

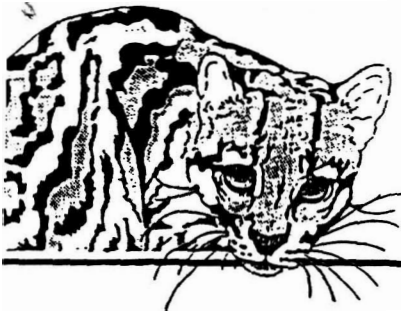
NEWSLETTER

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TIPPI HEDREN talks to the "perfect" lion. Lynn Culver visited Tippi at her Shambala Preserve - her story starts on page 3.



L.I.O.C. Endangered Species Conservation Federation Inc.

This newsletter is published bi-monthly by the LIOC Endangered Species Conservation Federation, Inc. We are a non-profit (Federal I.D.# 58-9100616)), non-commercial organization, international in membership, devoted to the welfare of exotic felines. The purpose of this newsletter is to present information about exotic feline conservation, management, and ownership to our members. The material printed in this newsletter is contributed by our members and in many cases, reflects the point of view of the person whose name appears on the article, rather than the point of view of the organization. The organization's statement of intent is contained in our by-laws; a copy of which can be requested from the Secretary/Treasurer. Reproduction of the material in this newsletter may not be made without written permission of the authors and/or copyright owner LIOC.

Since the newsletter consists of articles, photos and artwork contributed by our members, we depend on you for our material. We can only publish what you send us. Articles of all types concerning exotic felines are gladly accepted. We also have a Reader's Write column for letters or responses to articles. Please send all materials for contribution to the Newsletter editor.

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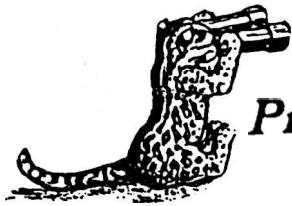
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President's Perspective

The fall represents a potpourri. I received the publication of the final parts 1 and 2 of the USDA Aphis regulations. I have discussed a few aspects with the Central Region REAC head.

1. He indicated that ANYONE who sells exotics will need a USDA license (Class A unless you are brokering). They are understanding of the situation and badly understaffed for inspections.

Those who will be showing cats and not being paid for showing will need to register, but don't need to be licensed. Licensing will be required only for those who do shows with cats as a business. Registration will just be a letter to the REAC office stating that the group is doing the informational presentations on a public information basis and not for pay. I didn't discuss whether the group could be reimbursed such expenses as travel.

2. The veterinarian requirements for those who are licensed, I see as a pain, but mainly, will consist of requiring an annual visit by the veterinarian to your location. Dr. Kriewald had no answer to the issue of the need for a veterinarian to have experience with the particular species of animal.

Two things bring to mind the need for adequate caging. First I was contacted by the Animal Control Officer for a town on Long Island. Apparently a pet exotic had gotten loose and been sighted in some woods near a group of townhouses. They were concerned with capturing the animal before it was shot by a public spirited "protector". They were sure it was a pet and not dangerous because paw prints had verified that the animal was declawed. Secone, the San Francisco earthquake is typical of the natural disasters that can affect your caging. If there is a possibility of trees falling on your outdoor caging, or if you live in an earthquake or flood area, plan ahead with your caging. Prevention of escape is much less effort than trying to find the animal later.

We are in the process of assembling caging information. If you have some particular pointers, could you please write them up for the newsletter.

John Perry
President LIOC



AN IMPORTANT REMINDER

The first thing many new members inquire is "Where can I buy an Ocelot?"

Since 1972 interstate commerce in any endangered species has been illegal. If you call a breeder long distance to inquire about their cat, you have crossed a state line and the breeder could not sell to you. Persons may obtain a license from the U.S. Department of the Interior to deal in endangered species, but this license does not cover ocelot, margays, jaguarundi or jaguar which must have a separate license.

For the 1st time owner, it is almost impossible to obtain a U.S.D.I. permit. It is therefore much wiser to set your sites on a cat which is not on the endangered species list. Once you have proven yourself and gained experience, you can then apply for a endangered species permit, and perhaps even an indegeneous wildlife permit covering ocelots, margays, etc.

If however, you have someone within your home state who breeds, you may purchase from them totally within the law (depending on State laws) as such transactions are not within the jursidiction of the federal government.

For further information you may write: Federal Wildlife Permit Office
1000 N. Glebe Rd. Room 611
Arlington, VA 22201
(703) 235-1903



A VISIT TO SHAMBALA by Lynn Culver

Ever since I read Tippi Hedren's book, "The Cats of Shambala", it has been my dream to one day meet Tippi and her felines. Tippi is a cat lady of incredible abilities. She knows her felines, and she freely shares her knowledge and experience. I wrote her to introduce myself, ask about the Roar Foundation, and thank her for sharing so much. Tippi answered me with an invitation to "Come to Shambala".

Shambala, which in Sanskrit means "a meeting place of peace and harmony for all beings, animal and human", is nestled in a forested, stream bed oasis of the Soledad Canyon, just northeast of Los Angeles. I finally realized my dream this past August, when my brother Jim, a navy pilot at Mirramar, invited the entire family to his wedding. That brought me to San Diego, and nothing was going to keep me from Shambala.

My brother, Brian, and I drove three hours north to reach beautiful Shambala. Tall oaks and majestic cottonwoods shade the Santa Clara River, while the surrounding parched Soledad mountains are baked by the sun. Everywhere there are the sights and sounds of big cats. A feast for my senses. Arriving guests relaxed beside a several acre compound, inhabited by three lazy African lions. Sincere and dedicated volunteers greeted us while we waited for Tippi.

I had brought Tippi a flower arrangement and a volunteer suggested I enter Tippi's house to present it to her. The moment of truth for me, my dream realized. Tippi warmly received me, she seemed truly as happy to meet me, as I was her. She introduced me to Bill Dow, who took so many of those fabulous photos in the "Cats of Shambala" book, and two other Hollywood photographers. They had volunteered to photograph the guests with the felines. We visited, exchanging stories about photography and our mutual feline love and respect.

Outdoors, Tippi began her introductory speech about the preserve and the Roar Foundation, which was set up to spread awareness about wild felines, and help finance the enormous costs of operating a big cat preserve. The Roar Foundation offers several programs, including an adoption program, where donors can agree to finance the monthly care of a chosen feline, in exchange for photos, reports, visiting privileges and if desired, a true relationship with the adopted feline.



