

# BCOA Bulletin

September/October 1976

Volume X    Number V

The Official Bulletin of The Basenji Club of America, Inc.

VOLUME X

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1976

NUMBER V



**Am\*Can CH. TIPPERSEA SCARLET ANGEL**



Ch. Makila Gadzooks

AM. &amp; CAN. CH. TIPPERSEA SCARLET ANGEL

A perfect set of wrinkles, lovely head and ear set - well arched neck - solid structure 16½" - Deep red coat - Deep brown eyes, and an expression that's a winner - That's our "Red".

Best of Breed winner in Canada before she was a year old, Red finished in the U.S. going BOB out of open over male specials and on to a Group 2 placement. Red will be bred to CH. MAKILA GADZOOKS - linebreeding back to Fulafuture and incorporating type and movement. Reservations are now being accepted. Pedigrees on request.

# Tippersea

EARL &amp; MARY ANN EVAND . RT. 2 BOX 56 . PRIOR LAKE, MINN. 55372

## THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE BASENJI CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.

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SECRETARIAL REPORT OF BOARD ACTION  
Office of the Secretary, Lucretia Hewes, 15675 Kata Drive, Elm Grove, Wisconsin 53122

THESE BALLOTS ARE QUOTED VERBATIM:

BALLOT #8, dated August 10, 1976; Subject: APPOINTMENT, circulated at the request of the President--PASSED.

Your approval is requested to appoint Chris Olson, of Rutland, Iowa, to be Editor in Chief of the BCOA Bulletin. This is being brought to another vote due to the lack of a majority vote on the last ballot dealing with this question.

APPROVE: Dye, Chambers, Hill, Bolte, Mankey, Yanowitz, Hewes, Work, Castle, House.

ABSTAIN: Dwinnells.

BALLOT #9, dated August 10, 1976; Subject: PRINTER, circulated at the request of the President--PASSED. On approval of the above ballot, it is requested that the Excel Printing Co., in Dakota City, Iowa, be engaged to print the Bulletin. They estimate their cost to be approximately \$466 per bi-monthly printing of a 32-page Bulletin, or about \$200 less than has recently been paid.

APPROVE: Dye\*, Chambers, Hill\*, Bolte, Mankey, Yanowitz, Hewes, Work, Castle, House, Dwinnells.

Mr. Dye's comment: I approve of this ballot only if this is the total cost; printing, the cover, addressing, mailing and postage of the Bulletin Brazos Printing Company's charge for Vol. X, No. IX of the Bulletin was \$657.8, but they handled the Bulletin from printing to mailing. The Board should not again put itself in a position where it does not know the final cost they are approving for publishing the Bulletin.

Mrs. Hill's comment: Does this include the cover?

BALLOT #10, dated August 10, 1976; Subject: ADVERTISING RATES, circulated at the request of the President--PASSED.

In view of the lack of a majority vote on the last ballot regarding advertising rates in the Bulletin, and due to the proposed lower printing cost of the Bulletin, your approval is requested to raise the advertising rate 50% above the current rate.

APPROVE: Dye\*, Chambers\*, Hill, Bolte, Yanowitz, Hewes, Work, Castle, House.

DISAPPROVE: Mankey, Dwinnells\*.

Mr. Dye's comment: The cover and the Breeders Directory should not be increased 50%. My comments of Ballot #4, June 3, still apply.

Mrs. Chambers' comment: All except the cover. I think \$90 is a lot more than most can or are willing to spend for a cover.

Mr. Dwinnells' comment: The rates should be raised by 100% in order to get enough money to make the Bulletin pay for itself.

BALLOT #11, dated August 10, 1976; Subject: SPECIALTY, circulated at the request of the Vice President--PASSED.

Your approval is requested for the Basenji Club of Cincinnati, Inc. to hold its second annual independent specialty on May 28, 1977, at the Cincinnati Convention Center. This date has been approved by the National Specialty Chairman, Mrs. Crandall.

APPROVE: Dye, Chambers, Hill, Bolte, Mankey, Yanowitz, Hewes, Work, Castle, House, Dwinnells.

BALLOT #12, dated August 18, 1976; Subject: NEW MEMBERS, circulated in accordance with the By-Laws--ALL ARE ACCEPTED INTO MEMBERSHIP.

The following persons have applied for membership to the BCOA, and their names along with a request for comments, if any, have been published in the May-June Bulletin. No comments have been received. Your approval is requested to accept them into membership.

1. Mrs. Teresa Ellers Alley of Memphis, Tennessee
  2. Mr. Leslie S. Butler of Detroit, Michigan
  3. Mr. and Mrs. Bob Carlisle, Jr. (Frances) of Sinton, Texas
  4. Miss Diane C. Coleman of San Antonio, Texas
  5. Mr. Al Danford of Tampa, Florida
  6. Mrs. Lewis Harris (Catherine) of East Point, Georgia
  7. Mr. Francis J. Janczak of Fredonia, New York
  8. Mr. and Mrs. John J. O'Connell, Jr. of Troy, Michigan and \*John J. O'Connell, III
  9. Mr. Gene Rouse of Fort Collins, Colorado
  10. Ms. Ruth Siptroth of East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania
  11. Mr. James P. Sorenson of El Paso, Texas
  12. Mr. & Mrs. Melvin Stringer (Maxine) of Dugald, Manitoba, Canada
  13. Mrs. Mary F. Watkins of Valinda, California
  14. Mrs. Pearl Webster of St. Petersburg, Florida
  15. Mrs. Gertrude E. Wildman of Naples, Florida
- \*Junior Member

APPROVAL OF ALL APPLICANTS: House, Hill, Hewes, Dwinnells, Chambers, Bolte, Mankey, Work, Dye, Yanowitz.

APPROVAL OF ALL APPLICANTS EXCEPT MR. AL DANFORD: Castle

ABSTAINED ON MR. AL DANFORD: Castle

BALLOT #13, dated August 18, 1976; Subject: TYPEWRITER, circulated at the request of the President--PASSED.

The BCOA has been paying \$37 per month rental on a typewriter for the Bulletin Advertising Manager, Mrs. Bernice Walker. The suggestion has been made that the Club would be better off trying to purchase a typewriter at a similar monthly rate.

Mrs. Walker needs one with the potential for type-face changes and one which uses carbon ribbon, necessary in proper reproduction. She has located a reconditioned IBM typewriter meeting these specifications which would cost the Club about \$325 plus one or two type-faces for \$18 each. It will be possible to purchase the typewriter on extended payments of a maximum of \$54.25 per month for 6 months, no service charge required. The type faces are extra.

Your approval is requested that the Club purchase the typewriter.

APPROVE: House, Hill, Hewes, Dwinnells, Chambers, Bolte, Mankey, Work, Dye, Yanowitz.

DISAPPROVE: Castle\*.

Mr. Castle's comment: Cannot approve without some knowledge of Club finances.

Respectfully submitted,  
Lucretia L. Hewes, Secretary

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NEW APPLICANTS AND THEIR ADDRESSES

Pursuant to the new By-Laws, the Secretary of the BCOA must submit all applications for membership in the BCOA to the Bulletin Editor for publication in the Bulletin. The members of the BCOA are asked by the Secretary for any comments concerning the new applicants. Each applicant must have two sponsors; in the past, only one sponsor was required. Send your comments about the new applicants to the Secretary immediately. Sponsors' names are listed below the applicants' names.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Braver (Patricia)  
26580 Dundee  
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Mr. and Mrs. A. Russell Thomas  
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Blacksburg, Virginia 24060  
Robert Yanowitz  
Ross Newmann

#### BREEDER TALK

Una Gigous, 300 Washington Street South, Northfield, Minnesota

Although enthusiasts for Basenjis are usually in agreement as to why they support their wrinkled wonders, the breeding efforts and results vary. The variance is often great from kennel to kennel. This variation in type often results in a judge having to award the breed, points, and reserve wins to dissimilar Basenjis. This does not make a judge look consistent and many have complained. If there are similar types they often come from the same kennel and the judge's consistency is called "politics". In any case, both the judge and the breeders lose.

Taking the same challenge to breed a perfect dog and the same official standard of excellence as approved by the AKC, why do the results vary? Sometimes several different types can be found within a single kennel. What are the variables that contribute to the success, failure, or mediocrity of a breeding program?

First, we are dealing with genes, which control the inherited physique and temperament of every dog. The breeder's control over these genes is far less than 100% (a gross understatement), but the appreciation of the gene should be evidenced every time a breeding is contemplated. The genetic appreciation should be evidenced again in the resultant puppies. A working knowledge of the nature and behavior of genes is very important for the dog breeder, and he can make the variable of genes the greatest asset of his kennel.

Consider next the variable of the individual eye. Serious study--even a sort of apprenticeship under the guidance of an experienced breeder--can greatly overcome the untrained eye. Just as some people are color blind--some dog breeders are kennel blind and unable to train their "eye for a dog". An understanding of the anatomy of the dog enables a breeder to back up his/her evaluation of a dog with structural proof that this dog is sound and balanced. A good eye does not create a knowledgeable breeder without patience and technical know-how.

Knowledge is the third variable. Technical knowledge must include familiarity with the dogs in the pedigrees that are being brought together by each mating. The old saying that "ghosts of the past revisit kennels" is true. Knowledge is power, and these ghosts can be exorcised if one knows they are there to start with and, when they crop up, if they are recognized for what they are. The pedigrees that affect your breeding are only learned by doing homework. There are many published books on basic breeding and genetic know-how.

The fourth variable is sentiment. This is different from kennel blindness. Sentiment enters when a dog is bred for reasons other than genetic, keeping a maverick pup, etc., etc., etc. Few are so efficient that the wiles and charms of some young scamp who measures up in the kiss, yodel and cuddle department, but perhaps in no other. Sentiment strikes hardest with our first dog--which so often we bought for a pet. To breed a bitch or promote a stud because we love it is no reason at all.

These variables can be made to work for us, not against us. Realize their existence, take them into account, and the success of a breeding program will be planned, not accidental. These variables also provide a terrific project for a breed club. A national breed club like BCOA should be the forum and the clearinghouse for the knowledge gained by the individual breeders. And it certainly is the facility for studying the standard of the breed.

Division among breeders on interpretation of the standard should be resolved, otherwise breeders will go their widely-separate ways. The standard leaves room for freedom of expression within a breed only up to a point. There should be no variables in type, soundness, quality, and temperament. In view of the many difficulties in the breeding of dogs, the potential contribution of the breed club and the standard is extremely important to all of us. Variables exist, but so does the standard which lists the entire dog from nose to tail tip, from ear to toe. Owners, breeders, and judges should all take note. Breeders especially should not sing the commercial jingle, "My dog is better than your dog" without a great deal of study dedicated to the variables in breeding.

