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#### BREED COLUMNS SCHEDULE

Sporting and Working  
January, April, July,  
and October

Hound and Terrier  
February, May, August,  
and November

Toy, Non-Sporting,  
and Herding  
March, June, September,  
and December

Please join AKC & The AKC Humane Fund for  
**THE BARKFEST AT BONHAMS CHARITY BRUNCH:**  
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Sunday, February 12, 2012, 10 am - 12 pm



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All proceeds benefit the AKC Humane Fund, Inc., a 501 (c)(3) charity, which promotes the joy and value of responsible pet ownership through education, outreach and grant-making.

To reserve a space, please call AKC's RSVP line at **212-696-8306**



**Bonhams**<sup>1793</sup>  
AUCTIONEERS & APPRAISERS



Occasionally we spotlight an AKC club to celebrate canine accomplishments that go beyond the competition ring. This month, I'd like to share the story of Boardwalk Kennel Club (BKC), a New Jersey club that recently honored six police K-9s at its dog show.

BKC has hosted police-dog demonstrations during its show at the Wildwood Convention Center in Wildwood, New Jersey, for the past eight years. The club's involvement with K-9s goes back even further, however, beginning when the club purchased a dog—Remy—for the Westville Police Department, in Westville, New Jersey.

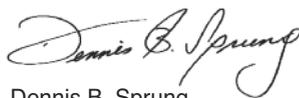
Before the annual K-9 demonstration, the club presented Certificates of Valor to the human partners of the six K-9s to honor their outstanding dogs, both living and deceased. One of the dogs honored by the club, Jordon, is still working, while the rest (Shultz, Cliff, Sabre, Blaze, and Rocky) have died in the line of duty or of natural causes.

K-9 Rocky had participated in previous demonstrations at the BKC shows and accomplished 379 utilizations, 91 patrol-related finds, 55 demonstrations, and 188 arrests before his death. Jordon was shot in a hostage standoff, but was able to return to active duty.

The six dogs honored served at several police departments in the New Jersey area, including the Gloucester Township Police Department, Vineland Police Department, Salem Police Department, Galloway Township Police Department, and Mantua Police Department.

What a great way to celebrate the dogs that serve us so faithfully! Thank you to BKC for all you do for your community. We enjoy hearing about the wonderful things AKC clubs do for the dog owners and organizations in their area.

Sincerely,



Dennis B. Sprung  
President and CEO



Heading the call of duty: An AKC club supports courageous K-9s.

## Top Dogs

### *Bivin, Trotter head AKC/Eukanuba judges panel*

Edd Bivin will judge Best in Show and Patricia Trotter will judge Best Bred-by-Exhibitor at the 2012 AKC/Eukanuba National Championship, to be held in Orlando, Florida, on December 15 and 16.

Bivin, of Fort Worth, Texas, first judged toy dogs at match shows at age 15. He was approved to judge Pomeranians at point shows in 1961 and is today approved for all sporting, working, terrier, toy, and non-sporting breeds, and several herding breeds. He served for 32 years as an administrator at Texas Christian University, with 18 of those years spent as vice chancellor for administrative services.

Trotter, of Carmel, California, is the founder of the Vin-Melca line of Norwegian Elkhounds, internationally famous as both show dogs and breeding stock. They include the top sire and dam in the breed's history and 10 breeder-owner-handled group firsts at Westminster. Trotter became an AKC judge in 1994, and has since judged at national specialties, Westminster, Morris & Essex, and AKC/Eukanuba. Author of the ever-popular book *Born to Win*, Trotter was the GAZETTE's longtime "Better Breeding" columnist.

#### **Groups**

Sporting: Terry Stacy; Hound: Carla Molinari; Working: Norm Kenney; Terrier: Peggy Beisel-McIlwaine; Toy: Rey Burgos; Non-Sporting: Andrew Mills; Herding: James Frederiksen; Miscellaneous Classes and Best in Miscellaneous: Hiroshi Kamisato

#### **Bred-by Groups**

Sporting: Sheila DiNardo; Hound: Dana Cline; Working: Patricia Laurans; Terrier: Rosalind Kramer; Toy: Timothy Catterson; Non-Sporting: Carl Gomes; Herding: Sheila Polk

#### **Eukanuba World Challenge**

World Challenge Winner: Miguel Teixeira (Portugal); Section Judges: Keke Kahn (U.S.), Cristian Stefanescu (Romania), Ramon Podesta (Chile); Guy Spagnolo (Australia)

#### **Best Junior Handler**

William Shelton



TOP: OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG/MARY BLOOM ©AKC; BOTTOM: NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND/ROBERT YOUNG ©AKC

## FROM THE CHAIRMAN

**T**his month, we're pleased to launch a new event that will take place at select dog shows around the country: the AKC

Owner-Handler Series.

Owner-handlers are the core of the conformation dog sport, making up the majority of show entries. We're pleased to put the spotlight on all of our owner-handlers and acknowledge the time and dedication they put into their dogs.

The Owner-Handler Series will take place after Best of Breed judging in each breed ring. This competition will be open to all nonprofessional owner-handlers, whether experienced or novice. All dogs' eligibility must be indicated by checking the Owner-Handler box on the entry form at the time of entry and will be marked as Owner-Handler eligible with an asterisk in the steward's book and catalog.

Owner-Handler Best of Breed will be selected from the dogs eligible to compete in Best of Breed competition, including Winners Dog and Winners Bitch. If the Best of Breed/Variety winner is Owner-Handler eligible, it will automatically be Owner-Handler Best of Breed/Variety. If BOB is ineligible and Best of Opposite Sex is eligible, BOS will compete against the eligible Best of Breed dogs of the other sex. If the BOB

Owner-handlers are the core of the sport, making up the majority of entries.

and BOS winners are both ineligible, the judge will choose Owner-Handler Best of Breed from the eligible Selects and eligible WD or WB. If one of the Selects is eligible, the judge will excuse dogs of the same sex as the Select and judge the remaining dogs of the opposite sex, including the eligible WD or WB. If the BOB, BOS and Selects are not eligible, the judge may choose any eligible dog remaining in the ring.

Based on points from breed, group, and Best in Show wins accrued throughout the year, we'll rank the dogs and invite our top owner-handled exhibits to a special year-end event to compete for a Best Owner-Handler Award.

### AKC Owner-Handler Series Point Scale

(Note: Owner-Handler Series points

do not contribute to championship points)

- Best in Show 100
- Group I 30
- Group II 20
- Group III 15
- Group IV 10
- Best of Breed 5

I hope that many of you will take part and we look forward to your feedback about the new Series. We plan to add shows featuring this new event throughout the year, so stay tuned for updates at [akc.org](http://akc.org).



Sincerely,  
Ron Menaker

### Upcoming AKC Owner-Handler Series Events

Colorado Kennel Club, February 19  
International Kennel Club of Chicago, February 26  
Ft. Worth Kennel Club, March 24  
Atlanta Kennel Club, April 14  
Greenwich Kennel Club, June 9  
Questions or feedback? Contact Bri Tesarz ([glt@akc.org](mailto:glt@akc.org); 919-816-3514).

## NEW ACQUISITION

New to the AKC Museum of the Dog collection is *Lloyd*, by Reuben Ward Binks (1880–1940). Originally from the collection of Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge, the gouache Bloodhound portrait came to the museum as a gift of Elizabeth Mendenhall. [museumofthedog.org](http://museumofthedog.org)



COURTESY AKC MUSEUM OF THE DOG

## Self-made Honor

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND—Tori Self and Border Collie NAC/MACH Sagehill's Change the World, OF (Rev), will represent the AKC at the International Agility Competition during the Crufts Dog Show, March 8 to 11.

Self and Rev were selected based on their accomplishments in 2011, including an AKC National Championship in the 26-inch height class and winning the Large Dog Team Jumping class over 93 teams at the FCI World Agility Championships in France.

"We wish the best of luck to Tori and Rev, and we know they will make us proud!" AKC Director of Agility Carrie DeYoung says. "Thank you to Crufts for the invitation to this prestigious competition."

Self is a former junior handler who now balances college with agility training and competition.



# Puparazzi

NEW YORK—A special celebrity guest has RSVP'd to an invitation to this year's Barkfest at Bonhams: Yes, GCh. Jaset's Satisfaction, reigning AKC/Eukanuba National Champion (London), will be in the house.

London will greet guests at the annual charity brunch and art-sale preview at Bonhams auction house on Sunday morning, February 12. The magnificent standard Poodle will be in town to compete at Westminster.

Also in attendance will be Miki the Pomeranian therapy dog, a 2011 AKC Humane Fund ACE winner and subject of the "ACE Files" column in the latest AKC FAMILY DOG magazine.

*For full information on Barkfest, see the ad in this issue.*



## Colorado Federation Wins Bebout Award

DENVER—The Colorado Federation of Dog Clubs has won the AKC Walter Bebout Memorial Award for Leadership in Canine Legislation.

Named for the late director of the AKC Government Relations Department, the Bebout Award recognizes federations and organizations actively involved in educating legislators about responsible dog-ownership issues and have worked to preserve the rights of responsible owners and breeders.

Bebout Awards are announced quarterly. Winners receive a \$1,000 donation to help offset the costs associated with their legislative efforts.

"AKC Colorado federation and Legislative Liaison Linda Hart have made a tremendous difference in protecting the rights of responsible dog owners in Colorado," AKC Director of Government Relations Sheila Goffe says.

"Between their work to repeal breed-specific legislation in communities like Denver and Aurora, protecting the rights of responsible dog owners at the state level, and even helping out their neighbors in Wyoming, this group is a great example of how federations and kennel clubs really do make a positive difference in the lives of the dog-owning public."

Founded in 2000, the Colorado Federation was organized to encourage and promote the welfare of dogs, and to protect the interests, rights, and well-being of responsible dog owners and breeders.

TOP: COURTESY OWNER; BOTTOM: ©AKC/LISA CROFFELLI/OTT

From the AKC/CHF &gt;&gt;

# Diagnosing Pancreatitis Before It's Too Late

Pancreatitis is almost as frustrating for doctors to deal with as it is for dog owners. It's one of those diagnoses that is incredibly difficult to make before it's too late. The symptoms are vague, and the current tests are hard to perform, unreliable, or both. That's why it's so important that researchers continue to hunt for a simple and effective way to diagnose pancreatitis.

It's not an easy task.

Diagnostic tests are evaluated on two criteria: sensitivity and specificity. The sensitivity of a test measures how good it is at detecting dogs that have the condition it's looking for. A diagnostic test for pancreatitis with a sensitivity of 85 percent would correctly identify 85 out of every 100 dogs with pancreatitis as having the disease.

In contrast, the specificity of a test measures how well it identifies dogs who don't have the condition of interest. A diagnostic test for pancreatitis with a specificity of 90 percent would correctly identify 90 out of every 100 healthy dogs as not having pancreatitis.

## Playing the Percentages

The usefulness of a test depends on not just sensitivity and specificity but how common a condition is in the population where the test is being used. After all, in the vet's office, you don't know if any dog has pancreatitis or not—that's what you're trying to find out.

But, if you know how common pancreatitis is, and the sensitivity and specificity of the test you're using, you can determine its positive predictive value—the likelihood that any positive test you get is actually accurate. That's important because you don't want to treat a dog for pancreatitis if you don't need to, but you do want to intervene if it will help. A positive predictive value of 85 tells you that 85 out of every 100 dogs who test positive are actually sick—a much more valuable statistic for the clinician than the sensitivity. In fact, it turns out that the positive predictive value is actually far more dependent on the specificity of the test than the sensitivity in most circumstances.

All of that explains why, with support from the AKC Canine Health Foundation, researchers from the University of California, Davis, recently set out to investigate the sensitivity and specificity of a new blood test for pancreatitis and compare it to several other blood tests that might be useful in detecting the disease. The developers of the test, known as the Spec cPL, had determined its sensitivity as 63.6 percent, but they hadn't figured out how specific it was. This meant it was difficult to tell how accurate any positive results might be. One previous study had investigated the same question, but more data was clearly needed.



## Getting Closer

They got it.

The scientists found that the Spec cPL was relatively sensitive and specific, depending on the specific cutoff values used for the tests. There was a tradeoff, as there often is, found when they chose different cut off levels—increasing the sensitivity of the test came at the expense of specificity, and vice versa. However, Spec cPL clearly provided better diagnostic results than any of the other tests they tried, giving hope that it might one day ease the diagnosis of canine pancreatitis.

Further research is still needed, particularly as the study contained few dogs with healthy pancreases, which could affect the calculated specificities. Still, this research moves us one step closer to a reliable blood test for canine pancreatitis—a safer, easier way to start treatment and improve the quality of dogs' lives.

*This work was funded by AKC/CHF Grant 1227-A.*



times past



## Mad About the Boys

Two things the GAZETTE staff here in New York are eagerly anticipating: Westminster this month, followed by next month's return of our favorite TV drama, *Mad Men*.

Among the effects *Mad Men* has had on our culture is a new appreciation for men's styles of the 1960s, when shoes shone at a high gloss and a guy could cut his finger on the crease in his pants.

As we follow the action at the Garden, we'll be looking to see if the well-dressed handler of today can match the *Mad Men*-ish elegance captured in these vintage Westminster photos.

**Clockwise from top left**

**1962** The impeccable Mel Downing's gabardine suit, narrow silk tie knotted four-in-hand, and French cuffs are pure Kennedy-era class.

**1964** Harry Sangster stacks Pointer Ch. Crookwise Danny of Muick. Presenter Dr. Samuel Milbank sports an old-style tuxedo suggestive of the 1950s, while judge Clark Thompson's tux—with its tapered lines and plunging shirtfront showing three studs—is of the modern European cut that would define men's formal wear for the rest of the '60s.

**1964** Tall, dark, and handsome Robert Forsyth, the Don Draper of dogdom, with Whippet Ch. Courtenay Fleetfoot of Pennyworth. The superbly tailored suit has enough give to be ring practical, yet it hangs crisply across the broad shoulders of this ex-Marine.

**1968** Late in the decade, three-piece suits made a comeback. Here's dapper Peter Green in a three-button number whose color nicely complements the great Lakeland Terrier Ch. Stingray Derryabah. Note the Welsh-born Green's black horn-rims, standard equipment for stylish Brits of the day. The look was popularized by actor Michael Caine.



## *Hiroshi Kamisato*

*The 2012 AKC/Eukanuba judges panel announced in this issue is a reminder of the show's unique international flavor, with judges representing five continents. Among them is the master breeder-exhibitor Hiroshi Kamisato, of Japan. He gained his fame in Cocker Spaniels but more recently has cultivated an interest in his country's little aristocrat, the Japanese Chin.*

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## ABOUT THE BREED COLUMNS

The breed columns are a time-honored feature of the AKC GAZETTE. Each columnist is appointed by a breed's national parent club, which preserves the breed's standard and helps to educate breeders, judges, and the public about the breed's history, function, and possible health issues. A national parent club comprises dedicated breeders and fanciers, and it represents many years of collective experience in the breed. Columnists are asked to write about topics of interest to the fancy in general as well as those of specific interest to judges and devotees of the breed. The breed columns rotate by group so that each breed's column can appear four times a year.

*Information and opinions expressed in the breed columns represent the views of their authors, not necessarily those of the breed's parent club or the AKC.*

## hounds

**Afghan Hounds**  
Breed Treasures

The history of a breed is in its photographs, articles, and other written information. The recorded past points the direction to a breed's future. But how do we preserve these treasures of our past and make them available to those who want to learn? To serve this purpose, the Afghan Hound Club of America maintains a library. Founded by people who cared deeply about preserving the breed's history, both recent and not so recent, the library's directive is to acquire and collect material relevant to the Afghan Hound and to make these educational materials available to those who are interested.

The difficulties of maintaining a breed library are seemingly endless. They include matters such as space limitations, moves, costs, and the need to find ceaselessly devoted people to maintain it. Despite the challenges, the AHCA library exists and has served the fancy for 41 years—from its founding in 1971 by the late Karen Armistead to its present position in the home and care of Helen Stein.