Tippi talks to us
next to the "perfect
lion"

Photo by Lynn Culver

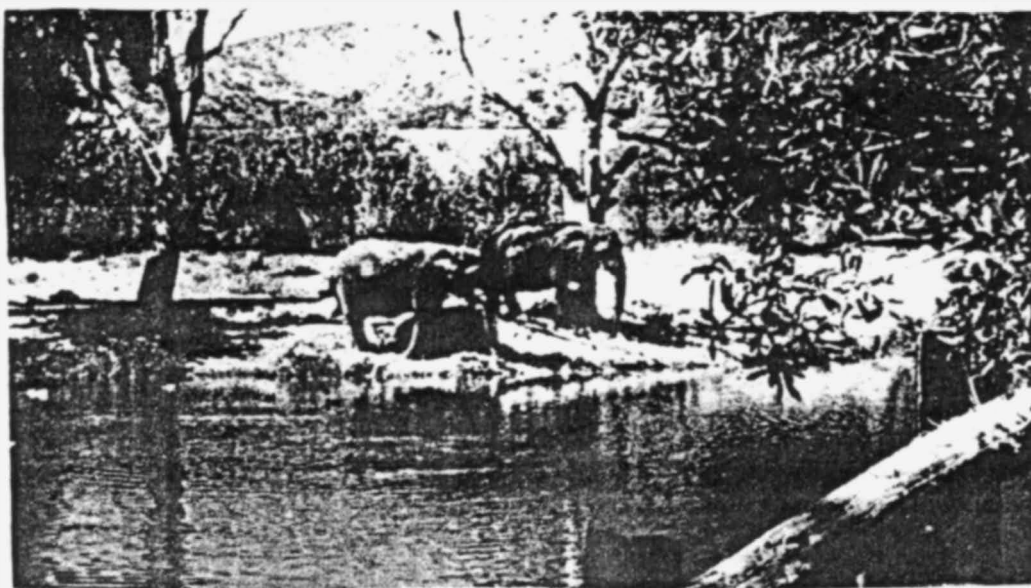
6 Shambala - cont.

Tippi led us to the first lion compound, containing four lionesses. The guests leaned closer to photograph the ladies, disregarding Tippi's instructions. Chelse roared and snapped at the disrespectful ones, and Tippi warned us that she was probably the most dangerous feline in residence. At that moment, I stood in total awe of Tippi, who has the love and respect of these incredibly large and fully equipped, masters of death. My cougars seemed very small.

The Shambala compounds are one to four acres, fenced with chain link, sunk four feet into the ground, 14 foot high, and inwardly curved on top. Each compound has the river diverted through it. Massive cottonwoods provide ample shade. It is the way it should be for felines in captivity. We met a friendly, puffing tigress. She was in a smaller holding cage so that we could walk through her exercise compound to view more lions which bordered her compound. After the guests left her compound, Tippi closed the gate so she could let the tigress out of her cage and into her exercise territory. People questioned Tippi "Are you really going to open the door to that tiger? What if she attacks you? I found the fear and apprehension of the guests humorous. The reality of Tippi's magical relationships with her feline friends had still not sunk in for these people.

We met Noelle, the tigoness. She looked very lionish, the afternoon shadows hiding her subtle brown stripes. Her head was a giveaway that something about her was different, as she had beautiful spots and short stripes. She is not only special as the offspring of a lion mother and tiger father, she is also special because she is fertile, unlike most hybrids. Her son Nathaniel, is a ti-tigon.

Guests relaxed at the grassy picnic area, overlooking the lake and on the distant shore, Tippi's African elephants, Timbo and Kura. Nearby, the rustic African house from the Roar movie, sits above the lake. Now it is a boutique offering beautiful T-shirts, photos, books and jewelry. I tried to imagine the excitement of those days when the house was full of lions, cameras and action. Sitting on the African house porch, watching guests ride the elephants, I visited with Leo Lobsenz, educational director for Roar, and long time friend of Tippi's. He shared stories of Joy and George Adamson and his involvement in the Elsa Wild Animal Fund. He spoke fondly of Tippi and her unselfish, and untiring efforts to promote understanding and respect for wild animals as well as humans. He described nighttime at Shambala, the air resonating from the roars of the lions and soulful "aaooms" of the tigers.



Timbo & Kura, Tippi's African elephants - photo by Lynn Culver

HAMBALA - continued

It was time to be photographed with leopardess Mariah. Dozens lined up for the chance to sit beside a leopard. Jesus Torres, longtime feline handler at Shambala, lead Mariah to the grass and kept close contact with her, interpreting moves, and moods. Guests were signaled one at a time for their chance to get close to her and be photographed by famous Hollywood professionals.

Jesus then led Natasha, a beautiful Siberian tigress to the grass for another photo session. I couldn't believe her size. Both felines mostly ignored the endless procession of people, being much more interested in eating grass. Everywhere there were felines. In the distance up the hill, tigers walked their fenceline. It was getting late in the afternoon and the lions began a few roaring sessions.

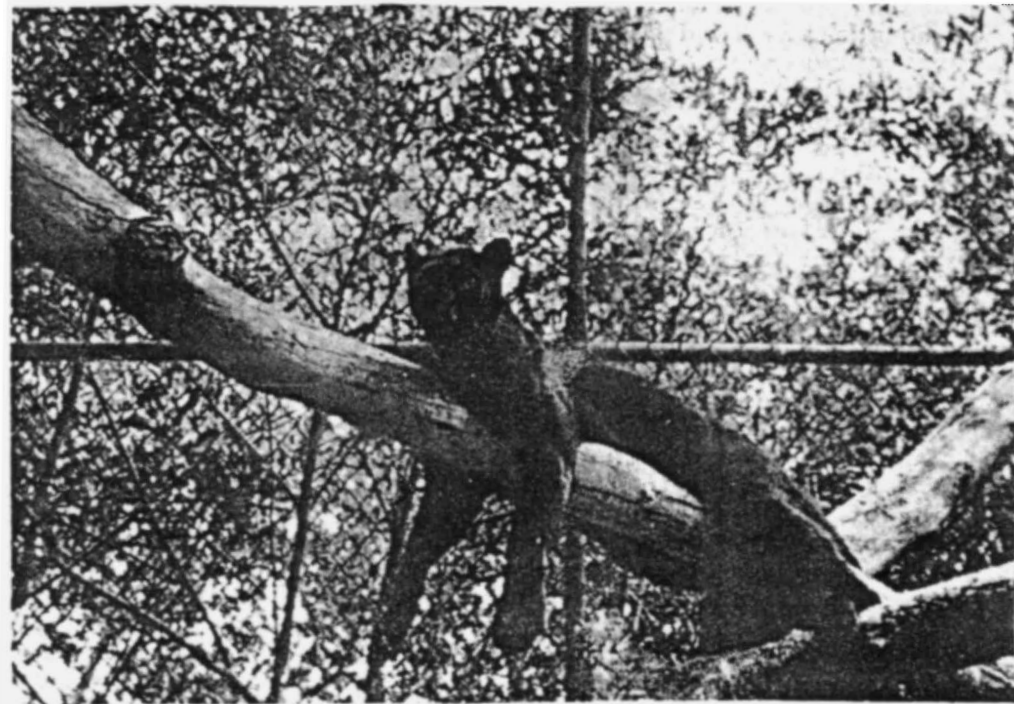
After the crowd thinned out, Amy, a shy feline ambassador was brought out just for me. Chris Gallucci, Shambala elephant keeper and feline handler walked the female cougar over for me to meet. She recently recovered from a bout of depression, caused by the death of her roommate. I am fully aware of the emotions these animals feel, Mercury and Tara, my own cougars, share a true bond of love. It is at this moment that I sense the pain Tippi knows, living with so many special felines, many of which are approaching old age. Tippi's female felines are all on ovaban, and it has been years since the adorable antics of newborns charmed the humans of Shambala. Instead, Tippi must cope with old age, and final rest. There is no love without pain, no life without death.

