Judee!

The weekend proved to be relaxing and warm in the friendship that exists between our members. The next Mid-Atlantic meeting will be located in Carmel, N.Y. on Saturday, October 5, 1985. All are welcome to attend.

Respectfully submitted
Suzi Wood, President

MEETING REPORT

It was a beautiful, warm Sunday where we held our meeting at Bill and Marie Peckham's in Connecticut. About 50 people came and went, with about half being members. The peckham's have a large, beautiful home we could all relax in. There were many outdoor sports which kept many entertained for hours. Thanks, Marie & Bill, it was our pleasure.

Karen Jusseaume brought the meeting to order. Our By-laws and Constitution for this area were discussed and voted on. Then we discussed our latest effort for adventure-the calendar. This is an area effort to do something unusual and worthwhile. Items for the 1986 Convention were also discussed.

After the formal meeting we had a huge cookout, the food was excellent! With everyone helping out. Several felines were also present-three geoffroy cats, Dave Baskin brought his newest addition-an 8 week old bobcat, who everyone enjoyed. Mildred Payton brought her three year old Safari and its 3 month old kitten.

All in all, it was an outstanding meeting. We thank everyone for attending and hope to see you all again at the next meeting in September.

Submitted by
Mildred Payton
Secretary/Treasurer



Author Unknown
Reprinted from Exotics Unltd.

Day by day the animals are making me more human.

I grew up hungry for the smell of the wild; for the rankness and the bright teeth and the eternal unpossibility, as well as for the soft fur against our faces.

I Hope our children will know all their lives, that they are no more and no less the center of the universe than Lonesome John, our iguana is; and in the face of the skys indifference, no kind of love is undervalued, or ranked lower than another sort.

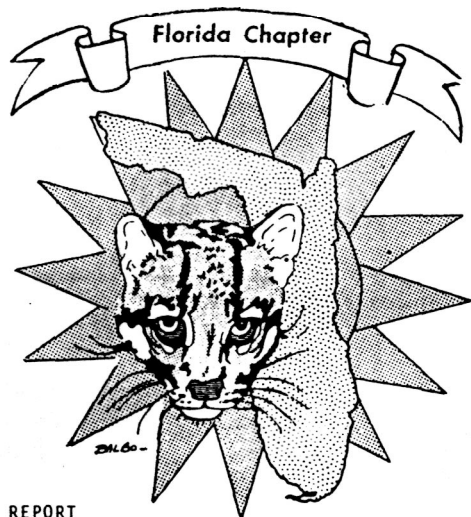
A person who cannot love a particular kind of animal in all its terrifying reality is lost (for now).

Lizard and louse, man and tiger, we are all here together, barely alive in the dark.

Either we all have souls, or none of us do.



Printing By **PRINTRIGHT** Mail 205



Communication Through Touch: Interspecies Interactions with Verifiable Results

Reprinted from Exotics Unlimited

There is hope for the millions of animals around the world who find their lives limited by cement enclosures with bars, noise pollution, and lack of privacy. It is a way of improving life for the ambassadors of the animal kingdom who represent their species in zoos. In the past, Interspecies Communication (IC) focused its research on the communication of animals with man in their natural habitat where there are fewer variables involved than communicating with them in zoos. IC's director of research, Jim Nollman, is concerned with the restrictive environment of the captive animals, and has been looking for positive ways to contribute to their wellbeing. He sees the T.E.A.M. work as being of immeasurable value to this effort. IC members, Linda Tellington-Jones and Suzanne Cordrey are developing a way of relating to captive animals that makes a difference in their lives: communicating through touch.

Traditionally, zoos have held that wild animals should not be tamed. This concept is still basic policy internationally, even though a large number of zoo animals are born in captivity. Touching has a profound effect on the wellbeing of all creatures. Linda Tellington-Jones is a master of a unique method of touch that produces dramatic changes in relieving pain and stress in animals and people. She is now sharing this with the zoo world to relieve stress and aggression.

Linda is an expert interspecies communicator who has enriched the lives of horses and their trainers through her T.E.A.M. work. TEAM (Tellington-Jones Equine Awareness Movement) is the technique of communicating through touch and is an alternate method of training and healing. Non-stressful, nonhabitual movements used in this method release tension in the body. The Tellington "touch" allows the brain to receive and reorder messages so that were tension is being held in the body from a previous pain or habit, a pleasurable, new response is now recorded.