Lack of space has informally restricted the collection to items of print and paper, which are more easily housed than are sculptures, ceramics, paintings, and other larger items. Presently the library contains issues of magazines about the breed, many now out of print, and includes a nearly complete set of *Afghan Hound Review*. Also included are copies of the AHCA newsletters, breed columns from the AKC GAZETTE, and copies of the AKC Stud Book. There

are photos and scrapbooks from earlier influential breeders, including Marjorie Jagger, of Majara, and Kay Finch, of Crown Crest. There are photos of the winners of all our specialty shows. Many of these photos have now been put on CDs for preservation.

A selection of the library materials and videos is on display at all of our national specialties. The club owns reels of film from the 1960s that are so fragile that they can't travel, but hopefully these will eventually be transferred to newer digital media so that they may be viewed.

The collection includes videos from many specialty shows. Much of this material is available for rental, with a deposit required. A listing of available videos is included on the AHCA website at [afghanhoundclubofAmerica.org](http://afghanhoundclubofAmerica.org).—click on "Regional Clubs" in the menu bar at the top of the page, and then select "Media Library" from the drop-down menu.

The library also makes available our excellent booklet "Introduction to the Afghan Hound." Originally compiled in 1974, during a period of very high breed popularity, this booklet explains the intricacies of ownership to newcomers considering the Afghan Hound. Highly informative, this booklet served us well for about 30 years. Helen Stein has just completed an update to "Intro," which is now available in both booklet and CD format. It has been distributed to all regional Afghan clubs and may be purchased, at \$5 per copy, either from Helen at [AHCALibrary@aol.com](mailto:AHCALibrary@aol.com) or from Sue Busby at [barakiqfs@peoplepc.com](mailto:barakiqfs@peoplepc.com).

Afghan owners or fanciers who have materials they feel might be a welcome addition to the library or who would like to obtain more information on the materials available can contact Helen at the e-mail address above.

Libraries are vital to the understanding of a breed. It would be wonderful if there were a central, easily accessible library covering all AKC breeds. Until this is the case, the AHCA is eternally grateful to those who maintain ours.

—Betty Stites; sighthound2@att.net

## Basenjis Not Your Normal Checklist: Flying With Basenjis

**B**ring cash for bribes. Bryan Gregory's group was departing from the Kinshasa, DR Congo, airport in February 2010 with five puppies in two Sherpa bags. The pet fee of \$200 cash was tendered to the Royal Air Maroc agent—who put it directly in his hip pocket.

*Exploit puppy love.* In New York, when the above group of travelers transferred to a national airline, the gate agent said that one puppy would fly in cargo because of limit on the number of pets in the cabin. Lisa Saban reached into a Sherpa and pulled out Peanut—the tiniest, most malnourished and wormy pup—and pleaded, “These babies can't fly in cargo.”

They didn't.

*Don't argue.* When one fancier heard the loudspeaker announcement about the flight delay to Kentucky (for the 2009 national), she worried about the patience of her young red-and-white bitch, “M,” who had never flown in a Sherpa. As a distraction, “M” and her owner cruised the crowded gate area. “M” behaved marvelously: She gave wet kisses to children, licked the hands of two elderly travelers in wheelchairs, and offered her belly to a group of mentally disabled adults.

As boarding started, the fancier approached the gate agent to pay the pet fee. The response: “Oh, there's no charge for therapy dogs.” “M” flew happily curled at her owner's feet.

*Take sedatives.* (For you, not the dogs.)

On an East Coast commuter plane, Susan Coe—and everyone else—could hear her two Basenjis in cargo howling for most of the flight.

When Andrea Steedle Walters was six months pregnant, she flew cross-country with her bitch in cargo for the first time. Andrea cried an hour into the flight; the bitch handled it like a pro.

Karen Christensen flew her bitch Selket and her cat Rupert from Massachusetts to Houston. On arrival, she carted her hissing, shrieking crates to the rental-car shuttle. Selket cried so loud that the shuttle driver had to explain to dispatch it wasn't an emergency, just a pissed-off bitch in a box.

*Bring duct tape.* One owner knew that after her bitch “B” ate through the Sherpa's mesh windows on the first leg of a flight, the two of them wouldn't be allowed to board for the second leg until “B” was fully contained. The gate agent took pity and produced a roll of duct tape and some cardboard, and repairs were made. These refashioned windows were breached on the second leg. Seeing this, the pilot insisted the dog be fully contained for deplaning. Out came the tape that the agent had sent along “just in case.”

“I don't know what I would have done without that duct tape,” the owner said.

*Consider a second Sherpa.* Chris Maxka envisioned a quiet flight home with a sleeping puppy next to her feet. The reality? Make that *under* her feet. Tebow screamed the entire trip, and when he chewed through the Sherpa, the flight attendant threatened to divert the plane if he got out. For the rest of the flight, Chris flew with her foot on Tebow's head.

In reality, most pet travel works out well, and the Internet abounds with detailed checklists and other helpful information on the subject. Two of the best sites that I found for pet-travel advice were Cheapflights.com ([news.cheapflights.com/top-10-tips-for-flying-with-pets](http://news.cheapflights.com/top-10-tips-for-flying-with-pets)) and Organic Pet Digest ([organic-pet-digest.com/pet-friendly-airlines.html](http://organic-pet-digest.com/pet-friendly-airlines.html)). Finally, fancier Katie Campbell's checklist is a must. You can e-

mail her at [TAJI@ketcampbell.com](mailto:TAJI@ketcampbell.com). —  
Marcia Woodard; [marcia@barkless.com](mailto:marcia@barkless.com)

## Basset Hounds Obedience-trained Basset Hounds

**B**asset Hounds truly are independent creatures, and counting on one to be with you throughout the entire series of exercises when you step into an obedience ring can result in a humbling experience. After all, the Basset Hound is bred to do his job independently. Unlike their herding or sporting cousins, Basset Hounds don't look to anyone for direction in the field. That independent hound character is what makes training and competing with Bassets in obedience such a challenge.

During two days of competition at the 2011 BHCA national specialty, I watched nearly every performance of 64 entries in obedience and 57 in rally. There were some solid performances, some typical Basset Hound obedience-ring antics, and one downright comical recall.

JEM Holly-Go-Lightly CDX, RAE2, and training partner Dave Crawford went High in Trial from the Open B class with a score of 196. Everyone was delighted to help them celebrate their retirement of the Kay Green Challenge Trophy. Typical obedience-ring antics had kept Holly from qualifying the first day. HIT honors were earned on the first day by professional trainer Susan Warren with her Basset GCh. Bobac Chablis JJB from the Novice B class, who NQ'd the down-stay on day two. That's often the way things go when competing with Basset Hounds in obedience.

What are typical Basset Hound obedience-ring antics? Our hounds tend to be laggards. When interesting smells are detected, it is very common to see wrinkles fall across a hound's brow as he slows or stops to sniff the mat. When that happens on lead, you're likely to receive deductions for lagging or a tight leash; off-lead, and you're performing the heel pattern all by yourself. When the scent trail runs out, your hound may remember that he was supposed to

be doing something with you. After you've about-turned and passed by the hound on your way to the final heel-pattern halt, the hound might turn slowly and begin walking casually in your direction. Generous judges may wait for your hound to stop somewhere in your vicinity and look at you before calling out, "Exercise finished."

Bassets also like smelling the shoes or the pants leg of their figure-eight "posts," and being social hounds, they often become dog- and people-watchers. After Bassets have had several days of crated travel, their trainers may have to endure what we call the "zoomies," in which our hounds run laps around the ring, with never a thought of leaving it—they're just working the kinks out and soliciting affection from the judge and ring stewards, as well as chuckles and applause from their audience.

The hilarious recall I wish someone had captured on video? After the handler made a second recall command and then additional ones to an immobile hound, accompanied by exasperated "Come here" arm-waving, the Basset finally got up to quickly traverse the recall distance. Then like a base-runner hightailing it to home plate the hound slid the last four feet, ending up on his back at his handler's feet. That was pretty funny, but then while upside-down, he wiggled and scratched his back until completely satisfied. Everyone laughed with empathy and mirth.

Every Basset handler's day to be humbled in the obedience ring is coming. No matter how much training and preparation there has been, funny things can and often do happen. —Sanda Launey; sandalauney@comcast.net

### Beagles Line-breeding

It has been 36 years since Lloyd C. Brackett published his award-winning thesis, "Planned Breeding." The 40-page paper was parceled out in seven successive articles in a popular dog magazine.

Brackett believed in line-breeding and

inbreeding. Line-breeding, as defined by Brackett, consists of a quality ancestor appearing on both the top and bottom of the pedigree. If a common ancestor does not appear on both sides of the pedigree, the animal in question is considered to be an outcross—no matter how densely a common kennel name appears on the pedigree.

Line-breeding is thought to produce and maintain a definite recognizable type. It also can expose recessive factors that can then be eliminated through culling or selection. Line-breeding should not be attempted with mediocre breeding stock.

Brackett coined the phrase "Let the father of the father be the grandfather of the mother."

Since the father of the father is the third generation and the grandfather of the mother is the fourth generation, foxhound breeder Daphne Wood simplified the thinking by coining the phrase "The Rule of Seven."

A closer mating is considered inbreeding. Wood describes such matings as Rule of Five (father and grandfather) and Rule of Six (grandfathers on both sides).

A dog or a bitch can be considered the quality common ancestor. Names beyond the fifth generation are considered to have little influence on the offspring.

Brackett believed that an outcross should never be considered unless there is a problem that cannot be overcome by line-breeding and selection, or because the breeder wants to experiment for some reason.

After reading the Brackett paper, I wanted to know if popular Beagle breeders had followed The Rule of Seven. After a limited survey, this writer found that the following breeders had developed quality animals by, knowingly or unknowingly, following the Brackett recommendations: Lanbur, Terwillegar, Colegren, Shaw, Page Mill, Woodstone, Meadow Crest, Nottowa, Starbuck, Do Mor, Thornridge, Johjean, Chillybrook, Pickadilly, Hi Spirit, Sunbriar, Busch, Teloca, The Whims, Windmar, Royal Oak, Brantwood, Pin Oak, Vijam, and Chardon.

Other breeders consider the stud dog

that is winning today. —Charles Kitchell, Ph.D.; chardonbg1@aol.com

### Bloodhounds

Owner-Handlers—This One's for You!

No more whining that you can't beat the professional handlers. It is just not true! But this is a classic case of "If you can't beat them, join them." You have to out-professional the professionals. You have to study the competition and learn from them.

First, there's your dog. Is he as professionally groomed as the pro's dog—healthy, coat shining, eyes clear and clean, ears immaculate, nails cropped, and teeth clean? Note that this grooming does not happen the day before the show with Bloodhounds. It is a matter of routine maintenance. And of course your trusty slobber-towel is wielded *before* it is needed. (Note that the pro swabs the inside of the flews.)

Is your hound as well socialized, conditioned, and trained as the professional's dog? Have you taken him to handling classes and clinics and practiced until ring procedure is automatic? Do you have his full attention? If you haven't worked as hard as the pro, you don't have grounds to complain, do you? And no excuses, please.

How does your appearance stack up to that of your professional competition? Ring attire for men and women is tailored and conservative. This is not the place for mod fashion or for low necklines and high hemlines. Shoes are comfortable but neat, not scuffed and run-down. Whether you're male or female, your hair should be out of your face.

Yes, I know it is about the dog, not the handler, but really it is a package deal. Your role models are the judges and, of course, those professional handlers.

And speaking of judges, what do you know about them? You can bet the professional competition study judges and know what style, size, and color of dog they prefer. You too can keep records, whether in the form of a spreadsheet or a 3-by-5 card file. You too can go online and research what dogs certain judges have put up. It is not illegal for

you and your fellow owner-handlers to compare notes. If you think some judges prefer handlers, know who those judges are and just don't show to them. Vote with your entries. Just be sure your complaint is valid and not just another excuse for losing—to a professional.

The main difference between the whining (and losing) amateur handler and the winning professional is confidence and concentration. The professional isn't socializing outside the ring, because she is listening to the steward and watching the judge. The professional isn't babbling to his dog or kissing it, because he is busy making sure the dog is always looking his best, whether stacked or just standing attentively. The professional always knows exactly where the judge is looking and what the judge is doing. Above all, the professional doesn't have a defeatist attitude, because that will brand you a loser. Finally, *never* stop showing your dog, because as Yogi Berra famously said, "It ain't over till it's over."

If you are going to play this game, you must look like a pro, act like a pro, and think like a pro, and then you will win like a pro. —Anne L. Legge; annelegge@comcast.net

## Borzoi

Our guest contributor for this issue is Kristina Terra.

### History of the Borzoi PART ONE

The variety of types in Borzoi often baffles judges and can only be demystified by tracing the breed's history. The Borzoi ancestry is not as pure as some might think. In fact, many breeds were used in pursuit of developing the ultimate coursing hound that could hunt hare, fox, and wolf on more or less open terrain. As hunting practices and conditions evolved in Russia, so did the Borzoi. While always remaining a functional sighthound, certain characteristics, including some cosmetic features, changed.

The breed's origin was undoubtedly the combination of the Saluki-type dogs brought to Russia by the Mongol invaders in the 13th century and the

native Nordic leggy wolf-like dogs that had been used as sight and scent hounds in Russia for centuries. The resulting cross produced a superior and elegant courser, an exotic dog that became a national treasure. Possessing erect or semi-pricked ears, which over generations turned into rose ears, and exhibiting a thick neck frill and long coat on the body, tail, and the backs of the legs, the original Borzoi had a curved topline, compact format, narrow but deep chest, rear legs set under him, straight tail, shorter neck, and gold sable or grey sable coloration, in both self or spotted patterns. At the time, great speeds on short distances were required for hunting on small cleared fields and forest meadows of Russia, so the ability to accelerate constituted the main selection criteria.

The Greyhound was first brought to Russia in the early 1500s. Much later, in the 19th century, it was systematically crossbred again with the Borzoi to increase speed. The brindle color in the Borzoi is the legacy of the Greyhound. In the early 1600s, the Chart Polski was introduced by the Polish nobles in the court of False Dmitry, the first imposter to the Russian throne. After crossbreeding those two shorthaired sighthound breeds with the original Borzoi, the Chistopsovaya Borzoi emerged. These were best at short-distance pursuits and differed from the original Borzoi in their lighter build, decent spring of rib, longer necks, plush coats, shorter tails, and elegant smaller heads with large eyes.

After the great Northern wars, Russia gained access to the Baltic region, home to the Courland Wirehaired Sighthounds, substantial and tall dogs with shorter legs, sickle-shaped tails, and coats resembling the Deerhound's. Russian hunters found the breed's size, strength, and fierceness impressive. The systematic Borzoi/Courland Wirehaired Sighthound crosses yielded a new breed in the 1750s, the Courland Long-Coated Sighthound, which was known for its fierceness, shorter legs, and coat that was smooth on the head, fronts of legs, and tail but profuse and very curly

on the body. Since they were inferior to the Borzoi in elegance and speed, the crossbreeding continued, eventually leading to the emerging of the Gustopsovaya Borzoi.

The Gustopsovaya, which literally means "thick-haired," represents the next stage of the breed's development and dates back to the late 1700s. These tall and wide dogs had a supreme ability to accelerate on short distances. The variety's features included high-set, small ears; chiseled, narrow heads with excellent veining; and thick, curly, and long coats furnished with profuse, wavy, or curly feathering—self-colored or spotted in all shades of gold and grey, with or without sabling. The rise to their topline began closer to the shoulders in males, whereas the bitches had flatter backs. —K.T.

Thank you, Kristina. Part Two of this column will appear in the May issue. —Jon Titus Steele; auroral@tm.net

## Dachshunds Judging Techniques

Judges develop individual techniques as they go about the process of judging. Each individual's technique is given considerable leeway by exhibitors within the boundaries of being sufficient. Exhibitors are generally tolerant of the technique as long as the end results are acceptable.

These techniques range from a very cursory examination of the dog, perhaps just checking the bite and the testicles on a male followed by a brief pat on the dog's body, to a very involved inspection of seemingly almost every hair on the dog's body.

The first type of evaluation is most often done by a judge who judges many breeds and who judges most weekends throughout the year; the latter method is more often done by the new, inexperienced breeder-judge.

Reactions to these methods by exhibitors are usually, in the case of the cursory examination, a criticism that the judge hardly touched the dog, while the "fine-tooth" examiner is viewed as not really understanding the breed. It appears that, in the eyes of some

exhibitors, the method employed for individual examination of dogs is more important than making of the right decisions.