I have so many special memories of that wonderful Sunday in August. Shambala was truly a meeting place of peace and harmony for all beings, animal and human. There could be no other name, and no other way to describe the preserve.

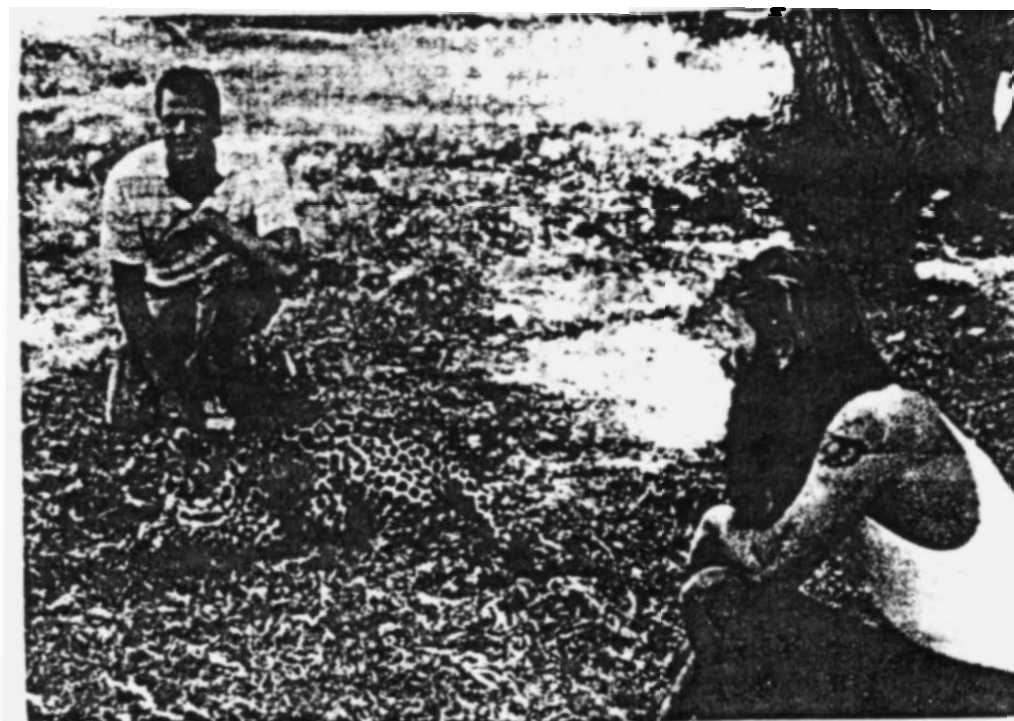
To learn more about the Roar Foundation and Tippi's Shambala preserve, write to: Shambala Preserve 6867 Soledad Canyon Road, Acton, California 93510. You can call at (805) 268-0380. Shambala preserve is open to guests two days a month, and can be reserved for weddings, groups or company parties. If you have never read Tippi Hedren's book, "The Cats of Shambala", you can order a copy from the Roar Foundation or you can contact your local bookstore and have them order a copy. If you want to learn more about cats, and enjoy an amazing story of how Tippi became owned by over 100 tigers, lions, cougars, leopards and cheetahs, you need to read "The Cats of Shambala".



Chris Gallucci sits next to Amy while I pet her.- photo by Brian Botsford



One of Tigpi's black leopards - photo by: Brian Botsford



My brother, Brian Botsford poses with Mariah while Chris Callucci watches.



Lynn poses with Natasha - photo by Bill Dow

The following is condensed from an article on Tippi which appeared in Sunday Magazine in 1987, by George Monaghan.

We may think of The Birds when we think of Tippi Hedren, but she wants us to think about the beasts.

Something happened in 1969 while she was making a film named "Satan's Harvest" in Mozambique. There they saw the lions of Gorongosa and it would radically change the direction of their lives.

In a rented car, they had followed an open-air bus through the game preserve. The bus stopped in front of an abandoned, flat-roofed, low-level house made from logs and bamboo. From their car they could see the lions looking down at them from the roof, asleep in the window frames, sitting on a beat-up old porch swing. One big conical male was sitting on a broken rocking chair.

"you know," Tippi quoted Noel Marshall as saying, "we ought to make a picture of this."

When Noel Marshall became executive producer of a new film that was destined to become a big winner, "The Exorcist", the money to produce the movie about the lions became available. (Noel Marshall is Tippi's second husband.) To make the film, they needed about 50 lions. So they began raising little lions themselves in their house in Knobhill, California a Los Angeles suburb.

They began buying more animals. They bought the land in Soledad Canyon flats, and built a house that duplicated the abandoned house they had seen in the Gorongosa game preserve. The little Santa Clara River was dammed to create a waterfall and a small lake. Slowly the desert land of the canyon began blooming with bushes and cottonwoods and gras. It began to look like an African oasis in the middle of a desert.

By this time, the house in Knobhill had become only a stopping place for the animals enroute to Soledad Canyon. The initial human day-and-night contact with people was vital, Tippi said, and when someone asked her in 1972 if she let them sleep with her, she replied without hesitating, "I make absolutely sure they do."

"Do you train them not to do it in the house?"

"No I don't," she said. That would change their lion psyches. "I feed them four times a day and put them outside after each feeding and after sleep time."

By that time most of the animals were housed in the new canyon preserve, even on days she couldn't get there she felt drawn to the place. She began missing the chorus of roars rolling over the river bank near her house there. She was learning lion and tiger language, the meaning of the way an animal looked at her, the flick of its tail, a twitch of its ear, the astonishing range of individual differences and expressions.