In contrast to the old adage that animals learn only by repetition, Linda has found that working with an animal for one session will dramatically change him and give him more options as to how to relate to his environment. Linda's work is based on the Heldenkras Method for awareness of movement and functional integration for humans. She has expanded upon this method to produce extraordinary results in both animals and people.

Linda began working with zoo animals in 1975. Since then, she has made contact as the Moscow Zoo, Zurich Zoo, as well as the Chicago and San Diego Zoos. She feels that animals need to be acknowledged for the contribution that their presence in captivity makes to our lives and that they be cared for in a way that contribute to their mental/emotional health and wellbeing. Zoo animals are an important connection to the animal kingdom and many are still being ignored and isolated, many will not breed in captivity. Zoo animals are a vitally important link between man and animal world, which is more apparent as natural habitats are declining. If we can create an environment in which animals can thrive, zoos will over more positive human/animal interactions.

Linda met San Diego zookeeper Art Goodrich, through one of her TEAM clinics for horses. Art took the Tellington "touch" back to his captive animals and noticed immediate and profound results. For 12 years he has observed how animals adapt to captivity and has seen many suffer emotionally from the trauma of capture and isolation. He uses the touching technique to form a relationship with the animals that creates an awareness and trust between them. He can then distinguish what the animal needs and create a situation that enriches the animal's life.

Art succeeded in transforming the zoo's Somali Wild Asses who bit and kicked each other during their mating season—no one could get near them to treat their wounds until he began using the TEAM method with these animals.

The zoo's prize possessions, two male Opakis are endangered South African zebra-like animals who are so shy in the wild that their dwindling numbers are not even known. Art has been able to approach them and work with them and now has one following him around, nudging for attention.

MEETING REPORT

One of the first things you learn as an Officer in the LIOC organization is: IF a meeting is coming up never schedule it on a holiday. In other words, try not to give the members an excuse for not attending. So, we moved the regular date of the May meeting to the Sunday after Mother's day.

Not a bad idea because we got close to twenty people to cease being hermits and attend the meeting.

The Treanors' Margay Motel played host to the meeting which featured Debbie Norquist, Senior Feline Handler for the Central Florida Zoo. She promoted many of the prepared diets on the market with the accent on the one they use.

She promoted vitamin use, noting the correct ratio of calcium to phosphorus. We had no problems with her statements, in fact, it reminded some of us to start adding a little salt to our cats' diet as the summer heat is kicking early.

I suggested a discussion of when to throw away underwear but this idea was vetoed.

It had been announced in the meeting notice that nominations would be accepted for officers. Since only one nomination for each office was received, those nominated automatically take office since they had no competition.

For Secretary, Barbara Grimes will serve for two years, Jean Hatfield will serve as Vice President and in order to avoid opening a new account will also act as Treasurer and Danny Treanor continues as President.

The official hosts of the meeting were Critter Margay and Sissy Margay. Sissy is just one year old and her background might interest some of the members. Sissy was born over a year ago and was purchased by a dealer to send to the Scotland Zoo. The paperwork got crossed several times with shipping & receiving permits expiring at different times. The result was no shipment and then Sissy became ill.

A visit to the vet and minor stomach surgery showed that she had a fur ball. Easy to handle, but it left a scar and the dealer felt that if something happened to her enroute, the Zoo there might notice the scar and accuse him of shipping a sick animal. By now the dealer had a large sum of money invested in her and wanted to get some of it back. Not to mention that he usually doesn't handle cats and was afraid that if he kept her the state authorities would force him to modify his compound. So, Sissy came to us but she had not been handled and really doesn't care for people. I might also add that she is the sister of our recently lost margay Poco, hence her name.

We also have a member who has fallen on hard times and needs to place 4 cougars. One male and three females. I don't believe there is any cost—just a good home. Contact Dan Harvell: (904) 245-8560

But, this is supposed to be a meeting report and I would like to mention all the fine people who took the time to attend: John & Tammy Pickard with baby Keith, Jean Hatfield with 3 cougar babies, Mr. & Mrs. Lee Crowell, Dennis & Barb Grimes, Dr. Orlando Patino with daughteronica, new member John Melz and Vince, Laura Cox and Nest, Manny & Irma Valle plus the 2 boys, Marsha Allen, Ronnie Hatfield and friend Jeff, and Danny & Ellen Treanor who attended because it was their house.

