

# BCOA Bulletin

May/June 1981

Volume XV Number 3

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

VOLUME XV

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*Am/Can. Ch. Dogo Birocco of Sun Diata*



1925 - 1981

Bill passed away on April 13, 1981, after a very brief illness. He was active in the dog showing fancy for many years, having purchased his first Basenji in 1965. Bill started the Basenji Club of Cincinnati in 1969 and remained active in that club over the years, serving as its current President. In addition, he was past President of the Basenji Club of America, President of the Northern Kentucky Kennel Club, as well as an active member in several other all-breed clubs.

In 1974 Bill became an A.K.C. approved judge of Basenjis, and at the time of his death was approved to judge many hound breeds.

In addition to his dog fancy activities, he devoted much time and energy to the Masonic Order and Syrian Temple. The Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite bestowed upon him its highest honor, elevating him to 33 degree in 1975.

Bill's outgoing, friendly personality, his knowledge of the dog fancy will be missed by all of us who knew him. Our deepest sympathy goes out to Doris, his wife, and Patty, his daughter, in their loss.

## FROM THE EDITOR:

Dear Readers,

Pages 14-19 of this issue contain an abridged paper from a well-known geneticist who is studying canine diseases that also occur in man. The paper is a rather advanced one, containing many technical charts and figures. I have published it, however, with the knowledge that it will be too "deep" for some of you, as are some of the veterinary abstracts we have published. The rationale is this: there are numerous books and articles on beginning genetics that you can find at any dog show book shop, but articles that go beyond the basic explanations of dominant and recessive inheritance are quite difficult to find for those who have already absorbed the basic concepts. For these folks, Dr. Padgett's charts will be extremely interesting, and hopefully, helpful. For example, how many test breedings do you need to do, getting how many clear pups, before you can be absolutely sure your dog does not carry a particular defective gene? And should you breed him to a known clear, a known carrier, or a known afflicted to prove this? Most of us can figure out the ratios we should get in breeding dogs for a trait known to be carried on only one gene, but what about when it takes two genes to produce the trait? or three, as in the dreaded hip dysplasia? So, with all due apologies to our beginners and novices, this article is for our experienced oldtimers, mostly, and you beginners, save it, because someday it will make a great deal of sense!

## \*\*\* COVER STORY \*\*\*

## AM/CAN CH. DOGO BIROCCO OF SUN DIATA

When we mentioned Jiggs the other day and someone said "Oh, he's still alive?" we decided we'd better toot his horn a little again. Yes, this exceptional Basenji is still alive (he is 6) and what's more, he is living a grand life as a farm dog and rabbit chaser, literally "out to pasture" with Nancy and Kelly Elliott of R.R. 1, Aplington, Iowa 50604.

To refresh your memories, Jiggs was the selection of Veronica Tudor-Williams when she judged 131 Basenjis in 1975, in her first visit to the U.S. in 15 years. From the 6-9 puppy class, Jiggs defeated 21 champions.

Miss Tudor-Williams has made numerous comments about correct type, and uses Jiggs as her American example of what correct type looks like. Most recently, he was pictured in her article on head type.

Jiggs' most noted descendants are his grandsons, Ch. Pero's Krugerrand, who became the No. 1 Basenji in the U.S., and Am/Can. Ch. Pero Forest Flute of Sun Diata, also a top ten multiple group winner. During his stay in Canada, Jiggs sired a son, Ch. Bahari Amber Crescent, who became No. 3 in that country, and admired by author Bob Cole for his correct type.

Jiggs' offspring are noted for their beautiful heads, short backs, correct size, arched necks, and high tailsets. He sired two inbred litters last fall and we hope you will notice these pups in the show ring this year and next.

Jiggs will be available at stud this fall. Please contact his breeder, Chris Olson, Sundiata Basenjis, R.R. 2, Box 179, New Holstein, Wisconsin 53061 for details. With our inbreeding program we can give a fairly accurate genetic evaluation to seriously interested breeders.

Owners: Nancy and Kelly Elliott, R.R. 1, Aplington, Iowa 50604 (319) 347-2997 and Dr. B. Kieseckamp, Halifax, Nova Scotia.



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<b>BASENJI CLUB OF CINCINNATI</b> Phyllis A. Schierloh, 301 Apache Trail, Loveland, OH 45140	<b>THE MAGNOLIA BASENJI CLUB</b> Margaret Grundman, 782 63rd Ave. S., St. Petersburg, FL 33705
<b>CENTRAL STATES LURE COURSING CLUB</b> Michael Mahon, 1915 B W. Marlene St., Peoria, IL 61614	<b>THE BASENJI CLUB OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA</b> Ruth Shannon, 605 Tina Way, Livermore, CA 94550
<b>DALLAS-FORT WORTH BASENJI CLUB</b> Barbara Smith, 3408 Pleasant Run Rd., Irving, TX 75062	<b>SUSQUEHANNA BASENJI CLUB</b> Duke Work, 1621 Eshelman Mill Rd., Willow Street, PA 17584
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<b>BASENJI CLUB OF GREATER DETROIT</b> Robert Hampton, 2316 Nixon Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105	<b>BASENJI CLUB OF WISCONSIN</b> Paul Bailey, 1431 South 59th St., West Allis, WI 53214
<b>GREATER HOUSTON BASENJI CLUB</b> Nancy Pincus, 4342 Lemac Dr., Houston, TX 77096	<b>YANKEE BASENJI CLUB</b> Robert House, RFD 1, Skyline Dr., Oakdale, CT 06370
<b>THE BASENJI CLUB OF HAWAII</b> Ross Newmann, 944 Wanaao Rd., Kailua, Hawaii 96734	<b>BASENJI FANCIERS OF GREATER PHOENIX</b> Dee Valenzuela - 9001 Lillian, Tolleson, Arizona 85353
<b>THE HI-COUNTRY BASENJI CLUB</b> J. Dorene Jones, 3642 Overton St., Colorado Springs, CO 80910	

## DEADLINE IS THE 25TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING THE MONTH OF ISSUE - OR DEC. 25TH FOR THE JAN./FEB., ETC.!

Opinions expressed in the columns and letters in the Bulletin are those of the individual writers and are not those of the Editor or of the Basenji Club of America, its officers or its Board of Directors. Neither the Bulletin nor the BCOA will be responsible for false advertising but will not knowingly print erroneous copy.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
8800 Ridgehill Drive  
Austin, Texas 78759

BALLOT NO. 27 3-81 PASSED

SUBJECT: BASENJI CLUB OF HAWAII 1981 SPECIALTY DATE, circulated at the request of President Stefanec  
Your approval is requested for the Basenji Club of Hawaii to hold their Independent Specialty on Saturday, September 26, 1981.

COMMENT: Board approval of independent specialty dates is required when the affiliated club does not use the same date each year.

APPROVE: Albrecht, Bolte, Camp, Coe, DeWalt, Dye, Kelley, Mankey, Peek, Stefanec, Work

BALLOT NO. 28 3-81 PASSED

SUBJECT: BASENJI CLUB OF HAWAII FUTURE SPECIALTY DATES, circulated at the request of Pres. Stefanec  
Your approval is requested that the Basenji Club of Hawaii specialty date, beginning in 1982, be automatically approved by the Liaison Officer.

COMMENT: Currently if an independent specialty date is not on a corresponding date from the previous year, Board approval of the date is required, the case of Ballot 27 3-81. Ballot 28 3-81 would exempt the Hawaiian Club and allow them to have their specialty whenever they can, due to their unique situation of availability of a Basenji judge and the state requirement to quarantine dogs.

APPROVE: Albrecht, Bolte, Camp, Coe, DeWalt, Dye, Kelley, Mankey, Peek, Stefanec, Work

BALLOT NO. 29 3-81 PASSED

SUBJECT: CPA FOR 1982 NATIONAL SPECIALTY JUDGES VOTING, circulated at the request of Pres. Stefanec  
Your approval is requested that Margaret Butler, CPA of the firm of Rae, Shaw, Giffen and Stuart, 2415 9th St., Meridian, Mississippi 39301 be authorized to count the voting for the 1982 National Specialty judges.

COMMENT: Mrs. Green, Chairperson of the Judges Selection Committee, has contacted Ms. Butler. Ms. Butler has agreed to do the vote count for a fee of less than \$100. The fee may cause the 1981 expenditures on the 1982 National Specialty to exceed the 1981 budget.

APPROVE: Bolte, DeWalt\*, Kelley, Mankey, Stefanec, Work, Camp

DISAPPROVE: Albrecht\*\*, Coe, Dye\*\*\*

NO RECORD OF VOTE: Peek

COMMENTS:

\*DeWalt: I reluctantly approve only because of recent problems that have surfaced. I do hope, however, that we are not seeing a trend towards outside officials checking everyone's work. I think TRUST and INTEGRITY are the key words here.

\*\*Albrecht: A fee of "less than \$100" is too wide a range for a vote to be asked for! It could mean from 1 cent to \$99.99! Also, I do not see why we need a CPA to do the counting of ballots, when we have a very capable chairperson in Mrs. Green. Seems like a savings of "less than \$100" could be made!

\*\*\*Dye: I don't believe the veracity of the present of past Judges Selection Committee can be questioned. Therefore this is an unnecessary expenditure.

BALLOT NO. 30 4-81 PASSED

SUBJECT: 1983 NATIONAL SPECIALTY SITE SELECTION CHAIRPERSON, circulated at the request of President Stefanec.

Your approval is requested to appoint Mr. Paul Gigous of Illinois as the Chairperson of the 1983 National Specialty Site Selection Committee.

APPROVE: Albrecht, Bolte, Camp, Coe, DeWalt, Dye, Kelley, Mankey, Peek, Stefanec, Work

BALLOT NO. 31 4-81 PASSED

SUBJECT: 1983 NATIONAL SPECIALTY JUDGES SELECTION CHAIRPERSON, circulated at the request of President Stefanec.

Your approval is requested to appoint Mr. Forrest Dye of Ohio as the Chairperson of the 1983 National Specialty Judges Selection Committee.

APPROVE: Albrecht, Bolte, Camp, Coe, DeWalt, Kelley, Mankey, Peek, Stefanec, Work

BALLOT NO. 32 4-81 PASSED

SUBJECT: ANNUAL MEETING, circulated at the request of President Stefanec.

Your approval is requested that Gateway Hall on the Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, San Jose, California, 7:30 p.m., Saturday, September 12, 1981, be designated as the site, time, and date of The Basenji Club of America, Inc.'s Annual Meeting.

APPROVE: Albrecht, Bolte, Camp, DeWalt, Dye, Kelley, Mankey, Peek, Stefanec, Work

ABSTAIN: Coe\*

COMMENT:

\*Coe: Not enough information regarding cost, dinner arrangements, etc.

BALLOT NO. 33 4-81 PASSED

SUBJECT: 1981 NATIONAL SPECIALTY, FEE FOR JUDGE ELSPET FORD, circulated at the request of President Stefanec.

Your approval is requested to pay Mrs. Ford's round trip coach fare from England to California.  
COMMENT: Mrs. Ford is asking only that we pay her plane fare. Mrs. Ruth Shannon has researched and found a PanAm round trip coach fare of \$699. Mrs. Shannon and Mrs. Ford are exploring other flights and may be able to find an even lower fare.

