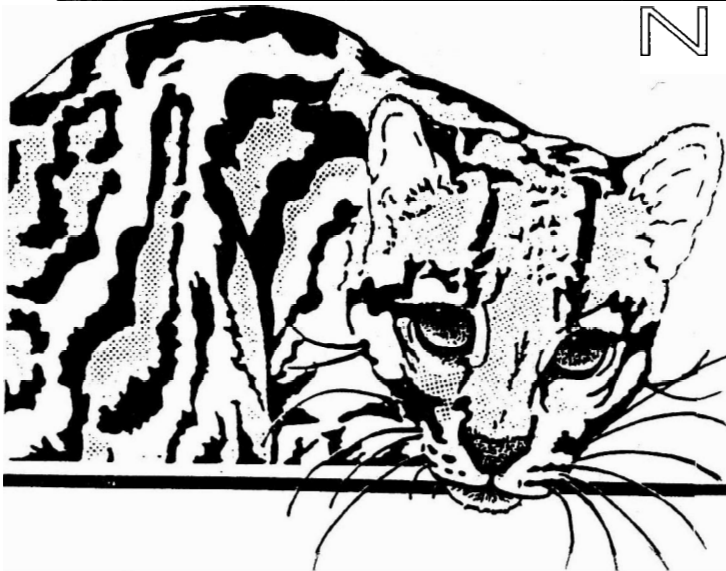
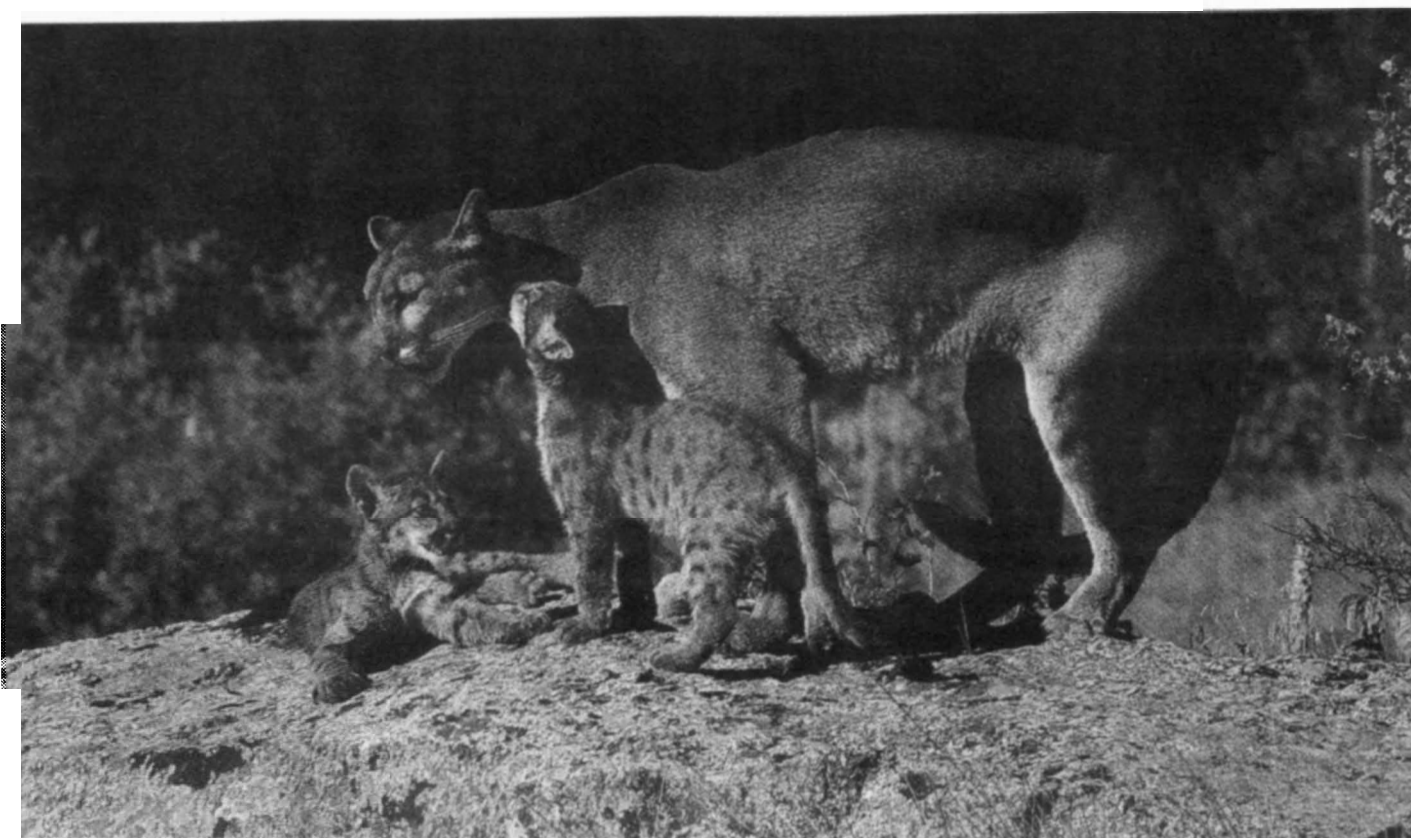