This is not to say that it is not essential to handle dogs when judging, particularly when judging the coated breeds. However, in the case of short-coated dogs, is it necessary to dwell on body structure after having checked the teeth, testicles, and the salient features of a particular breed's body structure?

These different approaches can be seen in the judging of Dachshunds. Both situations occur when judging this breed. More time is needed to examine the structure of a longhair than to assess the structure of a smooth.

With the longhair, the judge must get his hands under the coat to be certain that important structural features of this breed are correct. For example, a lack of fore-chest can be hidden by an abundance of coat covering this area. Similarly, a short keel can be disguised by a long coat. The length of ribbing is more difficult to ascertain unless it is actually felt by the examiner.

Good judges with a great wealth of experience develop an eye that enables them to sum up a dog instantly. This ability is generally more highly developed in the judge who judges more than one breed, and it is something that develops over time. However, some exhibitors seem to keenly focus on the money they paid to enter their dog in the show and expect to get their "money's worth," regardless of the dog's quality. If the judge spends an acceptable amount of time prodding and poking her dog, standing back and hopefully admiring him, the exhibitor feels that she has had her money's worth, and she is satisfied—win or lose.

Judges are expected to "go through the motions," even when they know full well that the dog they are examining is not going to be among the top placements. It appears that in the eyes of many exhibitors, what is more important than the judge's decisions is the manner in which he goes about making them.

For many very experienced judges who are licensed to judge many breeds

and several groups, a seemingly cursory examination is all that is necessary for them to make a decision. If a judge's decisions are sound ones, does it really matter what method she uses to arrive at them? —*Ann Gordon; angora119@aol.com*

### English Foxhounds Canine Conditioning— Outside the Box

The English Foxhound is a stocky hound, with bone and substance that cannot be too large. As an enthusiast of conformation and performance arenas, I became interested in conditioning this stout hound to be competitive and successful in both. Conditioning a dog for success in competition is as important as conditioning the human athlete to emphasize strength, speed, agility, flexibility, and balance.

Through a series of events with my dogs, a path brought me to Old Mill Veterinary Hospital in Leesburg, Virginia, and Jason Strahin, a Certified Canine Rehabilitation Practitioner of eight years. Traditional methods of conditioning a dog such as biking and swimming are great for building muscle and physical stamina.

Working with Jason brought to mind nontraditional exercises that could be used in a conditioning routine to improve physical and mental well-being of the dog and preemptive measures to injuries. I spoke with Jason to gain insight on his experiences of canine injuries and exercises that can be implemented into conditioning routines for any venue. My questions and his comments follow.

*What exercise would be beneficial to a dog as part of a conditioning routine for the show-ring or performance-event competitor?*

My most important recommendation would be to implement warm-up and stretching exercises and cooling-down exercises to a dog's routine, as well as before and after activity, to optimize performance and prevent injury. I feel that more than 50 percent of the injuries I treat in canine rehabilitation could have been prevented with proper

stretching and warm-up exercises, conditioning exercises focused for the activity, and post-activity cool-down exercises. When attending events I see dogs removed from their crates and asked to perform. The sudden push for performance can cause the dog to become sore, setting him up for injuries, and prevent peak performance that he is capable of physically and mentally.

*How simple are these exercises, and how much time is involved in learning or implementing them?*

Most core-strengthening and balance exercises are easy to learn, short in duration, and can be performed almost anywhere. The exercises are most beneficial to the dog if performed five minutes every day routinely as opposed to one minute every few days.

If time is a factor, focus on the dog's weakness, and perform exercises to strengthen those areas. Hind-end awareness, core-muscle strengthening and proprioception exercises are some area-focused exercises. You can begin these exercises at any age—the earlier the better for the dog to become accustomed to the equipment. It is important to introduce the equipment slowly in a positive manner as not to create fear of the equipment or exercise. Exercises performed daily will produce visual results of stronger core and balance and improved stamina, motor function, and awareness skills.

*What equipment or exercises would you recommend that anyone can learn and implement?*

Pilates ball and cavelletti work.

*What resources would you recommend for information on conditioning dogs?*

My top recommendations are *Building the Canine Athlete*, by Christine Zink, DVM, Ph.D., and Laurie McCauley, DVM, and *Stretching the Performance Dog*, by Debbie Gross Saunders. These are easy to understand with concepts that anyone can apply to a conditioning routine.

A conditioned dog is strong, balanced, confident and will give 100 percent mentally and physically to the performance.

Thank you, Jason, for sharing your

time and knowledge. —*Kris Eckard;*  
gspointer@hotmail.com

## American Foxhounds A Conversation with the 2011 National Specialty Judge

The 2011 American Foxhound Club national specialty show was held in Ocala, Florida, on November 19. The classes at the Greater Ocala Dog Club all-breed show were designated as the 2011 national, and Mrs. Molly Martin of Pike Road, Alabama, judged the breed entry of two dogs, four bitches, one Veteran, 12 specials, one Stud Dog, and one Brood Bitch. Recently I asked Mrs. Martin to provide her thoughts on judging the specialty and her impressions on the state of the breed from what she saw in her entry.

“Quality was deep in the specials,” Mrs. Martin said. “I was a little disappointed to have so few class entries, but I had wondered if the location of the show would limit the entries due to travel requirements from other parts of the country.”

Best of Winners went to the Winners Dog, Dunstan Tucker, bred by Lou and Emma Guida and owned by Gary Shultz. Mrs. Martin commented that he “really filled my eye. This young dog should have a nice future.” Winners Bitch was a littermate to the Winners Dog, Kelly Mt. Just Do It Daisy, bred by the Guidas and owned by Judy Rea.

Mrs. Martin selected Ch. Kelly Mountain Diamonds Are Forever, bred by Judy Rea and owned by Nancy Jacoby, as Best of Breed. “After going over all the Best of Breed entries, I moved everyone around the ring again, confirmed my initial impressions, and made my cut,” she recalled. “I had a good idea which dog and bitch would be my top choices—what I didn’t know was whether the dog or the bitch would be Best of Breed. After working them a bit more, I felt the bitch had the edge on the day. She never put a foot down wrong, and she looked as if she could keep up that smooth, flowing side-gait all day. Her neck flows beautifully into clean shoulders. Standing or on the move, her outline reflects beauti-

ful type. She is sturdy yet feminine.”

Best of Opposite Sex was awarded to GCh. Kelly Mountain American Idol, bred and owned by Judy Rea. “My Best of Opposite Sex dog is a fine specimen, strong, sound, and masculine,” Mrs. Martin said. “I like him very much and discovered after judging that he is the sire of the lovely Select Bitch and a male Award of Merit winner, so he’s already contributing positively to the breed.”

When asked for her impressions of the breed based on what was brought to her in Florida, Mrs. Martin observed, “The only thing that really comes to mind is a few of the toplines being off, and to me [topline] is a big part of type in this breed. However, there can be reasons for a topline being off, especially with bitches. Still, this is a breed in which conditioning is extremely important, and I look and feel for a muscular arch over the loin. The down and back on a couple of entries could have been cleaner, but side gait was generally balanced even if a few entries could have used a bit more reach and drive. It has become a generic comment, but lots of breeds could use more layback of shoulder and length of upper arm, and American Foxhounds are no exception. All in all, from what I could see, the breeders represented seem to be doing a nice job.”

She added, “My thanks to the American Foxhound Club. It was an honor to judge, and I was thrilled to be invited. I thoroughly enjoyed riding to hounds in my younger days and feel a real connection with the foxhound breeds.” —*Julie Lux;*  
deluxehounds@centurylink.net

## Ibizan Hounds Form, Function, or Fashion?

There has been the suggestion that the American show breeder may have changed the Ibizan Hound into a more elegant and leggier dog than the original stock brought to this country. Partly this is true, in that much of the original stock was from Ibiza rather than the Spanish mainland or the other Balearic Islands, particularly Mallorca. I

have previously written on the diversity of the Ibizan Hound. There has always been a healthy range of type in the breed, some being more compact than others. I believe we as Americans got used to seeing the more moderate, middle-of-the-road types.

With the great flood of information now available to us, we are more aware of various types in the breed, and most of all the amazing videos of Ibizans hunting in their native land. Seeing the Ibizans flying over high brush in pursuit of rabbits was certainly an eye-opener for me, so I will address the standard and explain why these beautiful dogs are so correct. These wonderful hunting dogs, bred for the hunt and not show, are certainly beautiful creatures.

First, their general size and shape. The size limitations are for the most workable mass of a dog who is expected to be very agile and to leap high in the air and hunt for hours. This is not the swift, short chase of the Greyhound. The dog is only slightly longer, if at all, than his height. For agility and jumping a long body would be counterproductive. Fine, clean bone, dense and bladed as befits a fast, agile dog is required. There should never any sign of heaviness.

The head is long and narrow, but in the form of a cone. This gives the Ibizan the long jaw to snatch up a rabbit on the run but the delicacy to retrieve it alive. The eyes are set obliquely and not large, giving good peripheral vision and keeping them not so much in danger of injury from brambles. The ears, the crowning glory of the Ibizan, are set high and are quite large. Ibizans use their sense of hearing to trace the rabbit through heavy, dry cover. The large ear also helps in cooling the dog as it leaps and runs.

The lovely, arched neck is used for reconnaissance in heavy cover. Though the neck is flexible and quite mobile, the characteristic high carriage allows for the lift in the movement. The shoulders are well laid back, but the upper arm is straighter, though not dead-upright, dropping straight from the point of the shoulder but set slightly back, but well in front of the

deepest part of the chest. This unique conformation allows for the springy lift and reach of the suspended trot.

The ribs are only slightly sprung, as this is a dog of speed that is expected to go airborne in pursuit of rabbits. A cumbersome body will not serve. The topline has a rise over the loin, denoting muscle and flexibility. The tuck-up does not appear as great as that of some other sighthounds because of the length and placement of the upper arm and a moderately deep chest. The sternum should have a little hollow on either side, as this is a hound of lean and spare body, not beefy as in some working breeds. The foot is an elongated oval with deep strong pads. This breed is expected to climb rock walls and land safely from high jumps. The legs have bladed bones and are lengthy; this is needed for hunting in high cover. Considerations should be made for some variety within the breed, a range of type from more robust to more leggy and sinewy. Within the parameters of the standard this is correct. Similar to variation of type within the Saluki breed, different locations with different geography developed an acceptable range of types.

I shall address the rest of this subject in my next column. —*Nan Kilgore Little*; [NanKilgore@amberlithe.com](mailto:NanKilgore@amberlithe.com)

### Norwegian Elkhounds Best in the Ring

The perfect Elkhound has not yet made an appearance in the show ring. Or, perhaps, we did not recognize it. There are some undeniably good dogs being shown. Visualize the Elkhound with dark ears of good leather, a tightly curled, center-set tail, strong, arched neck of good length, short loin, and movement correct coming and going as well as viewed from the side. Ask yourself if the dog's true beauty and character would shine through without the bait thrust in front of him. Take a good look at the dog who was placed at the end of the line because he was so different from the others. Maybe that was the perfect Elkhound.

Elkhounds are sometimes judged

against the winning dog, not the breed standard. Too often a bitch is bred to a winning dog with total disregard for the standard. Success breeds success—or does it? For the most part, the winning dog is the best dog. The point remains that the standard for the breed, the blueprint for the perfect Elkhound, is the basis for the ideal breeding plan. A discerning breeder takes into account the possibility or probability of unforeseen factors that exists in every breeding. Breeding based solely on show wins can be venturesome.

On the flip side of the coin, the original standards were descriptions of the best dogs available at the time—or of dogs owned by those who were writing the standard or by breeders who dreamed about the one that got away. Breeders may have etched in their minds the ideal Elkhound and interpret the standard to match what they are producing. As long as breed characteristics are preserved, with emphasis on structure and function, there is no requirement that every Elkhound must fit into the same cookie-cutter mold.

The Elkhound is foremost a hunter, a multipurpose dog endowed with stamina, athletic prowess, and intelligence. Even though he often is bred for other purposes, his breed characteristics must be maintained. Leg length is important for providing the agility to maneuver rocky terrain and to outmaneuver the moose or other prey. Elkhounds tend to become couch potatoes and put on more than the suggested weight for their frame. Ideally, they are kept in lean, hard condition, ready for the hunt.

The Elkhound breed is not immune to trafficking. An occasional Elkhound gets into the wrong hands and is used to produce puppies for dog traffickers. There are enough reputable Elkhound breeders that it is not necessary to buy from or supply puppies to a pet store. It is sad and embarrassing when the pedigree of a pet-store puppy lists the name of an honorable, well-known breeder who had no intentions of being involved in such a situation. It is advisable to use judgment in placing Elkhounds with unknown buyers.

There is no unwritten rule that implies all Elkhounds must be shown. However, they do need the tender, loving care of their owners. After all, you may have the perfect Elkhound. —*Dr. Nina P. Ross*; [ninaross@bellsouth.net](mailto:ninaross@bellsouth.net)

### Otterhounds

Our guest writer for this issue is Marilyn Hajjar.

#### “Amiable, Boisterous, and Even-Tempered”

The Otterhound standard describes the temperament of the breed with just three adjectives: *amiable*, *boisterous*, and *even-tempered*. When more than 32 Otterhounds, plus a litter of puppies—comprising nearly four percent of the world's population of fewer than 1,000 of the breed—gathered last September for the Otterhound Club of America's 31st national specialty it was proof that this rare breed possesses consistency of lineage throughout. Even more interesting, their people seem to have similar personalities.

We came from every quadrant of the U.S. and even Canada for this four-day weekend in tiny Brownsville, Oregon. No one had expected the record-breaking hot weather, above 90 degrees each day, yet little dampened the spirits of the attendees and our double-coated hounds. Tracking and conformation events were exciting, with great wins and new titles, stuffed ducks for each of the entered dogs, and artfully crafted trophies and medals. Applause was freely given, friendships solidified.

I'd looked forward to this specialty for over two years and made the 1,300-mile trek with my hound, Barley (Ch.VSOP Canis Major Phoenix Rises). The modest host hotel gave us an enthusiastic welcome, supplying gift bags for their canine guests and “Pets in room” door-tags. Barley loves staying at hotels and responded in his usual manner: slobbery kisses for all. The staff was fascinated by our many gentle giants who shuffled past the front desk, quietly rode the elevator, and patiently congregated on the grounds at all hours while their humans met old friends and newcomers.

It was exciting to put faces to the names of so many people I had only known through phone calls or group e-mail lists and to meet the very dogs that were the topics of our exchanges. I finally met the first Otterhound breeder I'd ever spoken with—back in 1996! She as well as several others had come without their dogs, there to share their friendship, experience, and knowledge. Although I'd always had pedigreed dogs of other breeds, I'd never become involved in the dog show world, not even with my first Otterhound, Gulliver. I'd never participated in a specialty. Now it was different. When Barley was 6 months old I was convinced by my California Otterhound friends to show him, to expose our little-known breed to the world, and since then I've discovered that not only my dog, but I too, three years later, continue to enjoy showing. Being there made us all winners.

There were some unexpected heart-breaks. There was the sudden, mysterious illness and subsequent loss of a champion tracking hound bitch; a dreaded call from my daughter, just as the dogs were entering the Best of Breed ring; she had been diagnosed with Stage 2 breast cancer; then the next day, a befuddled judge who made his final cut in Best of Breed before examining all the dogs. Nonetheless, we were there for one another, supportive and caring. Throughout, the dogs were always amiable, boisterous, and even tempered.

The details entailed in putting a specialty together are innumerable. It had taken months of planning and cooperation for the local hosting committee. Organizing multiple venues had to be overwhelming. Not only had those who put on the event succeeded beyond expectations, they were still talking to each other when it was over.

Now we look forward: Tennessee this year, Wisconsin in 2013.

Barley and I hope to be there—amiable, boisterous, and even-tempered. —M.H.

Thank you, Marilyn, for giving us an impression of the first Otterhound national specialty she has attended. We

hope this was the first of many! —*Becky Van Houten; pebble@att.net*

### Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

Much appreciation to Lauren Kovaleff for bringing us up to date on progress in breed health and rescue programs and problem-solving in fund raising. Lauren is a longtime PBGV owner, active PBGVCA member, and current president of the PBGV Health and Rescue Foundation.