Next Meeting in July in South Florida.

Danny Treanor

Art's technique is not complicated. He combines the Wellington "touch" with careful routine and visualization. He believes that exotic animals respond positively to routine. So he goes about feeding, cleaning the enclosures and approaching them exactly in the same way each day, as close to the same daily time schedule as possible. Knowing what to expect, the animals relax. When fear and pain are dissolved, learning is achieved, friendships develop.

Art talks to his animals. He mentally visualizes them doing what he wants them to do and concentrates on seeing them healthy, happy and integrated with their environment. He creates a rapport with the animals and establishes eye contact. He speaks softly and gets down on their level physically to assume a non-threatening posture. He is sensitive to their feelings and always observes their behavior for the smallest clues as to what stimulates positive reactions. Respect, trust and sincerity are the key ingredients.

The intimate attention, understanding and care he gives to each animal is true interspecies communication and an inspiration for all of us in this work.

Suzanne Cordrey

* * * * *

Linda and her assistant Suzanne Cordrey are interested in expanding their connections with animal people, if you would like information on the TEAM "touch" contact them at

TEAM Zoo Connections
Box 2848
Carmel, CA 93921



It wasn't your usual cat and dog fight

Reprinted from World Pet Society Newsletter

Ventura County, California Animal Regulation Officer Norma Worley found herself in the middle of a potentially dangerous cat and dog fight in Somis.

Trapped, and obviously unhappy about it, high in a tree behind a house, was a mountain lion. Making noises of anger and frustration down on the ground were two pit bulldogs that had been tied to posts near to the tree.

Animal Regulation Officer Kathy Jenks said her department was called by an employee of Grether Farming Company reporting that the dogs had treed the big cat. The cat had apparently come out of the hills in search for water. Once the dogs were removed, Dr. Craid Koerner, the Department's veterinarian, shot the mountain lion with a tranquilizer and it fell from the tree into an awaiting net.

Awake but very woozy, the big cat was loaded aboard an Animal Regulation truck and driven into the Ventura County back-country where it was set free.



THE BIRTHS



John & Karen Stokes announce a male ocelot kit, born July 5.

Pat Quillen reports triplet oncillas born June 19th & 22nd. Yes folks, those dates are right...to Purrcilla and Timothy Tom. Purrcilla went into labor, and produced the first kitten (which unfortunately did not survive) after a prolonged period and a hormone shot, the second arrived. Although further hormone injections failed to produce the third kitten, it was born 3 days later. Pat says it was weak and seemed to be a "preemie", but has strengthened and is doing well. There has only been one other reported Triplet birth in oncillas....to Purrcilla's great grandmother, one of Reg Ridell's oncillas, Daphne.

ENDANGERED SPECIES FOCUS:



From International Wildlife- Nov/Dec 1981

"The King of Beasts" once reigned in Asia as well as Africa, apparently arriving from the west before the tiger and spreading as far east as Bengal. Although there is no evidence of lions having reached Southeast Asia, they are the most common cats in the artwork of Buddhist temples in Cambodia, Thailand and Burma. Their image is thought to have been carried there by Indian missionaries 2,000 years ago. As the tiger moved into India from the Northeast, the lion probably retreated.

Today, the Asian lion is confined to the 500 square mile Gir Forest in Gujarat, India, where fewer than 200 remain. These last survivors feed largely on domestic cattle and buffalo since the Gir Forest has insufficient prey animals to support so many large cats. There is no information on lion-tiger relationships over the wide area where both are found, but the lion is much more common than the tiger in Sanskrit literature.

QUIZ

1. Do felines have precocial or altricial young?
2. True or False - The mountain lion or cougar has the largest distribution in the New World of all felines.
3. Are the felid's jaw teeth for: crushing, cutting or shearing?
4. All felids have retractable claws- True or False
5. "Carnivora" is the taxonomic level of (a) class (b) species (c) order.
6. How many genera of felines are there?