NEWSLETTER

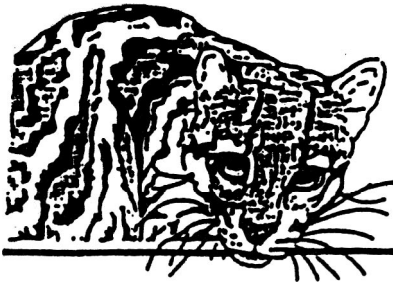


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Texas cougars are being studied, being hunted and are providing genetic outcross material for survival of the Florida Panther. Many roles and many messages. Their stories beginning on page 4 and page 8.



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. 59-2048618) non-commercial organization with international 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 reflects the point of view of the author but does not necessarily represent the point of view of the organization. LIOC ESCF, Inc.'s statement of intent is contained in our by-laws, a copy of which can be requested from the Secretary. Reproduction of the material in this newsletter may not be made without the written permission of the original copyright owners and/or copyright owner LIOC.

Persons interested in joining LIOC should contact the Term Director in charge of Member Services.

Since the Newsletter consists primarily of articles, studies, photographs and artwork contributed by our members, we encourage all members to submit material whenever possible. Articles concerning exotic felines are preferred and gladly accepted. Articles involving other related subjects will also be considered. Letters and responses to articles may be included in the Readers Write column. Please submit all newsletter material to the Managing Editor.

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Feline pregnancy test - After all these years

A feline pregnancy test is now available. Research has demonstrated that a simple blood test, run at any veterinary practice, can give you accurate pregnancy information about your queen. This new test is nearly 100 percent

accurate in indicating non-pregnancy and approximately 80 to 85 percent accurate in indicating pregnancy. Call ICG, Inc. at 800-248-8099 for more information or to order the kit.

Bosnian bear is last animal

A bear, the only animal from the zoo that survived over 200 days under siege in Sarajevo, died last November. A brave zoo employee took some bread and an apple for her but she was too weak to eat. The giraffes, wolves and eagles died first and then the bears, leopards,

lions, tigers and pumas died. One zookeeper was killed and a second one was injured in their efforts to keep the animals alive. Although animal welfare groups had implored the U.N. to fly the only surviving bear out of Sarajevo on a relief plane, they refused.

Rhinos and tigers die as Asia buys

Each of the Earth's five species of rhinoceros—three Asian and two African species—may be extinct in only five years, according to Esmond Bradley Martin, a United Nations special envoy who recently returned from a three-month investigation into the cause of the demise of these species. Only about 10,000 rhinos are left in the wild, down from about 100,000 thirty years ago.

The cause of this precipitous and dangerous decline is the poaching of rhinos for their horn, which is ground up and used as a traditional medicine in Taiwan, China, and South Korea (there is no scientific evidence supporting its purported medicinal properties). The horn is also carved into traditional dagger handles in Yemen. Illegal trade in rhino horn continues, even though all five rhino species were placed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (or CITES) in the 1970s, banning international trade in rhino horn among its member nations.