APPROVE: Albrecht, Bolte, Coe, DeWalt, Mankey, Peek, Stefanec, Work

DISAPPROVE: Camp, Dye\*, Kelley\*\*

COMMENTS:

\*Dye: The fee for the 1981 National Specialty judges has been established by a previous ballot. This fee is not within these guidelines.

\*\*Kelley: The Board has already approved a fee of \$3 per dog on Ballot 15 1-18.

BALLOT NO. 34 4-81 DISAPPROVED

SUBJECT: 1981 NATIONAL SPECIALTY, FEE FOR JUDGE GERDA KENNEDY, circulated at the request of President Stefanec.

Your approval is requested to pay Dr. Kennedy reasonable expenses and fee, not to exceed \$1000.

COMMENT: Should the entry at the 1981 National Specialty exceed the AKC's 175 dog limit per judge, we would be required to hire a second judge. Dr. Kennedy is asking the going rate for an all-breed judge:

Day coach from Tulsa	\$550
Fee	200
Meals for two days	50
Motel for two days	70
Transportation (car rental)	50
	\$920

Dr. Kennedy will be requested to hold the National Specialty date open until entries close and would be hired only if the limit is exceeded.

APPROVE: Albrecht\*, Bolte, DeWalt\*\*, Stefanec, Work

DISAPPROVE: Camp\*\*\*, Coe\*\*\*\*, Dye\*\*\*\*\*, Kelley\*\*\*\*\*, Mankey, Peek\*\*\*\*\*

Comments:

\*Albrecht: This seems like an awful lot of money, but after checking around this area, I find that the transportation cost and judging fee are in line with the going rate. I would like to point out, however, that Dr. Kennedy is NOT an "all-breed" judge and should not be described as one.

\*\*DeWalt: With this ballot, we are now approving \$1700 for judging if we have at least 176 dogs entered. I see no other way to handle this and since the membership voted on these two judges, I give my approval.

\*\*\*Camp: First, the wording is wrong. Dr. Kennedy is not an all-breed judge. She has all hounds, some sporting. Second, \$920.00 is too high for an overload. In fact, our all-breed club, centrally located, has not paid more than \$700 for an all-breed judge. In fact, for our last two shows one was \$400 and another \$300, one doing 175 dogs.

\*\*\*\*Coe: My understanding is that there was a tie between Dr. Kennedy and D. Work. Why are we voting for only one? Also, will we be required to pay a fee for her to hold this day? It would be fiscally irresponsible to commit ourselves to a \$1000 fee for what could be a 5 dog overload.

\*\*\*\*\*Dye: Ridiculous.

\*\*\*\*\*Kelley: The Board has already approved a fee of \$3 per dog on Ballot 15 1-81.

\*\*\*\*\*Peek: This seems rather high, especially since the number of dogs she may be needed to judge may be rather small. I have spoken with two other judges I know, and they agree. One judge said that since it would be considered an honor to be asked to judge at a specialty, it should be only transportation to California plus (say) \$3.00 per dog. Car rental should not be necessary, surely Club members could furnish transportation from airport to motel, etc. One more item, Dr. Kennedy is NOT an ALL-Breed Judge.

BALLOT NO. 35 4-81 PASSED

SUBJECT: 1981 NATIONAL SPECIALTY ADDITIONAL FUNDS, circulated at the request of President Stefanec.  
Your approval is requested to advance \$500 additional to the National Specialty Assistant Treasurer.

COMMENT: These additional advance funds are needed for a deposit on a restaurant (\$350) and a flyer (\$160). The restaurant deposit is reimbursable.

APPROVE: Albrecht, Bolte, Camp\*, Coe\*\*, DeWalt\*\*\*, Kelley, Mankey, Peek, Stefanec, Work

DISAPPROVE: Dye\*\*\*\*

COMMENTS:

\*Camp: I am approving but I would like to know if this \$500, along with the \$100 and the \$500 already allotted is going to be repaid. Eleven hundred seems a little high to get things going, but with today's prices...

Coe\*\*: Approved but the host club needs to get things going with their own money making schemes now.  
DeWalt\*\*\*: There goes the 1981 budget. I wish that the President, the Specialty Chairman and the Assistant Treasurer for this specialty had anticipated this prior to our budget approval. As Treasurer, I will devise a plan to deal with the finances for ALL specialties in advance of needs and

budget approvals.

\*\*\*\*Dye: Having received no financial statements from the BCOA Treasurer this year, I am not in a position to vote on any additional expenditures.

BALLOT NO. 36 4-81 PASSED

SUBJECT: NEW MEMBERS, circulated in accordance with the By-Laws.

The following persons have applied for membership in the BCOA and their names along with a request for comments, have been published in the January/February 1981 BCOA Bulletin. No comments have been received by the Secretary. Your approval is requested to accept them as members.

1. Noreen Armstrong of North Bergen, New Jersey #690
2. Dennis S. Bowling of Houston, Texas #691
3. Patricia E. Cembura of El Cerrito, California #697
4. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen of Brooklyn, New York #699
5. Paul Geffner of Georgetown, Florida #685
6. Margaret A. Hoff of Mill Valley, California #695
7. Linda Matarrese of Brooklyn, New York #688
8. Doris Payne of Des Moines, Iowa #686
9. Penny Perkins of Glen Allen, Virginia #693
10. Brenda L. Quinn of Trenton, Ontario, Canada #694
11. Erin J. Roberts of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma #687
12. Jeanne M. Ruyack of Glen Allen, Virginia # 692
13. Mary Stoval and Michael Svage (Junior Member) of San Antonio, Texas #698
14. Ron Schrock of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma #689
15. Jane Wilcoxson of Baltimore, Maryland #696

APPROVE: Albrecht, Bolte, Camp, Coe, DeWalt, Dye, Kelley, Mankey, Peek, Stefanec, Work

#### MEMBERSHIP APPLICANTS AND THEIR ADDRESSES:

The Secretary of the BCOA must submit all applications for membership in the BCOA for publication in The Bulletin. Members are asked to send any comments on an applicant to the Secretary. The two names under each applicant are the sponsors.

Robin Dale Blanc  
Shore Park Road  
Great Neck, N.Y. 11023  
Loretta Kelley  
Daniel DeWalt

Ann Kaspers  
7805 Banner Ave.  
Taylor, MI 48180  
Leslie Butler  
Karen Butler

Mr. & Mrs. Albert Swapp (Susan)  
& Jr. Members Ken & Suzie  
P.O. Box 697  
Winter Harbor, Maine 04693  
Robert House  
Ann House

Roger L. Cunningham  
1413 Henry  
Pekin, IL 61554  
Wilma Bauer  
Mervin Bauer

Don Pruitt & Linda Roach  
1621 Capitola Road  
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John Sommer  
Margaret Sommer

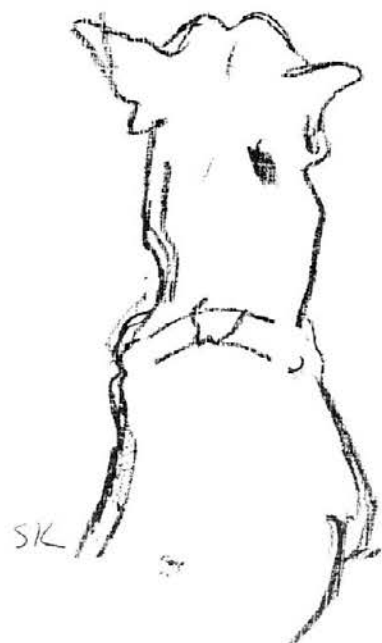
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Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.  
Sandra Bridges  
Penny Inan

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Johnson III  
1033 Valley Stream Drive  
Wheeling, IL 60090  
Loretta Kelley  
Diane Laue

Linda Simecki  
18805 W. Peet  
Henderson, MI 48841  
Carolene DeVoss  
Robt. Behrens

#### FINANCIAL REPORT: 1980 BCOA NATIONAL SPECIALTY

Beginning checkbook balance (12-19-80)	\$948.02
Income: (none this period)	0.00
Expenses:	
Trophy chairman (Mary DeWhitt)	
Phone	87.93
Misc. trophy expenses	110.61
BCOA Medallion	12.00
Mid-Atlantic Basenji Club (rug for raffle)	87.50
TOTAL	\$298.04
Balance in checkbook (3-24-81)	\$649.98
Still outstanding: BOS Trophy	
Donna Work, Finance Chairman	



D-TAILS BY D-ANN  
Dorothy Ann Collette  
1040 Apple Street  
Hoffman Estates, Illinois 60195

#### PARVOVIRAL ENTERITIS

Parvoviral Enteritis in dogs can now be prevented! The FDA has recently approved a longer lasting (1 year), more effective vaccine for parvovirus that can be given as a separate entity or in combination with other boosters.

And yet, as soon as science develops a new preventative treatment or medication, the product immediately becomes the scapegoat for every conceivable problem experienced by owners and breeders. Usually, those who condemn the loudest have the least or no documented proof of association. One publication has printed several pages of "testimonials" from breeders all over the country relating their sad experiences with breeding and whelping problems, all supposedly caused by parvovirus vaccination. Reading about all these unfortunate happenings, I learned that many veterinarians will give immunity vaccines to bitches just prior to breeding or even to bitches already in whelp. This practice can most assuredly cause pre and post natal problems to the bitch and her developing fetuses. Therefore, most of the aforementioned problems were probably the result of improper vaccination procedure, not the vaccine per se.

Before a bitch is bred, her immunity should be updated. Four to six weeks prior to breeding is acceptable; but NEVER give immunity vaccine, including rabies, just prior to breeding or while a bitch is in whelp. If you do, you must be prepared to accept the results. And do not blame the product for your ill fortune. There is always some minimal chance of unpredictable side effects accompanying the administration of any vaccine or medication. But when you consider the more predictable effects of canine viral enteritis, intelligent owners and breeders will definitely opt for the vaccine, properly administered.

This disease is not dependent on direct contact for transmission and therefore, isolation as a preventative measure is virtually impossible and most always ineffective. Parvoviral enteritis is not going to disappear from canines any more than it has disappeared from other afflicted species. So rather than bemoan the fact that the disease exists, be thankful that now we can start to control it.

#### JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP

Francis Bercher  
722 Hartner Drive  
Holly, Michigan 48442

The following is the final total of Junior Showmanship results for 1980. The wins are taken from the AKC Gazette "Show Results" and "Correction" pages through the March, 1981, issue. The scoring system is 4 points for a First Place win, 3 points for a Second, 2 points for a Third, and 1 point for a Fourth. These wins may be from either Novice or Open Class; however, first place wins are counted only if there is competition in the class. Only First Place awards are counted at classes held at a Basenji Specialty show. In addition to the wins listed below, four Junior Handlers showing a Basenji were awarded one or more Best Junior Handler honors: Kim Lange - 5 BJH awards; Kathryn Britton - 2 BJH awards; Kristin Lange - 1 BJH; Jennifer Bridges - 1 BJH. These awards are now being reported in the Gazette, following Best in Show and Highest Scoring Dog in the Regular Classes; however, not every kennel club offers a Best Junior Handler class even when there is Junior Showmanship competition. The number of Junior Handlers winning with a Basenji is down from last year. In 1979 there were 37 Junior Showmanship wins with a Basenji; in 1980 there were 29. Congratulations to Kim Lange of San Jose, California, who had the most wins for the second year in a row. The runner-up for 1980 is Kathryn Britton of Portland, Oregon.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th		1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Kirsten Anderson		3	1		Karen Houseknecht	1	1	2	1
William Bates				1	Kara Keepers			1	
Susan Beck	1	1			Kerri Kemp			1	
Jolene Begeman		1		1	Brian Kerber				1
Pamela Boerner				1	Kim Lange	17	6	2	1
Jennifer Bridges	2	1	2	1	Kristen Lange	3	6	4	1
Kathryn Britton	4	10	6	1	Rebecca Moser				1
Dawn Buchanan		1	1		Carol Ann Noblett			1	1
Christopher Cant				1	Karen Pearl	4	3	1	
Dawn Chapples	2				Ernest Petter, Jr.	1	1		
Melanie Davis	1	1		1	Christina Reed		1		
Valerie Griggs		1	1		Diane Rose	1	1		
Heidi Hauri		1	3		Patrick Taylor		1		1
Yolanda Helmers	1				Cheryl Wilson	1			
					Loni Wuornos			1	



SOUTH CENTRAL IMPS  
Shirley Dinnius  
Route 3, Box 106  
Union, Missouri 63084

By now all have their "pick of litter pup". It's funny how each new "pick puppy" brings out the excitement of the shows all over again. I never get over the nervousness of waiting to see how my pup will be received. It is also very interesting to see each breeder's new pup to see in which direction they are headed. Have they improved the overall dog, or just one particular point? New puppies tell a lot about a breeder if one knows the dogs they have shown over the past few years. I see the same look on each person's face at the first get-together of these hopefuls that I know must be on mine too. That edge of uncertainty, hope, and pride is all mixed up in each face. The first real show is the most exciting, devastating, happy, frustrating day there is. All of a sudden this pup who acted so perfectly on lead at home or in classes is a twirling, running, jumping, dervish that won't slow down. No amount of coaxing can get it to stack or gait. One feels very inept and humiliated at this point. It is always so funny how this same bundle of energy will all of a sudden gait out of the ring like a pro, after judging is over. Don't tell me our little minxes don't know! They always have that same sly grin on their faces as they walk out. One is usually frustrated and a little angry afterwards, but once home again that little bundle once more is the home and dream of the future. We tell ourselves next time he or she will gait like the king or queen they really are. So we dream on of the future wins of this now very sound asleep imp.

I've seen numerous Basenjis at the shows with the hair clipped out of the inside of the ears. I guess it is supposed to give a cleaner look. The hair is there as nature's protection against wind, insects, plant seeds, and other matter getting into the inner ear. Please, if your dogs are ever in high grass or fields on leash or off, do not remove nature's protection for the safeguard of your dog's hearing.

I personally object to slipping whiskers as they are part and parcel of the Basenji look. My old dog, since deceased, upon his retirement developed the most unique look. His whiskers grew out and down in a "Fu Manchu" and certainly added to his appearance. It gave him a more oriental look with the almond shaped eyes. As he aged they turned grey, adding to his image. He truly acted the part of the aristocrat. Each set of whiskers is unique to each dog's look.

Basenjis should be shown natural.

MAGNOLIA BASENJI CLUB NEWS HOUND  
Evelun M. (Grannie) Green  
Box 3221 North Station  
Meridian, Mississippi 39301

The highlight of the spring season for MBC was the Fun Match held at Gainesville, Florida, following the class judging at the MBC/BCOA supported show in conjunction with the Greater Gainesville Dog Fanciers Association All Breed Show. Edward Bracy judged.

Following an MBC general meeting which consisted mainly of finalizing plans for the MBC Fun Match, Chairperson Faye Klingmeyer announced that the match would begin in the parking lot adjacent to the show rings. Dean Guess judged and proclaimed Mai Tai Country Music, owned by Linda Bell and Greg Hoppenstand Best Puppy in Match.

The match ended with a costume class of which Susan Beck was winner along with her Marka Sue's Hired Hand of Darps. This most original skit was "rowed down the Nile" by Boatman Faye Klingmeyer to the accompaniment of lyrics written by Faye:

Row, row, row your boat  
Gently down the Nile  
Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily  
Basenjis are in style.

Row, row, row your boat  
Gently down the Nile  
Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily  
Basenjis make you smile.

Row, row, row your boat  
Gently down the Nile  
Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily  
Enjoy yourselves awhile.

Row, row, row your boat  
Gently down the stream  
Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily  
Basenjis are the cream.

Pharoah Susan Beck, not trusting her boatman, wore a life jacket. The Basenji, much loved by the Pharoah, also was protected by a life jacket. It was a happy, joyous trip as the Pharoah and her Basenjis glided down the Nile.

MBC President Lynn Westerfield reported that the fun match was profitable, as well as a learning event for the puppies making their show ring debut. She announced that the next MBC general meeting will be held at the Jacksonville, Florida show on May 23rd.

A REPORT ON THE SPRING, 1981 CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL  
Alice Bair  
725 Walden Road  
Winnetka, Illinois 60093

This year a coffee service was offered in memory of Ch. Andersley Atlantic by the G.C.B.C. for Best of Breed. The Club has been doing this for 8 years and it is an appreciated touch at this show. All joined in the Club's Birthday Party held in the aisle by the benches.

We were judged at the nice, reasonable hour of 12:30 by Mr. James Edward Clark, whom I found a wonderfully patient and kindly man. Two red males were entered in Bred By Exhibitor Dogs, and he placed them: 1) Sudatus Herkimer (Ch. Hawthorn's Red Crusader x Sudatus Muja Ji) Susan D. Hoyne and 2) Reed of Erawan (Ch. Shadowbye's Mitty x Ch. Lihu's Pekee Yakee Rosam) bred by Betsy Taylor and owned by her jointly with Patrick C. Taylor, who took him in Jr. Showmanship. The first place was a lovely colored dog with nice white markings. I wish I might have asked the judge for critiques, but I didn't and any comments are strictly mine.

Open, Dogs (6 entries)

1. Falisha's Star Wars of Woz (Ch. Khani's Tuff Stuff x Ch. Falisha's Star Kite of Woz) breeder Linda Jordan, owners Cecelia Wozniak and Curtis Brown. Tall, nicely proportioned, well-marked red. Watch for this one.
2. Rodak's Magic Marker CD (Ch. Rodak's Captain Marbil x Rodak's Houdee Angel) breeder Rodak Kennels, owner Pat Wand and Roger Keepers. This dog is from an interesting obedience line and has a CD sister.
3. Sashalia Honor of Virmaeder (Sashalia the Ring Pugilist x Virmaeder Fula Fashion) breeder Alice Bair and Virginia Maeder, owner Alice Bair. My nice, sound old trooper.
4. Frebutti's Tut M'bwa Wazuri (M'bwa Wazuri's Shaba B'wana x Harambee of N'bwa Wazuri) Marilyn Thyse. "Squeak" is an eye-catching dog and kept attracting my attention before the judging. A lovely shade of red, he is blessed with a wide half collar on the judge's side. He gives the impression of being leggy and refined and is a lot of competition.

Judge Clark picked Falisha's Star Wars of Woz for Winners Dog and Rodak's Magic Marker CD Reserve.

The bitch classes were lovely. Bred By Exhibitor brought out two nice reds, placed by the judge: 1. Copper Penny of Erawan (Ch. Shadowbye's Mitty x Ch. Lihu's Pekee Yakee Rosam) Betsy Taylor 2. Rain's Little Sheba (Ch. Hawthorn's Red Crusador x Sudatus Muja Ji) breeder Susan Hoyne, owners Alice Richman and Susan Hoyne

The Open class (seven entries) brought forth two notable black and white entrants as well as some luscious reds. The judge placed them:

1. Priscus Calliope (Ch. Kukuk's Shazam x Ch. Kukuk's Tallawanda Mist) breeder Priscilla and Orus Calhoun owners Priscilla Calhoun and Barbara Lehner. Quite a nice moving Basenji.
2. Kathryn Black Star (Kingman Sudatus Pepy x Sudatus Kathryn Victoria) breeder Susan Hoyne, owner Linda Howard. This stellar black first caught my eye a year and a half ago. Today's judge found her and it must have been a very close thing for Winners.
3. Mahon's Furaha Nyeusi (Ashanti's Melanite of Wilmer x Mahon's Tasha of Lamp) breeder Michael Mahon, owner Arnieta Kurtz. This is also a very lovely black...very little to choose on between 2 and 3. Nyeusi has a perfectly lovely tail curl and set.
4. Yakies Crimson Devil (Ch. Burgundy Wine Sir Gay of Linlo x Ch. Yakies Tasmanian Devil) Shirley Yakimow.

My choice from the class from ringside went unplaced. All entries were a tidy size, and every entry present deserved to finish. A wonderful, even class. One comment: nearly all entries could have done with a shade more length of leg compared to body length. Placings by Judge Clark were Winners Bitch, Priscus Calliope, and Reserve Winners, Kathryn Black Star.

The Best of Breed competition look the most uneven of the classes, perhaps partly because of the dainty size of the fair sex. Quite a cross section of bloodlines was represented. The Specials included our farthest flung entry - we welcomed Charles Bagnell with his Ch. Kenobi's Jacaranda from Seattle, Washington. Herb Abraham was present with his Ch. Kwik Silver of Woz, and tells me this outstanding champion is the chosen example of the breed in the Dogs section of the current World Book Encyclopedia. I like to brag that this dog carries my line, albeit fairly far back.

Falisha's Star Wars of Woz took his titled competition in stride and won Best of Breed. Oh, how I like a judge who can find a good class dog in competition with champions! The dog went on to do the breed credit in the Group, but alas, did not place this time. For Best of Opposite Sex the judge picked a lovely red special, Ch. Ka and Ba Tefnet of Sudatus (Sudatus Kingman Romulus x Ka and Ba Kerhu Sothes) breeder Phyllis Elliott, owner Susan Hoyne. The resemblance between this and the Winners Bitch was striking as seen from ringside, and their lines are quite disparate, Calliope being heavily bred to the Fula line and Tefnet presumably carrying none. Over the years I have watched the background of the entries shift as to Fula content. This year it is 12 out of 22 that I can ascertain carry Fula.

A SURVEY OF MEMBERSHIP DUES AND PUBLICATIONS BY THE BASSET HOUND CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.  
Results of a survey mailed April 10, 1981 to 38 National Specialty Clubs.  
As of April 25, 1981, 22 of the 38 surveyed clubs had reported.

AMOUNT OF DUES	Single Membership	Family or Couple	Member Club	Junior
\$5.00 - 9.99	2			1 (BCOA)
\$10.00 - 14.99	7 (BCOA)	1		1
\$15.00 - 19.99	9	3 (BCOA)		
\$20.00 - 25.00	2	3		
\$25.00 - 29.99	2	3	1	
\$30.00 & over		2	1	

Average for single membership: \$15.03 (however, 10 clubs offer only single memberships)

Average for family or couple membership: \$21.54

Note: two clubs have initiation fees of \$5.00 and \$15.00 in addition to the first year's dues.

The average date of the last dues increase was 1977.

Average membership of clubs was 1034, from 90 to 6,500. (BCOA is about 600)

10 out of 22 clubs offer only single memberships.