ANSWERS

1. Altricial - helpless at birth (Precocial means able to be on own at birth.)
2. True
3. Shearing
4. False (remember the cheetah?)
5. Order
6. Two



Pet Grief

By Bruce Max Feldmann, D.V.M.
Reprinted from Mainstream

A decision concerning euthanasia (painless death) is likely to be the most difficult decision that you ever make concerning your pet. The decision is a very personal and subjective one, because your relationship with your pet is special. However, the decision need not be a burden which you alone must shoulder. Your veterinarian and your family and friends can assist and support you. The decision should be based on what is best for your pet; but also what is best for you and your family. Quality of life is important for pets and people alike.

If there is more pain than pleasure in your pet's life or if your pet is terminally or critically injured, you may wish to consider euthanasia. Your veterinarian will understand your special relationship to your pet, -an evaluate your pet's condition, estimate its chance of recovery, and explain medical options and their possible outcome.

When considering euthanasia, review with your family all the information you have received from your veterinarian. Long-term medical care may be too much for you or your family to bear emotionally or financially;

This possibility should be discussed openly and honestly. Everyone's feelings should be considered in the decision.

Youngsters have their own special relationships with their pets. Excluding or protecting children from the decision-making process because you think they are too young to understand, may only complicate and prolong their grief following a pet's death. A child should be given straightforward, truthful and simple answers. If prepared adequately, a child will be able to accept a pet's death.

Farewells are always difficult. But saying goodbye is an important step in managing the natural and healthy feelings of grief, sorrow and sense of loss. It is natural to feel that you are losing a friend- you are.

It is natural and normal to feel grief and sorrow around your pet's death. Your first reaction may actually begin before death when you may deny the seriousness of your pet's condition. Anger may follow. This anger can be directed toward people close to you in your family or even toward your veterinarian. You may blame yourself or others for not recognizing earlier the seriousness of your pet's condition. Later you may feel grief and depression. This period is when you will probably experience the deepest feeling of loss. When you and your family come to terms with your feelings, you will begin to resolve them and accept your pet's death.

Grieving is a personal process. Some people take longer than others to deal with denial, anger, grief or depression. Understand that these are normal reactions, and you will better be able to cope with your own feeling and help others face theirs.

Well-meaning family members and friends may not realize how important your pet was to you or the reality of your grief. Be honest with yourself and others about how you feel. Your relationship with your pet may have been so strong that the resulting grief and sorrow interfere with your life. If despair mounts, talk with a

sympathetic someone about your pet and its death. If you have great difficulty in accepting your pet's death and cannot resolve your feelings or grief and sorrow, consider discussing your feelings with a clergyman, social worker, physician or psychologist.

The death of a pet is emotionally upsetting, especially when euthanasia is involved. Some people choose to never have another pet. For others a new pet helps them get over the loss more quickly. Just as grief is a personal experience, the decision as to when, if ever, to bring a new pet into your home is also a personal matter. If a new pet is contemplated, it is important to discuss this with the whole family.

Death is a part of life. It cannot be avoided, but the impact of your pet's death can be lessened through self-awareness and the compassionate understanding of others. By remembering the good times and the pleasures of those times, you will realize that your pet was worthy of your grief.

Contributed by Ralph Ferrer

Jumble / Henri Arnold & Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUSEE

MYJUP

MOHFAT

RANCOY

Now arrange the unscrambled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A " " " " " " " " " " " "



Now arrange the unscrambled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A " " " " " " " " " " " "

PUSHY CAT

ANSWER: Jumble: SUEDE JUMPY FATMOW GRAYON



DUR-A-GARD Epoxy Finish

Dur-A-Gard may be applied with roller or brush, but it's no paint! Dur-A-Gard's epoxy finish is lustrous and long lasting. In fact one coat of Dur-A-Gard will last longer than ten coats of latex paint! Dur-A-Gard not only wears well, it resists chemicals, acids, solvents, oils, and harsh detergents . . . retains its waterproof, easy-to-clean, glossy finish in any one of 16