### The PBGV Health and Rescue Foundation

In 1997 the PBGV Club of America formed a foundation as a means to provide funds for health research and to support the health and welfare of the breed. The resulting PBGV Health and Rescue Foundation, consisting of a board of up to 13 members, achieves this goal by sponsoring research and education and by making funding available for the rescue of purebred abandoned or neglected PBGVs. The PBGV Health and Rescue Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)3 corporation, which allows us to offer donors the opportunity to designate donations as tax deductions.

The PBGV Foundation works closely with the PBGVCA and its health committee, rescue committee, and National Specialty Education Committee to identify specific funding needs. During our first operational decade, funding was mainly dedicated to supporting research projects in partnership with the AKC Canine Health Foundation. We also sponsored health- and breeder-education programs. As our appealing breed has become more popular in the U.S., raising money to support PBGVCA rescue activities has had to become a priority.

Initial foundation activities included the development of a PBGVCA DNA bank at the University of Missouri. Approximately 500 PBGV samples are currently stored there. Early successful handwritten breed-health surveys were conducted, followed by a modestly successful online survey. Attempting now

to collect a solid database of current PBGV health, we are now trying a "short form" paper survey that is downloadable on the PBGVCA website.

Educational health programs for owners and breeders continue at the PBGV national specialties. These educational programs consist of a noted researcher or veterinarian speaking during the day on a particular topic, followed by a dinner with the speaker. This format allows further discussion in a more informal, relaxed setting.

To provide funding for these projects, fund-raising activities over the years have become increasingly more sophisticated. While initial efforts to raise money mainly occurred at the PBGV national specialty shows in the form of live and silent auctions and 50-50 raffles, with the advent of genetic-research possibilities and the increased needs of our PBGVCA Rescue Committee, we needed to switch gears.

Though the PBGV Foundation boards have been filled with breeders and other dedicated PBGV lovers, we needed to tap into even more knowledgeable fund-raisers. Because we are a small breed, money isn't available to obtain fund-raising expertise, so we've educated ourselves and cultivated programs that take advantage of the strengths of available volunteers.

Fund-raising programs are helping us to meet increased challenges. We have opened a new online "emporium" of PBGV related items, and we hold an annual holiday auction on eBay. We've developed a new "Leave a Legacy" program for individuals interested in making bequests to the PBGV Foundation in wills or living trusts. Regional PBGV Clubs have begun competing by seeing which club can make the most money for the Foundation each year. Vacation spots have become a popular donation item and have done very well for fund-raising. Other smaller activities like the "Pennies for PBs" banks make available fund-raising options for every budget.

All of these innovative programs are helping us face our new rescue-funding challenges as well as look to research and education to assist PBGV breeders with

their breeding programs, and PBGV owners with the knowledge and understanding to provide the best care possible for our wonderful breed. —L.K.

Thank you, Lauren. —Kitty Steidel; ksteidel@aol.com

## Pharaoh Hounds Type and Terminology

The next time you hear a person say something about “type”—for example, when someone says, “I don’t like that dog’s type”—ask that person what she means by *type*. You may get a surprising answer. It may not coincide with the meaning as expressed in the standard, which refers to the essential characteristic qualities of a particular breed.

As applied to Pharaoh Hounds, according to the standard, *type* means that the general appearance of the dog is one of grace, power, and speed. The Pharaoh Hound is medium sized and of noble bearing, with hard, clean-cut lines—graceful, well balanced, and very fast, with free, easy movement and alert expression. An example of a fault in type would be coarseness, which is a lack of elegance and nobility. Naturally, one must know the meaning of coarseness in order to recognize it as a fault.

The problem of people being involved with Pharaoh Hounds but not having understanding of the full meanings of dog terms was brought to my attention recently. I was discussing a particular dog I was looking at with a person whom I assumed was reasonably educated regarding our breed. When I brought up the subject of type in relation to the dog the conversation came to a halt, as the person did not have a sufficient understanding of the meaning of Pharaoh Hound type.

After I explained what is meant by true Pharaoh hound type, further conversation revealed that she did not know as much as about Pharaohs as I had presumed. If you stood ringside with her, you would find that she could pick a good dog but could not put into words her reasons for doing so.

This is not an unusual talent. Often, people with an eye for symmetry and

beauty can pick out the best dogs without knowing anything about the standard of that particular breed. Years ago, I knew someone who actually knew nothing about dogs but who could usually pick the winning dog of any breed he was watching. However, that is not the norm, and one cannot base selection of a dog nor plan a breeding program on pure instinct. A blueprint that sets out the desired qualities for the perfect dog is required—a written standard for a breed.

It is essential that we fully understand dog terms and their definitions before we can correctly apply their meanings to the standard and have that standard make sense. There are times when people use the wrong terminology when evaluating a dog, saying one thing when actually meaning another. This can lead to misunderstanding and difference of opinion, where there may actually be none at all.

I strongly recommend to all breeders and owners that they review a glossary of dog terms—as a refresher course for those who are experienced, and as a necessity for those who are novices.

On a less serious note:

*Reality check*—How many of you have found that your dog just couldn’t be more affectionate and had to climb into your lap to prove her love with kisses, only for it to become clear that she was just cleaning up the cookie crumbs you had dropped on your sweater? —Rita Laventhall Sacks; Llaventhal@aol.com

## Rhodesian Ridgebacks Hurdles

We sit expectantly on the newspaper-lined floor. The bitch braces, grunts, and soon that familiar brownish-red blob appears. We rip the sac, cut the cord, clear mouth and nose, and rub, rub, rub until we hear that deliciously indignant squeak.

Holding the puppy by the waist, palm cupping the belly, we towel away the slime and blood.

At this point, most breeders turn the puppy over to see what sex it is. The Ridgeback breeder, however, looks at the back: Is there a ridge?

If yes, the next question is: Is it the *right* ridge? Immediately after whelping is an optimal time to look for the two symmetrical crowns called for in a correct show ridge. The slick, wet newborn coat clearly shows the number and location of the crowns, or whorls. Over the next several days, the puppy coat will become fluffier and the ridge harder to scrutinize.

If there is only one crown, or more than two, or if the required pair of crowns is too asymmetrical (American breeders, being sensible, forgive a slight offset), then that ridged puppy, too, joins the “pet puppy” brigade. Sometimes hard to spot is a “lazy” or “half” crown, basically a partly formed whorl. (Judges miss them, too, especially if the exhibitor is adept with tweezers.)

Fighting for the breeder’s attention at the same time are white markings. The standard permits a little white on the chest and on the feet up to the toes, though Ridgeback breeders in the U.S. almost universally ignore a little “extra paint” on an otherwise sound and typy dog. Still, white socks that do a credible impression of a knee high are too much for most anyone, and those pups too are destined for civilian duty.

Next comes palpation for dermoid sinus, a neural-tube defect in which a tube about the size of a strand of spaghetti vents to the surface of the dog’s skin, causing repeated infection and abscess if not removed. Some breeders do surgery, others cull, but none would consider such a puppy for breeding stock.

Tails are next. South African breed expert Major Tom Hawley called kinked tails a defect “as tenacious as old mamma Bulldog herself,” a drag of the breed harking back to the early introduction of Bulldog blood. Whatever ancestor is responsible, that’s another potential show dog that bites the dust.

That’s enough for the first five minutes of puppy’s arrival. But as time goes on, so does the laundry list of obstacles: In some but certainly not all lines, megaesophagus can be a devastating discovery in weeks to come; in others, entropion, a more treatable scenario,

can nonetheless eliminate show-ring contenders. At 4 weeks, it's time to hold one's breath and check bites. At 8 weeks, yo-yo-ing testicles can dash hopes.

Pity the poor Ridgeback breeder, nicked and dimed in the whelping box. Few breeds have as many hurdles to jump before breeders can ask the most important questions of all: Does this puppy have type, and is it sound?

For those who wonder why there is so much mediocrity in the ring, the unfortunate (but in the end not pardonable) answer is sometimes: Because that is all that is left. —*Denise Flaim; revodana@aol.com*

## Salukis

This month I have invited Karon Lonero, a Saluki breeder with almost 40 years' experience in open fieldwork, as a guest columnist with a very timely topic.

### *Rattlesnake!*

So, you think your dog(s) are aversion trained, and perhaps they've even been professionally trained, right? I found out on a cool April morning in California's central valley that snake training is not a guarantee your hound won't be bit.

Our Salukis were out in a natural field to run when I noticed Ringo hold up his right front paw. All I could find was a tiny, bloody nick under his dewclaw, so I figured he must have just caught it on something while running. Minutes later he was in distress, however, so I quickly headed to the car and emergency services. I called the vet clinic while driving and asked if they had rattlesnake antivenin. They did, and I got instructions on how to get there.

The vet ran a specific blood test for indicators of rattlesnake bite. Ringo had been bitten. Treatment is antivenin, fluids, pain medications, and antibiotics. The antivenin took several hours to administer as a drip solution to regulate how quickly it is absorbed, and there was a critical window (plus or minus 20 minutes) where they monitor for anaphylactic reaction. Fortunately, Ringo had smooth sailing.

I watch the dogs very carefully when I'm out in the field and I hadn't seen any indication of Ringo being bitten. Over the years I've seen our dogs encounter rattlesnakes, and they are very wary—especially once they hear the buzz of the tail. A six-foot circling pattern is a sure sign the dogs have found a snake. In this case, with the tall, thick cover, I believe Ringo was trotting along, stepped on the snake, and it flipped up to bite his leg.

Ringo made a fabulous recovery. He was in back in action one week after the incident, but this was in part because he had several things going for him:

(1) The bite was low on his body, and not closer to his heart.

(2) I didn't mess with it; I got him straight to the vet. Remember: *Your best snakebite kit is your car keys!* Never treat the bite yourself—go to the vet immediately!

(3) He is a larger dog. Smaller dogs and cats are at far greater risk.

(4) I had my cell phone *charged* and usable—which saved valuable time in locating a vet who had the antivenin in stock. Antivenin is most effective if started within four hours of the bite.

(5) I had a fabulous veterinarian and staff who were well versed in treating rattlesnake-bite victims.

I would like to remind everyone to be cautious in the spring and summer about where we exercise our dogs. Spring is the time of highest risk for snakes—they are just out of hibernation and are hungry and slow. They don't get out of the way as quickly as they will when the temperatures warm up, so they are more apt to become defensive and strike. Ask your vet about rattlesnake vaccine, and stay out of fields with heavy ground cover where you cannot see underfoot.

This was the first snakebite episode I've had in decades of coursing with my Salukis—and with this new knowledge and a bit of luck, I hope it will be the last! —K.L.

Thank you, Karon. —*Brian Patrick Duggan; kyzylkum@jps.net*

## Scottish Deerhounds Deerhound Humor PART TWO

Let me share several additional examples of Deerhound problem-solving and humor. I ended my first "Deerhound Humor" column by describing how Deerhounds expect us to read their minds rather than make an effort to show us what they want.

Cindy Crofoot described how, at 16 months, their Bluey would "stand by the front door, unblinking and gazing deeply into our eyes." When someone would get up to open the door for him, he would race back to jump into the newly vacated place on the couch. He pulled this same stunt repeatedly until they finally learned to resist his hypnotic eyes, keep their seats, and order him to go "out the back" (where there was an available dog door).

I could easily believe in Bluey's clever manipulation because of the littermate I had at home: At that same age, my Alex was still confined to the "dog room" in the back of the house, and I would spend several hours a day working in there to keep him company. He would try to lure me into play, even amazingly throwing toys or balls right to me, to engage me in a game of catch.

Alex also began sneaking his rawhide outside to hide it, knowing I would look for it to bring it back. Often I couldn't find where he'd hidden it, so I watched out the window. He went up the hill to a little hollow between the roots of a large tree, nosed aside some long grass, pulled out his rawhide as if to check on it, then put it back in the hollow and actually patted the grass back over it with his paw!

There were other toys I wouldn't let Alex take outside, so he developed a "trick" of leaving one near the door, coaxing me into opening the door for him, then wheeling back to grab the toy and rushing out before I could stop him. Of course I caught on pretty quickly, but he took such pleasure in putting one over on me, I let him continue to "get away with it."

On days when I found it too cold to spend as much time in the back of the house as Alex wanted, I would leave

hounds

him knuckle bones to keep him busy. One afternoon I heard a bone hit the floor, followed by a great deal of barking and fussing. I found his bone had gone over the dog gate into the kitchen. Innocently, I picked it up, handed it back to him, and returned to my work. Shortly thereafter I heard the bone hit the floor again. After the third time I realized he was doing it on purpose to get my attention, having created a new game of “catch” for us (much the way a baby will push a pacifier off a tray repeatedly, watching with interest to see how long the adult will “play” by handing it back).

When I was working in his room, Alex had already devised a similar game of knocking a toy under the table and barking till I retrieved it for him. I guess it wasn't much of a stretch for him to see if the same approach would work to bring me to him when I was out of the room. —*Joan Shagan; jubalhil@yahoo.com*

## Whippets A Banner Year

Whippets have historically been one of the more successful breeds in Hound Group competition. I do not have the statistics, but anecdotally speaking, it seems that a flashy and elegant Whippet often has an

edge over his more staid competitors in the group. Perhaps it is the rainbow of colors he comes in, or perhaps it is the showy demeanor he displays that might give him an edge. The standard places no import on color or showmanship, but it is a rare solid-colored Whippet who does consistently well in the group, and showmanship has become an imperative for show ring success.

Even with attractive markings and a great attitude, however, a Whippet that might regularly place in the group will not usually stand at the top of the year-end Hound Group rankings. In fact, only once in the last six decades has a Whippet earned the coveted Show Dog of the Year honors. That dog was the incomparable English import Ch. Courtenay Fleetfoot of Pennyworth, owned by Margaret P. Newcombe and handled by Bob Forsyth, and the year was 1964. I have pondered why a Whippet has achieved this honor only once, and it occurred to me that this might say something good about our breed. Perhaps in any given year we may see enough Whippets of quality in competition that no single dog dominates the breed, and therefore group placements are earned by a number of different dogs.

That is, until 2011. Last year was a remarkable and historic year for the breed. Certainly there were at least a

score of Whippets who earned group recognition and achieved enviable records. But 2011 was a year that saw not one, but *two* Whippets dominate the Hound Groups throughout the U.S.

As we reach this column's deadline the year-end rankings are not final, but it is possible that at the close of the year we will see two Whippets among the top five hounds, almost certainly in the top 10, with one of them standing at number one as of this writing. Our breed records were shattered in 2011, and the bar has been reset by two remarkable bitches.

Kudos to GCh. Sporting Field's Bahama Sands, her breeders Dionne Butt and Jesse Martin, her owners Jane Cooney-Waterhouse and Dionne Butt, and her handler Amanda Giles, for a great year. But 2011 belonged to the amazing GCh. Starline's Chanel, whose many show-ring victories earned her the honor of top winning Whippet of all time. Heartiest congratulations to her breeders, Lori and Carey Lawrence and Dianne Bowen; her owners, the Lawrences; and her handler, Lori Wilson. Chanel has redefined group success for Whippets.

It was a banner year indeed. —*Phoebe J. Booth; Shamasan@aol.com*

terriers

## Airedale Terriers Montgomery Weekend

I have two special stories from the October 2011 Montgomery County dog-show weekend to share with those who were unable to attend.

The terrier world has lost one of its all time *great* men with the passing of Ric Chashoudian. The following, sent in by Carol Scott, is a brief overview of the lovely memorial service held in his honor at the show.

“I'd like to share a note about the memorial service at Montgomery for Ric Chashoudian. The service was well attended. Lydia Hutchinson did quite a job leading everyone in songs, and then a number of handlers spoke about Ric's

important influence in their lives. Scottshire's first handler-mentor in 1974, a Ric 'handling graduate,' said that when he was about 15 years old and hanging around Ric's set-up after a show, Ric (with his usual cigar hanging from the side of his mouth) said, 'Hey, kid, would you like to help load the truck?' The excited teenager said, 'Yes, sir—wow, I get to help load the show dogs!'

That *kid* was Woody! I guess to work for Ric was like being accepted in the 'Harvard School of Learning to be a Dog Handler of the Future.'

“In addition to Woody, R.C., Gabriel, Bill McFadden and more told similar Ric stories.

