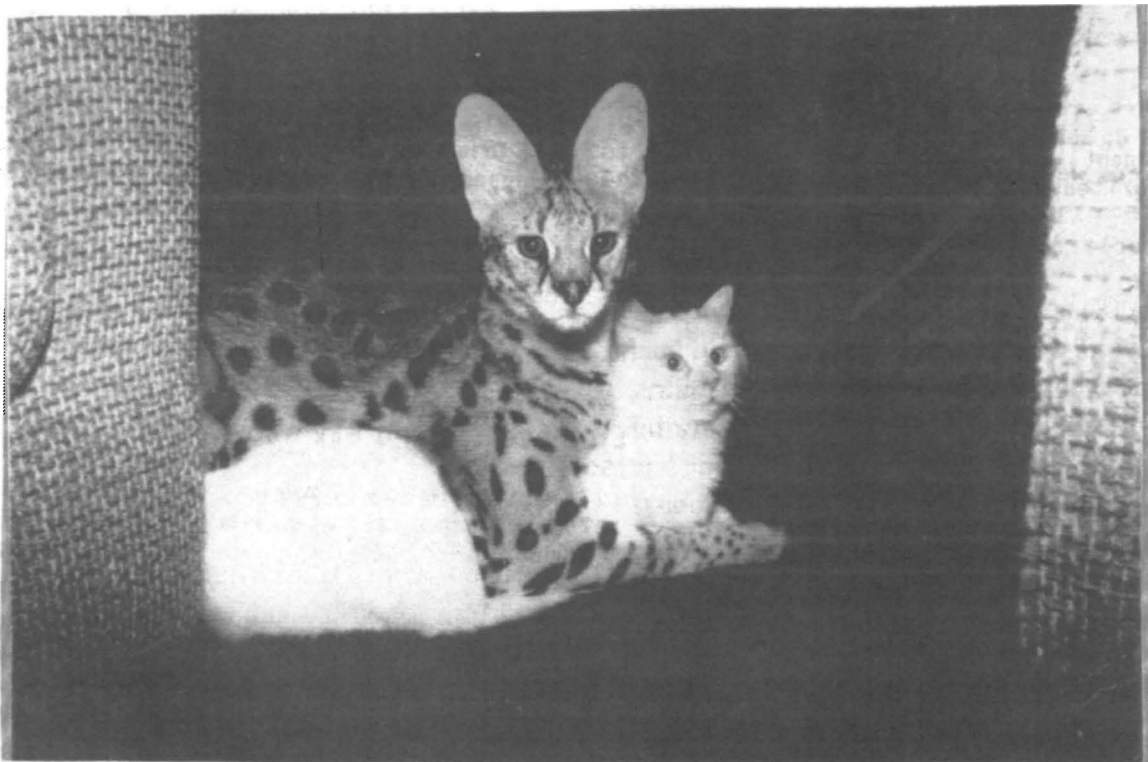
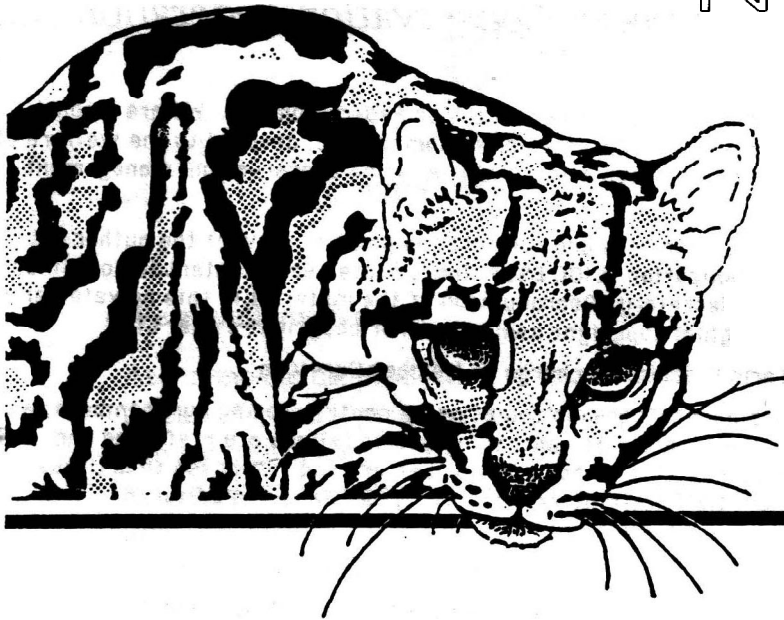


