Phoenix member Max's Tiger, Meshra, is a very sweet and loving cat.

This is a cute baby Leopard.

This 2 year old African Auger Buzzard is named Peeper and is owned by Phoenix member Dave. Peeper is a working bird who is part of the Predators of the Heart program aimed at educating kids about wild animals, as well as, the evils of drugs and other destructive behaviors.

Phoenix member Tracy has a lot of friends with animals, including one with several Lemurs. She says they are very cute and cuddly little guys.

This South American Cougar named Cookie belongs to Phoenix member Christine.

This is a 6 week old baby Serval named Sebastian who is owned by Phoenix member Samantha.

These beautiful Red-Eyed Tree Frogs belong to Phoenix member Susan.

This is MiCante Nu at 10 days old. MiCante is an Arctic "98½% Wolf."
This was sent to me in an email. Any one in NY know of any farm raising dogs or coyotes for meat? Evidentially the HSUS thinks so. This restaurant "investigation" looks like more "canned Hunt" Stories to me.

~~Leona - Thanks Leona!

Flushing Restaurant Probed

Newsday, November 30

By Bryan Virasami. STAFF WRITER

Korean leaders in Queens are reeling over a Humane Society report that triggered an investigation of a Flushing restaurant purported to sell dog meat. Naruteo at 46-15 Kissena Blvd. is the subject of an investigation by the state Department of Agriculture and Markets and the city Department of Health. The controversy began two weeks ago after the Humane Society of the United States said a Korean-American undercover agent purchased bo shin tang, a dish that in Korea is traditionally prepared with dog meat. The meat was tested and found to be goat, but the allegation prompted a storm of controversy within the community after news reports on WPIX-TV.

M.S. Park, owner of Naruteo, insisted he only serves duck, chicken and goat. "How can we serve dog here?" Park said. "It's impossible; this is New York." Jessica Chittenden, spokeswoman for the Department of Agriculture & Markets in Albany, said the investigation also involves a Korean-run farm in Sullivan County alleged to be selling coyotes and mixed-breed canines. No connection to the restaurant has been confirmed. The department, Chittenden said, and other law enforcement agencies are probing "allegations of the sale of dog meat to determine whether there are potential violations relating to food safety or animal cruelty." It's not illegal to consume dog meat in New York, but the state could press animal cruelty charges if it finds wrongdoing. Eating dog-meat stew is a tradition in Korea and in a few other Asian countries. It's believed to be an aphrodisiac by some in Korea, but it's considered barbaric by most Koreans in New York, said John Park, president of the Korean-American Community Empowerment Council in Flushing. Bo shin tang means "stew to strengthen the body," and traditionally refers to stew made from dog meat but could also be made with other meats, according to common Korean translations. Richard Swain, vice president of investigative services at the Washington, D.C.-based Humane Society, said the restaurant may not have sold dog but representing to do so was troubling. "We were able to identify that certainly a demand for that product exists in this country," he said. He said suppliers sell meat from coyotes and mixed-breed canines in New York state and other parts of the country. Representatives of some 200 Korean organizations plan to meet Tuesday to address the controversy.

Are Animals Occupational Hazards?

**Dogs and cats** were involved in eight occupational fatalities — six of which resulted from highway and nonindus-
trial offroad vehicle crashes in which the vehicle went out of control after hitting, or swerving to avoid hitting, the dog.12

Dogs also were involved in 13,800 nonfatal occupational injuries and ill-
esses involving days away from work, three-quarters of which resulted from animal attacks. Overexertion, primarily overexertion in lifting, accounts for nearly all the remainder — hardly surprising because a number of dog breeds are quite heavy and unwieldy.13

Two-fifths of nonfatal cases associated with dogs involve the upper ex-
tremities, compared with just over one-
fifth of injuries and illnesses overall. Almost all of these cases involve the hand (including the fingers), and generally result from dog bites. Bites com-
prise three-fifths of all dog-related non-
fatal cases. In addition, there is a small number of more serious dog bites that transmit diseases. Sprains are the next most frequent type of case, accounting for one-fifth of the dog-related non-
fatal cases.