A very special appearance was made by Ric's two daughters, who spoke about how life had been for them and how their dad had loved his two families—their family, and his dog-show family. It was a very special time to honor a man who had dedicated his life to further and preserve many breeds, especially one of his most favorite—the King of the Terriers!”

Our second story from the weekend is “Our Hatboro Adventure,” shared by Christine Vitosh:

“At 8:30 A.M., I stood near Ring 1, awaiting the arrival of my Airedale, Paxston. However, on her way to the ring, she escaped from her handler.

“Members of the Kipp team were in

pursuit! They scoured the area, speaking with every person possible, resulting in two other lost dogs being reunited with their owners. An area dog trainer brought out an ATV. Fliers were made at the library. Brett the Collie and Airedales Caelan and Kodiak joined the search.

“Paxston had been seen visiting an area chicken coop but ran away at the sight of strangers. At dusk she was spotted by hunters in a field, chasing deer. Susan Kipp and Adam Gas feverishly combed the area. Others joined, flashlights in tow, and hiked until 11 p.m.

“Exhausted, most returned to hotels, but Susan and Adam vowed to stay in hopes Paxston would return.

“Seventeen hours and 1,000 acres later, at 1:30 A.M., when the deer had moved on, the chickens were back in their coop, and the other lost dogs were home, Paxston tracked herself back to the Kipp setup. Scared, she took off again, but I caught up with her near the field. Hearing my voice, she ran and bounced against the passenger door of my car, flashing that Airedale grin, as if to say, ‘Wait until I tell you about my day!’

“My deep appreciation goes out to Susan Kipp, the Huntwood Team, and Adam for never giving up, and Dr. Valeria and John Rickard for their veterinary guidance upon Paxston’s return.”

How’s that for your introduction to the wonderful world of Montgomery dog-show weekends? —*Janet Johnson Framke; gma16300@aol.com*

## American Staffordshire Terriers

### The 75th AmStaff National Brings the World Together

Hello, my name is Ed Thomason. My wife and I breed American Staffordshire Terriers under the Alpine prefix. I am currently the vice president of the Staffordshire Terrier Club of America—and now the person who will be writing to all of you about our wonderful breed.

In October we celebrated the STCA’s 75th national specialty. This

year the national was held at the wonderful Rumor Hotel in Las Vegas. The hotel is located just a few blocks away from the strip, so there was plenty to do for everyone attending the show.

One unique thing to the AmStaff national is the amount of foreign influence. As some of you might already know, our breed is very popular among our European friends. The entry at the 2011 World Dog Show in Paris would prove this. The AmStaff entry was among the top 10 of all breeds attending.

Countries represented at this year’s national included Serbia, Hungary, Italy, Brazil, the Netherlands, France, Russia, Belgium, Spain, and, of course, our neighbor to the north, Canada. Many foreign breeders attend the national to observe, while others bring dogs to participate in the show. Over the years they continue to bring quality dogs to present in the ring and are quite competitive and in the ribbons. Many of our foreign friends have returned home with results ranging from class wins to Winners Bitch, Winners Dog, AOMs, and even the coveted Best in Specialty Best of Breed. This year was no exception, as the Winners Bitch at the regional and the national were both foreign bred and owned, with one from Italy and the other from Hungary.

Few things in life can bring such a wide variety of people and beliefs together as a dog show can. There is mutual respect given to everyone, and in turn, everyone has a good time. Every evening you will find people enjoying a beverage, relaxing, and talking dogs. While the Internet has made the world smaller, there is still no substitute for getting to know someone face to face. Many of us look forward to this once-a-year visit with our foreign friends who attend the AmStaff national.

The American Staffordshire Terrier Club of Riverside-San Bernardino held the regional specialty. The entry, combined with sweeps and obedience, was over 120 AmStaffs. The sweepstakes was judged by breeder Carrie Lee of Arkansas, and the regional show was

judged by Mrs. Carol Esterkin of California.

The national entry held strong, with a combined entry of over 150 AmStaffs. The sweepstakes was judged by longtime breeder Benny Cheek of Texas, and the national show was judged by Mrs. Mildred Bryant of Texas. A futurity was also held and was judged by Ms. Nancy Liebes. Futurity competition is new to the AmStaff club, this being our second annual event of this type. We are pleased that AmStaff breeders are catching on to this wonderful way to exhibit their Bred-bys.

We have a “floating” national that travels around the country—next year it will be back in the Midwest. If you ever have the chance, please consider attending an AmStaff national specialty. I promise you will have a good time.

Until next time. —*Ed Thomason; alpineast@aol.com*

## Australian Terriers

### What Is Your Type?

When a dog person talks about “type,” what does he mean? Type is the set of characteristics that differentiate one breed of dog from any other breed. These characteristics, in addition to physical attributes, also include a combination of behavior, temperament and carriage that demonstrate the essence of that breed. For example, some of the key physical characteristics that define the Bloodhound include: ears that are extremely long and set very low and a superabundant amount of loose skin on the head which, when the head is carried low, falls into loose, pendulous ridges and folds, especially over the forehead and sides of the face. These characteristics, among others described in the Bloodhound breed standard, not only make him recognizable as a Bloodhound, they also allow him to do the job he was originally bred for in the first place—to track by scent. So when a dog closely adheres to the breed standard, he is said to be “typey.”

Comparison of typey dogs of the same breed shows that there are sets of dogs that have characteristics that are

similar to each other, yet are distinctly different from others of the breed. This distinct “look” or “style” could be created by a breeder within their line because of their slightly different interpretation of the breed standard.

Different styles can also be created by groups of breeders geographically separated. For example, the style of head in the breed on the East Coast of the U.S. can look very different from the style of head on the West Coast. It is natural to prefer one style over the other, but that doesn't make either style wrong, as long as both fulfill the guidelines described by the breed standard.

The Australian Terrier type is described by the breed standard, the Clarification of the Standard, and its history, all of which can be found under “About the Breed” tab on the Australian Terrier Club of America website ([australianterrier.org](http://australianterrier.org)). He is a “fast, sturdy, weather-resistant and fearless little dog that the (Australian) settlers needed as they expanded the frontiers of their country ... This is a breed that was developed in a land of great variety, and it must be agile, surefooted, and move with long, reaching, smooth and driving motion in order to fulfill its heritage as an all-around worker: one that excels at herding, guarding and vermin control.”

The Aussie is a low-set terrier breed of medium bone and is somewhat longer in length in relation to height, which is 10-11 inches at the withers. The length comes not just from the length of back but also from the breastbone (keel) and correct angulations of the front and rear assemblies. “There should definitely be something to put your hands on in front of the forelegs (the keel) and behind the tail (buttocks).” The breed has a harsh outer coat and a soft undercoat (blue/tan, red, or sandy in color). A definite ruff of longer neck hair extends into an apron covering the breastbone and on under the body. A soft-textured topknot and an area of the muzzle that is free of hair in the adult dog are further characteristics used to describe breed type.

You can have a perfectly moving,

sound dog, but if he doesn't have breed type he isn't a good specimen of an Australian Terrier. —*Grace Cartwright; gracec@vims.edu*

## Bedlington Terriers Right Brain vs. Left Brain

The brain is divided laterally by the right hemisphere and left hemisphere. Theoretically, each hemisphere has a different way of processing information, making some people right-brain dominant and some people left-brain dominant.

Right-brain-dominant people are visual and process the whole picture before seeing the details. These people are creative in the way they think and more artistic in their abilities. Right-brain thinkers are subjective and focus on aesthetics. They process information in a varied order.

Left-brain-dominant individuals are more objective and process information in a linear order. They are verbal and see things more analytical or scientific. Left-brain thinkers process information in details then put those details together as a whole.

Right-brain judges will instantly look at a Bedlington Terrier as a whole dog. They see overall balance by focusing on images and patterns in the structure and outline. These judges have a tendency to take their time studying each dog down the line, processing information before individual examination on the table. Once the entry is on the table, a right-brain judge starts to see specific details that make up the whole dog. Hands-on examination of these details may or may not confirm their first impression of a well-balanced dog.

For example, the judge might start with the head, looking at length of muzzle (longer in jaw, shorter in skull), find no cheekiness, a small eye, and a low ear-set. If the dog has a short muzzle or a long, snipey muzzle, the head could be considered unbalanced. A large, round eye; wide, houndlike ear; or narrow “string ear” also throw the head off balance. The examination of details continues with the neck, shoulders, and

front legs.

Right-brain judges are less likely to focus on hypothetical number values such as “45 degrees of shoulder layback.” They will focus more on sensory input and how well the neck flows into the shoulder layback and down to the front legs.

The distance from the shoulder to the elbow should be the same distance from the elbow to the ground on a well balanced front. Following the body, Bedlingtons are slightly longer than tall. They descend from the Otterhound, not the Basset Hound. Too long in body, lack of sufficient tuck-up, and a flat topline are incorrect.

On a balanced, well-angulated rear, the right-brain judge imagines a straight line from the point of buttocks to the ground, making sure the line passes in front of the toenails on the rear foot. A dog straight in the rear is as unbalanced as one that is overstretched past this imaginary line. These are some of the details in balance a right-brain judge might process after first seeing the dog as a whole.

A left-brain judge will not see the Bedlington as a whole upon first impression, instead concentrating on individual parts or details. There is less focus on balance until these details of the dog are examined on the table. Being more analytical, the left-brain judge will innately put more emphasis on numbers and measurements. For instance, the ear should be approximately three inches at greatest width, with its length reaching the corner of the mouth. But does the ear fit with the overall balance of the head? A left-brain judge needs these details before deciding.

The left-brain judge will look for a shoulder layback as close to his definition of good angulation, an important detail he will measure before continuing with the front. The same holds true for the angulation of the rear. He might also look at height in terms of inches before studying length of body, length of leg, and structural balance. Once the examination is complete, the left-brain judge processes these details and organizes the information as a whole. Overall

balance of the Bedlington is found in the sum of all its parts.

The definition of a *balanced dog* is universal among breeders and judges. The perception of balance, however, depends on which side of the brain is more dominant in pragmatically processing the information.

—Laurie Friesen;

bedlingtonlover@hotmail.com

## Border Terriers Poppycock? You Be the Judge

My good friend and fellow breeder, Leslie Sprando, insists the Early Neurological Stimulation technique on litters works wonders. Poppycock, I've always told her! How can a method so simple produce an entire litter of confident, outgoing, siblings, no matter the breed?

In my experience, with each litter of my Border Terriers there are a few bold puppies, a few I call *observers*, and at least one puppy who needs a little more coercing than the others to join in life's fun.

Since I work at home, I've always believed I have an advantage with my litters. I can socialize my puppies by interacting with them the entire day, as well as into the night. Kennel staff, friends, and family love to join in with the puppy playtimes.

Like clockwork, certain behaviors can be expected during each week of life in my Border Terrier litters. At 6 weeks, the puppies are invited to venture out of the kennel room into the kitchen. Typically they will trot right out, each one feeding off of the confidence of the other. The kitchen is large so that ultimately they begin to hesitate, with one or two of them retreating back to the safety of their trusted kennel room. Their mother coaxes them out and eventually, with my help, teaches her offspring about the safety, freedom, and joy of exploring the entire house.

With Leslie planning to get a puppy from my newest breeding, she once again became a nuisance, insisting I use the stimulation technique on the

expectant litter. Forwarding me the link to Dr. Carmen Battaglia's article on early neurological stimulation (*breeding-betterdogs.com*), she made me promise to perform this on my litter. Still a skeptic, I responded, "Only for you!"

The litter arrived, and when the pups were four days old I carried out my vow by taking each one individually and tickling his paw with a Q-Tip; holding him with head held erect, then held down, then in supine position; and lastly the doing the thermal stimulation by laying him on a damp, cooled towel—each step performed for three to five seconds only. Admittedly I missed two days out of the recommended 13, and I was relieved when the time frame had ended, since I could not grasp how this could possibly work.

The puppies grew as usual, opening their eyes at 2 weeks, learning to play and yap by 4. The day came for them to leave their nest and experience the big kitchen. Off they went, and to my astonishment, there was no hesitation at all. I lost sight of the frontrunners trotting out ahead of me and had trouble keeping up with the ones behind. The dam of the litter joined in, and that really got the pups going. Nothing fazed them!

From that moment on I became a believer. I now tease Leslie that I may not do this again since these pups jumped out of the puppy pen, tried to climb my staircase, and learned the doggie-door way too early for my supervision preference. I did head counts many times daily!

For breeders out there like myself who feel this may just be poppycock, I challenge you to try this on your next litter. It certainly surprised me. I expect I'll be eating crow to my friend Leslie for a long time on this one! —Lynn Looper; Llooper1@msn.com

## Bull Terriers Fault-Judging: Color and Markings

The AKC standard for white Bull Terriers calls for the coloring to be *white though markings on the head are*

*permissible. Any markings elsewhere on the coat are to be severely faulted. Skin pigmentation is not to be penalized.*

Bull Terriers evolved from other breeds. One was the Dalmatian. Most American BTs do not have many issues with coat ticking, but some in other countries do. In the U.S., judges will find a fair amount of body pigmentation, which *may* show through the coat. That is perfectly acceptable and in no way constitutes a fault. Judges will also find an occasional spot of color in the coat. Somehow, this distracting spot will almost always be on the show side of the back, at the base of the tail or on the neck, and to the chagrin of the exhibitor, will be very obvious. Judges should deal with a small spot or two as a fault, gaining in severity by the size and number of spots or patches. If the dog is otherwise a quality example of the breed, please understand that small amounts of coat-spotting is a lesser fault than a mediocre head, poor topline, incorrect make and shape, or in-standing canines.

The standard for the colored BT says: *Other things being equal, the preferred color is brindle. A dog which is predominantly white shall be disqualified.* Things will not be equal, so judges should not be too concerned about color. Because they are not flashy, solids are often overlooked, but they should not be. They can be important in good breeding programs. Only once in my 35 years in our breed have I seen a BT who was close to predominantly white, and she was an ROM champion. One well-known judge has dismissed colored BTs from the ring because of white splashes on the back. The standard does not address such splashes, but this judge has such a strong prejudice that no knowledgeable BT exhibitor will show to him.

Although they are unlikely to see one, judges should be wary of liver-colored BTs. A BTCA committee some years back found that this was not a desirable color. Although their findings have never been incorporated into the standard, liver color is gener-

ally accepted as a severe fault in our breed.

### Priorities and Virtue Judging

Anyone who has spent 10 minutes in our sport has heard the call for “virtue judging, *not* fault judging.” Virtue judging implies that the judge understands and cares about breed priorities. It means judging the whole dog, from a positive point of view, *not* judging on individual components like gay tails, undershot bites, coat ticking, or back splashes.

Judges who continue to judge on incisors or discard a great dog because of a gay tail-set are a major part of the reason that the BTCA limits ROM-giving authority. The modern and much-loved Bull Terrier is believed to principally come from or at least be heavily influenced by a dog called Ormandy Souperlative Bar Sinister, who had what the AKC essentially considers the ultimate fault. He was monorchid. But Robert Oppenheimer recognized his enormous virtue over even that fault and used him in his breeding program.

Breeders work with what they have available and diligently try to create the healthiest, most beautiful puppies they can. Judges must work with what comes into the ring. Judges who understand the priorities in analyzing breed type and applying the standard will be able to visualize and identify quality Bull Terriers. The real challenge for judges is to care enough about our breed to find happy, personable Bullies with handsome, egg-shaped heads and well-made bodies.

The current BTCA judges’ education program, including mentoring, is offered on Silverwood weekend and can be coordinated for inclusion at specialties and judges’ ed programs. We hope everyone interested in Bull Terriers will join us any October for Silverwood and our national specialty. Details are posted at [btca.com](http://btca.com). BTCA Judges Education Coordinator Dr Carl Pew may be contacted at [silmarilbt@aol.com](mailto:silmarilbt@aol.com). —Carolyn Alexander; [brigadoonbt@aol.com](mailto:brigadoonbt@aol.com)

## Cairn Terriers

### The Welcome Waiting

As I write, fall’s phoenix has faded and the land is preparing to settle into winter’s slumber. The days grow short, and I find myself revisiting memories of the decades in which one or more (usually more) Cairns have shared my life and made my home their own. The latest yearbook of Cairn Terrier Club of America is often in my hands. I find myself offering a thank-you to its editor, Katrina Berg Sussmeir. I don’t quite know how she manages it, but year after year, she prods and pleads and then produces this consistently impressive record of “the year in Cairns.”