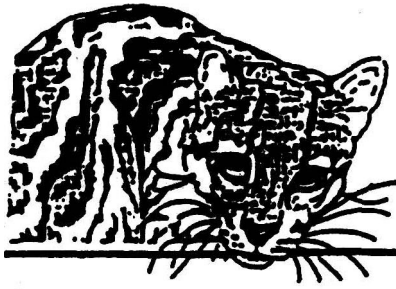
NEWSLETTER

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This serval-doll you've seen before. He's the maturing version of Ron Eldridge's youngster seen in previous newsletters. During his visits indoors, 'Kobi' has his own Ragdoll to play with.



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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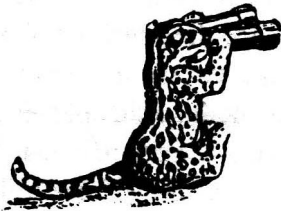
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President's Perspective

We are all involved...

As I complete the production of this newsletter, at least *this one* is going out on time. The last two have been out ridiculously late -completely as a result of my belated release. I have had to think each day over these last many months: Should I feed the cats, water the cats, pack up their just-delivered food -or should I do the newsletter? Should I water the drought-parched trees that shade the cats -or should I do the newsletter? Should I return the desperate call from a new serval owner who needs help with diet, caging, handling and psychology -or should I do the newsletter? Should I drive my daughter to do the research she needs for a school report -or should I do the newsletter?

I reflect and try not to react badly to the fact that I accepted the role of production editor under emergency circumstances and only temporarily (six issues ago). And I try also to balance all this against my role as President, arbiter and coach for the wide range of personalities and personal views this organization encompasses. Through all this I often wonder: "To what benefit does this accrue for me? I am volunteering."

I am not complaining -kind of.

When the newsletter is late, member's addresses are not right, or people are not listed where they should be, many indignant complaints are heard: the organization -or 'club' if you prefer- is not performing properly. And I assure you, those few involved feel badly about the error.

But, this organization is not the (volunteer) board or the (volunteer) editors -each of those people must make the same choices of priority that I have been making, as we must all determine to what benefit our efforts accrue.

LIOC ESCF is each and every one of its members. You notice that we call people who appear on our roster 'members' rather than 'subscribers'? Yet each time that a call is made for assistance in this area or in that, there are only negative responses; it falls to those few on the board.

We truly need more people involved in running LIOC. And a better, more equitable, division of labor. Else we should all relax our expectations a bit.

Predatory loners we may understand and emulate, but we are *humans* who have joined this *group* to promote and exchange ideas and information. Couldn't more of us get involved and couldn't we work more *together* for our stated purpose?

USDI Proposed Revision...

My LIOC ESCF history lessons have been supplanted by the need to inform you of a developing major change in the implementation of the enforcement of the ESA (Endangered Species Act) for Captive Bred Wildlife (CBW).

As you may remember from just over a year ago, the board sent a special letter to each member regarding the issuance of a request for responses (Notice of Intent) concerning a rule

change for captive bred endangered species protected by the ESA under the Federal Fish & Wildlife Service (USDI). The current proposal is a result of that Service notice. It is long and hard to digest, usual for Federal Register notices. Here's an overview:

First, understand that what we call a USDI permit is legally classified as a 'registration.'

The primary reason for the revision is a combination of

- 1) overcommitted resources on the part of the Service,
- 2) too many members of certain species of endangered animals in captivity, and
- 3) the charter given the Service under ESA to primarily protect endangered species in their wild state.

In the revision, the Service will

- 1) Redefine several key terms to correctly address proper captive management,
- 2) Begin a practice of eliminating the registration requirement for several CBW in excess, namely pheasants, *Neophema parakeets* and 'generic' tigers. (Several additional large cat species and assorted hoofstock and psittacine species would be expected to be dropped in subsequent revisions.)
- 3) Recognize organizations' species management plans which meet their requirements (SSP's do.) to satisfy the requirement for CBW registration and annual reports.

My thoughts:

- 1) Could the LIOC registration program, refreshed, renewed, properly restricted and automated, serve as one of those management programs? If it could, those who participate would not need to 'register' with USDI in order to conduct business in the program-covered endangered species. We plan to address that question at convention.