Dog-related nonfatal injuries and ill-
esses affect a wide range of occupa-
tions, although nonfarm animal care-
takers account for one-third of these cases, followed by truck drivers, who account for one-tenth, and veterinary technicians and meter readers, who each account for one-twentieth.14

**Cats** During the 1992-97 period, there were no occupational fatalities associ-
ated with cats, although cats account for 4,600 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.15 Almost all injuries and illnesses inflicted by cats are animal attacks, such as cat bites or scratches. Bites alone account for more than two-thirds of all cat-related cases. In addition, there is a small number of more serious cat bites that transmit diseases. Because cats are uniquely equipped to scratch, they account for more abrasions severe enough to require days away from work for recuperation than any other mammal.

Four-fifths of injuries and illnesses associated with cats involve the upper extremities, compared with just over one-fifth of injuries and illnesses overall. The arms, wrists, and hands are often the easiest body part for a cat to bite or scratch. Animal-handling occupations — particularly nonfarm animal caretakers, veterinary technicians, and veterinarians — have the largest numbers of cat-related nonfatal occupa-
tional injuries and illnesses. The number of nonfatal cases involving veterinary technicians is about the same for cats as for dogs, but cats in-
flicted almost twice as many nonfatal injuries to veterinarians as did dogs during the 6-year study period.

As we have seen, the number of occupa-
tional injuries and illnesses associ-
ated with dogs is several times that of cats. While there were no fatal work injuries involving cats during the 6-year period, dogs accounted for eight fatalities. There were 3 times as many non-
fatal occupational injuries and illnesses for dogs as for cats. Divergent esti-
mates of the numbers of dogs and cats in the United States confound quantifi-
cation efforts, although the number of cats appears to at least equal the number of dogs.16 Consequently, it appears safe to conclude that dogs pose a larger work hazard than cats. As the following tabulation illus-
trates, the 1992-97 gender distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involv-
ing these two common pets contrasts with the gender distribution of nonfatal cases overall:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses</th>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs</td>
<td>6,584</td>
<td>7,174</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cats</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>3,644</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although, overall, men sustain twice as many nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses as women, despite being barely a majority of the workforce, women account for a majority of the cases for dogs and for cats. Their share of cases involving cats, four-fifths, is particularly large. Nonfarm animal care-
takers, such as might work in a veterinarian’s office, pet store, or kennel, account for the largest number of injuries and illnesses inflicted by dogs and cats alike. According to data from the Current Population Survey, women make up two-thirds of employment in this occupation.17 While this might help explain why women predominate among dog- and cat-related nonfatal cases, it does not explain why women account for a greater share of cat-
related cases than dog-related cases. Even after adjusting for truck drivers and meter readers — male-
dominated occupations that are among the most common for dog-
related cases, but that are negligible for cat-related cases — women’s share of dog-related cases remains much less than their share of cat-related cases. Sprains and strains, which account for more than two-fifths of nonfatal injuries and illnesses overall,18 are considerably less prevalent for cat-related cases than for dog-related cases, comprising one-fifth of cases for dogs and a negligible share for cats. Cats typi-
cally average 5 to 6 pounds,19 while dogs usually weigh much more. While this might explain why sprains and strains are inflicted with greater frequency by dogs than by cats, and why women account for a greater share of nonfatal injuries and illnesses inflicted by dogs than of nonfatal injuries and illnesses overall, it cannot explain why women suffer disproportionately more cat-

This information was compiled by the: Bureau of Labor Statistics, this article is available for viewing/ printing online at: http://www.bls.gov/opub/
Captured wolf-dog hybrid presents dilemma

SOUTH BEND -- What appeared to be a wolf that was captured Monday in Clay Township was actually a wolf-dog hybrid, according to Linda Candler, director of the Humane Society of St. Joseph County.