As I turn the pages they call to mind the Cairns and through them, the people whom I’ve met at shows, at club meetings, in parks, at shopping malls, on city streets, in country fields, and—more and more these days—online via the ‘net. The reminders of the friends made and yes, foes (hopefully few) collected along with rectangles of ribbons, rosettes, trophies, dog-eared programs, show catalogs, and photographs are many, and so much more than mere memories.

Except for the preference of one king of England and the love and determination of a young girl from Kansas named Dorothy, the Cairn Terrier is a breed that has eluded the dubious benefits of the public’s fickle, fleeting, and usually damaging obsession with the purebred breed *du jour*. Those who know and love Cairns are, for the most part, content, comfortable with the breed’s relative obscurity, while working tirelessly to promote and preserve “the best little pal in the world.”

Who are these people? What draws them to this breed in particular? Most often the answer will speak of the character of the Cairn. His temperament is game, fearless, and yes, sometimes frustrating. Cairns are intelligent and easily bored by repetition. With Cairns, it’s not as much “Make me do it” as it is “Make it interesting, make me want to do it.” A motivated Cairn is a force to

be reckoned with, and so is a motivated Cairn Terrier fancier.

In Cairns, as in all breeds, there are individuals who step forward to give so much of their time and of themselves. They are not always agreed with, not always appreciated, but they are always needed. And when they leave us they are always missed.

Recently a number of e-mails and postings carried the news of the passing of a longtime and stalwart member of the Cairn community, Clare Redditt, of Cairnacre. I recall Clare as a forthright individual, fiercely dedicated to the preservation of the history and health concerns of the Cairn Terrier. Her work in helping to develop registries for craniomandibular osteopathy (CMO) and as a chair of the Cairn Terrier Club of America’s health-concerns committee is of inestimable value.

There are others whose names merit mention—the list is too long, this space too short.

In remembrance of Clare and all those who have gone on ahead, imagine they have come to a place “somewhere over the rainbow,” just before a “rainbow bridge” under blue skies and a cloudless horizon. Imagine the voice of their Cairns, the song of their pack rising, swelling with anticipation at the sound of familiar footsteps, explosive with joy as a beloved voice calls them by name. “Recall” is perfect.

They have been and will always be remembered. Imagine, the welcome that waits for each and for all of us.

Safe journey. —Karen Ann Filippi; [kafko2008@gmail.com](mailto:kafko2008@gmail.com)

## Smooth Fox Terriers Perfect?

I heard it through the grapevine, or should I say on the Internet, that a column written in another dog magazine commented on the overall quality of Smooth Fox Terriers being shown. The author had been at last October’s Montgomery County weekend and felt that our breed was by far the best breed at the shows, commenting that the overall quality in Smooths was higher than most other

breeds that had only one or two standouts in the ring.

Boy, judging Smooth Fox Terriers is a real test for the judges. You have to thank the breeders for their perseverance and plans that developed this quality.

Now you know there is no such thing as a perfect dog. So these breeders are trying to get there, each in his or her own way. Many make breeding plans into the future. For instance, they breed dog A to bitch B in hopes of getting what they are striving for in puppy C. They've studied the backgrounds of both mother and father and paid attention to both good and bad in each—either what they have produced or what they look like, as well as what the ancestors have produced.

If puppy C isn't all that they hoped for, it may be just the next step in what they hope to produce in the future. They are usually willing to wait and plan again for the future.

Some breeders do inbreeding, line-breeding or out-crosses as a way to strengthen their bloodlines. There are several books on this subject that explain all of the above.

If you have been breeding Smooths for a long time, it really helps if you can visualize what it is you are trying to create.

If you are a newbie, and by that I mean being in the game for less than five years, being mentored by an "oldie" is a good way to learn the ropes. Most who have been in this are truly interested in our chosen breed and in the people who will become the next generation in this game of producing ever better canines.

Two things that must be remembered in breeding these Fox Terriers are health and temperament. You never will be able to create the perfect dog, but hopefully you will get one who comes close as you can. So many things can add up for a near-perfect specimen—structure, movement, size, natural ears and tails, (again) temperament, health, and last but not least, the ability to produce quality in future generations.

You might have noticed that I did

not mention color. To me, it is the cover of a very great book, and though it would be nice to have a white dog with no ticking, solid head, and perhaps a saddle, it really doesn't matter when it comes to quality.

This is just my opinion. —*Billie Lou Robison; Raybillfox@aol.com*

## Wire Fox Terriers Picking a Show-Prospect Puppy

You have whelped your dream litter, watched over them amid numerous cups of coffee and several sleepless nights, and now they are almost 8 weeks old. By this age they will be looking like a miniature of what they will be as an adult. It is now time to decide which pup will be your "keeper," since it is not fair to the others in the litter to keep them all around for weeks.

Pups are a lot of work to bring up properly with all the attention they need and deserve. In a week or two they will begin to grow in "pieces," except for the lucky few who do not change as they mature. Since not all puppies in a litter will be exceptional, you need to be quite critical in your analysis of their qualities. I am not at all sure it is worth the work, money, and time to finish a simply adequate Wire, so for this writing we will assume you want to keep the pick of the litter.

I tend to take a cynical view of those people who say they can pick out the show prospects as they are whelped. Those skinny babies with the squished heads and bodies they get as they come through the birth canal look a great deal like little rodents. They do get prettier in a couple of days.

I generally do no evaluation until they are about 3 or 4 weeks old and on their feet, but I will have taught them to stack. Look for the pup who catches your eye as the litter romps around the room as they grow. That puppy shows dominance and is the most likely to love to show, but is he the best one? Keeping in mind there is no perfect dog, find the one who has the best lay-back and lay-on of shoulder, and check

to see that the length and arch of the neck looks good. It usually will, if the shoulder is laid back as close as possible to 45 degrees. If you feel a sizable bump in checking the lay-on, it may mean a too-wide front.

Look for that fishhook front outline, and check to see how he sets his front legs. You want just a little easty-westy on the front feet, since when he matures, the rounding of the ribs will move the elbows out a little and the feet will then face straight ahead.

See if you have some butt behind the tail, indicating a good tail-set. It goes without saying that we want a short back and a well angulated rear—however, if the rear angulation is not the same as that of the front assembly, you will have movement problems. Too straight, he will have little drive, and too much, he will have sickle-hocked movement. Check his outline while stacked, and then watch to see what happens to his topline when he moves freely.

Lastly, look at the head, the eyes, and the ear-set. You need the clean, lean look of the head with enough fill in the muzzle to support the large teeth this breed has. The ears should not be big, and I for one prefer not to get them too small. The too-small ones can be a major headache as you glue and unglue them, trying to get them to stay down where they belong. As the dog grows, even perfect ears will take watching and gluing at times.

Oh, yes: Check the bite and the teeth. While most of the teeth will not be in, the bite should be a nice scissors bite by now. Check the boys to see if both testicles are in place, but keep in mind that they may be a little late coming down. It is something to watch for.

Now after you have gone through all the puppies, you hopefully have found one who has almost everything you have been looking for. Unfortunately, luck being as elusive as it is, anything can happen, so do not make any rash decisions about your pick puppy until he is at least a year old and out of the "puppy uglies." We simply have to hope that nothing unfortunate happens and

good luck follows us into the show ring.

—Virginia Matanic;  
briarlea@citilink.net

## Glen of Imaal Terriers The Letter

It has been seven years since the inaugural installment of a Glen of Imaal Terrier breed column appeared in this magazine. I feel that we have gotten to know each other sufficiently well by now that you are, how should I say, “ready” for this.

What I am about to reveal is considered shocking in some Glen quarters—even scandalous—so much so that conspiracy theories exist that question its authenticity. Trust me, it’s authentic. Some find it truthful but terribly politically incorrect. Others, and they are probably the vast majority, see it as a window into the unrecorded history of our breed that fills in the undocumented gap that exists between the 1930s, when the breed was first recognized in Ireland, and the 1960s, when the breed was thrust into a bona fide revival.

That gap, the Depression and war years, was a period when our breed faced near-extinction for a second time. All of our modern Glens have pedigrees that go back no further than the revival period of the 1960s. It has been claimed, by colleagues in Ireland, that pedigrees do exist that trace back to the 1930s, but these have never been produced. Even the coolest of cynologists among us find themselves dropping their jaws when they read this document for the first time. In Glen circles, these fascinating but explosive few paragraphs are known simply as “the letter.”

The letter, dated May 1997, was written by Frank Fallon, former secretary of the Glen of Imaal Terrier Club in Ireland. It is addressed to a Dutch Glen enthusiast. It was published in a Dutch monograph about the breed written by Susanne Bagaya and Jean Beats.

Regarding the names mentioned in the letter, Maureen Holmes was a titanic figure in the history of Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers. Dan O’Donoghue was equally iconic in the

history of Glens. During the 1930s he wrote a column about canines under the *nom de plume* “Danny Boy” in *The Irish Field* that frequently documented goings-on in the Glen world. His column is one of our most invaluable sources for Glen history during the period. Finally, the names Fearless Dan and Tinahely Lad refer to founding sires in the breed’s revival period of the 1960s. Behind them, the trail vanishes and does not pick up again until 1934.

Here’s Mr. Fallon:

“In the early days, Glens and Wheaten Terriers often came from the same litter. In the late thirties, Maureen Holmes registered the long-legged dogs as Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, and Dan O’Donoghue registered the short-legged ones as Glen of Imaal Terriers ... Fearless Dan’s sire was called Tinahely Lad, part old Irish Terrier, part Staffordshire Bull. His Dam was a long-legged Wheaten bitch, part Kerry Blue, part White Bull Terrier. Tinahely Lad was a long, low, powerfully built dog with a short, hard red coat. This bitch also bred several litters of Wheaten Terriers depending on which sire was used. ... In the old days, a dog could be registered on inspection by a member of The Irish Kennel Club, if they conformed to the standard laid down by Dan O’Donoghue.”

In the next installment of this column we’ll examine the significance of Mr. Fallon’s revelations. Meanwhile, as comedian Jack Benny used to say with a gasp, “Well!” —Bruce Sussman;  
BLUEKAFKA@aol.com

## Irish Terriers Codes of Ethics—to Praise, Not to Bury

Most breed clubs have them. The AKC has its Code of Good Sportsmanship. Is this just good business, or is it just good PR? Do we mean it? Should we? Here is what I think.

Having a code of ethics shows our commitment to providing a good product with a reliable warranty, and with it

we create in the minds of the public, our purchasers, and fellow club members the expectation of fair dealing. Further, it says we want to make sure that our dogs have happy and healthy lives and that their families are satisfied with their decision to buy from us. New owners understand that we will be there for them in good times and bad. It is more than good PR. It says that we have integrity and that we care for our dogs and for our club’s reputation.

But having a code of ethics and living by it are very different things.

Recently an article appeared in this magazine that addressed the futility of litigation involving dogs, contracts, and general unhappiness with deals we as breeders thought we had. This reality makes our codes of ethics all the more critical to the maintenance of customer satisfaction and breed protection.

There is no need for costly and acrimonious litigation if everyone adheres to the code of ethics. If we “walk the walk” of our commitment to the fundamental role the breed club community is supposed to be playing (that is, breed protection), the likelihood of harm or foul is greatly diminished.

Membership in a breed club is like being part of any other special-purpose group. By becoming a member, we surrender some individual rights to the greater purpose. We are willing to do this because we believe that breed protection trumps individual preference or self-promotion. We subscribe to a sense of community, where our love of the breed and enjoyment of our dogs is shared by like-minded people. We sign the club’s Code of Ethics not only because it is a condition of membership, but because we believe in our special purpose.

I suppose there was a time when a code of ethics would have been considered so obvious, so ingrained in the fabric of the community, that its recitation would have been considered superfluous—even a silly wasted effort. Today the environment is different, however.

As a group we have been offended by the assertion of some that breeders

are just “in it for the money”; that breeders choose to pass on genetic defects, health issues and questionable temperaments; that breeders are more concerned about a dog’s outline than its insides. We have fought legislation based on these allegations, and I suspect we will continue to do so, since that battle is long from being won. We hold up our Codes as proof of our commitment.

Then there is the need to protect the reputations of the scores of people who try their best to do their best—in every situation, every day. They need protection from the few who don’t. A code of ethics can help define and identify behavior that falls short of fair dealing, breed protection, and respect for the club’s reputation. Then it logically follows that once identified, breaches must be addressed—with care and understanding to be sure, but with the club’s purpose (breed protection) clearly in mind. Because breed protection is the bottom line. —*Marianne Kehoe*; [m\\_dkehoe@verizon.net](mailto:m_dkehoe@verizon.net)

## Kerry Blue Terriers Are You a Good Breeder?

It takes more than having a litter of puppies to say you are a good breeder. It is hoped that you did your homework investigating the pedigrees of the sire and dam, including possible health clearances required. However, are you ready for the hard work and the responsibilities that escalate after the puppies are born?

Puppies are cute and fun, but it is important to consider your responsibilities for the litter before moving forward with a breeding. Assuming proper nutrition and veterinary care of the dam and her litter helped produce a healthy litter of puppies, you now have to start the process of raising well-adjusted puppies for at least 10 to 12 weeks, until they are placed with their new owners.

- Do you have the time and money to maintain the puppies in a clean and healthy environment, offering them any necessary veterinary care? Three or four visits to a vet may be required before

they are ready to leave home.

- Do you have a safe space to allow the puppies to run and play as they mature? A fenced-in area that offers the puppies stimulation with ramps, toys, and tunnels will help build muscle tone and confidence.

- Are you able to crate-train each puppy so that when they go to their new homes they will be secure in a new environment? This will take some patience and more than a few early-morning wake-ups to make sure the puppy does not soil his crate.

- Once the puppies have had the necessary vaccinations, will you socialize each puppy, bringing them for car rides, trips to a park or a walk on a leash? Offering each of them new experiences, *independent* of the other puppies in the litter, promotes the self-confidence needed during this developmental stage.

- Do you have the equipment and expertise to groom your puppies, or do you know someone who is willing to do this for you? As the breeder, you may need to teach the new owner the breed’s basic maintenance requirements. If you are not personally able to do this, you will need to contact someone in the owner’s area and ask them to help the new owner in this process.

- Should ears need to be set, can you do this for the length of time required, or do you know someone who will do this for you? Other responsible breeders will usually be more than willing to help you. Give them a call first, however, before forwarding their information.

- Are you willing to thoroughly interview each potential new puppy owner and perhaps even visit their home if reliable references are not offered? Placement of the right puppy with the right owner is not the easiest task. Does the dog need a fenced-in yard? Are *all* members of the family on board for the purchase of a dog? Does the age of the children present an issue? What other pets are in the home? Does anyone in the family have dog allergies?

- Are you able to present the new owner with AKC-registration papers, a contract, the dog’s medical history, and

a list of grooming tools required, as well as information about the dietary needs and the puppy’s basic maintenance and training requirements?

- Are you willing to act as a resource for the new puppy owner, answering their e-mails and phone calls as questions arise?

- In the future, should the dog need to be relocated, will you accept responsibility for its rehoming?

Good breeders are committed to placing a happy and healthy dog in the most suitable environment for that dog. They are willing to spend the time and money required to do so and accept all the responsibilities as a resource for the new owners. Join the community of good breeders across the country who strive to place the right puppy for you and your family. Visit [uskbt.com](http://uskbt.com). —*Carol Kearney*; [heritagekerry@optonline.net](mailto:heritagekerry@optonline.net)

## Lakeland Terriers Breed Characteristics

Many thanks to Pat Peters for her years of writing the breed’s GAZETTE columns. She has passed the baton to me, and I would like to take this opportunity to remind the readers that this column belongs to you. Please e-mail me with topics you would like addressed and with feedback on the columns.

One of the objectives of the breed columns is to inform readers who might be interested in owning the breed about characteristics that are unique to Lakeland Terriers, so I will begin with that topic.

Terrier trainer extraordinaire Pat Muller summed it up best when she used a military analogy to categorize various breed personalities. “If you compare dog breeds to the military, terriers would be the Special Forces. And Lakelands would be Black Ops!”