By the time the filming of "Roar" began in October, 1976, they had 130 animals...the stars of the movie ..and had invested \$1 million of their own money in addition to the funds of two foreign investors. They also had what critics later called a rather thin story about a wife, Tippi, and her youngsters coming to visit her scientist-husband who was studying the possibilities of making friends with wild lions.

The Marshalls figured they could produce the movie for \$3 million. They didn't get close to that and their problems began almost immediately when Casey the lion bit Noel through the hand.

Another time Tippi fractured her leg when she tried to mount an elephant and got caught between the elephant's tusk and trunk. The leg developed gangrene and "Roar" was shut down.

They were also running low on cash. One investor had decided to back out and the Marshall's had to sell some real estate. Then it began raining and it didn't stop for 5 days. The little Santa Clara river about the size of a small creek became a real river. Then one night the dam burst at 2 am while Noel was in the hospital with a lion bite. Tippi heard what sounded like the roar of a rocket followed by an 8 to 10 foot high wall of water carrying all kinds of trees and boulders down the canyon with it.

By the time it passed through, the set was a wreck. Fences were torn apart and 28 cats were loose. Two of her favorite lionesses were swept downstream and were eventually shot. Her favorite male lion, a big black-maned Rhodesian named Robbie was shot to death trying to protect Gregory the tiger

The film wasn't completed until 1980 and it cost about triple the original estimate. Then Tippi and Noel began having marital problems selling it to American distributors. So, although "Roar" has been shown in Europe, it has never been publicly screened in the U.S.

Critics said it was good family entertainment and they applauded the acting skills of the lions and tigers, although they weren't so sure about the people.

One said it was "Born Free" gone berserk.

Because of the strains created by filming "Roar", Tippi and Noel were divorced That left Tippi with a lot of lions and Shambala.....

Shambala is Sanskrit is a place where animals and people live in harmony. She threw herself into their care with an intensity so forceful other people were constantly getting caught up in it. That's the way people get when they're around the lions a lot, said Bill Dow, the photographer for Shambala. The big cats leave no room for compromise. With them its all or nothing.

"When you get involved with these animals you develop a bond with them. Its not like with dogs and cats. You can be neutral about them. If you don't like a dog you can give it away. You can't do that with a lion. And with exotic animals the emotional makeup is very intense, and that gets transferred to people. Its a fierce relationship..

Leo Lobsenz, a fifth grade teacher in Los Angeles and the educational director for the Roar Foundation set up to support Shambala animals, said Tippi complains that she isn't acting anymore and that people are beginning to look at her as "the lion lady". But her feeling of wonder and responsibility for the animals won't allow her to stop.

The Roar Foundation, of which she is president, with a board that includes her husband Luis Barrenechea, Earl Holliman, Vidal Sasoon, Robert Sarnoff, Betty White, Jim Fowler and her daughter, Melanie Griffith.

"Roar" the movie would be a big help in fund raising, but is has had only occasional private showings, and one thing Tippi is owrking on now is a public premeire.

When she isn't raising money, she is checking fences, arranging for haulers to come haul away tons of elephant manure, meeting with the meat man, clearing sagebrush for fire control. All is money oriented. This place costs \$5,000 a week to run. Sometimes I can't pay the meat man, and he lets it slide for me and he can't get behind \$6,000. I've pawned my jewels to pay the bills.

That's the sort of thing that keeps Tippi running these days - if she stops Shambala stops.



THAILAND BANS ALL LOGGING

(German Press Agency) In a bold move to save its forests, Thailand will ban all logging nationwide.

The Impetus for the ban was flooding and landslides in the country's south which killed upward of 350 people las November. Forest cover, estimated at 66 percent in 1950 is now thought to be about 20 percent.

A state enterprise officéal said there are about 4,000 logging companies in the country and a logging ban could affect the livlihoods of some 1 million people. The government hopes to compensate for the logging ban by encouraging timber imports.

"Without effective measures, the forests will soon disappear," said government advisor Meechai Ruchaupan, But the ban poses a host of economic and political questions not yet answered.

Christmas is coming!

And again, we remind you to take a cat's-eye view of your Christmas decorations.

Poinsettia and mistletoe are deadly if ingested by your festive feline. The sparkling icicles, dangling invitingly from the tree may mean intestinal blockage which will not show easily on an x-ray. The preservative in the tree's water as well as artificial "snow" also are toxic.

To keep the holidays joyful, take a few minutes to cat-proof the seasonal trimmings - monofilament fishing line will "anchor" the top of the tree to the wall, is hardly noticable and will prevent a disaster. Handmade "snow" whipped from boiling water and Ivory Snow soap flakes is non-toxic and the soap smell isn't exactly attractive to cats...a little 7-up or sugar water can substitute for the tree preservative.

I find putting the tree up, snowing it as outlined above, and giving the cats overnight to investigate (and be chastised) prior to hanging the baubles on it satisfies their curiosity to a great extent.

Plan your decorations with the curious feline in mind and the holiday will be merry for all concerned!



Standing up for your Rights

When it comes down to the wire in the fight against anti-exotic legislation, numbers count. Everyone with a vested interest in the animal industry should write and call their elected officials regularly about issues of concern. Face to face meetings can also be quite persuasive. The following tips for visiting senators and representatives (or members of their staffs) are reprinted from a recent Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council (PIJAC) Pet Alert.

- Be relaxed, not argumentative. Try to be as brief and factual as possible. Advise that you want to provide information explaining your concerns. Be reasonable.
- Don't be afraid to pause to consider your answers. If unable to answer a question, be honest and say "I don't know, but I'll get the answer for you within a day or two."
- Do not overstay your visit - 30 to 40 minutes should be ample; an elected official's time is limited. If your representative is interested in speaking with someone from a trade association, encourage them to call PIJAC (ask for Marshal Meyers) at 800-553-7387. If possible, ask your representative to call while you are present.
- Do not display anger if met with anti-industry remarks. Urge reconsideration based on the facts and that a large number of constituents and small businesses connected with the pet industry will be hurt if the anti-trade bill or regulation is adopted.
- Make it clear that the pet industry is not against regulation, but rather desires rational regulation that has benefited from the input of the industry involved.
- Ask for your representative's position after you have talked. Convey your thanks even if you are not in agreement. State that you will remain in contact and ask to be kept informed of the status of the issue at hand.
- Every American has the right and responsibility to have a voice in regulatory matters of concern to his or her interests. Stay informed about your industry and be prepared to call your elected officials and ask for an appointment when it's time to speak out on behalf of the pet trade.