Perhaps, in that manner, we may present Basenjis to judges that will allow the judges to be consistent in their choices and "apolitical".

#### ADDRESS CHANGES

Mary E. Callaghan  
7308 West 84th Way, #1019  
Arvada, Colorado 80003  
(formerly: Texas)

Diane C. Coleman  
461 Rogers Avenue  
Sumter, South Carolina 29150  
(formerly: Texas)

Jon & Vicki Curby  
Route #5  
Fulton, Missouri 65251  
(formerly: Missouri)

Bob Lewis, RD #2, Felton, Pennsylvania 17322

A continuation of the history of the breed standard. Reprinted here is the current standard, unchanged since 1954. Readers are invited to write their comments and observations regarding this standard.

#### OFFICIAL STANDARD FOR THE BASENJI

**CHARACTERISTICS**--The Basenji should not bark, but is not mute. The wrinkled forehead and the swift, tireless running gait (resembling a racehorse trotting full out) are typical of the breed.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**--The Basenji is a small, lightly built, short backed dog, giving the impression of being high on the leg compared to its length. The wrinkled head must be proudly carried, and the whole demeanor should be one of poise and alertness.

**HEAD AND SKULL**--The skull is flat, well chiseled and of medium width, tapering towards the eyes. The foreface should taper from eye to muzzle and should be shorter than the skull. Muzzle, neither coarse, nor snipy but with rounded cushions. Wrinkles should appear upon the forehead, and be fine and profuse. Side wrinkles are desirable, but should never be exaggerated into dewlap. **NOSE**--Black greatly desired. A pinkish tinge should not penalize an otherwise first class specimen, but it should be discouraged in breeding. **EYES**--Dark hazel, almond shaped, obliquely set and far seeing. **EARS**--Small, pointed and erect, of fine texture, set well forward on top of head. **MOUTH**--Teeth must be level with scissors bite. **NECK**--Of good length, well crested and slightly full at base of throat. It should be well set into flat, laid back shoulders.

**FOREQUARTERS**--The chest should be deep and of medium width. The legs straight with clean fine bone, long forearm and well defined sinews. Pasterns should be of good length, straight and flexible.

**BODY**--The body should be short and the back level. The ribs well sprung, with plenty of heart room, deep brisket, short coupled, and ending in a definite waist.

**HINDQUARTERS**--Should be strong and muscular, with hocks well let down, turned neither in nor out, with long second thighs.

**FEET**--Small, narrow and compact, with well-arched toes.

**TAIL**--Should be set on top and curled tightly over to either side.

**COAT**--Short and silky. Skin very pliant.

**COLOR**--Chestnut red (the deeper the better) or pure black, or black and tan, all with white feet, chest and tail tip. White legs, white blaze and white collar optional.

**WEIGHT**--Bitches 22 pounds approximately. Dogs 24 pounds approximately.

**SIZE**--Bitches 16 inches and dogs 17 inches from the ground to the top of the shoulder. Bitches 16 inches and dogs 17 inches from the front of the chest to the farthest point of the hindquarters.

**FAULTS**--Coarse skull or muzzle. Domed or peaked skull. Dewlap. Round eyes. Low set ears. Over-shot or undershot mouths. Wide chest. Wide behind. Heavy bone. Creams, shaded or off colors, other than those defined above, should be heavily penalized.

Approved June 8, 1954.

#### SHEILA'S SCRAPBOOK

##### BASENJI BALANCE AND BASENJI COAT

We want balance in Basenjis. We should not deceive ourselves as to the merits of our own stock, but be frank as to their demerits. A long-bodied, short-legged Basenji is an atrocity and the too short-bodied dog, which invariably has no neck to speak of, is equally ugly.

The big dog tends to be clumsy; it lacks the gazelle-like grace so characteristic of the really good specimen.

Without making a fetish of it, I am in favour of retaining the fine coat. There are other breeds, such as the Dane, which has this lovely fine-textured skin, and I see no reason why the Basenji should not retain it. It is much more attractive than the coarser, longer coat, and I think it would be a pity not to retain this point as an ideal, even allowing that during the period of acclimatisation the coats may temporarily coarsen.--  
Veronica Tudor-Williams.

(From the Basenji column in Dog World, 1952(?), in Sheila Smith's scrapbook No. 1)



SOUTHWEST IMPS  
Shirley Dinnius, Route 3, Box 106, Union, Missouri 63184

It's busy around here now, as I have started obedience school with my problem dog, Sarge. Glad to report that so far he's doing well. I am trying an experiment and now understand why obedience people consider the Basenji too difficult to mess with. We have a German Shepherd that, at 2 1/2 years of age, had never been lead broken. I decided to train both at the same time and compare notes as they progressed. I thought the Basenji had the edge, as he is lead trained, but I was sadly mistaken. After two lessons the Shepherd seldom takes his eyes off of me and heels in position at all times and sits without the jerk. After six lessons, the Basenji is just now getting the idea of where he's supposed to be when I say "Heell".

I have discovered something else. I have to work the Basenji first in order to be able to accurately judge his progress without becoming discouraged and too impatient with him. Also, I find the Shepherd is fun to work with, but for myself I enjoy the challenge of the Basenji much more. Whatever breakthrough I make with a Basenji in training means so very much more than all the precision I get from the Shepherd. To me, obedience does not mean the top score in the show--it means the triumph of showing people what can be done if one wants to bad enough. To persevere over all the clucking noises one hears on training a Basenji is reward enough. I sincerely enjoy obedience work and urge all of you to try it at least once. This is the third time around for me with a Basenji and I have enjoyed every minute of it. I just wish I could find someone in my area that wants to go to school for Open work, as I know my tri bitch, Lydden's Midnight Lace, C.D., could do it and I'd dearly love to do it. But alas!, no one out here in the country where I live wants to go that far for classes. Sometimes not having one's own car can really hurt.

We have a new champion in our area; she is owned by Mary Woodcock and her name is Ch. Alizva's Teena Gae, a really lovely bitch. I haven't had any other reports of champions in this area.

I believe I may have a new handler coming up. My toddler, "Tiger", has decided to obedience train my old dog, Ty. Tiger takes hold of Ty's collar and tells him "Sit!" and walks him around and tells him to sit again. Ty doesn't mind all the time, but enough so that Tiger gets tickled and laughs when he does sit. Tiger often runs alongside while training sessions are going on and says the commands as I do. He loves his dogs and cries if he thinks they're being hurt. Who knows--maybe he'll be a trainer or handler some day, as he sure has a feeling for dogs.

I have also been delving into Animal Behavior more seriously than I ever have before, and when I finish my study of it, I hope to do a few columns on it. I had not realized that Basenjis have been used as extensively as they have. Did you know that they are categorized as an "agressive breed"? More later, after I track down a few papers I am very interested in.



**Wayfarer of the Congo**



**Ch. Tennji's Bruce**

BREED HISTORY: TENNJI  
Sheila Smith, 1404 S.W. Dash Point Road, Federal Way, Washington 98003

Rhosenji's Merry was whelped in 1950, and purchased ostensibly as a pet for our daughter, Michelle, but actually as the fulfillment of a dream I had had since 1941 when I was a mere infant myself and read Goodbye My Lady in the Saturday Evening Post. Merry was a 15 1/2-inch daughter of Ch. Coco of the Congo, a cobby, well-moving, bright red dog with tiny ears and beautifully "chinky" eyes, out of a daughter of Ch. Rhosenji's Beau, another proper-sized, deep red, well-moving dog with a super coat and lovely head and wrinkle. With usual newcomer intelligence and innocence, we followed rather poor advice and bred Merry on her first season to a distant cousin, Ch. Phemister's Maestro, who was the current top winner. We were fortunate that, in a litter of four, one became our first champion, Ch. Tennji's Concert Master. For our second litter, we had learned a bit about linebreeding, and bred Merry back to her great grandsire, Beau, with a resulting litter of lovely "Beau-type" puppies--clean lines, deep reds, with a distinctive Beau look. Ch. Tennji's Bruce was in that litter, and his name can be found behind a few Basenjis today. He was a strong, free-moving dog with marvelous style and expression. Although Bruce is in many pedigrees, Beau's top-winning offspring was Ch. Ka and Ba Hourli, who went Best in Show All Breeds at Juarez, Mexico many years ago. Hourli was the sire of Ka and Ba Meryt Ra, C.D., the "Lady" who was the foundation bitch of Hills Half Acre Kennels.

Miss Tudor-Williams had imported Wau to England; and a daughter, Widgeon, had been sent to Mrs. Anderson in Canada; and a son, Wayfarer, to Mr. Gilkey in the United States. We felt Wau blood would bring soundness to the breed in jaws and hernias, as nearly every litter in those days included at least one undershot pup and, too often, inguinal and umbilical hernias were common. Unfortunately, due to AKC rules, George never was able to register Wayfarer, though he got a lifetime listing on him and finished his championship. Wayfarer was considered too big (PLEASE NOTE) because he stood 18 inches at the shoulder. Despite his height he was a well-balanced, leggy fellow with a gorgeous floating movement. He seemed perhaps taller because of his elegant carriage and proud way of going.

Meantime, Wayfarer's sister, Widgeon, had been bred to the handsome, leggy, tri, Am/Can Ch. Glenairley Black Trellis. Widgeon was a proper-sized little lady, needing more wrinkle, with a good level topline, tail curl, and lovely brisket. After seeing Trellis at the Specialty in Rye, New York, I purchased one of their pups, Glenairley Magpie. Our thought was to breed him to Merry. Unhappily, Merry developed pyrometra and had to be spayed, so we looked for a suitable bitch and bought Black Susan of the Congo. Susan was refined, with an almost too-fine coat, profuse fine wrinkle, good head and tail curl. Magpie was a strong, flashy tri, with his uncle, Wayfarer's, great way of going, and a tip-top tail set that allowed the curl to go on either side. We bred him to Susan and got a lovely litter--then being discouraged with one point on Magpie in 10 shows--sold him and Susan to Marlise Kennels. Though beautifully show trained, he was one of the first tris around, and it was hard to get a second look from the judges. In addition, Magpie's wide blaze was a distraction to the judges. He finished his championship within two weeks' arrival at Marlise--actually in 7 days-- 5 points on Sunday, 5 the following Saturday, and 5 on Sunday. His first time out as a special he was Best of Breed in an entry of eighteen, under a judge that had placed him 4th in the class two months before. Times haven't changed.

In the Magpie/Susan litter of five, I considered five good show quality, but only one finished. The overall good qualities of the litter were jet black coats, rich clean tan on four of the five, excellent tail sets and curls on four, with the fifth well curled, but held off the back to one side a bit. Coat texture varied from one with her dam's almost-too-fine coat, three excellent, to one with the longer hairs around the neck and dorsal line. All had the small ears, beautiful feet, and the dark, dark eyes that are seen rarely now. All but the one bitch with the too-fine coat and the set-off tail had their sire and uncle's beautiful movement. The initial idea of bringing soundness in worked to a marked degree. There were no undershot jaws, umbilical nor inguinal hernias in the Magpie/Susan litter.