The biggest importer of rhino horn is Taiwan, where horn is openly displayed and sold, at

prices up to about \$24,000 a pound. Bradley Martin confirmed through meetings with Taiwan government has done little to stop the rhino horn trade.

Investigations have also implicated Taiwan in the continuing destruction of the Earth's few remaining tigers, of which only about 6,000 exist in the wild. Like rhinos horn, tiger bones are used in traditional medicine in Taiwan. One Taiwanese company recently advertised that it imports the bones of up to 100 tigers per year to make its medicinal product. At such a rate of use, tigers, as well as rhinos, may be extinct by the end of the decade.

URGENT ACTION TO HELP PROTECT :
Write to Mou-shih Ding, Senior Representative, Taiwan Coordination Council for North American Affairs, 4201 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016. Tell him that you want the Taiwan government to implement and enforce a ban on the trade in endangered species, including rhinos and tigers. Write to your legislators in Congress. Ask them to urge the new administration to halt trade with Taiwan unless it enforces such a ban.

The Texas Two-Step

Texas Cougars Clawing Back

reprinted, by Shannon Tompkins

After being exterminated from much of Texas by the turn of the century, and despite a complete lack of regulatory protection from persecution, mountain lions - cougars - appear to be steadily increasing their range in the state. Results from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's 1992 mountain lion survey indicate the big cats were either sighted by credible witnesses or confirmed killed in all but two of the state's 10 ecological areas.

The annual survey, conducted to varying degrees since 1983 and dependent on reports the public makes to TPWD game wardens and wardens inspecting dead cougars, showed 242 'verified' lions sightings or kills this past year.

Mountain lion sightings or confirmed kills were reported in all ecological areas except the Blackland Prairies (a string of 15 counties in a north-south line immediately east of Dallas) and High Plains (counties on the west side of the Panhandle), according to data collected by TPWD wildlife biologist Bill Russ.

As expected, the overwhelming majority of sightings/kills were made in the Trans-Pecos region. The rough, mountain and desert country of the Trans-Pecos accounted for more than half of the confirmed mountain lion kills (72, or 56 percent, of 127 dead cougars reported) and 73 of 242 'verified' sightings.

(Sightings are 'verified' by taking into consideration the credibility of the person reporting the sighting and the description that person gives.

For instance, any report of a 'black panther' would immediately be disregarded; there has never been a verified case of a black cougar -

alive or dead - in North America.)

Some conservation groups are urging Texas officials to offer cougars some protection from indiscriminate killing. Texas is the only western state with a cougar population that offers no regulatory protection for the animals.

Other states designate mountain lions as game



animals with managed hunting seasons or give them non-game status. Texas has no rules, laws or regulations on cougars.

This past year the Lone State Chapter of the Sierra Club petitioned the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission to designate cougars as protected, non-game animals. The petition was denied.

Mountain Lion research begins at Big Bend

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department wildlife biologists have begun trapping mountain lions and affixing them with radio transmitter collars as part of a five year study on the Big Bend Ranch State Natural Area to learn more about the animals in the Trans-Pecos region of West Texas.

"Since 1983, the department has been conducting a statewide mountain lion sighting and mortality survey, but more specific information is needed for the future management of the species," said Bill Russ, wildlife biologist from Sanderson. The objectives of the study are to determine the reproduction, survival and movements of mountain lions.

Mike Pittman, wildlife biologist from Fort Davis, said he plans to fit about 12 mountain

lions with a radio collar and track them on a weekly basis. Pittman said he will use two methods to catch the big cats. Trailing dogs will 'tree' the cougars and tranquilizer darts will be used to temporarily immobilize them. Passive leg snare devices also will be tried, he said. The study is being conducted on Big Bend Ranch partly because of its large size, 265,000 acres.