The wolf-German Shepherd mix was captured without incident in the 51000 block of Prescott Avenue, just north of Auten Road. Nancy Crumley, a resident of the block, said the animal showed up in the neighborhood unexpectedly. "I heard a dog barking and went outside to call our dog in, and here was this wolf," she said. "It was gorgeous, silver-colored and humongous. We knew right away it was a wolf. It was the first time I had seen him." The animal didn't snarl or growl, and it appeared it may have been raised as a pet by someone, Crumley said. Residents called the Humane Society, which dispatched a crew to the area. Workers were able to capture the hybrid with no difficulty, Candler said. "It wasn't wild at all. It obviously was somebody's dog. It's not vicious. We were able to put a leash on it and put it into our truck," she said. Because it is a hybrid of a wild animal and a domestic one, the future for the "wolf" is cloudy, Candler said. Because it is not a dog, it cannot be put up for adoption to a new owner, she said. And, because it is not a pure-blood wild animal, it does not qualify for programs that seek to relocate fully wild animals back into nature. "If it was a wild animal we would try to find a wolf rescue group for it," she said. "But it isn't. And it's illegal to adopt wolf-hybrids in St. Joseph County." There are strong reasons for not adopting out hybrids or other wild animals, Candler said. "If it's a wolf, even a wolf-dog hybrid, it still has the wildness in it. Trying to domesticate them and raise them as dogs just doesn't work," she said. The director speculated that the hybrid may have been owned by someone in Michigan just north of the state line and that it either got loose or was released and wandered south into Clay Township. Until July of last year, Michigan did not regulate ownership of wolf-dog hybrids. Now they must be licensed and kept in secure kennels. In Indiana, permits must be obtained from the Department of Natural Resources to keep wolf-dog hybrids. A wolf-dog hybrid was captured in November of last year by the South Bend Animal Control agency. The city facility was able to find a spot for the animal, given the name Diamond, at a rescue shelter in Michigan that specializes in hybrids, said Animal Control Director Gary Libbey. The policy at the Humane Society's shelter on Grape Road in Mishawaka is to hold animals for five days and then euthanize them if no one adopts them, Candler said, although that may not be the fate of the hybrid they picked up Monday. The Humane Society has been working with Mark Richter, a conservation officer with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, to find a refuge that will take the animal. Crumley applauds that effort. "It would be awful to euthanize it," she said. "It was so beautiful." Staff writer Don Porter:

(219) 235-6350
against the sons. "They run primarily sheep in that area on a forest
service lease and had complained about a huge problem with coyote and cougar predators attacking their
livestock, so we believe that may have been the motivation," he said. Lee said one of the counts is for the illegal
destruction of six cougars and the second count is for the illegal destruction of four bobcats. The animals were
killed between the fall of 1998 and the fall of 2000 in Garfield and Piute counties. Each felony count carries a
maximum penalty of up to 5 years in prison and/or a $5,000 fine. In the event of a conviction, poachers may also
be required to pay restitution to the state for the loss of the animals.
State law allows the use of wire snare traps to harvest small, fur-bearing animals including bobcat,
but the snares are not as popular with legal trappers as leg-hold traps. The law requires all traps to carry
identification numbers and to be checked every 48 hours so the death of a trapped animal is not unnecessarily
prolonged. Traps may not be used to harvest cougars in Utah, where tracking or pursuit by dogs is the approved
hunting method. Authorities said the illegal traps found in the Mount Dutton area had no identification and the
animals ensnared in them had been left to rot. Many of the snares had been placed in paths likely to be traveled by
cougars.