From the litter, I took Tennji's Ebony Warrior to the Specialty in Rye, New York in 1956, when he was nine months old, and he went BOS to a more mature-looking bitch owned by Mrs. Anderson. Numerous competitive breeders remarked on his beautiful movement, with the most-used description "floating". He kept his beautiful movement and jet black coat all of his life. He was used a relatively small number of times, due partly to the hesitancy of people to ship their bitches; also, as our children were small during his showing and breeding years, I was occupied with raising children rather than raising, showing, and advertising my dogs.

All of the dogs mentioned had good to excellent feet and good shoulders. Color on the reds was bright orange to deep red-fox coloring, and the tris were jet black with clean tan markings. Toplines in Magpie and his pups tended to be soft during the juvenile months, but tightened and remained solid through the overweight and aged years. Prior to Wau we had good movement, but he brought a little something extra in a lifting, floating reach and smooth drive.

# Makila

JOE & BERNIE WALKER . Box 299 RD 5 . Manheim PA 17545

CH. ALIZVA'S TEENA GAE

(Ch. Mymaron's Raingauge  
x Sartartia's Gae Sheba)

TEENA is shown winning her first major at Edwardsville KC Sept. 6, 1975, under j-Mr. Pat Hastings. Teena finished her title (subject to AKC) one year later at Edwardsville KC Sept 4, 1976, with a major under j-Mrs. Judith Fellton. Bred by Allen & Elizabeth Vaughn. Owners: Mymaron Basenjjs, Rt. #2 Box 255, Sullivan, Mo. 63080.

Teena is now at home with new co-owner, Sue Cottrell, 31 Scudder Rd. Westfield, N.J. where she is awaiting her first litter, sired by Jadi's Black Javelin.

## MYMARON

MARY & MYRON WOODCOCK . Rte. 2 Box 255 . Sullivan, MO 63080 . (314) 468-6470



INTRODUCING BAKARI BASENJIS

and the First Bakari Basenji and First Champion

## EL KAHIRA CASTANO BAKARI



"Chester" is shown taking a 5 point major on May 7th, Columbus Kennel Club, under Judge Clark Thompson.

Chester finished six weeks after taking his first points with a 4-point major at Birmingham the day following the Southern Specialty. With two Best of Breeds to date at 18 months of age, Chester will be specialed later this year.

Chester is the 2nd champion offspring sired by Ch. Sylvan's El Ganador Cobrizo of Alban Basenjjs owned by Anita C. White. His dam, El Kahira Aristocrat lacks one leg to complete her C.D. Chester is line-bred to Ch. Reveille Recruit through Ch. Reveille Re-up on his sire's side and Ch. Khajah's Gay Flambeau of Ed-Jo on his dam's. He is outstandingly red, nicely balanced with calm temperament touched with eccentricity.

BAKARI BASENJIS  
Scott and Kay Henderson  
809 Manhattan  
Denton, Texas 76201  
Phone: (817) 387-2648

## Bakari

Co-owner and breeder:  
JO FOUNTAIN  
P.O. Box 554  
Bangs, Texas  
76823



MIDWEST TRAILS  
Mary Ann Evans, Route 2, Box 56, Prior Lake, Minnesota 55372

The Fourth National Basenji Field Trial was held in Minnesota this year and hosted by Heart of Minnesota Basenji Club. The judge was George Larsen, who has hunted and written articles on hunting with the Basenji. Fifteen Basenjies were entered this year, keeping their heritage and tradition alive that Basenjies are indeed natural hunters. (Mr. Larsen will fill this column next issue on how the Basenji hunted and how he was handled.) Two classes were offered: Beginners and Novice or Gun Dog Stake. All entries but two were in the Beginners Class. All handlers in the Beginners Class had the option of using a fifty-foot lead. Beginners Class was judged on willingness to handle, run and cast, find, point, flush and chase, and to being steady. No shots are fired in this class. Novice Class is handled off lead and judged on the same points including steady to shot. The terrain used this year was a below calf-high alfalfa field, surrounded on two sides by hills where a gallery and camera unit were set up. The weather conditions were clear, light to no wind, humid and 95°. Quail were used as game for the day. This I must mention again, as I did last year and hopefully the next time as a Field Trial is run, and that is the feeling of oneness with your fellow competitors and the encouragement you feel to have each dog do its best as you watch it work in the Field. The following are the winners of this year's Field Trial, and as I am only supplied with the handlers' names and the call or first names of the dogs handled, we shall have to rely on advertising for the full name of the winning dogs.

FIRST: Mr. Robert H. Burns and bitch, Kwiu  
SECOND: Mr. Marvin Cromwell and bitch, Truly (also winner of Heart of Minnesota Traveling Trophy)  
THIRD: Tied: Mr. Matt Albrecht and bitch, Fiki; and Mr. Roger Brown and dog, Seven  
FOURTH: Tied: Miss Barbara Sathre and bitch, Dunia; and Mr. Robert Thomas and bitch, Mari

Heart of Minnesota Basenji Club must be commended for the consistent part it plays in encouraging and promoting hunting with the Basenji. Mr. Matt Albrecht, Mr. Earl Evans, and Mr. Chuck Finman are to be thanked for the time and effort put into the Trial and Mr. Gary Langula as official photographer. Now, too, is the time to acknowledge the kennels that have supported the Field Trial consistently since its beginning: Charmari Basenjies, C. and M. Finman---M'Bwa Wazuri, P. and U. Gigous---Maikai Basenjies, M. and K. Albrecht---Tippersea Basenjies, E. and M. Evans---Sonbar Basenjies, S. and B. Wournos. All of these kennels have had overall winners or dogs that have placed high in the Field Trial and all were new to hunting with the Basenji. I mention this for those of you that we have not seen who have had many years of hunting behind you, the very same that we keep hoping to see each year, and for those of you who are beginning with that Basenji that was sold to you as a hunter, in hopes that you will not neglect the challenge presented to you next year. Come on up with that new dog and see how naturally it does hunt without any hard training on your part. Those of you who have hunted for some time, please give us a break and let the world see some good hunting. I know your Basenji would accept a challenge, how about you?

Minnesota will be hosting a super special weekend for you in the second weekend of June, 1977. A specialty, a mini-symposium, a field trial, a banquet, along with two all-breed licensed shows inclusive from Friday to Sunday. Let's go through that again--for those of you who want a champion, three major shows in a row; for those who want to learn, a symposium; for those of you who want to hunt, a field trial; and for those of us who like to eat, a banquet. All held at times that if you wish to enjoy it all--you can. Make some plans now to put aside time to enjoy the "Land of Ten Thousand Lakes" as well as have a super "doggy" weekend and on the way home--why--stop in at Chi town and enjoy their specialty the very next weekend. Don't see how anyone can lose on that one!!!

MIDWEST SPECIALTY FINANCIAL REPORT  
AUGUST 1, 1976  
With Mahoning-Shenango Kennel Club

<b>INCOME:</b>		
Donations (including \$25 from BCOA, \$35 from Mahoning-Shenango, and \$5 from the Cincinnati Club)		\$ 309.00
Lunches		75.75
Dinners		301.05
50¢ per dog from Mahoning-Shenango and 20% from Bow for the Sweepstakes		79.00
Auction		133.00
		<b>\$ 792.26</b>
<b>OUTGO:</b>		
Trophies		\$ 293.10
Lunches		75.75
Dinners and Tip		311.05
Postage		26.00
Centerpiece		15.00
Judges' Gifts		17.45
Ad in Cincinnati's Catalog		5.00
Mr. Hiltz' Expenses		22.96
Miscellaneous		25.95
		<b>\$ 792.26</b>
BALANCE IN SAVINGS ACCOUNT		<b>\$ 105.54</b>

Lois M. Stephens  
Specialty Chairman

# I WONDER WHY

I wonder why it has so much spark,  
I wonder why it doesn't bark  
I wonder why it's happy as a lark,  
It's a Basenji!

I wonder why it's so darn sweet  
From its wrinkled face to its well groomed feet,  
I wonder why it looks so neat,  
It's a Basenji!

I wonder why he has such a curled tail,  
And my love for him never grows stale,  
And I even like to hear him wail,  
He's a Basenji!

I wonder why when we play on the floor,  
He keeps on asking for more, and more  
Til he makes me want to run out the door,  
He's a Basenji!

When he's in the ring  
With his proud head held high,  
I wonder why it almost makes me cry,  
I know why! I love him!  
He's my Basenji!

Written 3-18-76  
by Lorrie M. Meuser



KATHY WOOD and WOODKA'S ZAMBEZI ZINGER  
(Ch. Shadrack of Kelyn x Jadi's Prudence)

1st place Junior Handling, Heart of America Kennel Club Annual Puppy Match. "Zamby" is co-owned by Pat Wood, 3500 W West 92nd Terrace, Leawood, Kansas and Doris Foster, 612 S. Stephenson, Olathe, Kansas.

NEW CHAMPION  
RUWENZORI SCAMPER  
(Ch. Sirius Flanker  
x Ch. Sirius Scarlet O'Hara)

"Scamper" is shown finishing his championship at the Burlington County K.C. Show, Sunday, June 13, 1976 under Judge Mrs. Mary Nelson Stephenson. He was handled to his title by his breeder/owner Gail Hoffman.

I would like to thank the following judges judges for their support.

Mr. Robert Braithwaite Mr. Dale McMakin  
Mrs. Anna E. Cowie Mr. Louis J. Murr  
Mr. Thomas C. Gannon Mrs. H.L. Walton  
Dr. Robert A. Indeglia Mr. F.P. Day

RUWENZORI  
GAIL E. HOFFMAN  
29 Spruce Court  
MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY 08057  
Tel: (609) 235-6338

SCAMPER is at Stud to approved bitches.



## HOW WE CAN CONTROL THE MECHANICS OF HISTORY

excerpted from "How the New Knowledge of Genetics Can Help Breed Better Dogs" by  
Dr. Braxton B. Sawyer, P. O. Box 21, Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901

Suppose we decide to be serious and resolve to go home from here and throw away our "old wives'" theories and claim our share of this new knowledge and begin to put it to work. How and where would we start?

### Start by Carefully Selecting Our Brood Stock

"Selection" is the keystone of the arch in animal breeding. Our ultimate success or failure will depend upon our selection. According to all laws of probability, we will never get an individual dog that carries 100% of all the building material we want carried in all the departments. But to use the gambler's terms, we can 'stack the cards', we can 'load the dice', and we can 'rig the machines' in our favor and make them produce more and more of the type we want.