"The department recognizes the mountain lion as an integral part of the state's ecosystem," Pittman said. "Mountain lion numbers may be at their highest level in modern times and they appear to be expanding their range into other portions of the state. This study will provide additional information on mountain lion ecology in Texas, which is needed to better address the management needs of this species and the concerns of the citizens of Texas," he said.

Texas Senate OK's one of 'worst bills'

reprinted, AP-Austin

A bill allowing county commissioners to raise the bounties on predatory animals was approved by the Texas state senate [during the 1993 legislative session]. Environmentalists called it one of the "worst bills of this legislative session."

The measure by Sen. Bill Sims, D-San Angelo, removes the \$5 cap on bounties. Sen. Gonzalo Barrientos, D-Austin, amended the legislation to impose a cap of \$20. Sims said the bill [as he

proposed it] would allow counties to set the bounties.

Sen. Carlos Truan, D-Corpus Christi, said management of predators should be left up to biological experts in the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Scott Royder of the Sierra Club said higher bounties would be an incentive to kill predatory animals, crucial to the ecosystem.

The legislation will go back to the house for consideration of Barrientos' amendment.

Ed.: Do I hear mixed messages on these two pages? Or are they really saying the same thing... Texas senators may be written to at Box 12068, Austin, Texas 78711. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department is at 4200 Smith School Road, Austin, Texas 78744. The Sierra Club of Texas may be reached at POB 4581, Austin, Texas 78765.

Feline Cardiology: Ventricular Septal Defect

The following is a highly technical article reprinted from Canine and Feline Cardiology and contributed by Jean Hamil after her bobcat, Runte, was diagnosed with this heart defect. You've seen Jean's pictures of Runte in the Newsletter frequently over the last year. Runte died of his disease a couple of months after the diagnosis. Our sympathy as well as our thanks for this information go to Jean and Carl Hamil.

Safari Animal Care Centers' description of the diagnosis in layman's terms:

"Runte has a heart murmur associated with a ventricular septal defect [diagnosis was by ultrasound examination] - this is a hole in the wall that separates the left and the right sides of the heart. This hole results in abnormal blood flow causing increased pressure in the heart and lungs. This pressure causes fluid to build up in the lungs and the heart to enlarge. Medications: Lasix..., Tumil-K... Watch for weight loss, coughing, decreased exercise or vomiting. We recommend repeating ultrasound in 6 months - earlier if any of the above signs occur. Medications will be for life unless otherwise directed."

The VSD usually occurs high in the membranous ventricular septum below the aortic valve, covered by the septal tricuspid valve leaflet (i.e., sub aortic and infracristal), 1.2.4.20 Occasionally, VSD may occur elsewhere in the muscular septum. It is often associated with other cardiac anomalies. 1.2.37.40 Examples



include a large subaortic VSD as part of tetralogy of Fallot or high membranous VSD and low atrial septal defect creating a common atrioventricular canal (endocardial cushion defect). One-third of isolated VSDs have been associated with tricuspid valve dysplasia. 2

Typically, the VSD permits left-to-right shunting from the left ventricle to the right ventricular outflow tract. This causes pulmonary overcirculation, increases venous return to the left atrium and ventricle, imposes a volume overload on the left heart,, and results in dila-

tion and hypertrophy. Occasionally, large defects cause equalization of ventricular pressures, right ventricular hypertrophy, and right-to-left shunting (Eisenmenger's physiology). Bidirectional shunting is fairly common.

Clinical signs are variable. They may occur in kitten during the first few days or weeks of life, become significant by 1 year of age, or cause only a murmur and cardiomegaly through adulthood.^{2 4} Characteristically, a loud, harsh, holosystolic murmur is present at the right cranial sternal border (fourth or fifth intercostal space) and often at the left apex (Table 19.3). Mitral and tricuspid valve murmurs occur with endocardial cushion defects. The ECG is usually normal but may display left atrial, biatrial, or left ventricular enlargement. Right bundle branch block may occasionally occur.

Radiographic signs are usually unremarkable with small defects. Large defects may result in left atrial and ventricular enlargement, pulmonary overcirculation, and variable right ventricular enlargement. Nonselective angiocardiology may on occasion allow identification of contrast shunting from the left ventricle to right ventricular outflow tract (Fig. 19-4).