JAPAN - the Worlds Eco-Outlaw?

A pen and ink drawing of a single perfect cherry blossom, a haiku whispering of sacred Mount Fuji - a reverence for nature infuses Japanese art, literature and religion. Vaulting nature for herself has long distinguished Japan from the West, and now it also stands in disturbing contrast to Japan's own record on the environment beyond its own borders. As concern grows about the fragility of Planet Earth, Tokyo stands accused as one of the world's worst environmental outlaws.

Japan is not the only ecological sinner. The U.S. spews out more CFC's, chemicals that destroy the ozon layer, than any other nation; in 1988 Hong Kong passed Japan as the biggest importer of ivory, which threatens African elephants with extinction by the year 2005. However, Japan will spend the equivalent of \$10 BILLION this year on foreign aid, supporting projects that can literally reshape the earth's ecology. On several fronts Japan has not shown much ecological consciences:

Tropical forests: Japan accounts for 40 percent of the imports of woods from the world's jungles. Every year an area almost the size of Connecticut is axed, largely in Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia, mostly to feed the Japanese appetite for hardwoods. Much of the wood goes to make forms for concrete and for furniture and construction. To ensure a constant supply, Japan supports logging with foreign aid which, says Saburo Okita, chairman of World Wildlife Fund - Japan and a former foreign minister, has resulted in massive destruction of virgin rain forests. At today's pace, Asian forests will be stripped of usable wood in 15 years.

So traders look elsewhere. Despite Brazil's pledge not to export raw hardwoods, Japan is expected to buy about \$50 million this year. And a Brazilian official recently boasted that Japanese lenders would bankroll the first road from the Pacific to the Amazon - a \$300 Million project the World Bank refused to finance. Apparently a local governor did request Japanese funding and boasted he had gotten an informal commitment. But under strong international pressure, a Japanese foreign minister denied that Tokyo had even been asked to fund the road.

Endangered Species: Japan claims 12 "reservations" to the international treaty on trade in endangered species. In 1987 and 1988 it imported 37 million tons of shell from endangered turtles - more than any other nation - mainly for jewelry. In four months in 1987, 54,000 Himalayan deer were killed for musk oil and at least 120,000 saiman, a protected South American reptile entered Japan illegally last year.

Whales: Japan claims it has stopped commercial hunts and conducts only scientific whaling. Last winter, boats caught almost 1,000 tons of Minke whales.

Ironically, Japan has a good environmental record at home. And there are signs that environmental awareness is increasing. The largest Tokyo daily is running front page articles on the environment, and last summer a government white paper said aid to third world should promote sustainable development. But Ykio Tanaka, of the

Continued next page

BUYER! BEWARE

It saddens me to note that there are still those out there who are attempting to swindle the less than knowlegable using our felines.

Recent correspondance from INTERNATIONAL EXOTICS ORGANIZATION has stated that there are exclusively a registry service - the only one in the world. Since LIOC has for years been offering registration of our felines this is the first fallacy.

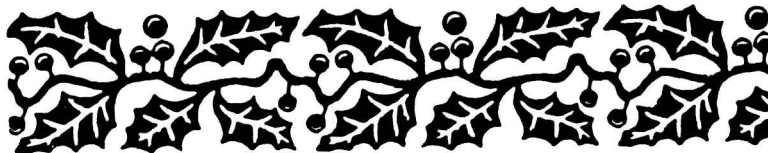
Their literature which use pirated photos, with totally erroneous captions goes on to offer animals for sale including the Irimote wildcat, which they claim have been kept in captivity for 20 years, and supposedly is extinct in the wild. Since the Japanese declared it a national treasure shortly after its discovery in 1965 and banned its export, this is highly unlikely, if not an outright lie.

When called on the 31/32% ocelot hybrid they advertise as having bred for 80+ generations, they explain that this is a hybrid between a Mexican ocelot and a South-American Ocelot.

The person who wrote us stated that they do not know what is in the envelopes their members mail. It is interesting to note however that the similarities in the percentages, numbers, etc are almost exact.

They further state that many of the rare cats (pallas, sand, Bay cat, etc) are imported "into the U.S. and distributed by Federally licensed brokers. all are litter trained and are guaranteed gentle, and not inbred or linebred.

I would strongly suggest that should you receive any correspondance from the International Exotics Organization, you file it where it belongs - in the trash! This is not a reputable organization and in fact, from my viewpoint is pure rip-off. I feel sorry for the folks who have innocently been used in this scheme, even if I can't quite figure out their purpose.

Eco-Outlaw - continued

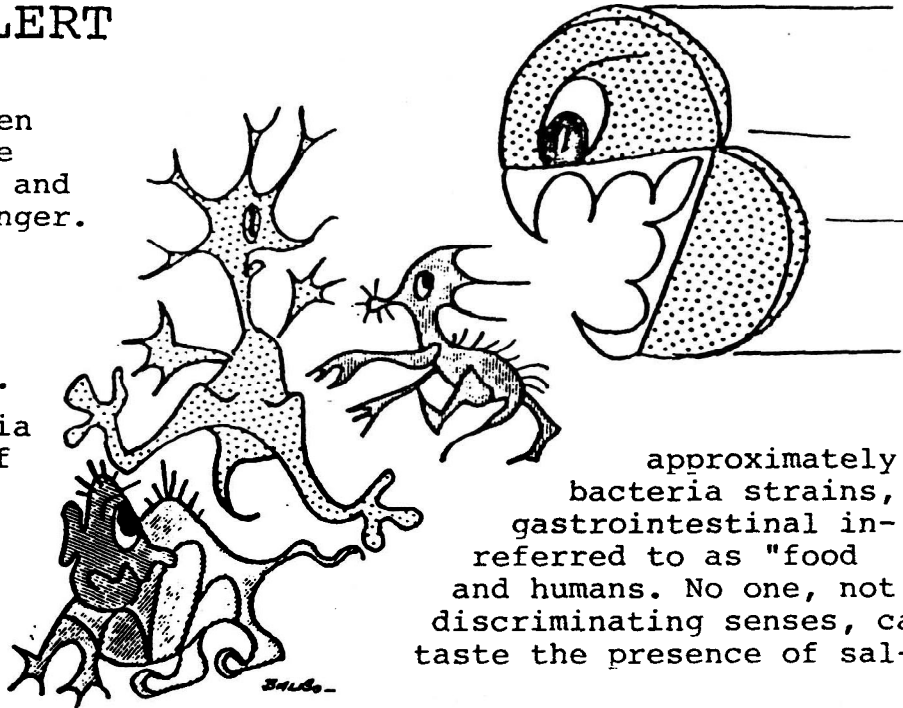
Friends of the Earth-Japan, says Japanese "do not question how [aid] can affect the environment." Critics are waiting for Japan's actions to catch up with its commendable rhetoric.