Don't forget what we have already learned. We are not selecting individuals to breed on. We are not selecting bloodlines. We are not selecting pedigrees. All these are indispensable in our process of "selection", but we are selecting a deposit of "genes".

The one purpose we have in selecting brood stock is to increase our bank stock of desirable genes. We cannot read the labels on the genes, so where do we start?

The quickest and most economical way for a beginner to start out at the top is to find a person who has spent 25 years and \$50,000.00 building up the breed in which the beginner is interested. CAUTION!!!! Never go to a breeder and say, "I am just a poor man or woman and cannot pay much for a dog. I am just looking for a pet. What do you have in a lower price range, a cull, perhaps?" Be CAREFUL! That is exactly what you will get!

The experienced breeder will advise:

### (1) Start by Carefully Selecting a Brood Bitch

There are good reasons why we should start with the bitch.

- a. The American Kennel Club requires us to be the owner or lessee of the bitch before can be a breeder record.
- b. The bitch contributes exactly one-half of the chromosomes which determine every puppy, and her influence on the puppies is exactly one-half. But more care must be exercised in selecting her than the male because she produces such a limited number of offspring as compared to the male.
- c. It is easier to find a match for the bitch than it is vice versa. This is because the males have produced such a large number of offspring; and, therefore, makes it easier to test them.
- d. The cost will be considerably cheaper. When most inexperienced breeders start, they go pay a large price for a stud dog and then assemble around him a kennel full of mediocre bitches. That kind usually stays in mediocre business. The wise breeder will take one-half, or less, of the price of a top stud dog, carefully and scientifically select him a brood bitch that has a breeding deposit of the genes he wishes to use in building puppies, and then select a stud to match her; and from there, if he will ruthlessly cull the offspring, and judiciously select his breeding stock each generation, he will soon produce a kennel full of dogs that will make you nervous when you see him pull up at a show.

We have three courses of investigation as we select a brood bitch:

- a. The Individual
- b. The Pedigree
- c. The Progeny

### (2) Start by Carefully Selecting a Stud Dog

Our first consideration in selecting a stud dog is not that he has a big name, that he has won a lot of shows, that he is highly advertised, or that his puppies are in great demand.

Our first consideration is, "Does he have the kind of blocks, bricks, and building units that exactly match the ones we already have in our bitch that will work together perfectly in building a firm, well-put-together, symmetrical, and well-balanced building we are to call a new puppy?"

The methods of selecting the stud dog are the same we had in selecting our brood bitch--namely, the three courses of investigation:

- a. The Individual
- b. The Pedigree
- c. The Progeny

## MINUTES OF THE 1976 BCOA ANNUAL MEETING

BCOA Members In Attendance: Mary Jenkins, Judy Cunningham, Pat Ringle, Andrea Paysinger, Walter Windus, Dorothy Nelson, Patricia Lobel, Beverly Bland, Trudy Wildman, Jim Webb, Wesley Wagner, John Sommer, Margaret Sommer, Penelope Valdez, Peggy Bowe, Carol Webb, June Young, Roberta Frederick, Marianne Carden, Wendell Dee Crandall, Clifford LeBeau, Sonja LeBeau, Marie Doherty, Helen Ekern, Jeraldeen Crandall, Francis Watkins, Judy Milton, Fern Henrichsen, Tom Gill, Jack Shafer, Eunice Thode, Linda Thomas, Bobbie Zenner, Chris Olson, James Sorenson, Sheila Smith, Mae Wallace, Melody Russell, Barbara Murray, Bill Murray, Peggie Murphie, Don Murphie, Ruth Shannon, Jim Shannon, Ron Rayburn, Barbara Fay, Kenneth Fay, Jan Gill, Kenneth Henrichsen, Lucretia Hewes, Della Biggs, Robert Mankey, Sandra Bridges, Chuck Milton.

Guests In Attendance: Helen Sorenson, Shelby Russell, Pat Byrne, Janelle Hodgins, Debra Janes, Betty Holt, Don Wooters, Gayle Stuart, Edith Anderson, Katherine Sommer, Douglas Bowe, Susan Windus, Vicky Pace, Russell Hendren, Barbara Cross, Pam Roe, Judy McBride, Katrina Hamilton, Barbara Weber, Luch Ang, Patricia Work, Kim Carden, Whitney Wildman, George Dunn.

The 1976 BCOA Annual Meeting was held in Sacramento, California on October 9, 1976. In the absence of the President, Director Robert Mankey called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The following annual reports were read: President's report, read by Jim Shannon; Secretary's report; Treasurer's report, read by Carol Webb; AKC Delegate's report, read by Donald Murphie. The following annual reports were given free-form: Hemolytic Anemia Committee Chairman; Bulletin Editor.

During Barbara Fay's Hemolytic Anemia Committee report, there was a question regarding pedigrees being a requirement for the blood test; whose policy is it, is it confidential, and how is it useful. Barb Fay explained that they were kept confidential and that they were not made available to the HA Committee unless the breeders gave their permission. Margaret Sommers suggested that the Club have a definite policy of record keeping by the HA Committee. Mrs. Fay said that there had not been enough interest to set up a clearing house. Walter Windus wondered if there had been any attempt to set up a testing center on the West Coast. Mrs. Fay said attempts have been made to provide an additional testing facility, but no one was willing to begin testing as considerable time and expense is involved. Mr. Rayburn wondered what standards were used in setting up a new center and how they were approved. Mrs. Fay answered that all centers have used the original standards devised by Dr. Searcy and that new centers were approved by ones currently doing the testing. It was revealed that Mayo Clinic, which had been very cooperative and helpful, had been lost as a testing center because 65% of the breeders using their services did not pay their bills.

Following Chris Olson's Bulletin Editor report, Mr. Rayburn brought up the question of reports in the Bulletin of Specialty results of local clubs. Prior to 1975, pictures of WD, WB, BB, and BOS were included. In 1975 the Evergreen Basenji Club did not have their pictures included, but was given a letter of intent. Mr. Rayburn felt that the affiliated clubs' dues should entitle them to some benefits and the free page of advertising would be one of those benefits.

Jeraldeen Crandall then gave her report as National Specialties Chairman.

The results of the annual election were then announced.

Under old business, Melody Russell made a motion that the BCOA have one rotating annual specialty, to be independently held. It was seconded. The motion carried.

The question was raised regarding the number of areas the country should be divided into for the holding of the annual specialty, and a discussion of having 3 or 5 areas resulted. It was mentioned that having 5 areas would result in too many years elapsing between specialties in any given area and would also complicate things more than necessary. Other members felt that some areas would be neglected unless 5 areas were recognized. Melody Russell made a motion that we divide the country into 3 regions. Barb Fay seconded the motion. The motion was defeated. Walter Windus moved, and Peggy Bowe seconded, that the country continue to be divided into the present 5 regions. The motion carried.

Discussion regarding the year and region in which the new system should take effect followed. It was pointed out that the Central Regional Specialty was planned for March 11, 1977 in Austin, Texas. Peggy Bowe moved, and it was seconded, that the Central Regional Specialty planned for March 11, 1977 in Austin, Texas be designated the first Annual Specialty. The motion was carried.

Walter Windus moved, and Peggy Bowe seconded, that the Eastern section be designated the region for the 1978 Annual Specialty. The motion carried.



Barbara Fay moved, and James Shannon seconded, that the remaining Annual Specialties be held in the Western Region in 1979, the Southern Region in 1980, and the Midwest Region in 1981. Motion carried.

Peggy Bowe moved, and Walter Windus seconded, that the precise location of each Annual Specialty be determined by the membership in the Region it is to be held, and that the judge be decided by the total membership of the BCOA. The motion was amended by Pat Lobel, and seconded by Carol Webb, that the national approval of the judges commence with the 1978 Annual Specialty and that we accept the judges as presently planned for the Annual Specialty in Austin, Texas on March 11, 1977. The amendment passed. The motion then was passed.

Under new business, the motion was made by Mr. Rayburn, and seconded by Melody Russell, that the Bulletin Editor publish a page with pictures of each Affiliated Club Specialty winners. Walter Windus amended the motion, and it was seconded by Peggy Bowe, that the cost of printing the page be divided equally between the Affiliated Club and the BCOA. The amendment carried. The motion carried.

Peggy Bowe moved that the BCOA honor the commitment given the Evergreen Basenji Club for a free page of pictures and that they be given the option of publishing the 1975 or 1976 specialty results. The motion was seconded by Margaret Sommers. It was approved.

The suggestion was made that the Committee Chairmen be published in the Bulletin as soon as the new ones are appointed.

Walter Windus suggested a statement of appreciation to the outgoing Officers of the BCOA.

Charles Milton and the members of the Northern California Basenji Club were thanked for their work in making the Western Regional Specialty a success.

The motion was made by Mae Wallace that the meeting be adjourned. Seconded by Marianne Carden. The motion was passed and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,  
Lucretia Hewes, Secretary

#### ANNUAL ELECTION RESULTS

PRESIDENT:	ROBERT HOUSE	BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	DAMARA BOLTE
VICE PRESIDENT:	FORREST DYE		SHIRLEY CHAMBERS
SECRETARY:	LUCRETIA HEWES		JERALDEEN CRANDALL
TREASURER:	ROBERT YANOWITZ		MINNIE HILL
			ROBERT MANKEY
			WILLIAM PUTSCHER
			DUKE WORK

Following are the detailed results of the annual election, as quoted from the report of the accounting firm of Madnek, Cohen & Leack, S.C., CPAs, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Ballots Distributed - 546 (including one not deliverable-returned to this office).  
Ballots received prior to September 15, 1976 - 330.  
Ballots invalidated - 1 for exceeding 11 votes; 2 for improper write-in or correction.  
Valid Ballots - 327.

Candidates Receiving Majority/Plurality of Votes Listed in Capital Letters:

<u>Office of President</u>		<u>Office of Director</u>			
HOUSE, ROBERT	275	Albrecht, Kathleen	62	Laue, Diane	85
(Uncontested)		BOLTE, DAMARA	219	Lobel, Patricia	60
		Cant, Catherine	24	Loukota, John	66
<u>Office of Vice President</u>		CHAMBERS, SHIRLEY	144	MANKEY, ROBERT	220
DYE, FORREST	167	CRANDALL, JERALDEEN	133	Phillips, Jimmie	91
Holbrook, Wayne	60	Craven, Allen	48	Pincus, Nancy	52
Stefanic, Marilyn	51	DeWalt, Daniel	38	Polonius, Ruth	66
Wallis, Marvin	40	Evans, Mary Ann	70	PUTSCHER, WILLIAM	102
		Forcier, Robert	83	Weller, JoAnn	95
<u>Office of Secretary</u>		Harper, John	71	WORK, DUKE	163
HEWES, LUCRETIA	296	HILL, MINNIE	176		
(Uncontested)					
<u>Office of Treasurer</u>		TOTAL VOTES CAST (All Offices)	3,256		
YANOWITZ, ROBERT	299				
(Uncontested)					

#### 1976 BCOA PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Robert House-President

The annual meeting of 1975 was held in February, 1976 in New York City at Madison Square Garden. Our AKC representative, Mr. Robert Yanowitz, had verbal permission that our new by-laws had been approved by the American Kennel Club and a letter would follow confirming the approval.