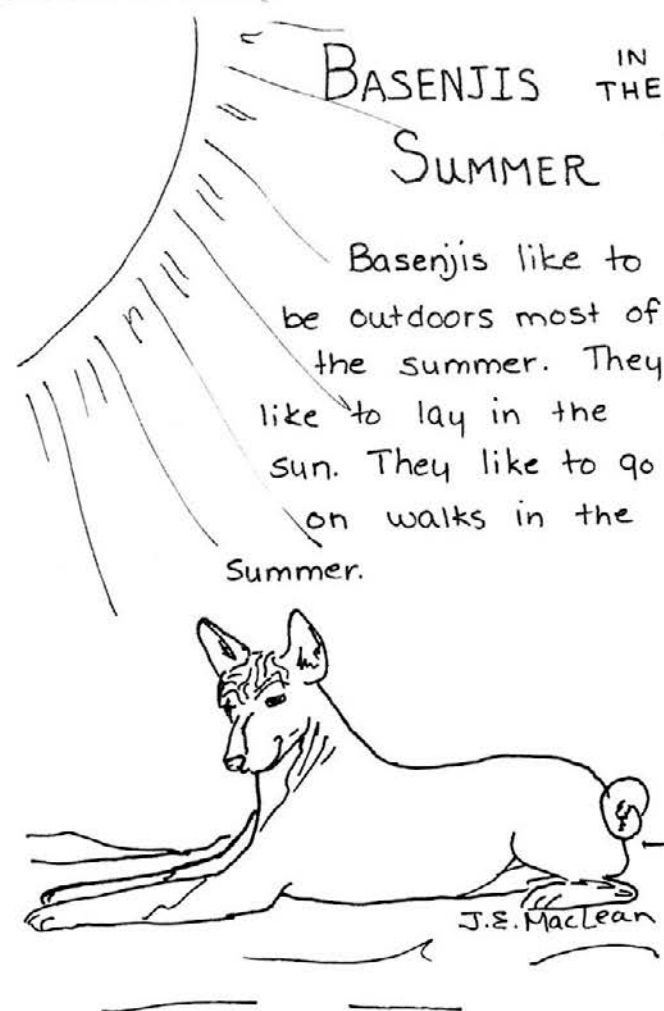
5 of the 22 clubs are seriously considering increases of up to 67%.

21 of the 22 clubs reporting put out some sort of a flier or publication at least once every year.  
9 of the 21 use a magazine format and 12 use a flier format. 8 of the 21 are professionally produced and printed and 13 are mimeographed and hand-bound, or similar.

1 is published 2 times yearly	11 are mailed First Class
2 are published 3 times yearly	2 are mailed Second Class (BCOA)
11 are published 4 times yearly	5 are mailed Third Class
4 are published 6 times yearly (BCOA)	3 are mailed Bulk Rate
1 is published 9 times yearly	
2 are published 12 times yearly	

10 of the 21 accept breeder/ exhibitor advertising (BCOA)

5 of the 21 accept commercial advertising.



# JUDGING THE DOG

Ann Rogers Clark

Reprinted from the March, 1981 BCONC "Bark" as a summation of her presentation at the Santa Clara Valley Kennel Club's Breeders' Panel Seminar, February 16, 1981

When we study our breed standards as a judge or breeder we must take the input from them and then ascertain the type of the animal.

Type, to me, is what makes the dog look like its breed - and for my logic I must begin my appraisal at one point and then continue in an orderly fashion. Correct type, in my opinion, is apparent in examining the animal in direct profile. Is he proper size and color for his breed and is he in proper balance for his breed in the following respects:

length to height

size of bone to size of animal

balance of head length to all-over size

surface to back skull

depth of head to head length

Does the animal in question have the correct topline and tail for its breed? On a "normal" breed, does the top of the shoulder appear to be directly over the point of the elbow? Are the shoulder and forearm in balance, and of correct length and angulation for its breed? Does the hindquarter angulation balance that of the forequarter?

Is the foregoing pleasing? Then the animal is typical and within the guidelines which make him an acceptable animal for the use for which he is intended. Now, how does he move in profile? after all, this is the truest test of the sum total of all his parts. Does he make the same picture moving as he had standing? Do his topline and tail carriage mirror the words of the standard? Can the head be held in several different attitudes (on a loose lead) without destroying the ease of movement? Does the front leg extend freely without labored action? Does the rear take a full stride under the body and then is it able to follow through its arc?

Temperament can be observed closely at this time - typical for its breed as well as activity and elegance in those breeds demanding of this.

Add all of this input to your own private computer before you have even touched the specimen or looked closely at head or expression, checked rib spring or muscle tone!

Now the close touching, examination, check head, eye, ear, mouth - fit and placement of neck and shoulder, correct rib, tail set, feet, all around.

Now check for coming and going soundness, and then once more around to see that typical, useful, functional animal in profile movement that is the truest test of the function and fit of all parts. What you have accomplished at this point is to judge the overall picture.

You have made your first cut on type and are now in a position to reward the soundest of your typical specimens.

A sound, untypical dog of any breed is useless.  
A typical, sound specimen is priceless.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CENTRAL STATES BASENJI LURE COURSING CLUB

Wilma Bauer  
300 Lawnridge  
Creve Coeur, Illinois 61611

Do mark your calendars, there will be lure coursing at Greyslake after Basenji showing. This is on Sunday, the day after the Chicagoland Basenji Club's Specialty, June 14. If you want premium lists, please write and let us know.

For those wanting more information on lure coursing, there are two magazines you should be receiving. One is the official ASFA publication, Field Advisory News (FAN) c/o Bunny Reed, R.R. 3, Ogden, Iowa 50212. This has the Lure Field Trial dates, results, club lists, official news, addresses and information. The other is "Tally Ho!" which is devoted to lure coursing and other types of racing. The "Tallyho!" will be running articles on building your own continuous - reversible lure machine, pulleys and how to use the machine. 8002 Seeling Lane, Austin, Texas 78744.

Do get out and let your Basenjis enjoy themselves lure coursing, and you will have an enjoyable time yourself.

We have plans to the reversible - continuous loop machine, pulleys, etc. for anyone wishing them. The CSBLCC has these for the asking - write to me. This machine can be built by most any man\*, especially those who are quite handy and having your own machine and pulleys you can get together with others and enjoy practicing.

\* EDITOR'S NOTE: Or woman!!!



## THOUGHTS ON THE BASENJI BREED

Mrs. Jayne Wilson Stringer  
Theddlethorpe-All-Saints  
Mablethorpe, Lincs LN12-1PE  
United Kingdom

Often people say to me that living as I do right out on the coast of Lincolnshire (the second largest county in the British Isles but comparatively unknown) I must be out of touch with the day to day affairs of the Breed. This is very far from the truth. It has never been of interest to me to go from breeder to breeder to look at their puppies unless for a particular reason. Likewise hearsay and tittle-tattle about exhibitors have been of no concern to me.

As is well-known I bought (choosing him myself from a number available) "Buffy" from Miss Tudor-Williams as a pet and got pushed into the show-ring by a neighbor, the late Mrs. Winifred Chadwick, a great breeder and judge of Borzoi and judge of Finnish Spitz. Mrs. E.G. Anderson (Andersley) encouraged me to expand in the Breed and gave me good advice and a good-headed brood bitch to team-up with Buffy.

You will wonder what all this preamble is about. Well, far from being cut-off, my telephone is constantly ringing for advice and pedigree tracing. There is never a week goes by without at least one telephone call from countries outside the U.K. and the internal ones are so numerous that sometimes I wish for peace and quiet and to indulge my other hobbies of music and gardening.

However, with the results from a series of successful litters and a dedication to the breed, one must accept the subsequent publicity and the subsequent outcome. One telephone call the other day after quite a number in the same vein forced me to put finger to typewriter. Some friends who have known and owned the breed for some considerable time stayed with us last weekend and remarked "Why are some of the Basenjis in the show-ring these days so flimsy?" I couldn't have found a better word. The theme of the telephone call was "Where is the Breed going wrong?" A lot has been written over the years (fairy tales and nonsense included) but recently there seems to have been a spate of real silliness. In consequence here is the situation as I see it.

I was lucky at the very commencement in the Breed in accidentally meeting Mr. and Mrs. Burn, who chatted to me and, although I didn't realise at the time that I would become so involved, somewhere in the back of my mind their words were recorded. I listened to everyone I met, including a friend who imported to France at the same time as Lady Helen Nutting imported to U.K. Piece by piece the jigsaw fitted into place.

It seems to me that new exhibitors want to go ahead too fast too soon without actually putting immense thought into the subject and with little knowledge about the canine world in general and the actual dogs behind their stock in particular. A successful first litter, perhaps producing a number of champions, does not make a breeder unless faults can be acknowledged and a knowledge of how these are transmitted. This is hard to do but essential. Certainly I was lucky in my training for a different objective to have been taught how to file away in my memory visual facts for future reference.

When "Kincaid" won Best in Show at a championship show (the first Basenji in the U.K. to do so) one of the most prized postcards was from Miss Tudor-Williams who said "Well done for you and Basenjis, and well deserved after all your hard work." Here was a breeder who understood the pleasure and heartbreak which go hand in hand to produce an animal who is not only a good show specimen but, more important, a "person" whom it is nice to have around all day, and in special cases all night. Certainly, as with success in any field, "Mr. or Mrs. Luck" occasionally add the topping to the dish.

When my husband and I have judged on the various continents we have always found the type that we like. It may not be to everyone's taste, or in fact, fit into the concept of some so-called top breeders who try and alter the standard to suit what they happen to be turning out at that particular moment. The Standard as laid down by the ruling authority in conjunction with fanciers of any breed of dog, cat, cattle, horse, etc. is a blueprint of the points to look for when breeding or assessing the virtues of a particular animal. In my opinion the Basenji standard needs little or no alteration except for the fact that I never did agree with the change in the early 1960s of the wording "medium" to the new word "narrow" front. This has confused newcomers and judges alike, because it is dependant on whether one considers the front as being across the chest or between the elbows.

When I first judged in Australia I found the type of Basenji that I like (not so good the second time around) and now known as the "old type". Why "old type"? Surely we should do our best to

maintain the original type, and it gives me particular pleasure to see Kincaid against a portrait of over thirty years ago and to see that I have kept those lovely heads. The Basenji is recognised by three essential features: head, tail, and gait. After all, there are guidelines for everyone to follow: Sugar Candy of the Congo in Miss Tudor-Williams' first red book and Flamboyante of the Congo in the second book for heads, for example. Fronts and bone are shown clearly in these books and certainly not the ultra-fine bone seen in some specimens nowadays. Basenjis should have substance with elegance and also look as if they really can work. They should have movement and bone that will stand up to real action.