Lakelands are constantly analyzing situations to determine what is to their best advantage, a heritage from their working origins. For a Lakeland to be included in the original gene pool, they needed to have enormous intensity and bravery, tempered with ability to read

the actions of not only their quarry, the Fell fox, but a pack of hounds and unfamiliar terriers so as to emerge intact from a day's hunt.

How does that translate into today's Lakeland? Here's an example: I took a Lakeland back to rehome for a family. They loved him, but he was out of control (as usual, nothing wrong with the dog, just bad handling by the family, beginning with the housekeeper squealing and running from the puppy when he would nip at her heels.) He would nip at the 13-year-old boy, but not the 10-year-old. My observation? This pup was a master of reading body language indicating vulnerability.

The topper was the dog's self-taught game of attacking people putting on socks. The father in the household had a bad knee. The dog would just stand there and let him put a sock on the good leg, but when the man would start to put a sock on the stiff leg, the dog would fly in and grab the sock (and sometimes toes). Even though this was just a game, survival instincts ruled the dog's actions, and he waited to attack until the "prey" was at its most vulnerable.

This dog was successfully rehabbed, and a retired show dog (with manners!) was placed with the family with no further incidents. This wasn't a bad dog, just a bored, clever one. All the earth-working terriers can get mislabeled as stubborn when they are really not. They are tenacious, which is not the same thing. While sporting, working, and herding breeds have been selected for hundreds of generations to *take orders*, earth-working terriers have been selected to *make decisions*. For Lakelands and some others terriers expected to kill formidable quarry, these are life-and-death decisions. No way are they going to defer to a human unless they trust that human with their life. That trust must underlie all training (with fairness and consistency), and Lakelands do not suffer fools gladly.

And if you do not make it clear that you want a partnership with a Lakeland, they turn into cats. The classic situation is a person who has a mul-

tidog household including another breed. They admire the look of the Lakeland and perhaps the breed's success in the group ring, so they obtain one. So often they complain that the dog is aloof and catlike. Of course; to a Lakeland, if you don't love him best, or at least make the effort to have a special relationship with him, why should he make the effort?

I'll discuss unique aspects of conformation next time. —Pat Rock; hollybriar@widomaker.com

## Manchester Terriers The Investment

In order to get something out of a dog of your chosen breed, in our case Manchesters, you have to put something into it (aside from food and water).

Manchesters have many facets. In order to thoroughly appreciate and understand our breed we need to explore as many of these facets as time and money permit.

Show dogs, those that are being specialized and trained to perform at the end of the lead, show us physical beauty and soundness, as well as a glimpse of temperament and reaction to stress in a controlled environment. Performance dogs—and I really shouldn't lump them together, since each venue requires a different subset of skills—show us trainability, companionability, tenaciousness, and a sense of humor (often underappreciated).

This kind of familiarity with the dogs in our breeding program makes it easier to achieve our goals, be it the ultimate show dog or a top producer. In my mind, agree with me or not, producing wonderful pets is right up there with the first two. After all, most pups in most litters end up as pets, lap- and heart-warmers, constantly in the eye of the general public. They are our goodwill ambassadors, and don't you forget it.

### The Standard

I was discussing breed characteristics with some Manchester buddies only to discover that they did not own a copy of our breed standard. This surprised me no end, since breed standards con-

tain the only rules of the game, and you can't play successfully if you don't have the rules. All of us who breed and show Manchesters give more or less credence to different parts of the breed standard depending on the strengths and weaknesses of the dogs we own.

Based on this, I put together a pop quiz for my buddies. See how you do, and I'll let you know how they did.

### Quiz

1. What words describe the breed's topline?
2. What toplines should be severely penalized in the breed?
3. Which ear type in a standard Manchester is preferred—cropped, button, or naturally erect?
4. What is a level bite?
5. Is a level bite acceptable in the breed?
6. What temperament flaws are considered serious faults?
7. What disqualifies a toy but not a standard?
8. Can you show a toy who weighs over 12 pounds in the conformation ring?

### Answers

1. "Slight arch"
2. Flat back or roached back
3. No preference is given to any of the ear types
4. Front teeth (incisors) that meet exactly edge to edge
5. Yes
6. Excessive shyness or aggressiveness
7. Cut or cropped ears
8. Yes, in the standard ring

### Historical Notes

The standard for our breed has remained pretty much the same over the years, with a few exceptions. Toy ears once could be cropped; cropping or cut ears became a disqualification in October 1938. Toys over 12 pounds were disqualified; standards had a suggested weight of 14 to 22 pounds, with no disqualification until the two breeds became one with two varieties, in 1959. The disqualification was removed from the toy standard and added to that of

the standard for dogs over 22 pounds. Over the years the weight DQ for the standards has been hotly contested, some factions proposing a height limit with a DQ instead, others just a height limit with no DQ, and still others supporting leaving the weight limit in place but removing the DQ.

### The Doorbell

For all of the years I've shared my home with Manchesters, I've never had one who barked at the door to come in. Instead, I'll look out the window by the back door to see one or more of them endlessly running a loop out to the driveway, around the grapefruit tree, pause by the door, and continue running if the door isn't opened. I've been given a Border Collie and am told that the breed needs a job to do.

Well, now he has a job.

The Manchesters keep an eye on him when they're out in the yard together. When he heads for the door, they line up behind him instead of looping about. He barks, I open the door, and they file in, looking smug. —*Virginia Antia; inkwood@aol.com*

## Miniature Bull Terriers

### Friends—Not Just on Valentine's Day

Did you ever wonder what makes people happy? For many people a large home, fancy car, country-club membership, vacation home, and the money to keep everything up and running makes them happy. Others are less inclined to base their happiness on material things; for them a job, a family, good friends, and being able to provide for their family makes them happy.

Let's look at what makes "man's best friend" happy. My breed of choice is the Miniature Bull Terrier, so let me introduce you to a few breed traits:

1. *Everyone is a friend, so greet them happily and show them you are glad to see them.*
2. *Life is a fun game.*
3. *Comfort is as necessary as food.*
4. *There is no such thing as too much*

*food, playtime, or attention.*

5. *Everything must be done at one of two speeds: breakneck or slow-motion.*

Here is my "best friend list" for every day, not just on Valentine's Day, and you'll see why. First on my list is Gemma, great, great grandmother to my current litter. She was a great mother and a foster mother to a litter of Bull Terriers who outweighed her at weaning. She was a puppy guardian and trainer par excellence. She never me a dog, cat, or person that she didn't like. She treated my grandchildren like her pups. She kept a close eye on them and tried to keep them clean. All visitors were welcomed at the door like long-lost family. She lived to be 15, and she loved every day.

Molly is next on my list. Molly is always happy to lie in a pool of sunlight by the window or cozy up to the woodstove in winter—typical places for most dogs. But her favorite places are more unusual. For Molly, finding an empty 30-pound dog-food bag or an empty cardboard box sends her into the height of happiness, and even finding a small piece of cardboard that has slipped behind a kitchen bench is cause for joy. How can you keep from smiling over such an easy-to-please dog?

Chip is Molly's brother, and he finds his happiness in the outdoors. He takes pleasure in his daily walks. He finds large rocks irresistible and enjoys carrying them in his mouth while he hunts rodents. He is a very good hunter and has his Junior Earthdog title. He loves every minute of the hunt, be it per AKC regulations or a daily neighborhood patrol.

Caper is a dog for whom agility is her fun zone. She absolutely loves to work and to please her owner. They make a great team, and Caper enjoys every minute. She has garnered quite a few agility titles along the way and shows no signs of quitting any time soon.

I think we can learn a lot about friendship and happiness from our four-footed friends:

*Learn to do something that you love and love what you do.*

*Make time for fun .*

*Be a friend, and remember how lucky we are to have such good friends in our dogs.*

Make sure you give your dogs lots of Valentines hugs. —*Kathy Brosnan; kmbrosnan@earthlink.net*

## Norfolk Terriers Time

*Time.* It's such a fascinating word; it conjures up so many sayings. *Time passes slowly ... time flies ... time stands still ... time is on my side ... only time will tell.* Surely we all can relate to any one of these expressions.

It seems like yesterday, but in reality it was in the mid-1980s when it was a freezing early morning at the Montgomery show, with actual frost on the ground. Recently I looked at photos of that year, and there were a number of exhibitors and spectators bundled up in blankets. Or the time when there was mud covering the grounds, with many people losing their shoes in the muck. The dogs were carried to the ring rather than allowing their coats to be ruined in mud. It does seem like yesterday, but *time flies.*

The Norfolk Terrier Club waited to become its own entity, knowing that in some ways *time passes slowly.* It seemed like forever as we passed through the Norwich Terrier Club, followed by the Norwich and Norfolk Terrier Club, and finally, in January 2009, the Norfolk Terrier Club.

It was worth the wait. One phrase our club will never be accountable for is *time stands still.* We're a progressive group. This year we are producing our third club *Annual* chock-full of statistics, advertisements, great articles, and show results. The book is broken down into sections, such as "Foundation" and "Early Breeders," to name a few chapters. This is a coffee-table publication and one that the club members support with their advertisements and articles.

At the last Montgomery event, Fran Smith, DVM, was invited to speak at the club's membership meeting. Dr.

Smith is the current president of the OFA. She lectures throughout the world, and her knowledge is vast. Those assembled for this portion of the meeting, of which more members should have been in attendance, were given a difference of opinion with reference to the manner in which we test for MVD. Oddly enough, those few members who disagree with OFA decided not to attend the meeting. Had they attended, they would have learned that there is more than one way to get the results we want—a healthy heart in a healthy Norfolk.

What we refer to as “Montgomery weekend” is always jam-packed, with so much to do. By Sunday morning we all were ready for a great terrier day. The weather was perfect for the second year in a row. Our club’s vice president, Gale Young, was the regular judge of the day, and longtime breeder-exhibitor Gaynor Green handled the sweepstakes. *Time is on my side*—or that’s what the winners chanted as they were handed their ribbons.

The NTC wishes the GAZETTE well, but as far as this format is concerned, *only time will tell.* —Barbara Miller; [bmiller63@optimum.net](mailto:bmiller63@optimum.net)

## Norwich Terriers Looking to the Future

Inbreeding was common practice back when many breeds including the Norwich Terrier were being developed. With such diverse antecedents as we have in our breed, it was the method to set type. But the downside was the risk of reduced genetic diversity.

The natural outgrowth of inbreeding, line-breeding, was espoused by such giants as Lloyd C. Brackett. He advised mating animals who are “closely related to the same ancestor ... by using for parents dogs who are closely related to that ancestor.” The objective was litter consistency. Breeders who heeded this advice, while succeeding in terms of cementing conformation traits, further limited the gene pool. In effect, we must now cope with the negative genetic residue we’ve inherited from

20th-century practices, not least of which are some fertility and health issues.

The lynchpin to the future of our breed is health. In Brackett’s time, *out-crossing* and *out-breeding* were the only way to introduce new, hopefully stronger genes to counteract the deleterious effects of doubling up on negative recessive genes carried by related animals. *Outcrossing* is the mating of two dogs that are the products of line-breeding but of two distinctly separate lines. *Out-breeding* is the mating of two dogs who not only are the products of two distinctly separate lines but are not the products of line-breeding themselves. Fortunately we’ve progressed beyond this obvious and clumsy way of making breeding decisions.

Here’s how to help future generations: *Test*—X-rays for hips, palpation for knees/elbows, Doppler for hearts; scoping for UAS. We can also participate in studies and trials. In addition we must study 10-generation pedigrees to assess inbreeding coefficients. But in addition we can now look to exciting new developments in genetic testing.

Chromosomes come in pairs, one set from each parent. These in turn contain DNA, and segments of the DNA contain genes. If both alleles in the gene are of the same type they are homozygous. If they are different, they are heterozygous. Studies have shown that increasing heterozygosity can enhance reproductive fitness. A new test called Optimal Selection can help in this regard.

According to Mars Veterinary’s website, Optimal Selection “uses a small blood sample to analyze a dog’s DNA on many key chromosomes. The objective is to compare the chromosomes of potential breeding pairs. By comparing the potential sire’s and dam’s chromosomal similarities and differences, the breeder is given the opportunity to diversify the genetic makeup of their puppies and reduce the risk of recessive medical conditions while still selecting for the physical and behavioral traits that are important to them.”

OS is already paying off. A pilot

study conducted with the Dandie Dinmont Club of America has seen very positive results in terms of average litter numbers and health. Also, supporting the contention that conformation does not have to be sacrificed to diversity, a Dandie from the first OS litter placed in the group at the Vancouver (Washington) KC show this past October.

Angela Hughes, DVM, Ph.D., Veterinary Genetic Research Manager for Mars Veterinary, advises breeders to still select potential mates through phenotype, pedigree compatibility, and standard health tests, but then also to have stud candidates tested (along with your bitch) to determine which offers the least amount of chromosomal overlap. Then when the litter arrives, test each puppy to find out which carries the rarer genetic profile. This will ensure genetic diversity for future generations.

Dr. Hughes will be speaking at our national specialty in St. Louis on Thursday, June 14. Don’t miss it. —  
*Leandra Little*; [llittle9@earthlink.net](mailto:llittle9@earthlink.net)

## Parson Russell Raising a Show Puppy

There is significant difference in raising a pet vs. raising a puppy that you plan on showing. Show prospects should be exposed to a variety of things that most pets never will be.

Table work is of the utmost importance for any show terrier. This can be a happy place or a stressful place—it depends on you. I start all of my puppies at 5–6 weeks old eating their meals on the table individually, and all the time they are eating, I am constantly stroking their tails in the upright position. We do this twice a day for two weeks. This starts the mindset of the table being a positive place and no fear of heights.

I then start stacking my puppies on the table, putting them in the stack position with positive reinforcement—just petting them and saying “good stand.”

Most pups want to wiggle and move;

it takes a few times for them to realize they are no longer eating up there, but I use a stern “Noo, stand, stay,” and rewarding them with praise when they are still usually does the trick.

One thing I can tell you is *never* use food to lure a puppy into a stack position. Once a puppy expects food as lure, he will always depend on that. Treats can be used as a reward, *not* a bribe! So if your puppy is quietly standing on the table for 30 seconds and not moving, treat only for the behavior achieved.

It is not necessary to use a lead to train a puppy to trot alongside of you. They learn where the correct position is without pulling on the lead if you start this way. They are food driven and pretty much will follow what’s in front of their nose. I lean down with a treat in my hand and have them follow it as I walk. If you don’t keep it in front of their nose, then they will look up at you—something you don’t want to teach—so bend over to enable them to look forward. Stop after four steps, and reward. Never drop the food on the floor, as it will teach them to “floor-surf.”

I use a Resco show lead that they can drag at first. Once they are comfortable with both trotting alongside of you and with the lead dragging, you can then pick it up!

*Never* use a choke collar on a puppy. When I see someone showing with a choke collar on a Parson youngster, you can bet that the puppy is not behaving or is stressed out choking on the end of that lead. People tend to try to use the choke collar as a way out of what really are just poor training techniques or lack thereof.

The Parson Russell Terrier can be quirky around strange people and strange dogs. Socialization is imperative from day one. Some are born with a “show gene,” and some you have to mold. A Parson who is well socialized is a pleasure to live with and a pleasure to show.

If your youngster is unsure, take along a confident, sound adult whom he can mimic when you visit PetSmart.

Puppies learn a lot from their house-mates. I guarantee that if they see an adult taking treats from strangers, sniffing toys, and happy to be there, they will learn more quickly that this is a fun experience. —Sally Yancey; scyancey@aol.com

## Soft-Coated Wheaten Terriers

### Winterizing Your Wheatens—Fun Activities for the Both of You!

Winter can be one of the most challenging times of the year for both new and experienced owners. First there are the holidays, with friends and well-wishers dropping by, and normal routines disrupted, and then there are the short days and inclement weather. What’s a Wheaten owner to do? Plenty!

Exercise is the key to solving many behavioral problems. Just as with people, a busy Wheaten is a happy Wheaten.

Just because there’s a little snow on the ground doesn’t mean you have to have cabin fever. As most of us already know, Wheaten Terriers *love* snow. Winter walks are good for the both of you. To keep your dog’s feet free of irritating salt or sharp, icy surfaces, some owners invest in well-fitting rubber boots. Dogs can be encouraged to wearing them with praise and tasty treats. Just make certain the boots are not strapped so tight as to cause circulation problems.