Significant changes in our new by-laws demanded numerous changes to our past practices in operating the BCOA. I feel the new by-laws are an improvement over our previous by-laws, but there are some portions of our current by-laws that may require minor changes.

All of the motions submitted to the Board of Directors for their vote has been or will be published in the BCOA Bulletin with the results. Many decisions were difficult but necessary to operate properly within our finances.

This year, due to the by-law change, we were faced with a fifteen-month fiscal year with a questionable amount of finances, but thanks to our new treasurer, Robert Yanowitz, who got our account in order, we will end the year in the black with great hope for next year to improve our financial position.

I am most happy to report our new Bulletin Editor, Chris Olson, has put together a bulletin that we can all be proud of and the quality is excellent with exception of picture reproduction which will be corrected in the next issue.

We need the support of your advertising in the bulletin, so please consider and support the BCOA with an ad.

Our new secretary, Lucretia Hewes, has worked very hard in that most important position to make our club run efficiently. We are certainly fortunate to have such a dedicated person as our secretary.

I would like to thank each Board Member and Officer for their support on the many difficult items that demanded resolution. I would also like to give special thanks to Mr. Forrest Dye, our Vice President, for his valuable advise on various subjects.

Finally, I feel the BCOA has made progress and has become more effective in service to its members and each officer and board member is there to serve you. So please let us know your thoughts so we may respond.

Lastly, I would like to thank each of you for your support as it has been a pleasure serving you in 1976.

#### 1976 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Lucretia Hewes-Secretary

During 1976 applications have been processed for 23 new members and 1 junior member. There are now 322 single memberships and 121 family-partnership memberships for a total of 564 voting members. There are 14 junior members. One new local club has been added to the list of affiliated local clubs, bringing the total to 15.

Numerous letters have been received regarding Club business, inquiries as to the purchase of a Basenji, or matters dealing with membership. All correspondence has been answered.

There have been 26 ballots voted on by the Board. Many of them dealt with questions regarding the BCOA Bulletin such as the appointment of a new Editor, the obtaining of a new publisher, and methods by which to produce a Bulletin that could largely pay its own way.

Our first annual election of officers conducted under the new by-laws has now been completed with the results to be presented at the Annual Meeting. Considering the fact that the rules under which the election was run were new to everyone, it appears that the election went quite smoothly. The percentage of the Club membership voting was 60%, which indicates considerable interest in the Club's business by the membership. It was also gratifying to note the number of members who were running for the various positions.

One problem which I have confronted and which the Bulletin Editor and Treasurer face as well is the lack of any central source of a membership mailing list. We are now in the process of evaluating different possible methods of keeping such a list and also of providing easily and quickly a set of mailing labels for the use of anyone needing to send material to the membership. It appears at this point that some system using computers could be set up that would cost the Club very little and would ensure that members are not inadvertently omitted as they can be under the present non-system of multiple mailing lists. It would also contain the provision for keeping the list absolutely up-to-date. The Board has attempted to promote communication with the membership through revisions in the manner in which the Bulletin is handled and in the attempt to guarantee that it would continue to exist, because it is felt that communication is essential. Having a centralized, accurate, readily-available mailing list of the membership would be another method of promoting good communication.

I wish to thank Lou Dye, Bob House, and all others who have helped me get started in the job of secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT AS OF SEPT. 26, 1976  
Robert Yanowitz--Treasurer

CASH BALANCE AS OF JULY 1, 1976	\$2,059.75
<b>INCOME:</b>	
Dues and Advertising	327.33
TOTAL INCOME	\$2,387.08
<b>EXPENSES:</b>	
7-19: Brazos Printing, May-June Bulletin	\$ 594.91
7-19: Treasurer's Expenses	16.72
9-9: Chris Olson, Bulletin Postage	70.00
9-9: Ross Dwinnells, Balance owed to former Bulletin Editor	24.93
9-9: IBM Typewriter rental for one month	37.10
9-9: Lucretia Dye--Balance of former secretary's expenses	26.05
9-12: Excel Printing, July-August Bulletin	399.86
9-22: United Emblem Co., Balance of cost of Basenji medallions	160.25
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$1,329.82
CASH BALANCE AS OF 9-26-76	\$1,057.26

1976 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BCOA DELEGATE TO THE AKC  
Robert Yanowitz--Delegate

1975 saw the AKC end financially in the black. Gross Revenues were \$8,518,504. After \$200,000 were donated to dog educational and research projects, \$130,864 was added to Surplus, making the Surplus total \$316,081. Thus no new rate increases are needed this year.

Effective July 1, 1976 the Board approved the following Regulations for Junior Showmanship: "Any person who is eligible to be approved to judge one or more breeds at AKC licensed or member shows, any licensed handler, and any former Junior Showmanship competitor who has filed a special judging application which has been approved by the Board of Directors, may be approved to judge Junior Showmanship, but no person approved to judge Junior Showmanship at a show shall handle any dogs at that show or take any part in preparing dogs to be shown at the show, nor shall any dog owned wholly or in part by the Junior Showmanship judge or by any member of a Junior Showmanship judge's immediate family or household be eligible to be entered at that show. However, a member of a Junior Showmanship judge's family, if he or she holds a handler's license, may handle dogs owned by others at the show."

Specialty clubs can now have the option of using a Condensed Form of Premium List to keep it under 1 oz. for mailing. Changes in Field Trial Rules affecting bitches in season were also approved.

The Revised Standards for Great Danes as well as for Whippets were also approved. In July the rules of the AKC were changed. They used to require an affirmative vote of 4/5 in the number of all delegates present and voting to elect a delegate. This was changed to 2/3.

The Animal Welfare Act's amendments were passed and signed into law by President Ford on April 22, 1976. The amendments relate to the following areas:

1. It brings carriers and intermediate handlers of animals within the class of persons regulated under the Act and requires that they adhere to humane standards in the care and treatment of animals in transit.
  2. It requires that a veterinarian's health certificate be obtained before delivering any dog, cat, or other animal for transportation in commerce and dogs, cats and other animals may not be transported at less than a minimum age established by the Secretary of Agriculture.
  3. C.O.D. transportation of animals is prohibited under the Act unless the shipper guarantees payment of round-trip fare and any out-of-pocket expenses to the carrier or intermediate handler for care of animals not claimed at the destination.
  4. It extends the Secretary of Agriculture's investigative authority to intermediate handlers and carriers and authorizes the imposition of fines for each violation of the standards of humane care.
  5. It makes it a federal offense to knowingly sponsor, participate in, or use the mails to promote, fights between live dogs, or other mammals, except man.
- This Act in no way affects the present status of hobby breeders with regard to licensing requirements of the Act."

Dog and litter registrations, after a period of decreases, once again turned slightly upward. Dog registrations by 1.5% and litter registrations by 1.1%. In the dog world, as in the economy, things appear to be improving once more.

REMAINING ANNUAL REPORTS WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT ISSUE

Having selected a brood bitch by using the above mentioned method of procedure, and then having selected the stud dog following the same procedure, the overwhelming probability is that we will come up with a sire and dam that are very much related to each other, and this opens up the big argument of INBREEDING, LINEBREEDING, OUTBREEDING, and CROSSBREEDING.

So, this brings me to say what you have been wondering about--the subject of INBREEDING. INBREEDING in animals or humans merely doubles up what we have to start with. We find a very revealing story in the Bible concerning "inbreeding" of human beings. In the Book of Genesis, we read a story of an old Syrian Tribesman, named Terah. Terah had three sons--Nahor, Haran, and Abraham, and a daughter, named Sarah--all of these by different wives. In the course of time, Abraham and Sarah, half-brother and half-sister, married and produced a son named Isaac. Isaac married a girl named Rebekah, and Rebekah was Nahor's granddaughter. They produced a son named Jacob, and he married two of his first cousins who were also the great granddaughters of Nahor; and from this marriage, came sons who became the founders of the most persistent and influential nation in human history--namely, the Jewish race. Eight of the twelve founders of the Twelve Tribes had our crosses close up of Terah; and, then, they passed a law which established a tradition that their children should not marry into strange families. Of all the charges brought against the Jew from around the world, through the ages, no one has ever leveled the charge of "degeneracy". This simply means that Terah had some genes that somebody wanted to sort out and put in the bank, and this they did.

More recently, experiments have been made with some white rats. Miss Helen King, of Wistar Institute, started with four albino rats--two females and two males. Female "A" was bred to her litter brother. Female "B" was bred to her litter brother. Brother to sister mating was continued for 70 generations with no ill effects at all. In fact, the males averaged 18% heavier than when started; the females averaged 3.7% heavier; and fertility increased 7.5%.

In a personal letter just a few days ago from Dr. L. Butler, head of Ramsay Wright Zoological Laboratories, University of Toronto, he tells me of experiments with rats mated brother to sister for 200 generations.

Let me make it clear here that we do not breed kinsfolk just for the sake of INBREEDING, but we are breeding a dam to a sire whose banks of genes match each other.

When we go to two retail places which sell building material and find exactly the same size, weight, shape, color, brand and everything, a good guess would be that the retailers bought from the same factory.

So it is when our stud dog and brood bitch have a good reserve of the same kind of building blocks (genes); the chances are, they got them from the same individual or individuals listed a little way back in the pedigree.

This simply points up the fact that if we want to build our house (the puppy) of all one kind of brick (genes), we are going to have to select these bricks (genes) from the same supply houses (ancestors).

This further means that if an individual close up in the pedigree of our brood bitch has few or none of the exact kind of bricks we want, to breed back to him would be a complete failure in what we are trying to do. But, it also means that if our bitch has a supply of what we want, and a grandsire or a first cousin, or an uncle, or a half-brother is heavily endowed with what we are looking for, to breed back to them is our source of supply.

(3) Cull Ruthlessly

- a. Cull at Birth
- b. Cull at 6 Weeks
- c. Cull at 6 Months
- d. Cull at 1 Year
- e. Final Culling at 2 Years With Test Breeding

SHEILA'S SCRAPBOOK



BASENJI MUZZLE

I think muzzles should be more clearly defined in the standard. At present we have the chow-like muzzle, rather short and square, and the pointed terrier type.

I am in favour of the square type, as being more distinctive.

This, together with correctly pricked ears, fine wrinkle, good neck, balanced body, tail curled tightly to one side, an alert, intelligent expression on a small, elegant fine-coated dog of good temperament should be the ideal at which should aim.--Veronica Tudor-Williams in Our Dog.