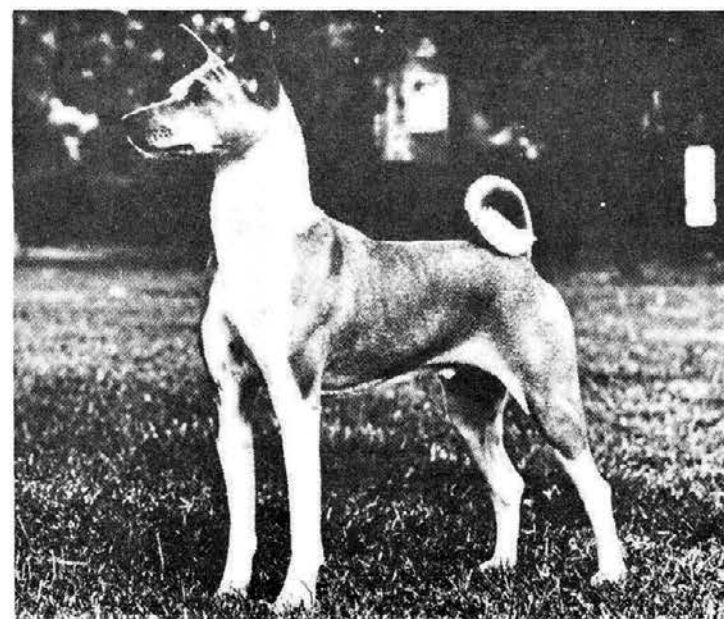
Perhaps the saddest aspect of the breed in the last few years has been mismarking. The standard clearly lays down where the white should be located on each animal and excessive white looks messy and detracts from the overall conformation, particularly spoiling the impact of the Basenji's beautiful rich red or deep black colouring. Incidentally, that lovely colour so correctly termed "orange red" in the earlier books is fast disappearing. It is a super colour and quickly recognized, having a bright, almost ginger tinge to it. Although the standard says "blaze" for white on the head, this is very controversial. Perhaps it would be better to say "flash" or "snip" because there are a number of Basenjis now being shown where the "blaze" comes right up under the eyes and occupies a considerable portion of the head and in some cases reaches over the head to connect with the collar. If a breeder so wishes there is no reason why these animals cannot be bred from, providing it is clearly explained to future owners and breeders that this excessive white exists and will turn up in future generations. Also, that if (as I have seen) a puppy is born with hound markings (excessive white reaching up into the solid body colour) it should be put down or sent to a pet home marked "not to be bred from". I did an experimental mating on animals not of my breeding and came up with broken hound markings.

Another, to me, ridiculous attitude is breeders' and exhibitors' and sometimes judges' reaction to size and weight. In the U.S.A. a puppy can become a champion and on maturity may turn out to be a cart-horse. The size and weight in the standard (any standard) is that of a mature animal between the ages of 18 months and 2½ years. This is not made clear. People seem to forget that they themselves do not weigh the same as they did at 8 years of age and they certainly do not weigh the same as they did at 8 years of age and they certainly will not at the age of 60 onwards (there are exceptions, of course!). The weight, therefore, should be flexible, taking into account age, with the optimum being that laid down in the standard and applying to an adult dog.

Last but by no means least is the question of temperament. The temperament in some strains fills me with dismay. Why breed bad temperament to bad temperament? Where is the sense of this?

Perhaps I shall have time to expand on these thoughts in the future but, in the meantime, I hope that the above will at least make breeders and exhibitors act wisely for the general benefit of the breed and not for selfish motives.

C. Mrs. J. Wilson Stringer and not to be reproduced without her permission either as a whole or in part.



ENG. AND IRISH CH. HORSLEYS SIR KINCAID J.W.

# BASENJI CLUB OF AMERICA 1981 NATIONAL SPECIALTY

will be Independently Held FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1981

Gateway Hall, Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, San Jose, California

## \*\*\* B.C.O.A. SPECIALTY JUDGES \*\*\*

Breed: Miss Elspet Ford

Sweepstakes: Mr. Michael Work

Junior Showmanship: Mrs. Marsha Hall Brown

## THE BASENJI CLUB OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FOURTH ANNUAL I. H. SPECIALTY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1981 \* On the SAME indoor show site!

## \*\*\* B.C.O.N.C. SPECIALTY JUDGES \*\*\*

Breed: Mr. Frank Homeyer, Jr.

Sweepstakes & Jr. Showmanship: Mr. Frank Nishimura

Superintendent for both Specialties: Eleanor Bird, 52 Garfield Lane, Napa, CA 94558

## THE SIR FRANCIS DRAKE KENNEL CLUB ALL BREED SHOW

follows on SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1981 \* Marin County Civic Center, San Rafael, CA

Basenji Judge: Mr. Robert Stein

Supported with trophies donated by the Basenji Club of Northern California, Inc.

Superintendent for S.F.D.K.C.: Ace Mathews, P.O. Box 06150, Portland, OR 97206

A COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHEON WILL BE SERVED AT BOTH SPECIALTIES AND THERE WILL BE A HOSPITALITY TABLE AT S.F.D.K.C.

OVERNIGHT PARKING will be available adjacent to Gateway Hall on the Fairgrounds. See the Specialty Flyer for further information and motel accommodations.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 10 \* Welcome To California - Complimentary wine and cheese party, Gateway Hall, Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, San Jose, CA

FRIDAY EVENING, September 11 \* Banquet and BCOA/BCONC Auction, Lou's Village Restaurant, San Jose, CA

SATURDAY EVENING, September 12 \* B.C.O.A. ANNUAL MEETING, Gateway Hall, Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, San Jose, CA - Complimentary hors d'oeuvres, No Host Bar.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, September 14 \* Seminar and Luncheon, Lou's Village Restaurant, San Jose, CA

TUESDAY, September 15 \* Lure Coursing, Fair Family Park, Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, San Jose, CA

DONATIONS TO THE NATIONAL SPECIALTY FUND \* Make checks payable to B.C.O.A.  
Mail to: Mrs. Nancy Black, 615 Diana Avenue, Morgan Hill, CA 95037

For General Info: Chuck Milton, 1981 B.C.O.A. National Specialty Chairman \* 408/262-8488  
Margaret Sommer, B.C.O.N.C. Specialty Chairman \* 408/377-1956

OF PUPPY MILLS, BACKYARD BREEDERS AND PET SHOPS  
Evelyn M. (Grannie) Green  
Box 3221 North Station  
Meridian, Mississippi 39301

Some eight or ten years ago, this writer was on a veritable crusade against puppy mills, backyard breeders and pet shops. It was a common effort on the part of most dog writers for club newsletters, official bulletins and periodicals. And it did have some influence in distracting prospective dog owners from purchasing dogs from these sources.

Unfortunately, the publicity slacked as these same writers, including this one, turned to other subject matters. In my case, I was appointed to the BCOA HA Committee and my writing energies were then directed to our efforts to learn more about this inherited problem peculiar to the Basenji breed. It is to be noted at this writing the problem of HA is minimal, due mainly, in my opinion, to education and selective breeding. The same can become true with puppy mills, backyard breeders and pet shops if we make a concerted effort to educate the public.

Meanwhile, they are flourishing! Many of these unscrupulous groups are infiltrating show-giving clubs, even holding offices. Who is at fault, the unethical people, or worse, the dedicated breeders and exhibitors who, rather than remain in the club and rub shoulders with the offenders, become club dropouts?

There is a difference between puppy mills and backyard breeders but their similarity is the end result of inferior quality puppies. Puppy mills buy dogs, for the most part, from backyard breeders by the litter - actually! These puppies and at times adult dogs are in turn sold to pet shops. It is a vicious circle. The heartbreak, both in the detriment to the Fancy and to the untutored purchasers is they are oftentimes sold at the same prices reputable breeders ask. And with "papers" too! Regrettably, these innocent buyers do not know the difference between a pedigree, a litter registration or an individual registration. Much less are they aware of specific bloodlines in individual breeds or, tragically, the principles employed in good breeding. Their idea of a dog show is one for "trick dogs", as in a circus, and "conformation to the Standard of a breed" is not in their limited canine vocabulary.

What, then, is the result of such happenstance breeding? The purchasers are victimized with dogs not only of inferior breeding but sickly specimens whose inherited diseases have been propounded by persistent inbreeding. Some are actually so deformed they are cripples. This is not fiction. This is a fact. Let me cite the incident of some loving parents who bought a "cute little puppy" (I shall not name the breed) at a local chain pet shop for their daughter. The puppy commenced having "fits" and after considerable veterinary expense, it was determined these "fits" were epileptic seizures, most likely from repeated inbreeding. A pup who should never have been born was doomed to death, a little girl's heart broken. Both senseless wastes.

Visit your local pet shops - you who know how to evaluate a breed. If not, look at the physical condition of the pups, the health facilities of the shop. Ask to see the "papers", but don't appear too intelligent about dogs or breeds. The "papers" are probably falsified but they should tell you something. Call upon people in your area whose backyard is overrun with dogs and puppies. They will possibly brag about the entire litters they sell, of the availability of a "fast buck" on the dog market and, if you are lucky, you can get the name and address of the puppy mill whom they supply. Do a bit of private snooping to locate a puppy mill near you (there is at least one in every state); write or pay them a visit. Puppy mills are not prone to answer inquiries promiscuously; they generally take references from others from whom they buy. A visit would be far more enlightening.

The only suggestion this writer can offer to decrease the popularity of pet shops, puppy mills and backyard breeders is not by direct attack upon them (they are practically indestructible) but strive for public education by word of mouth by knowledgeable breeders and dog owners, encourage dog writers to renew their efforts to enlighten people. Take a friend who is interested in owning a dog to a dog show. Let him learn, first hand, something about showing, grooming and buying a dog. Introduce him to reputable breeders and handlers. Encourage him to ask questions. Talk dog!

NEXT ISSUE: Sights and Sounds in a Pet Shop as well as how Puppy Mills advertise and hook the public.





PRACTICAL GENETICS

George A. Padgett, Professor, Dept. of Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine and Osteopathic Med.  
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824

GENETICS

Genes form the physical hereditary link between generations. Inheritance is particulate because any given gene which determines or modifies a body characteristic is acquired by the offspring in an all or none fashion. Each individual has two genes for a certain trait because each autosome (nonsexual chromosome) is present in duplicate, one maternal and one paternal chromosome being inherited. The genes are arranged in a linear fashion along the chromosomes. Two genes situated at the same position on homologous chromosomes are called alleles or alternatives. If an individual possesses two identical genes for a specific trait, he is homozygous for that particular gene. If the two genes at the same position are unlike in action, the individual is heterozygous for that particular gene. In addition to the autosomal or nonsexual chromosomes, each animal has two sex chromosomes. Dogs have 39 pairs of chromosomes, 38 pairs of autosomal chromosomes and 1 pair of sex chromosomes. Any organism, whether a single cell or a dog or cat, is the product of its genes, or genotype, acting in a specific environment. The phenotype is the external manifestation of an organism, and is an expression of both genotype and environment.

Simple Mendelian traits can be separated into dominant and recessive modes of inheritance. If a condition is manifested phenotypically by the sole effect of one gene of a gene pair, it is said to be dominant. If both genes in the pair are required to manifest the condition, it is said to be recessive.

A 'single gene' disease or one referred to as having a single mode of inheritance is usually easily predicted as to what one might expect in offspring since the pattern of inheritance can usually be determined from a study of the pedigree (retrospective analysis) or by performing selected breedings to determine the exact mode of inheritance.

However, it should be pointed out that many genetic diseases probably do not have a discernable simple mode of inheritance but instead have a multifactoral mode of inheritance. That is, the inheritance of an observed character is determined by the combined action of more than one gene pair. These may be as few as two.

TERMS

All genes are paired except those on the sex chromosomes.

Homozygote: Both genes at a locus are the same (aa or AA).

Heterozygote: The genes at a locus are different (Aa).

Recessive trait: Both genes at a locus must be the same (aa) to affect the phenotype.

Dominant trait: The genes at a locus can be different (Aa) and the phenotype is affected.