By Sharon Begley with Hideko Takayama in Tokyo and Mary Hager in Washington
Condensed from NEWSWEEK

SAMONELLA ALERT

We've recently been hearing much about the dangers of salmonella and warnings about its danger. Since most of us feed a mixture of raw meat and this is sited as the source of salmonella it is of concern.

Salmonella bacteria is actually a group of two thousand related all of which cause fections, often poisoning" in animals even cats with their see, smell or monella on food.



approximately bacteria strains, gastrointestinal in- referred to as "food and humans. No one, not discriminating senses, can taste the presence of sal-

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the rate of salmonella contamination among commercially processed beef, pork and poultry products in the country is so high that the consumer should treat every purchase as though it were potentially a threat.

This should not make you panic and become paranoid to the point of switching feeds. It should however make you cautious to buy from a reputable source and take all sensible precautions. Over the many years LIOC members have been feeding raw diets, there have been a few cases of salmonella in our cats. Far and above however, our animal have benefited from the diet we feed.

We have long known that raw egg whites deplete a cat's vital nutrients and therefore should not be part of the diet. Raw yolks on the other hand have been considered a good source of vitamins and protein. Recently researchers for the Center for Disease Control have linked cases of salmonella to Grade A eggs.

Nor is feeding beef th e answer - besides the poor calcium/phosphorus ratio, contamination could occur at the supermarket, when say liquid from chicken spills onto beef or the same carving utensils are used.

A cat's susceptibility to salmonella depends in part on the strength of its immune system. This susceptibility also depends on the potency of the particular strain of salmonella and the actual number of bacteria that the cat actually ingests. In general kittens, elderly cats and those whose immune system have been weakened by illness or unsanitary living conditions are the most susceptible. Ironically, these are the very cats we may offer raw egg yolk to - try substituting egg yolk babyfood instead.

Symptoms of salmonella usually appear between 6 and 72 hours after the bacteria are ingested. They include high fever, vomiting,

diarrhea, dehydration and weakness. Death may occur in as many as half of all cases, and if a pregnant cat contracts the disease, she may spontaneously abort her litter.

A less susceptible cat may ingest a few salmonella bacteria and not become ill at all, or the infection may be so minor or transient that the owner isn't even aware of it. But if even a few bacteria remain and colonize within the intestine, the cat can become a carrier of the disease.

Bacteria shed in a carrier cat's feces can produce active infections in other cats who share the same litterbox - or in humans who don't wash their hands between cleaning the box and handling food. Fortunately, although salmonella in humans is uncomfortable, it is short-lived and rarely fatal.

Because 25 percent of all salmonella strains are drug resistant, conventional antibiotic therapy may not always be effective. According to the CDC, these tougher strains have most likely developed in response to low doses of antibiotics routinely fed to beef cattle, hogs and other animals to make them grow faster.

So, knowing a problem exists, what can we do? Frozen meat should be thawed in the refrigerator. Salmonella bacteria multiply much more quickly at room temperature, doubling their population every 25 minutes or so. Feed at night when air temperatures are lower and remove uneaten food promptly.

Cats exhibiting symptoms should receive immediate treatment. All cats in the house should be examined and tested so that none of them becomes a carrier.

If you have questions or want further information you can call the U.S. Department of Agriculture's toll-free hotline at 800-535-4555.

Adapted from an article in Cat Fancy by Barbara Diamond.

Wishing you the kind of
Holidays you will look
back on say,
"Those were the days"
Because they were!



Secretary Adams' comments

Smithsonian horizons

A technique originally developed for overcoming human infertility may also help endangered species.

Surrogate motherhood is a subject of much ethical and legal controversy these days—as an application of advancing medical technology to specifically human desires or needs. At the National Zoo, Smithsonian specialists in reproductive biology are pioneering another use of the same technology. They are offering assistance, now often desperately needed, in the fight for survival of some of the great wild animals who not so long ago were able to contend with us on more equal terms for a place in the food chain on which all life depends.

In vitro fertilization (IVF), a procedure also increasingly used to help human couples overcome infertility, involves a technique known as laparoscopy. The process usually begins with hormonal injections to stimulate ovarian activity. By directly observing the ovary by means of a narrow-diameter fiber-optic telescope inserted through the abdominal wall, eggs can then be recovered before their natural release. Mixed with the sperm of a male and kept for a time in a culture chamber, those giving evidence of cell division then can be transferred surgically, sometimes even nonsurgically, into a female's reproductive tracts—ordinarily but not necessarily the original donor's.

All this is by now well understood in its application to human beings and to domestic livestock. Zoo animals are another matter. Reproductive difficulties are frequently encountered in them, but have generally been studied as problems focusing on courtship and other behavioral patterns that might be resolved. Particularly in the case of carnivores, expertise—not to speak of medical or financial incentive, has usually been lacking. For some years, however, experimental work guided by David Wildt, reproductive physiologist at the National Zoo, has been directed toward this end. It was not initially conducted on endangered species but on their domestic relatives, household cats.

Artificial insemination has met with only limited success in cats, although the propensity of the house cat to breed profusely in human proximity and without human intervention is well attested by any neighborhood bulletin board. It is hoped that, buttressed by some preliminary findings, on the diminutive leopard cat, the IVF techniques now successful with this species will be applicable also to more exotic members of the cat family that often have much greater difficulty breeding in captivity. The list includes, for example, the clouded leopard, the cheetah, the flatheaded cat of Sumatra and certain tigers. Males and females of some of these species are frequently incompatible under conditions of captivity, and may seriously injure or kill each other when paired for mating.

The technology has a true conservation potential. In recent months the Zoo's research team has successfully adapted IVF to producing embryos from one larger species of cat, the puma. The incentive for this work is the effort to save the highly endangered Florida panther (a subspecies of puma), whose total number has dwindled to fewer than 25.

The potential advantages of IVF, not merely for zoo management but for species survival, are enormous. Rare, easily frightened animals need not be subjected to the stress of physical transfer from place to place. If the donor female is reproductively unsound, the fertilized embryos may be implanted in a surrogate of the same or a taxonomically related species. And sperm and embryos alike can be frozen and stored indefinitely—possibly even permitting at a future time the reintroduction into the wild of some then-vanished species.

Zoological parks must be seen not only as leisure and educative resources for human visitors, but increasingly also as zones of refuge in which captive breeding programs can be maintained until some sort of sanity is introduced into our relations with our global cohabitants. If we cherish more than a memory of the world as it was before our growing numbers, instruments of destruction and mountains of poisonous debris obliterated so much of it, research like this in zoological parks may hope to carry something forward for our children's children.