Two-dimensional echocardiography may provide visualization of the VSD and display left atrial and ventricular dilation. Contrast echocardiographic studies may disclose right -to-left or bidirectional shunting. Doppler echocardiography may identify the shunt and indicate the blood flow pathway.

Catherization may make it possible to identify the lesion

and assess the degree of shunting. Noninvasive procedures (i.e., echocardiography), however, are safer.

Therapy is individualized depending on the type of heart failure (left or right sided) and severity. Furosemide is used to control edema or effusions. Digoxin is added if severe right-sided failure occurs. Small VSDs are usually well tolerated. Spontaneous closure has been observed.¹ For hemodynamically significant lesions, pulmonary artery banding may be performed palliatively to increase right ventricular systolic pressure and reduce the degree of left-to-right shunting.^{41,42} Open-heart surgical correction has been rarely attempted.⁴⁰

Above noted references from Canine and Feline Cardiology available upon request.



New genes may be panthers' best hope

Inbreeding, a loss of habitat, mercury contamination and collisions with vehicles are killing the state animal of Florida, a unique subspecies of cougar (*felis concolour*), the Florida panther.

The situation is so critical that biologists are considering mating the panther with the Texas cougar in order to save the big tawny cats from extinction.

That would help to add new genetic material to the purebred panther's shrinking gene pool. Biologists think the new genes would help make the species stronger.

"I think that's the only thing left to do," said Chris Belden, a biologist with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Florida panthers were once found across the South, but they fell victim to hunters and trappers as early settlers arrived in the New World. In the past 50 years, panthers declined even more as development destroyed their habitat.

Biologists say panthers are one of the nation's most endangered mammals because only 30 to 50 are in the wild - all in an isolated area in South Florida.

The decline in the number of panthers means there's a limited number of others to breed with; fathers are inbreeding with their daughters, causing a lack of genetic diversity. As a result, many panthers suffering from heart problems, abnormal sperm and undescended testicles.

"The panthers are in a very dangerous situation genetically," said Judy Hancock, head of the Sierra Club's conservation committee and a

supporter of the crossbreeding idea. "They're very low in numbers, and when they get that low, there's trouble surviving."

The Florida panther and the Texas cougar share 95 percent of the same genes, said John Lukas, director of the private White Oak Conservation Center near Yulee.

By breeding the two, "you're not trying to make the Florida panther a Texas cougar. You're trying to make the Florida panther survive," Lukas said.

Tom Logan, head of wildlife research for the state Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, said if the panther doesn't get more help, it might become extinct.

"The extinction process is in play," he said. "It may very well be the most important action we can take - in conjunction with better habitat and fixing roadway problems - would be to fix the animal genetically."

Collisions with vehicles are the greatest known cause of panther injuries and deaths. State officials are working to try to improve the conditions for panthers trying to cross roads in South Florida. For example, the state has built special tunnels for them underneath Florida 84, known as Alligator Alley.

Mercury contamination from man-made sources such as garbage-burning incinerators and coal-fired power plants, is also threatening panthers. At least one dead Florida panther had toxic levels of mercury in its organs. The state is writing a rule that would require incinerators to install pollution-control equipment to limit mercury emissions.

And Not a Mouse in Sight

On a pleasant morning in Central Florida, we decided to do something different.

We had done the usual Orlando circuit - two days at Disney, one each at Universal and Sea World, plenty of time in the pool at the motel. We were having a terrific time.

Still, we were greedy - we wanted more. That's why we jumped in the car, drove north 30 minutes on I-4 to Sanford, and entered the snug driveway curling through live oaks to the Central Florida Zoological Park.

Spanish moss brushed the top of our car as we were enveloped in the swampy lushness of the Old South. This was a Florida rarely seen by most tourists who vacation in the Orlando area.

There were no other visitors on this midweek day - my wife and I had the broad boardwalks to ourselves. Although the zoo does get nearly 200,000 visitors each year (about a week's worth at Disney), most come in school groups (80% of the visitors are locals) or on weekends.