- 2) Education will be dropped from the definition of 'enhance the species.' The Service states that although several comments claimed the value of live endangered species in education do accrue to the benefit of endangered species in the wild, no specifics were provided nor were any quantifiable standards proposed for such education. The Service leaves open the possibility of leaving education within the definition of 'enhance' based upon comments received during this period.

I believe, and I believe the LIOC stance should be, that education using *live* endangered species can indeed accrue benefits to endangered species in the wild. I know, however, that in too many circumstances, such 'educational' presentations are actually entertainment or a means to increase sales, and that a more quantifiable definition of education is therefore required. I encourage those of you with any specific details concerning the use of live animals for educational benefits to endangered animals in the wild to respond by sending the details of your experience to the Service.

- 3) The much-debated 'rebuttable presumption,' it turns out, is a part of many other laws that we take for granted. Further, the Service states, as would be expected by such a term, that the keeping of proper and normal paperwork such as would otherwise be required if one *were* registered is sufficient to rebut the presumption of violation. Essentially, this means that if you don't have a registration and you aren't participating in a recognized program, then you'd better have proper paperwork showing that your geoffroy came to you under conditions which do not fall under ESA -i.e. it was given to you, it was yours before 1973, you bought it in your state, etc. I suspect most of you maintain such paperwork now.

Thus, I don't know how worried I am about the 'rebuttable presumption. I am far more worried

about just where we are going in the protection and definition of endangered species. True, the proposed changes are the start of dropping all ESA protection of prolific captive wildlife - releasing breeders from the much-maligned permitting (registration) and its limitations. But with the species, rather than their trade, in mind I wonder whether the old LIOC watch-phrase 'separate but equal populations' is fast on its way to becoming 'separate, and unrecoverable - permanently.'

Public comments are solicited in the proposal. Respond to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 420C, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Refer to Proposed Rule regarding Captive Bred Wildlife, 50 CFR Part 17, RIN 1018-AB10, Attn: R.K. Robinson.

Replies received by September 9, 1993 will be considered.

Editor's Note:

We certainly cannot condone the 'rebuttable presumption' the Service wishes to impose, even though they currently operate with this assumption. 'Rebuttable presumption' goes against the 'innocent until proven guilty' premise of American jurisprudence. It can be impossible, as some have discovered, to fight against this premise: How do you prove innocence? They make an accusation and it is up to you to prove them wrong!...At your expense!

It also seems obvious as well that the exclusions for captive breeding programs were formulated with the zoos specifically in mind. (What other program did they have to point to?) However, this may not be altogether bad, as it opens the door and might give us the incentive to put *our* house in order with regards to our captive breeding programs (and the LIOC registration program!).

I would hope that considerable time and thought will be given to this in the future conversations at Convention.



JUNE MEETING REPORT.

Jackie Vanderwall hosted the June meeting on her farm in Beaver creek.

Before Glen Davis had a chance to call the meeting to order, everyone was scattered around the farm looking and talking to all of Jackie's animals. Then there were all kinds of babies to hold and to love on. (Pictures of babies didn't get done in time for this meeting report, but will be in next report.)

Glen Davis brought his 3 week COUGAR cub, both males. Jan Merris brought her SERVAL babies that were 4 or 5 weeks, both males and one female, and of course Jackie had her SERVAL and JUNGLE CAT/BENGEL CAT babies there for us to play with.

Glen finally was able to get everyone in one spot long enough to call the meeting to order and we began.

Since again there were no problems to talk about we went right in to talking about the L.I.O.C. CONVENTION in San Diego in August. We again decided to donate \$100. To be given to the right ticket holder just before the auction begins.

Gayle mentioned that she and Clem was driving down, so if anyone wanted to send items for the auction, she would take them. Bring them to the next meeting.

Next we talked about another trip to Bandon to visit the West Coast Game Park. It was decided we would go July 18th. Gayle is to call down and see what they have in the line of babies.

The rest of the day was spent cat talking, playing with babies and Jackie giving tours of the farm.

The next meeting will be held in the home of Jackie Sinnet.

See ya there. Gayle Schaecher

L.I.O.C. 1993 Convention Video for \$25.00 U.S.A.
Order from Loreon Digne. MAKE CHECK OUT TO
L.I.O.C.