On tiny island, researchers discover the tiniest of reptiles By Faye Flam INQUIRER STAFF WRITER
The world's smallest reptile - a gecko that can fit on the surface of a dime - has been discovered on the
forest floor on a Caribbean island. Biologist Blair Hedges, of Pennsylvania State University, said the tiny creature
illustrates the still undiscovered diversity of life that may lurk in the Caribbean, an ecologically fragile area that has
lost 90 percent of its forest cover. "You never know what you're going to find in the West Indies," said Hedges, whose many trips to the area have yielded dozens of new species. In 1996, he found
the world's smallest frog in Cuba. Islands, he said, tend to harbor creatures of unusual sizes. The world's
smallest bird - a 1 1/2-inch-long bee hummingbird - lives on Cuba, and a threadsnake, no thicker than a pencil
lead, lives in the Lesser Antilles. Other islands breed unusually large creatures - the giant Komodo dragon of
Indonesia, the elephant bird from Madagascar, and the world's largest turtle, the Aldabra tortoise, from Aldabra
Island in the Indian Ocean, near the Seychelles. Hedges found the dwarf gecko, dubbed Jaragua sphaero,
over the summer while exploring the tiny Dominican Republic island of Beata, working with colleague
Richard Thomas of Conservation International. He spotted the quick-moving creature, he said, by
sifting through the leafy underbrush on his hands and knees. The dwarf gecko adds to the 1,100-some species of
gcko, said Aaron Bauer, a biologist and gecko expert at Villanova University. These animals have been on
the planet since the age of the dinosaurs, he said. Most geckos lack eyelids and have adhesive toes that
allow them to stick to vertical surfaces of walls and tree trunks. They usually lay only one egg at a time.
Bauer is the discoverer of the largest known gecko an animal the size of a large cat, which has recently
become extinct. The record-breaking small gecko probably evolved to fill an ecological niche that
doesn't exist in other places, Bauer said. In its small, isolated region, the gecko faces little competition for its food:
tiny insects that probably wouldn't be worth the work of catching for a larger animal.
But being small has disadvantages too; the dwarf gecko can be a meal for birds, other reptiles, and even
spiders and centipedes. Warm-blooded animals can only be so small before they can't maintain their body heat.
That's because the smaller they get, the greater the ratio between their surface area and their mass. Tiny shrews
and hummingbirds have to eat almost all the time to maintain their metabolisms, Hedges said. Reptiles,
which are not warm-blooded, don't have to keep up a constant temperature, but the smaller they are, the
harder it is for them to retain moisture, so they could be in danger of drying out. "This is probably close to the
limit," in terms of smallness for a reptile, Hedges said. The Caribbean Islands remain one of the world's
richest areas for diversity of life, said Mike Smith, a biologist with Conservation International, based in
Washington. "It doesn't have charismatic species like pandas," he said, "but it has a number of unique
species." The area where the gecko was found is in a Dominican Republic national park, but rules protecting such
lands are often not enforced in the region, and poor people lacking other means of sustenance are cutting
down what remains of the forest to create farmland. "The area is very close to the edge," Smith said. "But
none of us have lost hope."

HOW MANY CATS DO YOU OWN? IF YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THE INTERNET PLEASE INCLUDE
YOURSELF IN OUR INTERNET POLL. Visit http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Phoenix_Exotics/polls

Reward offered for bear shot and killed at Lake Tahoe
Today: December 13, 2001 at 8:30:47 PST INCLINE VILLAGE, Nev. (AP) - A local resident is offering a $1,000
reward for information leading to the arrest of the killer of a large black bear at Lake Tahoe and state officials say
they have a suspect. The 400-pound bear was found shot to death at Incline Village on Sunday on state land near Laurel Court. Carl Lackey, a wildlife biologist for the Nevada Division of Wildlife, said the bear had been tagged last September and weighed 360 pounds at that time. The healthy 5- or 6-year-old bear had been given the nickname “Charlie.” Lackey said the bear had been shot more than once. "We have a suspect," he told the North Lake Tahoe Bonanza, declining further comment. "We're just as upset about this as anybody." Bears are a protected species in Nevada. Killing one is a gross misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in jail and a $2,000 fine. Ann Bryant, director of the Bear Preservation League, said the reward is being offered by Jill Brandin, a longtime Incline resident. She said a bear was killed within the past month in Fallon and another shot within the past six weeks in the Mammoth area of California. "It just breaks my heart," she said. Incline residents John "JJ" Mueller and his wife, Wendy, found the bear lying on its side. "It ruined our whole day," Wendy Mueller said. She said they didn't hear any gunshots. The Muellers are particularly fond of bears and have adopted a bear at the St. Louis zoo. They also had planted indigenous bushes with berries that bears like to eat- a healthy alternative to garbage. They said it was distressing that "Charlie" diet within eyesight of their home and even more upsetting that a human being caused his death. "We've worked so hard in the last few years to create a safe relationship between bears and humans," Lackey said. "There was no reason for this bear to have..."