After a week of running with the crowds in Orlando, it was a pleasant change to stroll casually - and alone - through the park's 109 acres.

Bald eagles and rhinoceros hornbills snuggled in avian comfort. Alligators and American crocodiles basked in the midday sun. And a superb collection of creepy crawlers filled the reptile house, including a strawberry poison arrow frog from Costa Rica that looked like a jeweled stickpin.

The zoo is best known, however, for its collection of cats, and most of them at least opened an

eye in recognition of our visit. Jaguarundis and bobcats, caracals and margays, servals and cougars, black-footed cats and Bengal tigers prowled with feline grace in shaded enclosures.

Near the end of our easy stroll through the greenery, a school group arrived, and a swarm of dedicated docents greeted them. Education Curator Tom Williams introduced the kids to a screech owl. Docent Mary Lou Dean showed them how a flying squirrel glides through the woodlands, and Kris Swartchick presented Cockatoo Dundee to the adoring youngsters.

We left then, giving our private zoo over to the kids, and walked to the picnic grove for a late lunch under the sprawling oaks.

It had been a good idea, we decided, to try something different today. Tomorrow we would again see Mickey Mouse, happy that we had met some of his natural cousins in this small zoo in a town called Sanford.

The Central Florida Zoological Park is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily (except Thanksgiving and Christmas). The zoo is at 3755 U.S. 17-92, just off I-4 on Exit 52 (the Sanford exit). Admission is \$5 for adults, \$3 for seniors 60 and over, and \$2 for children 3 to 12. Toddlers are admitted free.

Elephant rides are available on weekends for \$1.50. Docents present programs from 1 to 2 p.m. on weekends. For more information call (407)323-4450.



NORTHWEST EXOTIC FELINE SOCIETY

MEETING MINUTES

Date: April 18, 1993

Location: John & Sharon Roe (SHOO'S EXOTICS)

Our first business meeting was called to order by Ethel Hauser, President,

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss leadership, future organization goals, and structure of meetings, i.e., membership functions, business meetings, field trips, and work parties.

The first order of business was to make membership aware of the members on the board: Ethel Hauser, Herb Wilton, Barbara Wilton Mary Parker, and Pat Parker.

The following positions and people were nominated, seconded, and voted in as follows:

Vice President	- Larry Torland
Secretary	- Sharon Roe
Treasurer	- Pat Parker
Book/Video Librarian	- Corrine Cary
Historian/Photographer	- Jean Torland

Types of meetings were defined as:

Business Meetings	- Membership only
Guest Meetings	- Members, guests, and public
Field Trips	- Pre-arranged outings, i.e., West Coast Game Park
Work Parties	- Building projects, i.e., cages

Future meetings, unless otherwise specified, will be held on the second Sunday of each month. A meeting notice will be mailed no later than two weeks prior to each meeting date.

The following topics were discussed in general:

1. The acquisition of a portable bulletin board
2. Forms to be made available to the membership regarding cat loan agreements and function release forms
3. Newspaper article regarding medicines - see enclosure.
4. Brief update on WALA and progress.

NORTHWEST EXOTIC FELINE SOCIETY
MEETING MINUTES
April 18, 1993

5. Cat etiquette at meetings - DO'S and DON'TS
6. New project developing club videos showing all aspects of care, caging, handling techniques, etc, for new members..

Two **GOOD GUY** awards were presented:

- #1 - January/February Award to **Darryl Scheel** for the many hours he has contributed to helping Shirley Malar build cages.
- #2 - March/April Award to **Rod Black** for the many hours he has contributed to helping Corrine Cary building and repairing her cages.

The members discussed the building of the portable bulletin board for posting pictures of recent meetings, cat photos, newspaper clippings, etc. Rod Black has volunteered to build and donate this board to the organization.

**** NEXT MEETING ****

This meeting will be a "Work Party." Ken Hatfield has offered to provide the work shop, tools, and expertise to those members who would want to invest their labor, and approximately \$80.00 to \$100.00 which covers the cost of materials to build themselves a squeeze cage for their exotic cat.