Carrier: This term is often used to denote an animal that is heterozygous for a gene although not affected. The term "carrier" is used primarily in recessive disorders, either autosomal (both males and females may be carriers) or sex-linked (only females are carriers).

Congenital disorder: A condition which is present at birth. This term includes conditions of both inherited and noninherited causes. For example, vitamin A deficiency or excess during in utero development can lead to eye abnormalities. This is a congenital defect but not inherited.

Inherited Disorder: Conditions which are passed on from one or both parents in the egg and/or spermatozoa and are reproduced in succeeding generations, usually in a predictable manner. Not all inherited disorders are congenital disorders as they are not all manifested at birth.

Genotype: The genetic composition of the individual: the kind of genes present, for example, homozygous dominant AA, heterozygous Aa, and homozygous recessive aa, are genotypes.

Phenotype: The body characteristic or trait which expresses the presence of a given gene; for example, blue eyes or red hair are phenotypic traits, both of which express the presence of recessive genes in the homozygous state.

Autosomal chromosome: Any chromosome which is not a sex chromosome (i.e. not the X or Y chromosomes).

Autosomal gene: Any gene which is not located on a sex chromosome (i.e. a gene which is located on an autosomal chromosome).

Expressivity: Variation in the phenotype of a genetic trait.

TESTS OF GENETIC HYPOTHESES AND PEDIGREE ANALYSIS

When a particular trait is thought to be inherited, confirmation can be obtained by showing that the transmission follows a definite predictable pattern. The following is a discussion of some of the frequently used tests for defining genetic traits.

A. Dominant Inheritance

Dominant inheritance can usually be recognized in a pedigree as every affected animal should have an affected parent and unaffected parents should not have affected offspring. However, matings in which both parents are affected may result in production of nonaffected offspring (provided that both parents are heterozygotes which is usually the case in dominant transmitted disorders rather than homozygous for the defect).

Exceptions to these rules may occur when animals with the dominant genotype fail to express the related phenotype. This may happen because other genetic or environmental factors influence the gene expression. Also, some genes are not expressed until an animal is an adult (abiotrophy) and in animals, this poses some problem as the animal may die before he expresses his true phenotype.

Dominant inheritance is perhaps the simplest type of inheritance to test. As most of these conditions are rare, one usually assumes that the affected parent is a heterozygote. A homozygous dominant animal would most likely occur only in a controlled inbreeding program where one would know that both parents were affected. If one mates an animal with a heterozygous dominant genotype to a normal animal, the ratio of offspring that lack it is 1:1. Thus, if the ratio of affected to normal offspring is 1:1 when affected animals are mated to normal animals, the trait should be considered to result from a dominant gene.

In pedigree analysis, the requirements for autosomal dominant inheritance which must be met are:  
1) Every affected animal must have at least one affected parent (unless the condition is a very recent mutation).  
2) Both males and females should be affected and both should be capable of transmitting the trait.  
3) There is no skipping of generations. Because of this, dominant inheritance has been called vertical inheritance.

B. Recessive Inheritance

A recessive gene manifests itself only if homozygous i.e. both genes are defective. The condition is hidden in the heterozygous state as opposed to a dominant condition where the trait is manifested in the heterozygous state. Usually one does not know that the condition exists until a homozygous recessive animal is produced from apparently normal parents. When this occurs, one can assume that the parents are both carriers or heterozygous for the condition. If these parents are remated, the expected ratio of affected to nonaffected offspring would be 1:4. If the trait is an undesirable one, it may be necessary to determine which animals are carriers of the defect. Tables depict how many offspring must be produced from a suspected carrier to an affected animal and list the degree of assuredness that the suspect is not carrying a defective gene, according to the number of non-affected offspring produced.

In pedigree analysis, the pattern of recessive inheritance is often termed horizontal because it tends to occur in siblings of families in which it has not appeared in recent generations. Characteristics of a recessive trait which can be observed in a pedigree are:

- 1) A history of mating closely related animals is often observed and inbreeding may tend to unmask recessive traits.
- 2) The condition often tends to skip generations.
- 3) Matings of heterozygotes should produce one affected for every 3 nonaffected offspring produced.
- 4) All offspring from matings of affected to affected animals should be affected.

C. Sex-Linked Inheritance

A sex-linked gene is one which is carried on the X or Y chromosome. Most sex-linked genetic defects are carried on the X chromosome. As the male receives his X chromosome from his mother and the Y chromosome from his father, there can be no father to son transmission of a sex-linked trait. If the disorder is recessive in nature, possession by a female of sex-linked gene in the heterozygous state implies that the trait is hidden and the female is a carrier. Half of the sons from a carrier mother and a normal father will be affected and half will be normal.

In analyzing a pedigree involving sex-linked recessive mode of inheritance:

- 1) Affected males transmit the gene to all daughters and to no sons.
- 2) The pattern of transmission has been termed oblique because the transmission is commonly from carrier mothers to affected sons.
- 3) Affected persons may occur in alternate generations.

Status Parents	Total Offspring	DOMINANT TRAIT		
		No. Affected	No. Normal	% Affected
Nor x Nor	16	0	16	0
Nor x Het	16	8	8	50
Het x Het	16	12	4	75
Het x Hom Dom	16	16	0	100
Hom Dom x Hom Dom	16	16	0	100

DOMINANT TRAIT				
Status Parents	Total Offspring	No. Affected	No. Normal	% Affected
Nor x Nor	16	0	16	0
Nor x Het	16	8	8	50
Het x Het	16	12	4	75
Het x Hom Dom	16	16	0	100
Hom Dom x Hom Dom	16	16	0	100
RECESSIVE TRAIT				
Nor x Nor	16	0	16	0
Nor x Het	16	0	16	0
Het x Het	16	4	12	25
Het x Hom Rec	16	8	8	50
Hom Rec x Hom Rec	16	16	0	100
LETHAL TRAIT - DOMINANT (HOMOZYGOUS)				
Nor x Nor	16	0	16	0
Nor x Het	16	8	8	50
Het x Het	12*	8	4	66
*Reduction in litter size by 25%				
LETHAL TRAIT - RECESSIVE				
Nor x Nor	16	0	16	0
Nor x Het	16	0	16	0
Het x Het	12*	0	12	0
*Reduction in litter size by 25%				

#### INBREEDING

A few statements on inbreeding may be of interest to the purebred breeder. Unfortunately, little data is available concerning the effects of inbreeding in animals...It has been estimated that man has 3 to 5 lethal equivalents per total complement of genes. In addition to genes that are lethal, there are others that are detrimental even though they may not result in death. Thus, most persons carry between 90 and 110 genes that can be detrimental in appropriate combinations with other genes and the environment. Close inbreeding will often reveal these genes and therefore close inbreeding should be closely monitored and used with discretion only with those animals of superior quality. It is believed that humans that survive close inbreeding have a slightly better chance of having fewer or none of the lethal genes...

The probability that an unknown animal is a non-carrier of a given simple recessive genetic trait when bred to an animal affected with that trait or a known carrier of that trait.

When bred to an affected animal (i.e. known homozygous recessive)		When bred to a known carrier (i.e. known heterozygote)	
Litter size without affected animals in litter	Probability that the unknown animal is non-carrier	Litter size without affected animals in litter	Probability.. non-carrier
1	50%	4	68.4%
2	75%	5	76.3%
3	87.5%	6	82.2%
4	93.8%	7	86.2%
6	96.9%	8	90.0%
7	99.6%	16	99.0%

The probability that an unknown female is a non-carrier of a given simple sex-linked recessive genetic trait when bred to a known nonaffected male.

Number of nonaffected males and females in litter. If the test female is a carrier...the only affected offspring will be males...If the test female is a carrier, 50% of males will be affected, 50% of females will be carriers, 50% of females will be normal.		Probability that the unknown test female is a non-carrier.
MALES		
2		75%
3		89.5%
4		93.8%
5		96.9%
6		98.5%

Numbers of matings and offspring required to be 99% sure that a dog is a non-carrier of an autosomal recessive trait, using a random mating system (assumed frequency of the carrier state in the general population).

No. of Carriers (Heterozygotes) in the General Population	No. of Matings*	No. of Offspring With No Affected Animals Among Them
1 in 4	9.4	38
1 in 16	13.6	55
1 in 100	34.4	138
*Assuming an average of 4 animals per litter		

#### RULES TO FOLLOW WHEN ESTABLISHING A TEST MATING SYSTEM

Axiom 1. Never test mate an animal without good and sufficient reason.

Do not test mate animals which have never produced abnormalities themselves, provided that none of their direct offspring have produced abnormalities. If their direct offspring (sons or daughters) produced affected animals, it means that either the sire or dam (or both) must be a carrier. If abnormal animals are produced in the third generation (i.e. the son of a son or any similar combination) it does not necessarily mean that the grandsire or grandam is a carrier. The carrier gene may have entered at the second mating along the line. It clearly means that the third generation dog is a carrier and his offspring must be tested. Furthermore, it indicates that his dam or his sire, or both, are carriers and they should be test mated.

Axiom 2. Test breed only animals which have breed characteristics which make them potential champions.

Do not test mate at random as you will soon find that the program is expensive. Test mate only those animals which you intend to keep as breeders. While this is clearly not the most efficient way to eliminate a defective trait, it will, in time, accomplish the job. The point of importance in this axiom is that if top notch breeding stock is produced which are known noncarriers and which have excellent breed characteristics, these animals will be prized and used above all others.

Axiom 3. Do not breed proven noncarriers of a defective trait to unknown animals.

This axiom is of considerable importance because the use of noncarrier breeder can effectively hide a defective gene for at least one generation and if a noncarrier is repeatedly used as a mate for a carrier, then that carrier could hide forever, unless revealed through his or her offspring. A further point along this line is that if you wish to claim that the offspring of a noncarrier are also noncarriers, you must know the genetic status of both members of the mating, not only one. The only alternative is to test mate the unknown member of the mating or test mate the desirable offspring before any claims of the genetic status of any given member of the litter is valid.

Axiom 4. To practically prove the recessive genetic status of a given animal, it must be test mated with an affected animal or a known carrier.

The reason for this axiom is obvious when relatively simple statistical data are available. The number of offspring required to prove that an unknown animal is a noncarrier when bred to an affected or a known carrier is shown in table form.

In an attempt to determine the gene status of a particular dog, it is unwise to randomly mate dogs in which their genetic status for a particular trait is unknown. To list the number of pups required to prove that a particular dog is a noncarrier in a random mating system, you must know the frequency of the gene in the general population. For most traits, we have no idea of the gene frequency. However, if we estimate frequencies, we can show you the number of random matings and the number of offspring required to be 99% sure that the test animal is a noncarrier. As you can see from the random mating table above, the number of matings and offspring required makes random matings an impractical method for testing for the presence of a defective gene.