Beware of Misdiagnosis

Even experts guess wrong without vet eval
by John Perry

I separated two Geoffroy kittens from their mother at 4 weeks of age. I gave them distemper [panleukopenia] shots (killed) immediately, as is my practice. I was therefore surprised when they showed distemper signs -diarrhea and dehydration- a week later. I said to myself, "Oh, well. I guess the shots didn't take for some reason." I settled in with lactated Ringers (Pedialyte is a commercial version) and some Kaopectate to treat the symptoms and await the kittens recovery.

Five days later, they were still having problems and their stools started showing bloody specks. I became worried and took them to the University of Minnesota Veterinary Hospital. The diagnosis was that both were suffering from an intestinal bacterial infection. I was told to forget about the Kaopectate and to supply lactated Ringers (injected) and amoxicillin while feeding them a liquid gruel of milk replacer and canned food.

The good news is that both are well on their way to recovery. I suppose that I am

overeager to assume distemper rather than to check on alternatives early on. What I learned from this and want to share is that a given set of symptoms can have several causes. Be sure to seek a consultation with your veterinarian before you start treatment or if the identified treatment doesn't seem to be having the desired results quickly. I was lucky that the kittens were able to pull through. But if I'd done more checking at the beginning, the treatment would have been much less time consuming and less traumatic to the cats.

CFA'S TOP 10 OF 1992

PHOTOS © ROBERT PEARCY COURTESY OF T.F.H. PUBLICATIONS

1. Persian
2. Maine coon cat
3. Siamese
4. Abyssinian
5. Exotic shorthair
6. American shorthair
7. Scottish fold
8. Oriental shorthair
9. Birman
10. Burmese

Researchers Study New Cat Birth Control Method

reprinted, by Jody Marquez Wood

Does birth control for cats without the use of surgery sound too good to be true? Not if ongoing research by Zonagen Inc. proves successful.

Based in The Woodlands, Texas, Zonagen reviewed a patent in September 1991 from the United States Patent and Trademark Office for a genetically engineered vaccine that sterilizes female cats and dogs. If Zonagen eventually markets the vaccine, pet owners will be able to have their female cats and dogs sterilized by a means other than spay surgery.

The vaccine is based on proteins isolated from the zona pellucida, a shell-like arrangement surrounding the eggs of a female mammal, according to Joe Podolski, vice president of operations for Zonagen. In describing the sterilization process, Podolski compared the zona pellucida to an eggshell. When a cat or dog is injected with the vaccine, the proteins in the vaccine acts as antigens, triggering an autoimmune response in the animal's body. The immune system responds to the antigen by

producing antibodies that bind to the eggshell. This process prevents sperm from binding to and penetrating the surface of mature eggs and terminates the development of immature eggs.

Research on sterilization without the use of surgery began at Baylor University in 1987. "Here at Zonagen, we are in the early stages of research," Podolski said. "We project preclinical trials on dogs to begin in 1993, and six months to a year later, [preclinical trials will begin on] cats." If successful, the vaccine will offer cat owners an option that will be not only less costly than surgery but also less painful for cats, he added.

Representatives of Zonagen have been consulting with Patricia N. Olson, D.V.M., of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota, about the new vaccine. Dr. Olson is an expert on animal reproduction. "Although this method of sterilization is only in the experimental stage and is not yet available to veterinarians and pet owners, it is exciting," she said.

Research: Tuna Diet Not for Cats

Dr. Katherine Haupt, professor of physiology, Dr. DONald Lsik, Toxic Chemicals Laboratory, Linda Essick, and Eve Shaw at Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine studied the behavioural effects produced by feeding a commercial tuna diet to kittens. Six 6-week old kittens were fed a commercial red-meat tuna diet exclusively for 188 days, while six control kittens were fed a commercial beef-based ration.

The researchers concluded that the kittens fed the tuna diet were less playful, less active, more vocal and spent more time eating than the beef-

fed kittens.

Marine fish such as tuna contain appreciable concentrations of methyl mercury, a neurotoxin that crosses the blood-brain barrier in consumers of such fish. It has been reported that cats fed 46 micrograms of mercury per kilogram body weight daily developed a minimal nonprogressive neurological deficit [mentally retarded] after 60 weeks. Dr. Haupt cautions that her study is not a toxicological study and that it cannot be said with certainty that mercury in the commercial tuna diet caused the observed behavioural changes.