This will be a POTLUCK, production/assembly line project. Everyone has something to contribute. This is a good opportunity to build a squeeze cage at a very reasonable cost, **OR**, participate to learn and for the fun and socializing.

DATE: May 15th & 16th
TIME: 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM BOTH DAYS
PLACE: Ken Hatfield
1260 N.W. Perimeter Road
Troutdale, OR 97060

IT IS IMPERATIVE TO CALL KEN HATFIELD (503) 666-5814 or SHARON ROE (206) 896-8208 (leave message) **BEFORE MAY 5TH** to confirm your participation in working on YOUR CAGE, or if you want to help.

All materials will be purchased prior to May 15th, pre-cut, and ready for assembly. **PAYMENT IN ADVANCE IS REQUIRED FOR PRE-PURCHASE OF MATERIALS.**

Remember - NEXT MEETING - WORK PARTY
POTLUCK
EDUCATIONAL (HANDLING OF EXOTICS)
SOCIALIZING
FUN

NORTHWEST EXOTIC FELINE SOCIETY
MEETING MINUTES
April 18, 1993

The raffle was a success. Meeting was adjourned to enjoy lots of good food, good weather, and John & Sharon's Caracal, Boxxe; and Servals, Oyo and Keko.

Sharon L. Roe

Sharon L. Roe
Secretary





MARCH MEETING REPORT

March meeting was hosted by Jerry Boyle in his Troutdale home.

Glen Davis started off the meeting with warning everyone on not taking chances with their animals no matter how well they think they know them. He talked about how he was a

little lax and had gotten bite.

He also talked about the changing laws in Oregon and what the Fish & Game is trying to do with the elk and deer.

Since there were no problems to discuss, we decided to shorten the meeting so we could all go inside to watch the video that Rebecca Woods had brought for us. It was a tape of Kathy Tesdal and her African trip. The rest of the day was spent watching the video, cat talk and good food.

The next meeting will be at the Schaechers and both Connie Miller and Gayle will have something to present.

See ya. Gayle Schaecher

MAY MEETING REPORT

Clem & Gayle Schaecher hosted the May meeting in Boring, ORE. Bambi (CHAUS) was not out to greet members and guest as there were kittens visiting.

Since kittens ARE WHAT WE ARE ALL ABOUT, WE FIRST HAD SHOW AND TELL. We had 3 male SERVAL and 3 JUNGLE CAT/BENGEL CAT kittens visiting from Jackie Vanderwall compound.

Laura Erhart announced that her SERVAL had kitten about 10 days ago and Jan Merris announced that her Serval was due the following week. Glen Davis announced that his Cougar Daisy had kittens a couple of days before.

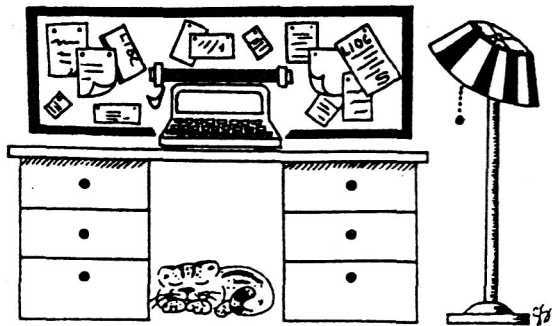
Connie Miller gave a talk on different eye problems that both exotic and domestic cats can get and brought an information sheet on some of the problems to share with the group.

Since it is 'babie' time, Gayle talked about the changes in the animals when they are breeding and when they have kittens. She also talked about watching the kitten very close if mama cat is taking care of them. We also talked about the different formulas and when to take babies away from mom to start bottle feeding.

Since again there were no problems to discuss, we enjoyed the rest of the day cat talking, snacking, giving tours of the "CAT HOUSE" & playing with all the babies. We also had a very unusual visitor. Steve Belknap brought his little WALLABEE baby for us to meet.

June meeting will be held at Jackie Vanderwalls.