#### GENE FREQUENCIES BASED ON THE HARDY-WEINBERG LAW FOR SIMPLE SINGLE FACTOR RECESSIVE INHERITANCE

Frequency of Affected Homozygotes		Frequency of Heterozygote Carriers
1 in 10	.....	1 in 2.3
1 in 100	.....	1 in 5.6
1 in 1,000	.....	1 in 16
1 in 10,000	.....	1 in 51
1 in 100,000	.....	1 in 159
1 in 1,000,000	.....	1 in 501



GENETIC IDENTITY BETWEEN RELATIVES

Relation	Proportion of Genes in Common
Identical Twin	1
Parent, child, sibling, fraternal twin	1:2
Grandparent, grandchild, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, half-sibling, double first cousin	1:4
First cousin	1:8
First cousin, once removed	1:16
Second cousin	1:32
Third cousin	1:128

RANGE OF RECURRENCE RISKS IN MEDICAL GENETICS (Risk of Recurrence in Sibs)

Magnitude of Risk	Numerical Risk(%)	Examples
Total	100	Both parents with the same recessive disease, i.e. homozygous for the same mutant recessive gene
High	30	Autosomal dominants with full penetrance
Moderate	25	Recessive diseases with full penetrance
Low	5 or less	Congenital malformations of unknown etiology such as" anencephaly and other central nervous system defects, cleft lip and palate

CHARACTERISTICS OF INHERITANCE PATTERNS

1. AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT
1. Gene is located on one of the autosomes.

2. Gene is present in the heterozygous state.

3. Trait is found in successive generations.

4. About 50% of the children of an affected parent can be expected to also be affected.

5. Males and females are equally affected.
2. AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE
1. Gene is located on one of the autosomes.

2. Gene is present in the homozygous state.

3. Tends to be limited to one generation with one or more siblings affected.

4. Each of the parents of an affected individual is a heterozygous carrier of the mutant gene and generally shows no manifestation of the gene.

5. In many of the rare traits there is an increase of consanguinity or marriage between blood relatives in the parents of the affected individual.

6. A mating between heterozygote carriers produces on the average: 25% of the offspring are homozygous for the gene, 50% are carriers, and 25% will not have the gene.

7. Males and females are equally affected.
3. SEX-LINKED (X-linked)
1. The gene is located on the X chromosome.

2. The trait is usually limited to males.

3. Females carry but usually do not show manifestations of the gene.

4. The trait tends to skip generations since affected males have asymptomatic carrier daughters who in turn transmit the gene to half their sons.

5. Affected males may have affected male relatives on the maternal side of the family.

6. There is never transmission from father to son, because the son receives the Y and not the X chromosome from the father.

GENETIC COUNSELING

There are approximately 750 known defined genetic disorders in man; 250 known defined genetic disorders in the mouse, and 50 known defined genetic disorders in the dog and less in all other species of mammals. Remember, in man, it is estimated that there are 3 to 5 lethal equivalents per total complement of genes and 90 to 110 detrimental genes if they are in the appropriate combination.

Example: Cataracts as a single gene trait with a modifier (i.e. 2 genes involved)

A= Normal with its recessive allele a for cataracts  
B= Dominant modifier with its recessive innocouse allele b

Cataract Gene:	Modifier Gene:
AA = Normal appearing homozygote	BB = Modifier homozygote
Aa = Normal heterozygote (carrier)	Bb = Modifier heterozygote (carrier)
aa = Affected homozygote	bb = Non-modifier homozygote

EXAMPLE - TWO GENE TRAIT

Sire: Aa Bb    Dam: Aa Bb (Both normal appearing Carriers)

Sire	AB	Ab	aB	ab
Dam	AB	Ab	aB	ab
AB	AABB	AABb	AaBB	AaBb
Ab	AABb	AAbb	AaBb	Aabb
aB	AaBB	AaBb	aaBB	aaBb
ab	AaBb	Aabb	aaBb	aabb

Results: 1 dog Cataracts at 8 months  
3 dogs Cataracts at 2 years  
8 dogs Cataract carriers  
4 dogs Normal for Cataracts

Sire: Aa Bb    Dam: aaBB (Sire carrier; dam with cataracts)

Sire	aB	ab	aB	ab
Dam	aB	ab	aB	ab
AB	AaBB	AaBb	AaBB	AaBb
Ab	AaBb	Aabb	AaBb	Aabb
aB	aaBB	aaBb	aaBB	aaBb
ab	aaBb	aabb	aaBb	aabb

Results: 2 dogs Cataracts and blindness at 8 months of age  
6 dogs Cataracts and blindness at 2 yrs.  
8 dogs Apparently normal carriers

EXAMPLE - HIP DYSPLASIA AS A THREE GENE TRAIT

A = Normal with its recessive allele a for grade 1 dysplasia  
B = Normal with its recessive allele b which in combination with a causes grade 2 dysplasia and with C causes grade 2 or 3 dysplasia  
C = Dominant modifier affecting both a and b to increase the severity of the lesion with either or both combination and its innocuous recessive allele c

Sire: Aa Bb Cc    Dam: Aa Bb Cc (Sire and dam are both normal appearing carriers)  
.....

Results: (Out of 64 Offspring)  
4...normal dogs unable to transmit hip dysplasia  
35...normal appearing dogs able to transmit hip dysplasia  
2...grade 1 hip dysplasia  
19...grade 2 hip dysplasia  
4...grade 3 hip dysplasia  
.....

Sire: Aa Bb Cc (normal appearing carrier)    Dam: aa Bb cc (Grade 1 hip dysplasia)  
.....

Results: (Out of 64 offspring)  
All 64 dogs can transmit dysplasia  
28 dogs are normal appearing carriers  
12 dogs Grade 1 hip dysplasia  
20 dogs Grade 2 hip dysplasia  
4 dogs Grade 3 hip dysplasia

EXAMPLES OF TRAITS THAT SHOULD BE BRED AGAINST

Breed	Trait
Poodles	Hemophilia
Malamutes	Dwarfism
Large breeds	Hip dysplasia
Afghans	Cataracts
Collies	Collie Eye, Grey Collie
Scotties	Scotty Cramp, Scotty Jaw
Basenjis	Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (Hemolytic Anemia)
Several breeds	Diabetes

EXAMPLES OF TRAITS THAT SHOULD BE BRED AGAINST BUT ARE NOT HIGH PRIORITY TRAITS

Retained testicle  
Umbilical Hernia  
.....

EXAMPLE: BREEDING PROGRAM FOR GERMAN SHEPHERDS

1. Breed against dysplasia. This is a multigene trait and is not easily eliminated from the breed.
2. Breed toward the required characteristics of a given breeder's dogs.

NARY'S STORY (Conclusion)  
As told to Lois Cox

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December 1971

*We have been living through a weird mix of events. On the plus side, Ariel and I have had a lot of fun finding pheasants and making them fly off. Ariel discovered our first rabbits of the year, and must have chased each one for miles. She worries me, though. She never wholly regained that "glad-to-be-alive" sparkle in her eyes after she was gone from home for so long.*

*But oh, Sirius, how great it is to enjoy tracking the familiar odors of the fields again. When I get droopy, Lois calls me Nary Lee and carries me a ways on her shoulders, African style.*

*On the not-so-plus side, there I was, with my body barely beginning to get a lift from the thyroid pills and Lois actually wanted me to gung-ho about obedience. She was out of her mind! Well, when she took me to a trial as the days began turning cool, I told her so in the only way I knew would get across. I turned in the most horrible performance I'd ever given. If I remember right, I only did one or two things the way they should be done. Lois was properly devastated. But then she threw me a curve by not being upset. In fact, after we left the ring, she told me she had been afraid it was too soon to ask me to do all that nonsense, but she had hoped for a miracle. Great Sirius! I could hardly believe my ears!*

That year's Idaho trial was a fiasco. Once again, my ambitions for the two of us had obliterated my common sense. Despite Nary's poor health, I couldn't seem to abandon my desire to have the rest of the world realize what a remarkable Basenji she was. But Nary herself very effectively reminded me that it would take the two of us to make my dream come true.

Her memory of that September trial was all too correct. She did only two of the exercises as described by the AKC. She retrieved the glove she was sent for, and she took the high jump during the directed jumping. She did not return with either of the scent discrimination articles; she fouled up the signal work with astonishing inventiveness. She refused to look at, much less go over, the bar jump. And she laid down for a nap during the 3-minute stand-for-examination. It was so obvious that she was deliberately goofing off that the spectators had a ball -- while I mostly wished for a hole to drop into.

*Not long after the obedience trial, Lois took Ember and Ariel somewhere called Canada, and they were gone for what seemed a long time. Guy and I were well taken care of, but those were lonely days. Found out later that Lois had been hoping to breed Ember to my boy Bo, a brother of Ariel. It would have been interesting to see puppies from that match, but I'm really sort of glad it didn't work out. I think we need a rest from the demands and wild antics of puppies.*

That unproductive trip forced me to begin to consciously accept the end of my hope to prove logic wrong by becoming a successful (though part-time and poor) Basenji breeder. Em would be spayed within the year, and Ariel as soon as I could bring myself to have that irrevocable deed done.

July 1972

*Last winter was not too bad. I still suffered from the cold, even more than Ariel, who has always had a shake and shiver time when the temperatures drop. But Lois has upped the number of thyroid pills she gives me every day, and she is being very thoughtful about how I'm feeling. She put in most of her winter's obedience hours trying to persuade my son Guy to learn the basic routines. Each of the rest of us got barely enough practice to keep us reminded of what we knew. Playtime is in too short a supply, but life in general sure is happier than in many months.*

During these months I could finally see my teaching techniques and timing improving a bit. Using a choke-type collar only if there was a serious problem with attention, praise and patience were my main tools. To my delight, it was becoming easier for me to recognize the crucial differences between confusion and perversity as they showed up in each dog. In response, I was getting quicker, more cheerful learning. Best of all, everyone seemed to be enjoying the process.

*As the days lengthened and the trees and grass came alive again, I was feeling pretty good. At least I wasn't so unutterably exhausted all the time. The swelling in my neck had disappeared, and my weight was back to normal. So when Lois asked me to try one more time for our second leg on the utility title, I was more ready than I'd ever been. We did it in May and she was so pleased she almost bawled when scores were announced and we had qualified. It was a glorious day. Not even Guy's flunking his CD work could dim the pleasure Lois and I shared.*

Watching the apparent remission of Nary's illness was like seeing an especially frigid winter yield to spring. Her eyes came alive again, and her orangey-red coat began to glisten as it had long ago. But best of all, she obviously was feeling reasonably good for the first time since her 1970 litter. So I decided to take her and Guy to some obedience trials in Montana during the summer.

*I don't think either Lois or I really understand Guy. He is a funny mixture of male cockiness and confused insecurity. A lot of his problem may go back to when he was a baby. Those days I was feeling too poorly to give him the attention he needed, and Lois was too worried about me to do much with any of the youngsters.*

*Anyway, he made two qualifying scores on our trip with Lois. It was lucky he did, because I found out that I wasn't feeling as much better as I'd thought. I was so tired after the first day on the road I could hardly see straight, much less do what I was supposed to do in the ring.*

My elation about Nary was shortlived. Within a few months it became obvious that the dosage of thyroid was going to have to be increased regularly, just to keep her semi-functioning. Years later I found out that such a situation was rarely seen, and when it was, it indicated more extensive hormone and physiological disorders than just an underactive thyroid.