Probably many SMITHSONIAN readers are familiar with John McPhee's classic account of contemporary Alaska, "Coming into the Country". His description of the sparsely settled region along the Yukon, and especially of the subtle, rich and uneasy coexistence of people and grizzly bears, with neither species in a position of uncontested dominance, has etched itself into my memory even though I have never managed to get there. Marginal and perhaps transitory as it is, this shared dominion is the nearest equivalent we have to a living record of how things were during all but the shortest and most recent interval of the immensely longer human career. With a little more help from reproductive biologists and allied specialists, perhaps we can retain the vital symbolism as well as some of the substance of a shared Earth for future generations.



NEW FLV VACCINE ANNOUNCED

(AP) A new vaccine to protect cats from feline leukemia could have implications against AIDS, its developers say.

The drug, with the trade name Covenant, is the first whole virus vaccine against a retrovirus, a narrow category of disease that also includes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a spokesman for Diamond Scientific of Des Moines said.

Richard Wise of Galen and Nellie Public Relations, whose firm has been retained by Diamond Scientific, said the new vaccine is more efficient than the current one, called Leukocell.

Leukocell requires three administrations and takes effect in about five months, while Covenant requires two administrations and takes effect in five weeks. Additionally, cats seem to have less severe reactions to the new drug.

Leukocell uses portions of the feline leukemia virus to stimulate the immune system of cats to ward off the disease, while Covenant uses whole, dead virus cells.

Feline leukemia kills more than 1 million cats per year in the U.S. and is the no.1 fatal disease for cats.

Contributed by Ethel Hauser.



TYLENOL REMINDER

Tylenol contains acetaminophen which, even in small doses, can cause facial swelling and edema of the front legs in cats. It can also cause a change in the cat's blood that prevents the blood from carrying needed oxygen to the body tissues.

A cat suffering from the effects of acetaminophen poisoning may pant and have brown mucous membranes. One regular strength Tylenol is a toxic dose for a cat. While not so toxic to dogs, it can sometimes cause liver damage.



Articles and photos for the Newsletter are always needed
.....Get the point?

Readers Write



Dear LIOC:

Our little love is Ali Pasha, our 4½ year old male margay. We have had him with us since he was about 10 weeks old. Would you please put me in contact with other members who have experience with margays. I need to know what we have done right and wrong. It's been all trial and error, before I finally located the book by Catherine Cisin written years ago.

Ali is very healthy. He does have PICA - the eating of material. He chews towels and pillowcases and sometimes the cuffs of my husbands slacks. Can any members suggest help with this?

As is normal with margays, Ali Pasha allows us to live with him. He is very possessive. He owns everything. It has been awhile since he has allowed me to use our exercise bike. He thinks it is his as well as every chair in our home. He is the king and never lets us forget it. I suppose we've spoiled him.

Ali's favorite toy is the little pink and blue wool balls you find in pet shops in the U.S., they have a small bell. We throw them and he retrieves it like a dog. These balls also serve as his personal tooth brush. Two bites of food, then chew the ball and so forth. Then he drops the ball in his water dish. As it is filled with catnip, he sucks the water out...rather like iced tea for him.

For over four years I have carried Fancy Feast cat food from New York to Acapulco for him (I'm a flight attendant). He only likes a few flavors and only this brand. Mexico really doesn't have any cat food. His favorite is cooked chicken. He loves to eat and play with celery. I think this must be good for him. He also likes grapefruit and orange juice, plus mint tea.

If any of your members plan a trip to Acapulco, please let us know as we'd love to talk with anyone who shares our love of these very special cats.

Yours truly,
Sharon Cortreras
Villa Napoli, Capri 41
Hernan Cortez #28
Frac. Magallanes
Acapulco, Gro., Mexico 39670

** Ali Pasha's photo in LIOC's Gallery

MILLIONAIRE CHARGED WITH E.S. ACT VIOLATIONS

By Shelley Murphy

The millionaire husband of former state Revenue Commissioner Joyce Hampers was indicted recently on charges he killed six endangered animals and smuggled their skins into the U.S.

Dr. Constantine "Gus" Hampers and his business associate Dr. Edward Hager allegedly displayed stuffed jaguars, a cougar and three ocelots in their New Hampshire homes as illegal trophies from big game hunts in 1985 and 1986.

A 14 count federal indictment handed down in Nevada alleges that the two doctors and reputed big game hunter assassinated the animals, then "willfully and unlawfully" smuggled them into the country.

Hampers and Hager, allegedly paid about \$13,000 to have their illegal booty stuffed.

Federal agents recently raided Hampers' kidney dialysis firm as well as his and Hagers homes in search of the trophies. A stuffed jaguar greeted visitors from the second floor hallway of Hampers' home in Dublin, N.H., and other mounted animals were found throughout the house. Hager's trophies were scattered all throughout the main house in Lyndeboro, N.H. awaiting the furnishings for a "trophy room", the affidavit said.

In May, 1986, Hager boasted that he and Hampers had each killed a jaguar in Mexico "and were satisfied with the jaguar hunt, and that killing the jaguar was like an assassination and that there was no skill involved" according to the indictment.

Hampers wrote a letter to taxidermist James Bensley in Colorado in 1985 inviting him to bid on mounting trophy animals - including cougar, ocelot, and margays. The pair allegedly boasted during a visit to Bensley of their success in killing ocelot, margay and cougar in Mexico on a recent hunt and their plans to return in 1986 to hunt jaguar.

The cats killed by Hager and Hampers are protected in the U.S. by the Endangered Species Act, which also prohibits importation of the animals without a permit from the government.

Bensley began cooperating with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and allowed his telephone calls to be recorded.

In 1986, Hager allegedly shipped three ocelot and one mountain lion pelts from Las Vegas to Bensley in Colorado. Hager told Bensley he killed his ocelot with a shotgun and Hampers killed his cats with a rifle.

Contributed by Al Porges



Ali Pasha, a 4½ year old margay lives with Sharon Cortreras in Aculpulco, Mexico. For more about Ali Pasha see Readers Write on page 21.

Don't forget - photos appearing in LIOC Gallery will be entered in the photo contest at the next convention - and of course the winner gets a prize!



A CASE REPORT**Ivermectin Toxicity in Two Kittens**

Submitted for publication November 9, 1987.

Jane Rowley, D.V.M.