Common Human Medicines Dangerous to Cats

reprinted, by Mary Ellen Gorham

Most people are not aware that some of the commonly used remedies in the home medicine chest are dangerous for cats. For example, veterinarians have observed that cats become severely ill or die when treated with acetaminophen, the active ingredient of Tylenol.

Q: How dangerous is acetaminophen?

A: A whole range of signs include severe cyanosis (bluish coloration) of the tongue and mucous membranes, difficulty breathing and vomiting, severe edema [fluid retention] in the head, neck and nose, loss of appetite with abdominal pain, coffee-colored urine, a very low temperature and occasional convulsions. In most cases these signs progress rapidly until the cat dies. Some cats may survive if they are immediately given blood transfusions and intravenous fluids.

Q: Is aspirin dangerous to cats?

A: Yes. Aspirin can cause severe symptoms and death. An affected cat breathes rapidly, has a fever, vomits and dies of uremia. There is virtually no reason for an owner to treat a cat

with aspirin. Anacin and Empirin should be added to the list of dangerous treatments as they also contain aspirin. [Ed.: So does Pepto Bismol, the major reason we use Kaopectate instead.]

Q: What other household drugs should not be given to cats?

A: Morphine and its related compounds excite rather than calm a cat. Peregoric, a home remedy frequently used by humans for digestive upsets is a morphine derivative and should never be given to a cat. Drugs containing iodine and mercury also cause toxic symptoms in cats [whether given internally or externally].

Medications designed for humans should be kept away from cats to avoid accidental ingestion.

In case a cat is accidentally poisoned with one of these home remedies it is essential to call a veterinarian immediately. Unfortunately, by the time the affected cat is presented for treatment it may be too late.

USDA resolves six animal welfare cases

reprinted from Pet Business magazine

The USDA resolved six cases recently to enforce the humane treatment of animals protected by the Animal Welfare Act.

A USDA administrative law judge ordered the following individuals or businesses to cease and desist from violating the AWA. The following parties did not admit or deny that they violated AWA regulations but agreed to the issuance of a consent decision and order to settle the case:

- The University de Puerto Rico, a registered nonhuman primate research facility, was assessed a civil penalty of \$5000.
- An unlicensed dealer, Ronnie Ownes, doing business as Cougar Bend in Antler, Oklahoma, was suspended for 20 years from becoming licensed.
- Jerry Troop of Bruni, Texas, was suspended for five years from becoming licensed and assessed a civil penalty of \$ 1500.
- Noel E. Leach of Chase City, Virginia was

assessed a civil penalty of \$10,000 which was suspended conditional upon his compliance with the order, and relinquished his license permanently.

- Eugene M. Schuler and Frances L. Schuler, president and vicepresident, respectively, of Wild Animal Retirement Village of Waldo, Florida were jointly and severally assessed a civil penalty of \$5000. The penalty was suspended, provided the Schulers do not violate the act for three years.
- Cecil Browning, Delores Browning and Darren Browning, doing business as Alligatorland Safari Zoo Inc. in Kissimee, Florida were jointly and severally assessed a civil penalty of \$2000 by an administrative law judge after a hearing. Their license was suspended for thirty days. The Brownings have appealed the judge's decision to the judicial officer.

Clouded Leopard Births by AI

The two clouded leopards born at the Nashville Zoo on May 27th are rare in more ways than one: They are endangered species and they are the first clouded leopards produced by artificial insemination. Relatively small cats, weighing only 35 to 55 pounds, they live in the dense jungles of Asia. To help this rare species multiply, Nashville joined forces with two reproductive specialists to develop a new procedure called laparoscopic intrauterine artificial insemination, similar to what doctors use in human infertility cases. Once the procedure is refined, Nashville Zoo director Richard Schwartz hopes to use it with cheetahs.

Mystery Cat sighted in FL

Lately, in the Florida swamps there have been reports of a dark, low-slung, long-tailed creature. Much bigger than a housecat, it darts across paths and disappears into the brush. In the Northwest, they'd pass such sightings off as one of Big Foot's pets, but amateur naturalists and seasoned biologists believe it's the jaguarundi. The rare secretive 15-pound cat used to frequent brushlands of south Texas. One Florida biologist thinks the jaguarundis are escapees from exotic pet keepers and roadside zoos. Another biologist remains skeptical: "We've had alligators and otters mistaken for panthers."