Dur-A-Gard Physical Properties

HARDNESS (Shore D).....	ASTM D-1706	70-80
WATER ABSORPTION.....	ASTM D-543	0.37% after 7 days Immersion
LINEAR SHRINKAGE.....	ERF 12-64	.002" per inch
TENSILE STRENGTH.....	ASTM D-638	3,000 psi minimum
FLEXURAL STRENGTH.....	ASTM D-790	4,000 psi minimum
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH.....	ASTM D-695	16,000 psi
IZOD IMPACT (ft. lb./in. notch).....	ASTM D-256	0.50
BOND STRENGTH TO CONCRETE.....	ACI-403	Concrete fails before loss of bond
ULTIMATE ELONGATION.....	ASTM D-638	20%
HEAT DEFLECTION TEMPERATURE.....	ASTM D-790	No slip or flow at 242°F.
FUNGUS & BACTERIA RESISTANCE.....	MIL-F-52505	Will not support growth of fungus & bacteria
SALT SPRAY RESISTANCE, 25% solution		
@ 90°F.....	MIL-F-52505	No effect after 100 hrs.
THERMAL SHOCK.....	MIL-F-52505	No cracking or loss of adhesion
ABRASION RESISTANCE, CS-17 Wheels(2)		
Wgt. Loss, 1000 gr. load, 1000 cycles.....		.035 Gm Loss
U.V. RESISTANCE.....	MIL-F-52505	No chalking or loss of adhesion
TOXICITY.....		Non-toxic
POT LIFE.....		23 min. or 45 min.

appealing colors. Dur-A-Gard adheres to wood and metal, and it's a "natural" for concrete floors.

It's easy to apply . . . merely combine Dur-A-Gard's two components and spread with roller or brush. A non-slip texture may be obtained by adding a suitable grit during application. Simple instructions are included in every order.

FOR BEST RESULTS:

The surface to be covered must be bondable, dry, and clean. The temperature during application, and for several hours thereafter, must be over 50°F. One coat may be satisfactory for many areas, but two coats are recommended for more uniform color and

greater durability. On average concrete apply the first coat at the rate of about 250 square feet per gallon and the second coat at 300 square feet per gallon. Dur-A-Gard may be applied as thickly as desired and can be used to fill and level a rough surface.

DUR-A-GARD RESISTANCE TO CHEMICALS

REAGENT	EXPOSURE		
	45 Min.	24 Hrs.	7 Days
Acetone	E	NR	NR
Acetic Acid (10%)	E	E	G
Acetic Acid Glacial (100%)	E	NR	NR
Ammonium Hydroxide (28%)	E	G*	NR*
Benzene	E	E	E
Chloroform	E	G*	NR*
Calcium Chloride (30%)	E	E	E
Clorox (Full Strength)	E	G*	NR*
Coca Cola	E	E	G*
Cottage Cheese	E	E	E
Chromic Acid (10%)	E	G	NR
Citric Acid (30%)	E	G*	NR*
Ethyl Alcohol (95%)	E	G*	NR
Ethylene Glycol	E	G	NR
Ethylene Dichloride (10%)	E	G	G
Ferric Chloride (10%)	E	E	G*
Gasoline	E	E	E
Glycerine	E	E	E
Hydrogen Peroxide (8%)	E	G	NR
Hydrochloric Acid (20%)	E	E	G
Hydrofluoric Acid (10%)	E	NR	NR
Hydraulic Fluid	E	E	E
Isopropyl Alcohol	E	E	E
Lactic Acid (20%)	E	E	G*
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	E	E	E
Methylene Chloride	E	NR	NR
Mineral Spirits	E	E	E
Motor Oil	E	E	E
Mustard	E	G*	G
Nitric Acid (10%)	E	G*	NR*
Phosphoric Acid (85%)	E	E	E
Salt Water	E	E	E
Spic and Span (30%)	E	E	E
Syrup	E	E	E
Sulfuric Acid (30%)	E	E	E
Sodium Hydroxide (30%)	E	G*	G
Silver Nitrate (10%)	E	G*	G
Tide Detergent	E	E	E
Trichloroethylene	E	G	NR
Tri-sodium-phosphate	E	E	E
Toluene	E	E	E
Urine (Synthetic-6.6% urea)	E	E	G

Legend: E — Excellent, no chemical deterioration
G — Good, sample discolored but no chemical deterioration
NR — Not Recommended, sample deteriorated. Contact Dur-A-Gard to ascertain if a more chemical resistant formulation is available.

*Resistance to attack by the chemical can be improved by using Dur-A-Gard #1 or #2 as a topcoat(s).

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Order sufficient amount of a color to finish the entire job. Slight batch-to-batch color variations may occur.

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1 1/2 gallon	18 lbs	79.06
3 gallon	34 lbs	149.33
15 gallon	164 lbs	701.81

Normal coverage - floors- 250 square feet per gallon per coat. Walls- 350 square feet per gallon per coat.

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