Airdrie Animal Clinic

Manteo, North Carolina 27954

HISTORY

Two kittens, approximately 3 months of age were presented by a client whose neighbor had wormed them with Eqvalan paste a form of ivermectic used for worming horses. A third kitten, also given Eqvalan, had expired before reaching the clinic. The two remaining kittens were comatose, with subnormal temperatures, pale gums, very slow breathing and heart rate, dilated pupils and almost no reflexes of any kind.

TREATMENT & SUPPORTIVE THERAPY

Due to the kitten's size and their low blood pressure, venipuncture was not possible. The kittens were given 1cc of dexamethasone IM, 30 cc of lactated Ringer's solution SC and were placed on heating pads. A veterinarian at MSD AGVET (the manufacturer) was consulted concerning the use of stimulants. Supportive therapy rather than stimulants was advised. Absorption of the fluids was slow due to slowed metabolism and circulation.

Within one hour, one of the kittens was periodically getting up and circling blindly, sometimes mewing loudly and scratching in frenzy at the sides of its cage. It would then collapse for periods lasting 1½ to 2 hours. The other kitten never showed any sign of regaining consciousness; its breathing and heart rate grew steadily slower and weaker.

In the evening of day 1, both kittens were give 10 cc of lactated Ringer's solution and 22 cc of 5% dextrose intraperitoneally. By the following morning, the more severely affected kitten was close to death. Further administration of dexamethasone and intraperitoneal fluids failed to prevent its demise within the hour.

In contrast, the other kitten was markedly improved. Its periods of activity were longer. During its active periods, it remained largely unresponsive to stimuli, though it would lick a Nutrical (Evsco) and Esbilac (Borden) mixture from a tongue depressor. Its temperature had returned to normal by midday, although the pupils remained maximally dilated. It was again given 10cc of lactated Ringer's solution and 20 cc of 5% dextrose intraperitoneally.

By evening of day 2, the kitten was beginning to respond to stimuli and was able to eat from a dish. The food was a mixture of C/D (Hill's Prescription) and Esbilac. By the morning of day 3, the kitten seemed normal in all respects except that its eyes remained dilated. Vision, however, appeared normal and pupillary reflexes were beginning to be noticeable.

The kitten was sent home on the afternoon of day 3. A week later, the kitten was checked and appeared to be in good health. Routine vaccinations were started.

DISCUSSION

Ivermectin has a broad therapeutic index. Although it has not been approved for use in cats, the consulting veterinarian at MSD AGVET reported that cats can tolerate higher dosages than dogs on a pound-for-pound basis.

According to the package insert, "Ivermectin inactivates parasitic nematodes, arachnids and insects. It acts by stimulating the release of the inhibitory neurotransmitter, gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), from presynaptic nerve terminals as well as by potentiating GABA binding to the postsynaptic receptors. The susceptible parasites become paralyzed and are thereby killed.

"An overdose of ivermectin in mammals has the same effect. The principal peripheral neurotransmitter in mammals, acetylcholine, is unaffected by ivermectin. Ivermectin does not readily penetrate the central nervous system of mammals where GABA functions as a neurotransmitter."

Certain breeds of dogs, the collie in particular, have been shown to be more susceptible than others to the effects of ivermectin; this is thought to be due to increased permeability of the blood-brain barrier in these breeds.

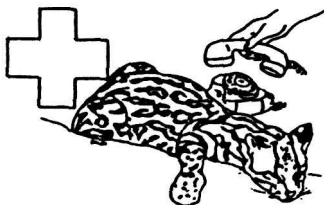
CONCLUSION

There is no antidote for ivermectin. In case of an overdose and toxicity, animals should be given supportive therapy, as in the case of these kittens. Except in the event of extreme overdose, most cases of ivermectin toxicity have a good prognosis, due to the wide therapeutic index of the drug.

Reprinted from Companion Animal Practice, Sept. 1988 - contributed by John Perry.

Editor's Note - Some LIOC members are using ivermectin quite successfully. However it is imperative that dosages be worked out quite carefully. In the above case, cutting the dosage from a horse to a small kitten probably resulted in the overdose. Whenever possible, if converting dosages, use that for an animal close in size to the animal you are dosing. Of course, if an equivalent product is available and indicated for use in felines, it is probably wiser to use it.

KNOW YOUR VET'S TELEPHONE NUMBER



FISHING CATS AROUND CALCUTTA

Fishing cats (*Felis viverrina*) and Jungle cats (*Felis chaus*) are common in wetlands around Calcutta, reports Pranabes Sanyal, Assistant Chief Coservator of Forests, West Bengal.

The wetlands vary from aquaculture areas with marginal vegetation, to brackish water inundations with Typha-Imperata associations, along with fresh water. Sanyal says Typha-Imperata areas in Howrah District appear to provide the best habitat for the two cats.

Fishing cats drop their litters in February on relatively high ground formed by graveyards, etc. One orphan kitten was rescued in such a place this year.

Fishing cats sometimes kill goats and in response local villagers killed four fishing cats in the past two years in the Howrah District. However, the Forest Department stepped in with cagetraps to catch problem animals. Three adult fishing cats have been caught and moved to Haliday and Lothian Island Sanctuaries in the Sundarbans. A jungle cat, which was a problem to a poultry farm was taken to the Calcutta zoo.

A private Calcutta organization, The Indian Society for Wildlife Research, has launched a public education program, which includes audio-visual shows in villages. The Society has also been paying token compensation to villagers who suffer losses.

Sanyal says these efforts have already shown signs of success in spreading conservation awareness in Calcutta's "catland".



FOR CHRISTMAS GIVING National Wildlife Federation has commissioned 12 graceful sculptures by internationally renowned wildlife artist Nicholas Wilson. All cats - included are white tiger, jaguar, lion, lioness, cougar, clouded leopard, lynx, conventional tiger, black leopard. Each costs \$60 plus \$3. for shipping, & handling. Contact The Franklin Mint, Dept CF, Drop 621, Franklin Center, PA 19091 or call 1-800-THE MINT, extention Big Cats.

* * * * *

The Ruggery will capture your cat(s) on a custom made rug. Send them a photo and they'll hand hook your favorite feline into it, for prices starting at \$300. The Ruggery, Dept CF, 565 Cedar Swanp Rd, Glen Head New YOrk 11545 (516) 676-2056

* * * * *

Again this year, many major department stores are selling stuffed replicas of Snow leopards, pandas, etc. a portion of which goes to the World Wildlife Fund So, if a youngster on your list is wishing for a stuffed animal (or even if they aren't) look for the WWF emblem and help the conservation effort while doing your Christmas shopping.

* * * * *

And don't you know someone who would like a membership in LIOC? - a friend, your vet?

Season's Greetings



GARFIELD shares his home with Dave Horton of Missouri. Dave attending his first convention this year and we were glad and pleased to meet him - see you next year.