Cheetah Conservation Fund from Namibia

from the Cheetah Conservation Fund Newsletter dated March 93 comes this commentary by the Editor, Sidney Schultz.

Four and one-half years ago I made my first trip to Africa. From that initial eye-to-eye encounter with the cheetah I have been captivated by this animal. During October of last year I was fortunate enough to work with Laurie [Marker-Kraus] and Danny [Kraus] at their ranchhouse base in northern Namibia. It is here on the ranchlands that 70% of the country's wildlife exists, and 95% of the cheetahs. It is also on these ranchlands that the Kraus's feel the key for the cheetahs' survival must be found.

For three generations, ranchers have killed cheetahs, the most non-aggressive of the big cats, viewing them as vermin and as a threat to livestock. Between 1980 and 1991, 6,782 cheetahs have been removed or killed from Namibia's free-ranging population; today there are only about 2500 cheetahs left in Namibia.

Some ranchers have found alternatives to killing the cheetah. It is these success stories that the Kraus's hope to spread to other ranchers. One alternative is to keep donkeys with the [livestock] herd; donkeys are aggressive and will chase the shy cheetahs away from their territory. CCF is also researching the use of large breeds of livestock guard dogs that have been used successfully around the world for generations to protect herds.

The long term goal of the Fund is to establish a permanent International Cheetah Research Center in Namibia specifically recognized as a cheetah conservation area. Here, the Kraus's hope to continue the ongoing process of

grassroots education and investigate new ranching techniques that can help the cheetah, man and his livestock co-exist.

When cheetahs are captured by ranchers, Laurie and Danny may drive hours to reach the animal to take vital measurements and blood samples to help determine the overall health of cheetahs in the wild. While on the ranch they have a chance to talk to the rancher about his problems with cheetahs -and the cheetah's problem with survival. If they are lucky they can convince the rancher to allow them to ear-tag and release the cat, or let them relocate the animal. In the past couple of months, CCF has tagged and released several more animals. The next step is to begin radio telemetry to track the movements of these released cheetahs. This information is essential. Past information about cheetahs has mostly been gathered only in the National Parks of East Africa but the largest population of wild cheetahs is on the ranchlands of Namibia, where they are in direct conflict with man.

The work of the CCF would be impossible if it were not for the cooperation and generosity of the Namibian people. But the Fund needs your help if it hopes to succeed in saving the cheetah from extinction.

Cheetah Conservation Fund's U.S. base: 211 West Magnolia Street, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

The Board will consider an LIOC ESCF contribution to the Fund at their meeting during Convention.

Six Cheetah Cubs Born via Artificial Insemination

a collaborative effort between the National Zoological Park, White Oak Plantation (Yulee, Florida), the Caldwell Zoo (Tyler, Tx.), and Fossil Rim.

G. Rankin

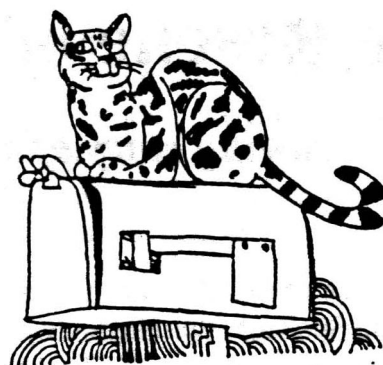
A research team from the National Zoological Park's NOAHS Center of the Smithsonian Institution assisted in the artificial insemination of cheetah at Fossil Rim Wildlife Center, Glen Rose, Texas, for the second consecutive year. As a result, four healthy cubs were born on Sept. 29, representing the second successful cheetah birth from artificial insemination. Also on Oct. 3, one of the Center's oldest cheetahs gave birth to two cubs. As a result, this mother can now be considered a founder in the North American Cheetah Species Survival Plan. Both litters were firsts for the mothers.

The procedures were



1. Labrador retriever; 2. Rottweiler; 3. Cocker spaniel; 4. German shepherd; 5. Poodle; 6. Golden retriever
7. Beagle; 8. Dachshund; 9. Shetland sheepdog; 10. Chow chow

Readers Write



Dear Shirley:

This a request for information from your readers who have personal experience with leopard cats (f. prionailurus bengalensis).

I am compiling data on leopard cats for my forthcoming book and I am looking for input from people who own leopard cats or are closely involved with them (now or in the past). Questionnaires as guidelines are available.