See ya! Gayle Schaecher



FROM UNDER THE EDITOR'S DESK

There seems to be a great deal of confusion about just what LIOC is and/or stands for these days. Unfortunately, I'm just about as confused as the next person in this regard. Perhaps the word 'organization' is too strong when applied to us. Organized we definitely are not. We find as diverse a group of individuals as one can imagine in our ranks. Perhaps this diversity mirrors the very diversity of the felines we care for, not to mention their solitary and opinionated ways. Personally, I prefer the term 'network' when referring to LIOC ESCF.

Since we chose to incorporate 'conservation' into our title we maintain that our captive breeding of the feline is our contribution to this subject. We eschew the business end of this endeavour and this shows in many ways, such as our lack of businesslike procedures in agreements pertaining to our wards -we take more seriously the purchase of a dog than we do the limited resource of the exotic feline. We look down our nose, in hopes I think of elevating our own motives, at those who derive some measurable portion of their income from dealing in exotics. Yet those who have attained the very goals we esteem -successful captive breeding of exotics- are the only ones who can, of course, outpace kittens and with whom we must deal to obtain the objects of our desire. Yet to expect them to place them for free is ludicrous when we laud the goodness and rightness of capitalism.

We rail at the government for stepping to

restrict the ownership of these animals when we irresponsibly place them with novices or in homes where the animal eventually becomes a problem, yet we do nothing to police ourselves and set an example of responsible ownership.

It is very difficult not to become emotionally entangled with our cats.- we share a very special relationship with them. It is a relationship that is not understood by those outside our ranks, nor can it be explained rationally - emotions are not rational. This, I believe, is where we fail in dealing with the legislatures at all levels.

For many years we have maintained that we tolerate the 'crazies' in our ranks to keep contact with the cats. Yet over the years it has become apparent that this type of person doesn't listen and soon becomes an 'expert' who then imparts their wisdom -or lack of it- to the unwary in the name of LIOC. Those who do function on a professional rather than emotional level tend to leave us after a few years, proving we have ironically succeeded in providing them with the basics, to progress onward leaving us behind. We must look seriously toward finding a way to enlarge our scope to keep these folks. They are the ones who have attained knowledge and are no longer here to share it. This cripples us, leaving us in adolescent limbo...never growing to adulthood.

First and foremost we must continue to focus on education. It is frustrating at best when dealing

with novices -whatever their motive. The amount of knowledge needed to properly care for the exotic feline is massive. That we cannot agree even amongst ourselves on even some of the basics of care -such as diet- makes it all that much more difficult.

Besides the tangible are the intangibles - such as managing our image.

The novice needs to be led by example. But so many among us are novices and we set no strict standards. Yet these folks need to be coached properly and, yes , taken by the scruff of the neck and shaken if need be, or if all else fails, banished from the pride.

The ways of the old west, where renegades and

mavericks were to be emulated, have given way to a more 'civilized' order. Loners are, as most felines are, by nature at odds with these concepts.

But if we humans do not take the actions necessary to adapt for them such concepts will lead to their -and our- demise. To survive, perhaps we should put our worshiped cat-like thinking aside and evolve. Or risk perishing. It is after all the way of the jungle.

Shield



Advertising & Publicity Director Ron Eldridge visits with wild animal champion and San Diego Zoo spokesperson, Joan Embry, at a North American Veterinary Conference earlier this year.



Here's hopin'...



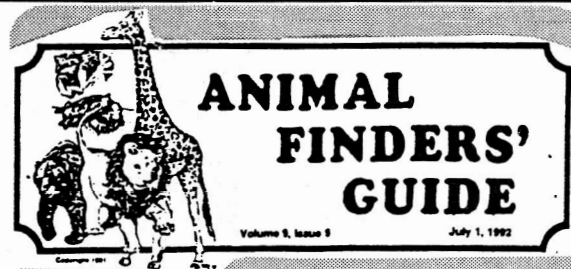
You're copin'!

With a hot summer, droughts,
floods, and
your preparation for
Convention 1993 in San Diego
August 11-15

The Classifieds

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