(From the Basenji column in Dog World, 1952(?), in Sheila Smith's scrapbook No. 1)



# REPORT FROM FRANCE

Mavis Rundle, Domaine d'Alverne, Berre-les-Alpes: 06440 O'Escarene

I am afraid I missed out on the previous edition of our Bulletin for two reasons: Seemingly insurmountable difficulties were encountered in trying to maintain ALVERNE and all it means to us, resulting in several weeks of illness through nervous strain. There has been no news from the Club or its members since last March, so that I have no show results either, not having attended shows ourselves so far this year.

Inflation is the primary cause of all our troubles, added to which the increasing problems of employing staff for a private centre such as this--involving not only the rigid laws of the syndicates but also an ever-increasing rise in salaries not compensated as yet by a sufficient increase in the price of dogs--has virtually put an end to most possibilities of being able to continue breeding on any large and serious scale where costs were not formerly counted thus following in the footsteps of other forms of sport or competition which rejected an amateur status long ago.

Added to this: and was not Mrs. Burns the first to say, regarding our breed, "The lot of a pioneer is not always an enviable one". Particularly, say I, if one is perched on top of a mountain where there is only one road of approach. A beautiful one it is, true, but a little 'scarey' for those unused to climbing and winding in a countryside where each year cars engaged in the Monte Carlo Rally can be heard and seen at night revving and screeching their way around similar roads to the north across the valley.

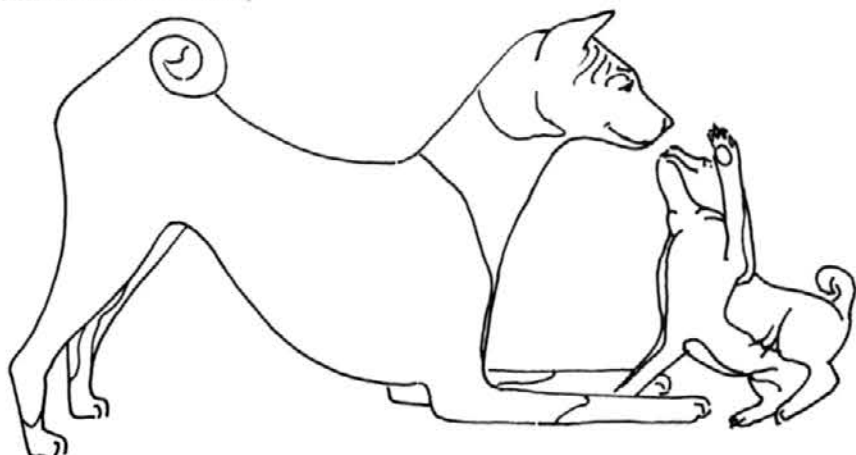
Ten years of hard struggle lie behind us and in the non-pecuniary sense they have been rewarding. But the frenzy of an artist can also be frustrating! Having said that this year, for example, I would only breed two litters--to satisfy an insatiable curiosity as regards a breeding program of long standing--I now find myself with a second batch of bitches in season and my thirst for knowledge as to the possible outcome of at least one more litter in unquenched! With many bitches still coming into season only once a year, another twelve months is a long time to wait to get on with the job. Well, we shall see what we shall do when the time comes to make a decision. The last one was made when a bitch had been showing color for as long as sixteen days. Temptation could be resisted no longer! I had her mated by the stud I had selected for her several months earlier, but so as not to tempt providence too much I advocated one service only, kidding myself that it might be too late or a false heat; if not, that the litter would not be too big. The result as yet is a lottery. The bitch in question is due to whelp in two weeks' time and she is quite definitely round! All of which brings me to relate two other recent little happenings here at Alverne.

The first, apropos a bitch I had given to one of my kennel staff--a boy who, unlike others, at the time did not have a dog of his own.

My godson, Yann, had bought a Boxer puppy who was developing fast into a handsome brindle, so that subject of 'brindles' in Basenjis naturally cropped up. Lord, the Boxer, was enjoying the privilege of running with two Basenji bitches who he dearly loved. The eldest was the one I had given to my kennel boy not yet fully initiated, however, in the often undiscernable first days of Basenji bitches' seasons. Not so the handsome Lord! One day there was heard the familiar screams which sent several of us rushing to the scene, and there they were, the Boxer and the Basenji tied in no unmistakable manner. No amount of persuasion would induce the Basenji owner to abort her, despite warnings of possible complications at the time of birth, expenses and so on. No, perhaps there would be brindles like Lord, and they would be very attractive.

Well, the litter has been born. The boy is no longer with us but we had news of it last week. There were four puppies. Two red-and-white and two brindles. There were no complications and 'they all look like Basenjis'. Be that as it may, the pups, of course, are not yet old enough to talk. One thing is certain--they could all howl, but who says they will yodel and not bark? And what of the ears and the tail? I will hope to get a photo of them in due course. If the result is interesting I will submit it for publication in a future edition. The important thing at the moment seems to be that the young owner is thrilled with his litter and presumably the mother and her young are doing well.

(Continued in next issue)



## MAKAI



Pictured are AM.CH. M'BWA WAZURI'S IMPI MAIKAI and his daughter MAIKAI FAWN or ELSA WILDE at the Manitoba Canine Assoc. Show at Winnipeg on July 31, 1976.

CHARLIE BROWN is shown going BW with ELSA going BOS.

The next day they again went WD and WB and have 7 and 6 Canadian points respectively. We enjoyed the shows and wish to thank the Canadian exhibitors for their friendship and warm hospitality, and Mr. H. Cox and Mr. F. Hunt for their consideration.

MAIKAI'S Basenjis

MATT & KATHY ALBRECHT  
5433 Dickson Road  
Minnetonka, Minn. 55343  
(612)935-8511

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR CANINE HEALTH RESEARCH --- ANEMIA  
Barbara J. Fay, Chairman, 2209 South 248th Street, Kent, Washington 98031

INFORMATION ABOUT TESTING FOR HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA (Reprint)

Who should be tested? All Basenjis that are potential breeders should be tested. The only way to rid the breed of this disorder is to have at least two generations of breeders tested clear. At the present time, I know of no reason why dogs should not be tested. Pregnancy, heat and lactation do not seem important.

When should testing be done? We have tested pups at 10 weeks of age with apparent good results, but we will need to compare these results with results of tests as young adults to make sure the early tests are accurate. Until we have better information, I would think 12 to 14 weeks would be the minimum age.

Bleeding. It would probably help the quality of the blood sample if the dogs are not unduly excited at the time of bleeding. I probably do not need to mention this as probably all breeders will want their dogs handled gently and with consideration. We will provide heparinized tubes. The blood can be drawn from any vein. I ask for 6-8 ml (cc) of blood. The veterinarian should remove the needle from the syringe before expelling the blood into the tube. This saves wear and tear on the red cells and they will hold up better. Be sure tubes are correctly labeled. You may place name or number on tubes. If you use a number, be sure the dogs' information sheet is also numbered. If you should need more heparinized tubes, any hospital laboratory should have them.

Care of the blood. After collecting the blood samples, please take them home and place in your refrigerator until packing. Heat and freezing are extremes that ruin red cells and enzyme activity. It would help if you would take a container of ice to the veterinarians and place the blood on ice immediately.

Shipping. Check with your airline freight agent or REA Express agent for flights to Richmond. If you take the blood samples to the airport or express office in sufficient time for the best flight, it may save a lay-over that could allow the blood to warm up. Ship for delivery to Room 202, Science Building, 816 Park, Richmond, Virginia. We cannot pick up samples at the airport, so do not mark package be held at airport.

Packing and Shipping. The accuracy of our tests depends upon the quality of the blood we receive. This depends mostly upon the care you exercise in handling and packing the blood. The blood should be cooled as soon as possible after it is drawn and kept cold until we receive it. We have received blood from both coasts and Hawaii that was as good as if we had drawn it ourselves. On the other hand, we have had people bring blood to the lab in their car that was ruined. Your packing job is most important. I think the following is the best method.

Cool blood immediately and keep in your refrigerator until you pack it. Wrap each tube in paper (such as paper napkins or towels) or cheap sponge material. Place a rubber band to hold this. Then wet this, as wet paper is a better conductor. Place cans of frozen beer in a styrofoam cooler, add your tubes of blood, and fill remaining space with ice cubes. The beer, because of the alcohol content, will be colder than ice and will keep the ice from melting so fast. Use one can for each 12 hours of travel plus one for the pot. Three cans would be the minimum. You can buy a special coolant of freeze (Polar Ice, Blue Ice, etc.) and this works fine, but is three times as expensive as beer. Also, we can't drink it. Your tubes of blood should be in the ice, not next to the frozen beer. Blood will not freeze at the temperature of ice, but will at the temperature of frozen beer!

We do get a few samples by Air Mail Special Delivery. This takes a day or so longer than air express, so if you send blood this way, pack with sufficient coolant. Also, you can't use ice cubes unless the package is sealed as the way the post office handles packages, the melting ice will leak out. You could put water in plastic containers and freeze it, or place tubes and ice in a plastic jug.

Ship your blood to arrive as early in the week as possible. If it arrives after Wednesday, we can't get it done before the weekend and have to hold it over until the next week. This is not desirable. You can bleed on Friday or Saturday, hold the blood in your refrigerator and pack and ship Sunday. We would probably have it Monday morning. You can also bleed Monday and ship that day or Tuesday morning. So you can draw the blood on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, or Monday. Some people may be able to draw blood on Tuesday morning and still make connections. If you have to send blood by Air Mail Special Delivery, try to mail Saturday or Sunday.

If you ship REA, Wings and Wheels, etc., the blood will be delivered to our laboratory. We cannot pick up blood at the airport. Ship to Room 202, Science Building, VCU, 816 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va. 23284.

If you put warm blood in the styrofoam containers we use for shipping and pack in ice, the insulation quality of the styrofoam will keep the heat in the blood and the cold out. If you use these styrofoam tube boxes, the styrofoam and the blood should be well chilled before shipping.

Testing. The basis of the test is that carrier dogs will have less PK enzyme activity than normals. With storage, red cells lose some enzyme activity, but carriers lose activity faster than normal dogs. We can test freshly drawn blood and clearly identify carriers, but the tests are more accurate after the blood has been drawn a few days. We will usually test each sample as soon as it arrives. If there is any question as to the results, we will retest. It takes several days initially to prepare the blood, get the red and white cell counts, packed cell volume, and hemoglobin content. If anything appears suspicious we will run some other tests, such as a reticulocyte count. Some of these tests are to identify anemic dogs.

Reporting results. We will mail a report immediately upon completion of the tests. This will usually be about 8 or 9 days after the blood was drawn. We use the forms provided by the HA Committee of the BCOA. Forms will be mailed only to the person that our records show owns the dog. Results are not released to others. Owners may make results available to anyone they like.