I am also looking for published material on leopard cats in magazines and books- in or out of print. Foreign language material is ok....

Any assistance from you and your readers would be appreciated.

Thank You,

Karin Donoyan

P.O. Box 1653, Rosebur, Oregon 97470
(503) 672-3033



Thinking of you...

Best wishes to Ralph Ferrer for a speedy and complete recovery. Daisy Bobcat is being lovingly cared for by friends.

New Arrival Announcements

On June 16th Steve Belknap's chaus Babs had three kittens. We hear that all three are going to be golden. Mom, Babs, is golden, and was bred to Juca, a golden male from the Bellingham's in Canada. Best Wishes to the new offspring.

The Rescue of Señor Boxxe part 1

-the harrowing story of a stolen caracal

by Sharon Roe, LIOC, Washington

Boxxe is our six month old caracal male who traveled to Spokane, Washington with me and my friends, Larry and Jean Torland and Shirley Malar. Pandora, our female caracal was also on the trip as she was going to be bred with Zimba, a male caracal belonging to Jim and Judy Penland. I had brought Boxxe along to keep Pandora company and to help her adjust more easily to her new surroundings. The other reason for the trip was to attend a Washington Department of Wildlife meeting. We started out at 6:30 am Friday, dropped off the cats at Jim and Judy's, attended the meeting, stayed the night, and visited with friends on Saturday.

We, including Boxxe, left for home late Saturday, stopping in Umatilla, Oregon at BoJac's Restaurant for a very late dinner. We had only been 20 minutes inside when I felt I needed to check on Boxxe. When I reached my car, which was parked in the parking lot, I was panic stricken to see that the light was on inside. And the carrier which held Boxxe was gone!

Since my car had been locked, the thieves had broken a rear window, flipped the light on, and fled with the carrier. I can't write the screams I felt or convey the shock which went through me.

I ran back in to the restaurant to tell my friends. They contacted the city police who came within minutes and took our information. The police felt that Boxxe was taken by kids, as they had not touched the cameras or other valuable items in the car. They kept saying I would get him back.

The town of Umatilla is very long and narrow,

only eight blocks wide, so we spent two hours searching the alleys and streets for any signs of Boxxe. At one point, Shirley and Jean spotted a carrier alongside an apartment, but after checking with the owner found it belonged to his dog.

At 2:30 am, it was decided to head home and to come back later that day. It was a very long, tearful ride home for me. I felt like I was deserting Boxxe. When we arrived home at 5:30 am, I discovered that the thieves had also stolen one of my overnight bags.

It was a short and fitful night. I remembered the feelings of holding Boxxe close and wondered what I would do. At 8:00 am I awoke and immediately started calling people before I even got out of bed. First, I called Judy in Spokane. She and Jim would meet me in Umatilla to help in the search. Their animals, including Pandora, would be cared for by friends. Later, I found out that Judy had called Glenda York of NOAHS in Idaho, whom we had met that weekend. Glenda immediately called two local radio stations. Those stations began broadcasting information about Boxxe's disappearance before noon that day.

Gabriel, who had been staying with Glenda, headed for home early so she could stop at businesses in Umatilla, alerting people to the missing cat. This effort on Gabriel's part gave us our first lead when we reached town. I continued calling key people who have exotics, who I felt would then be on the phone to others. I thought that if the reason behind the theft was drugs, they might try to sell Boxxe, possibly to someone who would know his value.

I called the Department of Wildlife, U.S.

customs, Canadian customs, George Michael of WALA, Paul Drake of OALA, our veterinarian Dr. Haveman, and our USDA inspector Randy Ridenour. All of these people networked within their groups to make a lot of individuals aware of Boxxe's predicament. I called the area Humane Society and even called every church in the Umatilla area. The pastors all were sympathetic and said they would make an announcement in their morning services.