*What counts, though, is that Lois and I have had a real breakthrough in communication. If only my body would cooperate so I could enjoy what we have. But even this way, I am sure we are close to what Sirius had in mind. Lois shows me every day that she understands my problems and is no longer wondering if I'm just pretending.*

*We did it! As the days began to smell like dying leaves, Guy and I both earned our third legs in obedience. He has his CD and I have the UD. Lois was ecstatic. I thought the car would get airborne on the way home because she was so happy. Her joy made the jumping and concentrating worth the effort. It even almost made me forget that my body is playing strange tricks on me. I've been drinking more and more water every day and can hardly digest my food. My insides feel crowded again and moving around sometimes makes them hurt. But at least I'm not always so cold lately, probably because I'm swallowing so many thyroid pills every day.*

Nary thus made my impossible dream come true. She became the second Basenji ever to earn an AKC Utility Dog title, and she'd done it against incredible odds. She'd had to overcome my total ignorance about Basenjis and lack of experience in obedience plus her own physical handicaps. A magnificent feat for which I can claim little credit. I didn't learn enough, fast enough, to be of much help to Nary. For her, my single-minded persistence must have seemed a pointless cross to bear. Or, did it perhaps prolong our time together by not letting either of us give in to whatever was destroying her body?

*One other piece of big news is that Ariel and Guy are due to be parents in December. It will be nice to have babies around the house again. I just hope I'll be well enough to play with them.*

This was another tough decision. I knew that the hassle associated with having puppies in the house would create a lot of stress for Nary. On the other hand, all of Nary's daughters except Ariel had been spayed, and Ariel was already 4 years old. Basenji people had told me a bitch should not be asked to have her first litter when she was older than 4. Those facts, coupled with my still smoldering ambition to produce a girl puppy that would have Nary's wisdom in a beautiful, typey Basenji body, overwhelmed my concern for Nary's health. At the subconscious level there was probably also a resignation to an impending loss of Nary and the impractical but seductive hope for an equivalent replacement.

*Lois took Em and Guy to Las Vegas a few days ago, and I guess Ember did very well at one of the shows. At any rate, she did earn her second CDX leg. I'm glad for Lois' sake, but I do hate being left at home, especially when it is Ember who gets to make the trip. That selflessness rule of Sirius is just too hard for me to follow when Em is involved.*

At the Saturday trial, Em rose to the occasion for me with her typical, yodeling, folded-eared joy, despite a wind-whipped drizzle that was trying to become snow. Her eager responsiveness to concentrated attention regularly made me wonder what she would have been like if she, rather than Nary, had been my first Basenji. But on





Sunday, at the indoor show where I was SURE we'd get that third and final CDX leg, Em was as obstinately uncooperative as the proverbial mule. She skittered around the ring as if her head was filled with cotton and I was a stranger to her. Meanwhile, in the parking lot, from his crate in the car, Guy was putting on his own show. He was leading anyone who'd follow in a rousing, howling song fest. Another Basenji-style memorable day!

*This hasn't been a very good year. Ariel's and Guy's babies arrived in December and the house was a confused mess for months. There just aren't enough rooms with doors to the outside when Lois is trying to keep me and Ember apart, plus keep everyone away from the puppy room until Ariel feels more relaxed.*

When nothing went well with repeated breeding attempts, I should have accepted the symbolism and abandoned the project of breeding Guy and Ariel. But no, I was determined that the deed should be accomplished. And it was, to my momentary satisfaction but ultimate sorrow.

The six puppies were all boys, which shot down my dream of a Nary granddaughter to carry on her heritage. Then the entire litter had disturbing reactions to the vet's choice of immunizations, with two of the tri-colors dying of the effects. Despite other breeders' predictions of troubles if I had more than one adult male in the house, I decided to keep two of the remaining youngsters for at least a few months. After all, I rationalized, the boys were carrying as much of Nary in them as girls would have. It also occurred to me that if I kept myself running at full speed, perhaps I could somehow escape what was happening to Nary.



*Life has been so hectic, Lois and I have practically no time to ourselves anymore. She always seems to be bouncing from crisis to crisis or chore to chore. We hardly ever get to just enjoy one another's company.*

*But poor Guy is having an even tougher time. He and Lois never did develop much mutual understanding. And he won't listen to me when I try to tell him how to get along with her. Instead he insists on going his own bullheaded way, doing destructive things to get noticed. Well, he gets noticed, but I'm afraid it is going to get him out of the house entirely, pretty soon. Lois keeps saying six of us are too many. Somebody is going to have to leave or we'll all be as jumpy as fleas.*

*November 1973*

*Great Sirius! What ups and downs we are having! Lois finally found what should be a good home for one of Ariel's boys just as the summer was giving way to fall, and that helped some. A little later, Ariel earned her first CDX leg, and I thought maybe things (except for my own dreary body) were going to be brighter.*

*But then Lois got sick with some sort of headache and eye problems that really scared her. In fact, she decided she couldn't cope with worrying about me, being sick herself, and caring for 4 other Basenjis. She came to that decision after Guy did another stupid thing by chewing up one of her favorite wood carvings. So she put him in a kennel. It is becoming a very bad scene all around.*

Guy's desperate attempts to make me see him and respond to his needs were too much on top of everything else. And so, instead of gaining the love and understanding he was after, he had to adapt to the impersonal treatment of a commercial kennel while I tried to find a family that would give him the time and affection he deserved.

*Right after Guy was exiled, Lois took Ariel to Las Vegas, where she made her second qualifying CDX score. Ariel may not have that special wisdom of Sirius, but she is a daughter to be proud of, and I am!*

I simply could not leave Guy in the kennel indefinitely while I tried to find a home for him. As it was, my feelings of guilt during the two weeks I did board him more than offset the easing of stress around the house. When I went to pick him up I was appalled. Those 14 days had taken a frightful toll. His exuberant playfulness had been displaced by a sober acceptance of confinement. His velvety black coat was dulled, and his elbows and hocks were worn from laying on cement for so many hours. Worst of all, his dark brown eyes were empty of expression, as if he had defensively withdrawn his intelligence from a world that made no sense to him. Even after several weeks back home, his eyes showed none of his earlier zest for living. That loss stung me into agonized debate with myself about future alternatives.

*It seemed to have been a long time, but I'm not sure how many days went by before Guy came back home. I am sure, though, that I felt very, very sorry for that handsome, confused son of mine, even though his return put a big strain on all of us, especially me. I'd had trouble learning to get along with what attention I could get as one of 4, with Lois separating us as pairs. Now she was keeping Em with Duiker, Ariel's boy, and had to put Guy with me and Ariel.*

*The way I was feeling, my head and ears hurt, my eyes itched, and my insides were not functioning as they should, made that too much of a crowd. The days weren't worth the effort it took to get through them. And Lois was getting my thought messages now, almost as clearly as I had been getting hers from the start of our days together. The only good part of my life lately has been watching Lois use what I've tried so hard to teach her about us Basenjis and how we think.*

*February 1974*

*This can't go on much longer. I had a bad attack of something or other several days ago. The veterinarian called it a natural consequence of my having had such a severe long-term thyroid deficiency. All I knew was that I couldn't keep any kind of food down. I still feel dreadful inside, and nothing seems to help. Lois is unwell too, probably picking up my thought waves. And I know it bothers her to have me spend so much time lying in the back of one of the crates, but I must withdraw from the rest of the world when I'm so miserable.*

Desperately I longed for the miracle to give me back Nary as she had been. Instead, the happenings of every day continued to be distorted by my preoccupation with her health and the cancerous suspicion that I might yet have to confront the unthinkable -- euthanasia.

*Guy left home again a couple of weeks ago. Lois said he is going to be living with a couple who have two children. It should be a good thing for him, if he will just be sensible and not insist too often on having his own way.*

Guy's leaving home was traumatic for me. We had just reached the leading edge of a mutual understanding as the strengths of his personality finally began to come through to me. But at the same time, I was painfully aware of Nary's distress at being one in a unit of three. She needed, and I felt bound to give her, a little time by herself each day. It became a choice between Nary's welfare and keeping Guy. And I owed Nary far too much not to choose in her favor. My consolation was having Guy go to a family that said they would give him the love and attention he yearned for, and seeing Nary gradually become more relaxed after Guy was gone.

*Lois has been keeping me with Ariel again, and that pleases me. It gives me a chance to get to know her better. I'd like to help her learn more of what I've discovered about life these past years. The way I'm feeling right now, though, I can't do much of anything for anybody.*

*April 1974*

*My world has eased a bit, I can almost enjoy short jaunts again, and once in awhile can eat without my crowded insides complaining. I've even been able to have some fun with Lois, learning new words, doing low jumps, and retrieving things that don't hurt my teeth. She is so mellow now that we have the utility title! If only I weren't sick, we could be doing great things together.*

*I am gradually getting acquainted with my double grandson, Duiker. He is as gentle as my Ani was, with the kind of attitudes I'd hoped to see in Guy. I'm glad to know Lois will have him around after I leave. I'm teaching Duiker what my mother taught me, and the truths that I've learned on my own about what makes life worth living. But, while he is over a year old, he acts more like a puppy in many ways than I did way back when Dicha first arrived. He is a willing pupil, though, and has come a long ways in the last month or so.*

My fiercely independent Nary told me of what soon had to come by beginning to seek me out, to make it a point to be near me whenever she could. For the first time in our years together, she was regularly asking to be noticed and loved. At the same time, her eyes told me that her physical suffering had become relentless.

*May 1974*

*The misery is peaking again, and I can't endure it much longer. I know Lois is unhappy and doesn't want us to part. But with all I've taught Ariel and Duiker about helping her, my going ought not to leave too big a hole in her life. Besides, the way my body is behaving, I'm not really me anymore. But oh, Sirius, how I do wish that we could have shared more adventures.*



And yet, I could not bring myself to consciously admit that there was no hope of her ever getting better. To my unending sorrow, it had taken me much too long to learn to accept what my Nary Lee had tried to teach me. So my brain continued to reject the thought of losing her now, just as I was beginning to understand how much she'd given me during the past years.

*Ariel has finished her CDX. And she did it in only 4 trials -- I needed 6. My beloved imp has become a responsible young adult! Much as I delight in Ariel, though my high came long before she'd earned even one leg on the CDX. Watching Lois teach Ariel and the others by using what she had learned from me about the Basenji's super-fast reactions and need for a balance between play and work, did wonders for my sagging morale. It has been like seeing proof of my mother's words.*

*June 1974*

*Lois and I are tuned in to one another better than ever before. If only my body hadn't betrayed us, we'd have built more fine memories together. But as it is, getting through each day takes more energy than I can find inside of me. I don't want to drag on like this.*

*Maybe if Sirius has been pleased with what I've done, Lois and I will get to meet again in a happier place than this has been. I liek to think about how great that would be. We might even be able to pick up where we are leaving off in teaching one another. I sure hope it works that way.*

I finally found the courage to release Nary from the prison of her malfunctioning body in June, 1974, 5 days after her eighth birthday. On the morning of the 20th, after taking care of the other Basenjis, I remember watching as a flock of chattering sparrows inserted themselves into our backyard chainlink fence while I held Nary on my lap one last time. Then the two of us drove across the valley to some of her favorite hunting grounds for a final walk together.

#### AFTERWORD

Throughout her much too short life, Nary's indomitable spirit, gentle patience, and quiet courage taught me more than even her mother might have dreamed possible. She did, indeed, prove to be a "special". And her death left me with a monstrous sense of loss that time will soften, but can never erase.

Nary's going marked the end of an era in my life. But even as I weep for what might have been and recite a pointless litany of "if onlies", I bless the moment that she came rushing out of her shipping container into my never-to-be-the-same life and mind.

Oh Nary Lee, you will be sorely missed through all the days of my life.

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