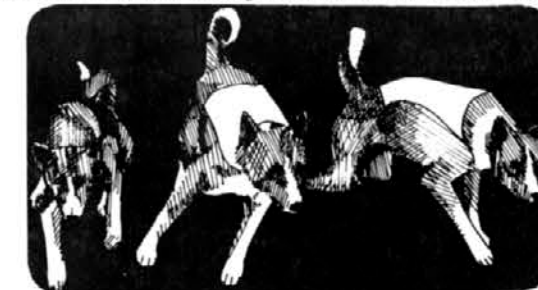
Charges for testing. Our charges are based on a "break-even" calculation. We are doing this because of my interest in studying the genetic and biochemical nature of hemolytic anemias in the Basenji. A two or three generation pedigree is requested. We furnish forms for the pedigree, or your own copy may be submitted if you prefer. The charge for testing is \$15.00 per sample. I would encourage breeders and owners to pool their samples in joint shipments, if they so desire. It will save something in packing and shipping costs. If you wish, make your check payable to me and I will get it into the right pot. Please make your checks payable to the "Basenji Research Fund". Your help in keeping us out of the billing and bookkeeping business will be appreciated.

Control sample. We need a blood sample from a healthy non-Basenji with each shipment of blood samples. A Basenji tested as clear can be used as a control. There is no charge for this sample. Any breed (or cross breed) or sex is fine. This sample serves as a control. If it, and all of your samples test too low, we know the blood has been damaged and the results are not valid. Please note breed and sex of control.

What do the tests mean? Our tests measure the loss of enzyme activity over 10 minutes under rather exact conditions. In this procedure we use three enzymes extracted from rabbit muscle, beef heart, or some such animal tissue. These preparations are not 100 per cent pure. Each batch has a different purity and level of activity. These deteriorate about 2 per cent each month of storage. As a result, every time we open a new bottle (which we do nearly everyday) we may find our results fluctuate. We have a number of controls and manipulations to counteract these problems, but this makes the tests very tedious and adds a certain element of inaccuracy. I suspect that perhaps 1 out of 80 dogs tested clear may really be a carrier and about the same percentage of carriers may really be normal. This is about as accurate as we get. We could set our standards so that fewer carriers would be classified as normal, but that would mean that more normals would be classified as carriers, which is not too good either. One of the main problems is that the dogs are not constant in their enzyme activity. If we were to bleed a dog every month for a year and test it, we might easily get 10 to 12 slightly different results. Diet, temperature, state of health, etc., may all have some small effect. I think most dogs would always test normal or carrier, but some dogs having intermediate enzyme activity might fluctuate between high carrier and low normal.

Results will be reported in enzyme units per 10 red blood cells. Puppies test higher than adults. Puppies should test above 1.25 to be considered normal. Adults should test above 1.10. This is a somewhat arbitrary cut-off value. It would be wise to retest dogs that test close to the dividing line between normal and carrier.

Russell V. Brown, Ph.D.  
Geneticist: Chairman  
Department of Biology



SHEILA'S SCRAPBOOK

SUGGESTED CHANGES in the present breed standard: "The breed standard is taken from that of England and eventually will need adjusting, particularly in regard to size. However, it is thot wisest to wait several years until the breed in this country has 'jelled' a bit more."

GENERAL PROSPECTS and tendencies within the breed: "Basenjis are beginning to make their way in the show ring but still have a long way to go. Every owner should make as many shows as possible each year just to familiarize more people with the breed, if for no other reason.

"The judging on the whole is good. As in every breed, we occasionally feel that the judge would do better in some other profession, but there really are few complaints."

(From the Basenji column in Dog World, 1947(?), in Sheila Smith's scrapbook No. 1)



GRANNIE'S REFLECTIONS: HEARTWORM

Evelyn M. (GRANNIE) Green, Box 3221 North Station, Meridian, Mississippi 39301

The threat of heartworm infestation is present the year round in many areas of the country. It takes a breeder who has experienced the heartbreak of losing a dog from heartworm disease to recognize the real and devastating threat of this preventable disease.

Dog owners should be well informed of the dangers of a heartworm infestation. The reception rooms of most veterinary clinics have free literature on the subject prominently displayed. When dogs are brought into a clinic for any reason, veterinarians routinely recommend testing the dog for heartworms and the use of the preventative if the test is negative (devoid of the presence of heartworms), prompt treatment should they be present. Many dog owners, although they religiously immunize their dogs against distemper, hepatitis, leptosporosis, and rabies, have them tested regularly for parasites such as hookworm, roundworm, and tapeworm (and treated if they are revealed in stool specimens), shrug off the heartworm test and preventative medication. The reasoning is perhaps "we don't have mosquitoes in our neighborhood (area or state)", "the city's fog machine eliminates mosquitoes", or, worst of all, "they've never seen a dog with heartworm". All wrong--DEAD wrong!

Mosquitoes are ever present in warm, humid climates, although not as prevalent in the cooler seasons. In our Mississippi residence, we've seen mosquitoes inside our home in mid-winter, seeking warmth. We've learned to keep mosquito repellent strips hanging in strategic places in the house throughout the year--for human protection! A "fog machine" acts as a control for the spread of mosquitoes, but it does not entirely eliminate them. As far as a person not having seen a dog with heartworm disease--it is such an insidious disease, so deceptive to layman diagnosis, that a dog can die of the disease before it is even detected. I know!

How does a dog become infested with heartworm? It is caused by a worm whose scientific name is dirofilaria immitis. Its habitat, upon attaining adulthood, is the heart and adjoining blood vessels. Fully matured females can reach a length of 10-14 inches, males about half that size. These long white parasites clog heart chambers and major blood vessels before they invade the lung and other vital organs. Although not considered a threat to humans, there have been cases of it in man.

There are visible manifestations of heartworm infestation, but they so approximate that of other diseases, it is not always diagnosed until the disease is too far advanced for treatment. Symptoms of advanced stages are coughing, labored breathing, unusual, unexplained weakness and a tendency to tire easily. These symptoms can apply to other ailments. The only sure method of detecting the existence of heartworms is a blood test--a microscopic examination of a blood sample wherein the veterinarian can detect microfilariae. If present, the dog must receive immediate treatment to remove the adult worms. This treatment can be given only by, or under the direction of, a veterinarian. The disease is treatable if it is not too far advanced. However, the treatment itself is so strenuous that it may be fatal.

Heartworm preventative medication can be given only under the direction of a veterinarian. The dog must be tested first for the existence of the disease before the preventative can be administered. This drug is available only at veterinary clinics and must be given only in the dosage prescribed by the veterinarian. Too little is ineffective, too much is dangerous. The most widely used heartworm preventative is styrid caricide. Daily doses, usually oral, protect a dog against the invasion of heartworms. There is an injection, given by-annually, but it does not have other prophylactic benefits such as for the control of hookworm and roundworm.

The incidence of heartworm is spreading because today's dogs travel extensively, creating a nationwide problem of one that was once localized. You should not wait until a dog is suspected of having heartworm disease. He should be checked by a veterinarian to determine the possibility of its presence.

Recently it has been discovered that heartworm preventative is a "must" the year round in climates where mosquitoes habitat all seasons. It was the very week that we received this information that we so tragically lost a beloved little Itta Bena with heartworm. What a heartbreak when we realized that the preventative medication was on our shelf awaiting the return of the mosquito season!

REWARD

For information leading to locating Mrs. Charles Shoemaker, II (Elizabeth), Miacor Basenjis. Last known address: Coral Gables, Florida. Contact Sheila Smith, 1404 Southwest Dash Point Road, Federal Way, Washington 98003, or the Bulletin Editor.

CHRIS OLSON

# Sun Diata Basenjis

"CHARM IS OUR TEMPERAMENT"



**Ch. Cheka Kirimba of Sun Diata**

**and younger brother**

**Enzi Kidogo of Sun Diata**



**S**hown finishing under judge Mildred Heald, with young half-brother ENZI KIDOGO of SUN DIATA (7 months) winning Reserve Winners Dog from the puppy class.

Both Cheka and "Scooter" are out of our Ch. B'tasi Bronze Kianga (Ch. Fula Bronze of the Congo x Riviana Eastern Delight).

Cheka's sire is Ch. Khajah's Gay Marimba and Scooter's sire is Marimba's grandson, Ch. Dogo Birocco of Sun Diata.

R.R. 1, RUTLAND, IOWA 50582 . Telephone: (515) 332-4462

RUTH'S VIBRATIONS  
Ruth Shannon, 605 Tina Way, Livermore, California 94550

Kibble or canned? Dry or all meat? This one or that one? How many of us pay attention or bother to read the label on a sack of dry dog food or a can?? Ruth Shannon do!! They really contain a lot of indormation--some of it even frightening. By by careful study of labels and a basic knowledge of what they are about can help us understand how the pet food industry operates.

All food, pet and human, has a guaranteed analysis and list of ingredients. These are based on regulations set forth by the Pet Food Institute and Association of American Feed Control Officials. The State Feed Control Board and Food and Drug Administration are also involved. This business of guaranteed analysis and ingredients is not new; more than fifty years ago feed manufacturers, animal owners, and the government recognized the need for more information about animal diet.

In this age of ecology, environment, organic foods and natural lifestyles, perhaps the most puzzling part of a pet food label is the chemicals or additives. According to a brochure from Ralston Purina, two types of additives are included: Those that are nutritional, and those that are not but which have an influence either on nutrition or on the animal. Nutritional additives include vitamins, mineral fats, and amino acids. Many are in natural form, others are in chemical form, depending on availability and cost. The animal's body cannot tell the difference between vitamins that occur in natural ingredients and those produced synthetically. Non-nutritive additives include added fiber, anti-oxidants, stabilizers, bacteriostats, coloring, flavors and others. These give longer shelf life to the food, prevent spoilage, and add eye appeal.

Ingredients are listed in percentage order; the first listed is the main ingredient. Now, the percentages aren't listed, so poor us don't know if the first one is 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 or what of the contents, or whether the last one is 2, 1, .05, .001 of ingredients.

The guaranteed analysis tells how much water is in each can (moisture content does not mean actual liquid, it also includes the moisture content of all ingredients). The analysis tells us how much carbohydrate and protein is in each can or sack or box. Fibers, fats, ash, minerals, and other ingredients are often found on labels, and some manufacturers go into more detail than others. Now, are we getting enough or too much or too little information?? According to Ralston Purina, it's not enough. The labels DO NOT contain information on the individual animal's requirements for the various nutrients. Pet owners such as we learn very little about the relative values offered by two similar products with identical guaranteed analysis and ingredients.