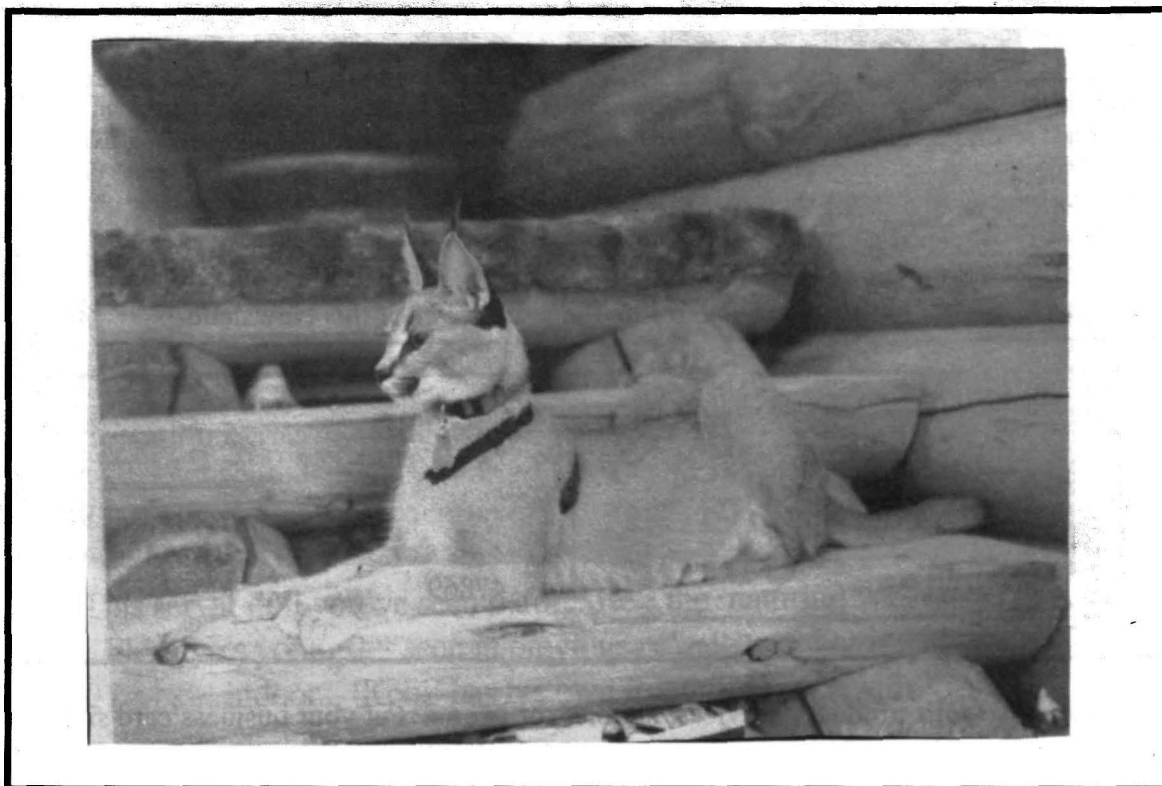
I had a large photo of Boxxe, so when Jean picked me up at 1:00 pm, we went by my place of employment and ran off 80 or more 11x17 posters which included this photo. I decided to approach recovery of Boxxe by stating that he had special health requirements and diet, and would not live long without proper care. I also offered a reward.

Outside the town of Umatilla, we stopped at fruit stands and the few businesses that were

open on Sunday. Some of these people Gabriel had already talked to so we left a poster. We never did see Gabriel. Arriving in town at approximately 5:00 pm we checked into the Tillicum Inn and used this motel as our base for meeting and phone messages.

We met up with Jim and Judy at BoJac's Restaurant. By this time, they had the first lead from Tom, a gas station attendant to whom Gabriel had talked earlier. Tom had asked everyone who came into the station about Boxxe and by 1 that afternoon had talked to Jim Henry, a farmer who had seen a strange looking cat the night before at a party with his Hispanic workers. Jim was passing this info on to Tom when these same Hispanics drove into the gas station. Tom confirmed that he knew who these fellows were and that they lived in Unit 5 of the Bugle Apartments.

To be continued next issue...



Señor Boxxe

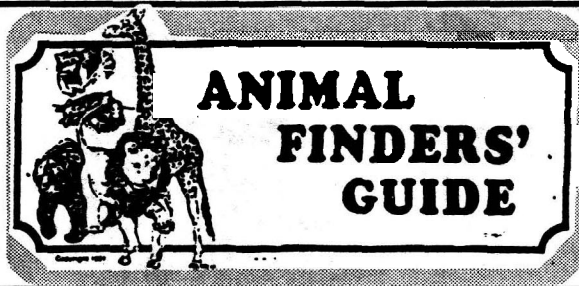


This 'rare white lion' cub (above) was actually congenitally anemic and turned out to be this 275 lb brilliant gold, happy and typically compulsive lioness (right).



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