All of us who cook know that it's easy to cook up two diets with the same formula but processed differently so that one produces a superior food while another is unsatisfactory; for example, overcooking the protein may cause lysine (an amino acid) to become unavailable. Thiamin and Vitamin A are damaged in overcooking--yet we do not get this information on the label. Although the ingredients are listed, whether or not they come out the same strength and usefulness after processing, is another story. What can we do? About the only thing is to rely on the reputation of the manufacturer. The better known pet food manufacturers constantly test their product under laboratory conditions and with their own assortment of animals. Labels with a long list of ingredients don't usually mean or necessarily mean a complete food or one nutritionally perfect. On the other hand, a long list of strange chemical names does not mean a food loaded with chemicals, as most are synthetic vitamins. A high level of protein doesn't mean a food is good, as there is no indication of quality; the quality of fats and protein depends on the composition of their fatty acids or amino acids. In other words, the label cannot tell the whole story of nutrition, but it can give us an idea of what we are feeding our pets.

As to the correct food or foods one feeds, it depends on what is best for YOUR DOG! If you have a healthy, active dog with firm stools, well formed, and not prone to looseness which occurs frequently, then I would say the diet is correct for your dog's needs. Clean dishes are a must, and well rinsed. I use stainless steel, wash them well after each feeding, and scald them. I also run them through the dishwasher about twice a week. We never let food set from one feeding to another. Here's to happy, healthy Basenjis!!

LETTER TO THE EDITOR from  
Matt & Kathy Albrecht, 5433 Dickson Road, Minnetonka, Minnesota 55343

Dear Chris:

Just got our Bulletin and I really liked the candid comments in your "open letter". We wish you much luck and good wishes in your new capacity as editor.

If Elsa ever finishes we will be sure and take advantage of the "new champ" ad format. It's a terrific idea and I hope everyone takes advantage of it.

Sincerely,  
Kathy

## RONDO & JARUSHAN BASENJIS

*introduce*

### Ch. Fula Bronze of the Congo



SHOWN COMPLETING HIS  
CHAMPIONSHIP  
under  
JUDGE LORETTA MAKLEY  
at  
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON  
JUNE 27, 1976

A proven producer of champion stock, Bronze will be available at stud to approved bitches at

**RONDO BASENJIS**

Owned by J.R. Rayburn and Ruth D. Shannon

Tested PPM clear by Dr. P. Dice

Tested ITA clear by Dr. D. Helland

Pedigree published in July/August Bulletin

**For INFORMATION and FEE, CONTACT:**

**J. R. Rayburn**

**Phone: (206) 485-5420**

**14505 84th N.E., Bothell, Washington 98011**



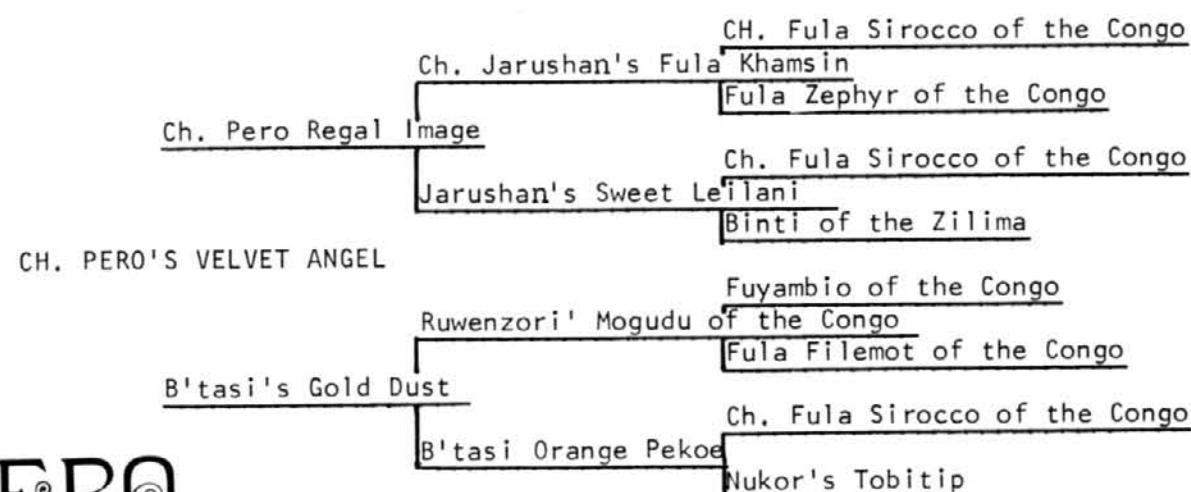
# NEW CHAMPION



## Ch. Pero's Velvet Angel

Breeders: Donald Wynn & Della Biggs  
Owner: Della Biggs

Date of Birth: Jan. 14, 1975



**PERO**

DELLA ROSE BIGGS . 331 Pleasant Rd. Pleasant Hills, California 94523 . (415) 939-6015

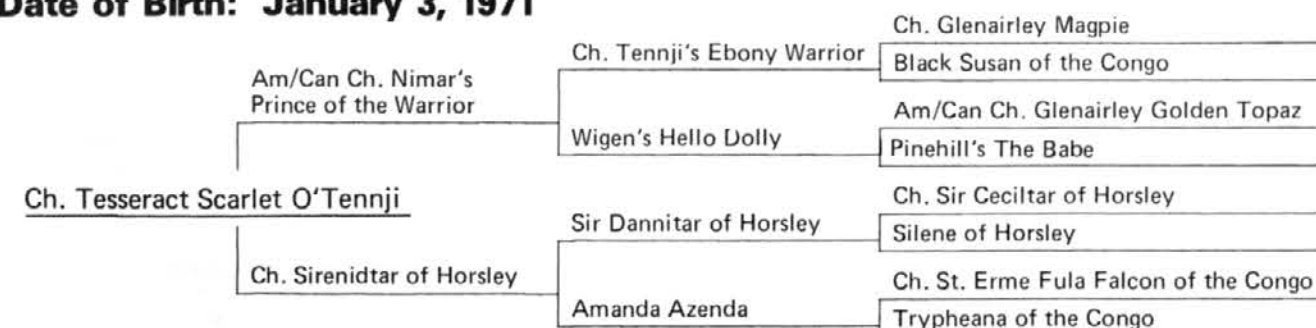
# NEW CHAMPION



## Ch. Tesseract Scarlett O' Tennji

Breeders/Owners: Yvette S. & Sheila H. Smith

Date of Birth: January 3, 1971



**TENNJI**

SHEILA SMITH  
1404 S.W. Dash Pt. Rd.  
Federal Way, Washington 98003

**TESSERACT**

Yvette Smith Smith  
110 Ball Lake, Route 2  
Hamilton, Indiana 46742

FROM THE EDITOR

This issue of the Bulletin is being written in Seattle, Washington, my home town, midway through my nearly two months' travels. From Iowa, we drove north to Winnipeg, then across the broad expanse of the Canadian Great Plains, across mountainous British Columbia, and rested a week in Seattle, before continuing on down to the Southern California Specialty, September 19. A brief stay in the San Francisco area with Ruth Shannon and Della Biggs, then back north for the writing of the Bulletin.

This has been a most educational Basenji trip for me. I was impressed by the quality of the entries in Southern California, although the prevailing type was different from what I'm used to seeing in my area of the Midwest. I had to laugh at my own entry, which looked out of place in the competition. There are a number of serious breeders in California, some of whom have been linebreeding for years. It was a credit to them, I believe, that every one of them came by sometime during the weekend to examine for themselves my different type of Basenji. I heard much discussion of the variance in type in our breed, and I believe this is becoming an increasing concern among many of us. I am interested in comments and observations from the membership on this subject, and I will print any information I find on the history of our variance in type; a few such "historical" notes are in this issue.

While in the San Francisco area, Ruth Shannon and Della Biggs took me to visit a number of dogs related to one of my bloodlines. I met whole litters of grown dogs, pets and all. After three days of this "intensive" study, I began to experience a new way of looking at Basenjis: I began to get a feel for the entire line. I no longer examined each dog as an individual, only, picking out its faults and admiring its superior points; I began to see how the line was developing, what happened with a cross to this line or that line, what recessives came out, good and bad, with a half-brother, half-sister breeding, and where each individual fit onto a multi-dimensional chart of genetic material.

As I drove up to Seattle, I thought a lot about the Basenji family I had seen. It was actually a kind of liberation, because I realized, finally, that the characteristics of an individual dog are not nearly as critical as I had thought. It is the overall family of Basenjis that determines the characteristics of any given litter, not two isolated parents.

The old-timers are saying, "She finally realized that? Is that all?" Well, yes, I've read it twenty times, but when I actually experienced it with my own eyes and hands--then it became real to me. And the end result is a kind of relaxation--I don't need to worry so much over each of my dogs if I can watch the overall, entire litter, results of each breeding.

As for the Bulletin, this issue is coming along easier than the last, thanks to many of you contributors and especially to Melody Russell, who is doing the typing. My traveling is generating interest and new contributors for the Bulletin. I apologize for the poor quality of some of the pictures in the last issue; I hope we have the problem ironed out. And I encourage all of you with new champions to take advantage of our New Champions bargain, especially in view of the 50% increase in advertising rates approved by the Board. If you have a new champion, send photo and pedigree to our ad manager, Bernice Walker. You pay for 1/2 page--the photo--and the Bulletin will publish your pedigree without charge.

TWO HUNTERS (As told by Jerry Edinger)  
Jon Coe, Route 4, Box 4507, Bainbridge Island, Washington 98110

Shane and Miski are hunters. They come from a long line of hunters dating back perhaps seven million generations to the very beginning of their kind. Still, even with this type of backing, no two hunters are alike and this applies to the two Basenjis owned by Jerry and Sally Edinger.

Miski is a hunter who likes--no, LOVES--quail. She'd put every ounce of her considerable bird sense to work finding these quick fowl. Depending equally on her ears, eyes and nose, she'd range close by in a thorough (yet random) search among the willows of the bottomlands or the hillside manzanita. Typical of her kind she will point a bird she hears, but charges as soon as she catches sight of her quarry. In either case the bird is soon up and in Jerry's gunsites.

Now, the Edingers are good shots and won't pull the trigger if they don't think the bird will drop cleanly. Still, once in a while a quail will flutter down wounded and land running. Quail are very fast runners and know their way around dense brush. This is where Miski comes in again. Following their descent she's quickly on them, or, if necessary, dashing along their trail she pins them and brings them back.

Shane is also a hunter. When he reaches a field he gets right to work. He works briskly along the path, then catching some faint scent he leaps into the tall grass, searching frantically. Now the point! Flawlessly he holds it as Sally runs up, gun at the ready. There it is, his favorite game, a field mouse hole.

Now you may think you're hunting quail or perhaps pheasant or partridge, but Shane is hunting field mice. He always hunts field mice. Watch for flying dirt as he goes to ground!

So, as we were saying, these two Basenjis are both hunters, but...Well, we'll just leave it at that.

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