One of my favorite winter activities is skijoring, which involves skiing with your dog. Depending on the size of your Wheaten, and of course your weight, your dog can be taught to either pull you or to keep you company as they lead up front. Cross-country skis are best—choose the type without metal edges, which are sharp and could harm your dog. Special harnesses with comfortable padding are available, originally designed for sled dogs. A quick-release rope with catch is attached to the harness and then secured to the belt for your waist.

Of course you should be comfort-

able cross-country skiing before adding the dog. Your dog can be taught to pull using a partner and luring them to tug, although it seems Wheatens pick this up rather quickly. From here you can add commands for right, left, and halt. Start in an open area free of trees, and then try a straight path. For more information on skijoring, visit [skijoring.com](http://skijoring.com) or [skijornow.com](http://skijornow.com). There are also seminars occasionally given and events where you can try it out for yourself.

Some Wheatens and their owners prefer to avoid anything to do with the cold and instead pursue indoor adventures or temperate climates. Thankfully there are many stores that are dog friendly, including many freestanding Apple and Bloomingdale’s stores. In some areas, such as Boston’s Back Bay, there are many shopping opportunities in and many dog-friendly hotels.

Check [Fidofriendly.com](http://Fidofriendly.com) or [Dogfriendly.com](http://Dogfriendly.com) to uncover some of these great places to stay and play. When visiting a store, you have a great opportunity to familiarize your dog with foreign sights and sounds.

Bring some tasty treats and communicate with your dog to ensure he is the politest of visitors and so that he can confidently approach new challenges, including elevators and escalators. Patience is key, as well as lots of encouragement.

Still other Wheaten owners prefer the company of their own homes but get cabin fever. What to do?

Invent some learning games. Have a spare muffin pan? Hide treats randomly and cover them with tennis balls and say “Find.” Praise your dog when he uncovers a hidden treat. Next invest in some inexpensive plastic containers and pierce holes in the tops. Use a permanent marker to write an *F* on one of the containers. This will always be used for food. Line up your containers and put a tasty treat in the food container, then command your dog, “Find.” You may have to point and gesture to get your dog to drop his nose and understand how to play the game.

You can create variations of this game by placing containers high and

low or arranging them in a different pattern.

Two other great activities for when stuck indoors are to create a homemade agility course or introduce trick-training. There are many good books on the topic, including "101 Dog Tricks" by Kyra Sundance and "Dancing with Dogs" by Mary Ann Nester. Put on some music and get moving!

Whatever you decide to do to keep your Wheaten happy, remember that kindness, consistency, and praise will help to guarantee success and keep things enjoyable for the both of you! —  
*Dorice Stancher; caninescando.com*

## Sealyham Terriers Sealyham Celebrations

Another celebration for the Sealyham Terrier occurred last October 9, at Montgomery County KC. Looking back and beginning in 1995, Sealyham Terriers have taken highest honors at the all-terrier show four times, including the BIS in 2011.

This is a remarkable record for a breed that typically has one of the smaller specialty entries. No individual dog has won more than once, and of the four judges, three were from foreign shores. For the record, a list of the winners:

- 1995 Ch. Fanfare's Goodfellow (Toby);
- 2006 Ch. Stonebroke Right on the Money (Ben Low);
- 2008 Ch. Efbe's Hidalgo at Goodspice (Charmin);
- 2011 GCh. Efbe's Goodspice Easy Money (Valley).

The BIS ring was a real treat for terrier fans, and Keith Lovell from Australia gave them all a fair and thorough turn. Margery Good's Sealyham bitch looked every bit a BIS competitor and never let down.

At the breed specialty, after choosing his BB bitch, judge Geoff Corish from Lancaster, England, awarded BOS to Ch. Goodspice Brawny Brehannon; WD and BW to puppy Efbe's Thunder Rd at Burberry; WB to Sutliff's Ventana; he chose Ch. Thunder Rd Hollywood Nites as his Award of Merit

winner, plus two Selects. The 8-year-old Veteran looked good and reminded us all of our Sealyhams who live energetic, healthy years long after "middle age."

Jill Ferrera, president of the Southern California Sealyham Terrier Club, named the puppy dog Best in Sweepstakes, and Brehannon's Buche Noel was Ferrera's Best of Opposite Sex.

Specialty arrangements were managed by chairman Diana Perry, with the weather obliging her special order. Trophies were impressive, the hospitality tent served us well, and the Sealyham ring had a large group of enthusiastic spectators.

Specialties are planned for June 2012 at the Queen Mary Events Park in Long Beach, California. The parent club is hosting its first rotating specialty in many years on Friday afternoon, sharing the day with the Sealyham Terrier Club of Southern California, which will conduct a morning specialty, preceding the Great Western Terrier Association specialties on Saturday and Sunday.

Sally George will preside over the ring in the morning, and Connie Clark will judge the ASTC specialty classes in the afternoon. Nineteen Sealys (plus a brace) were in the ring last June in California, and 23 entries at our October specialty. Both clubs are counting on increased entries for the June event—think "puppies"!

Queen Mary Events Park rivals the Montgomery site as a perfect backdrop for the Sealy ring. Arnold Anderson serves as the STCSC secretary and will be coordinating with ASTC in disseminating information about Sealyham events.

At the general membership meeting president Sharon Yard announced that registration numbers were up slightly, with 77 Sealyhams registered during 2010. Not exceptionally good news, but up is a lot better than down. Awards to individuals were made for distinguished accomplishments, including the AKC Outstanding Sportsmanship Award to Lois Miller

for devoted work with her Jenny in the performance ring. Jenny has inspired other dog-handler teams, particularly in the terrier world, and Lois has been a longtime leader in performance work in ASTC.

Yard also announced the completion of the first Illustrated Standard for our breed.

Our existing standard was adopted in 1974, and for a good many years, club members have hoped to see a commentary and illustration of the standard. The committee worked hard, talked a lot, argued some, e-mailed back and forth incessantly with drafts and edits, reviewed drawings, and with chairman Diana Perry's prodding and Sharon Yard's setting of deadlines, the booklet was finished, approved by the board of governors, and copyrighted. The publication is being packaged for mailing to all AKC-approved and provisional Sealyham judges.

While the judges' education committee is most eager to get the document out to our judges, we are also very pleased to recommend the copies to the membership of the club and to all who are interested in our breed.

Sealyham Terriers Forever! —*Karen Bay; raymondbay@comcast.net*

## Staffordshire Bull Terriers

### Owner Handling: Eliminating the Fear of Exhibiting

It still surprises me when exhibitors with bravado ringside fall apart entering the ring. You see it in their uncomfortable actions, complete disconnect with their dog and unawareness of the judge or competitors. For others, showing appears as natural as breathing, with an internal mixture of anticipation and excitement! There's an indescribable satisfaction and empowerment when you connect with your dog in the ring as a team. I personally love being "in the zone!"

And the key is practice ... when you're having a melt-down, your Stafford will know the routine and

could be your biggest asset. Without practice, you have nothing to reference and shouldn't be entering the ring. Your Stafford didn't ask to enter this vortex of uncertainty, in fact, you're doing your dog a complete disservice and if not willing to hone your skills, should entertain saving entry fees or hiring a handler.

I practice every other night when showing my Staffords—no matter their ranking, whether embarking on their championship or competing weekly in the Group, practice. I have been showing since I could walk and *still* I practice, practice, and practice!

Go to the Westminster site or YouTube and watch breed judging. Attend shows and sit ringside. Ask someone who most represents your vision of handling to give you pointers. Look for a mentor. Find a pro handler (this can be done on a broader scope by watching the groups) to mimic. No one knows you're copying them. If you can imitate someone you admire, your own style and interpretation of handling will follow.

Know the basic ring procedure: Enter the ring. Set your dog up and present. Be aware of the other exhibitors, as the judge may circle around each exhibit, so leave ample space between you and the dog in front of you whether stacked or moving.

Next move as a group in a circle. Wait your turn to present your dog. Stack and present. Go down and back, culminating with a free stack, then a circle to the end. When the judge has finished examining each dog, have your dog ready and presented. The judge may have the class do a final circle-around. Do this procedure every day for two sessions.

Be aware of the judge. That's what you're there for, right? *To present your Stafford to a judge.* Acknowledge that by *listening* to what the judge says. Show up a breed or two before your ring time, and note the ring protocol. Awareness will help you immensely in your quest for the ribbons.

Don't bait unless you know when and why. Just having a treat and your

dog's ears up are not enough. Is your Stafford stacked correctly? Teach him to stand and focus. Reward him while *staying*. Baiting is the final polish of your Stafford's ring presentation.

Get relaxed and be confident before you step into the ring; or your Stafford may pick up on your apprehension and crumble. You love your Stafford, right? How proud are you of him? Then reflect that! Subtly let the judge know, exuding confidence: *This is the best dog you are ever going to lay your hands on!* —Kristina Estlund; Gazette@SBTCA.com

## Welsh Terriers

### Reading the Pictures PART ONE

Ideally when you are looking for a potential stud or deciding if you might want a puppy from certain parentage, you should see and get your hands on the dogs in question. However, this may not always be possible.

The stud may be on the opposite side of the country or may be deceased or no longer being shown and you are considering frozen semen. In these cases you may need to rely on photos as well as knowledge of related dogs to make your decision.

If the dogs are available for examination, always do so. Think carefully about using a dog that the owner or handler will not let you thoroughly examine. He may have a serious fault that is well hidden, or a temperament problem that would make it unwise to consider using him at all.

Expert grooming can give you the impression that the dog is much better than he is, and poor grooming can have the opposite effect. There are many ways that you can learn to see past the grooming.

When examining the head, the back-skull and foreface should be of equal length and on parallel planes. On a copy of the dog's photo, use a straight-edge to draw a line from occiput to stop, and then a line from eye to nose. These lines should be

parallel with just a slight indication of stop.

Shoulders can be groomed to appear to have good layback even though they are actually rather straight. Viewed from the side, straight shoulders usually have defined muscles on the top edge where the point of shoulder meets the upper arm. Muscles that blend in cleanly from the sides of the neck to the upper arm shoulder connection usually indicate good layback.

The line from neck to withers is not a good indication of layback as the shape of the vertebra determines the way the neck blends into the withers. Look for indications of excess hair to improve the neckline.

The Welsh Terrier front is usually groomed to that there appears to be a straight line from the brisket to the front of the feet. However, the upper arm should have a small amount of return so that the dog stands slightly under his front.

Check where the elbow is in relationship to upper arm-shoulder connection. This will help you determine if there is enough angle to the upper arm to give adequate return. Feet that are directly down from the point of shoulder also indicate a lack of return. A slight degree of return will enable the dog to have more reach when trotting. Keep in mind that a correct long-legged terrier front does not have the amount of return called for many breeds, and therefore will not have as far-reaching a trot.

Careful trimming of the chest hair can make a dog appear to have more depth of chest than he actually has. The chest should be level with the elbow, deep and level with plenty of heart and lung room.

Photos of a dog moving will reveal the actual depth of chest because the thinner hair on the chest allows you to see through the hair to the chest. Standing photos are not helpful in determining this.

To be continued in the next column. —Diane Orange; Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com



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### MISSION STATEMENT:

The American Kennel Club is dedicated to upholding the integrity of its Registry, promoting the sport of purebred dogs and breeding for type and function. Founded in 1884, the AKC and its affiliated organizations advocate for the purebred dog as a family companion, advance canine health and well-being, work to protect the rights of all dog owners and promote responsible dog ownership.

### Attention Delegates

#### Notice of Meeting

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Sheraton Newark Airport Hotel on Tuesday, March 13, 2012, beginning at 9:00 am.

### Membership Application

Northeastern Maryland Kennel Club

### Delegates Credentials

**Bo N. Bengtson**, Ojai, CA,  
American Whippet Club

**Sally A. Birgal**, Kempton, PA,  
Berks County Kennel Club

**Ann Mariah Cook**, Jefferson, NH,  
Siberian Husky Club of America

**William I. Christensen**, Palm Springs,  
CA, Australian Terrier Club of America

**Daniel R. Cunningham**, Minoa, NY,  
Onondaga Kennel Association

**Marilyn E. Currey**, Reddick, FL,  
American Chinese Crested Club

**Deidre E. Gannon**, Oaklyn, NJ,  
German Pinscher Club of America

**Ann Lettis**, Staten Island, NY,  
Grand River Kennel Club

**Anne Palmer**, Dexter, MI,  
Ann Arbor Kennel Club

**Patricia Peel**, Lennon, MI,  
Alaskan Malamute Club of America

**Rebecca P. Poole**, Hickson, TN,  
Bull Terrier Club of America

**Gary Sarvinas**, Catonsville, MD,  
Maryland Kennel Club

### Notice

As a result of an Event Committee determination the following individual stands suspended of AKC privileges. It should be noted that this determination may still be appealed and may be reversed. Upon expiration of the appeal process, an appropriate notice describing the status of the individual's suspension, if any, will appear in this column:

Mr. Richard Glenn (Clarkston, MI)

### Notice

Ms. Kim Leblanc (Ontario, Canada)  
Action was taken by the Siberian Husky Club of America for conduct in connection at its October 25, 2011 event. Ms. Leblanc was charged with disregard of published club regulations. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee's and sent the penalty at a reprimand and a \$100 fine

### Notice

Mr. Robert Portnoy (Atlanta, GA)  
Action was taken by the Newman Kennel Club for conduct in connection at its October 23, 2011 event. Mr. Portnoy was charged with abusive or foul language/verbal altercation. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee's report and sent the penalty at a public reprimand and a \$100 fine.

### Notice

Mrs. Zee Dasilva (Choctaw, OK)  
Action was taken by the Great Dane Club of Tucson, Inc. for conduct in connection with its October 29, 2011 event. Specifically, Mrs. Dasilva was charged with impairing a club's ability to retain a site and disregard of published club rules. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee's report, found it in order and set the penalty at a three month event suspension and a \$500 fine, effective November 23, 2011. (Multiple Breeds)

### Notice

Mrs. Patti Maeda (Wildwood, MO)  
Action was taken by the Tri County Agility Club of Missouri for conduct in connection with its November 10-13, 2011 events. Specifically, Mrs. Maeda was charged with abusive or foul language/verbal altercation and inappropriate criticism of a judge, not disruptive, but demonstrating a lack of sportsmanship. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee's report, found it in order and

set the penalty at a one month event suspension and a \$300 fine, effective December 5, 2011. (Golden Retriever)

**Notice**

Mrs. Maggie Bennett (Marathon Shores, FL) Action was taken by the Indian River Dog Training Club for conduct in connection with its November 18, 2011 event. Mrs. Bennett was charged with failure to control a dog at an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the report, found it in order and set the penalty at a reprimand and a \$200 fine. (Bouvier des Flandres)

**Notice**

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Mrs. Susan Hammer (Lakeville, MN) from all AKC privileges for six months and imposed a \$500 fine, effective November 7, 2011, for having submitted or caused to be submitted litter registration applications that she knew, should have known, or had a duty to know contained false certifications (DNA exclusion). (Shih Tzu)

**Notice**

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended the following individuals from all AKC privileges for six months and imposed a \$500 fine, for refusing to make their dogs and records available for inspection when requested:

Effective November 7, 2011

Mrs. Barbara Spencer (Keyser, WV)  
Multiple Breeds

Effective December 12, 2011

Mrs. Jennipher Holcomb (Centerville, IN) Doberman Pinscher  
Mr. Monte Holcomb (Centerville, IN) Doberman Pinscher

**Notice**

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended the following individuals from all AKC privileges for fifteen years and imposed a \$3000 fine, for conduct prejudicial to purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or to the best inter-

ests of the American Kennel Club based on their violation of the AKC's Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy.

Effective November 7, 2011

Mrs. Mary Crane (Tenaha, TX) Multiple Breeds

Effective December 12, 2011

Mr. William Allen (Hudson, NC)  
Multiple Breeds

**Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows**

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendment to **Chapter 16, Section 1, (New Sixth Paragraph)**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Show*, to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting.

**Chapter 16**

SECTION 1, (new sixth paragraph).

At one National Specialty each year, specified by the AKC Breed Parent Specialty Club at the time the event application is submitted to AKC, the dog designated Reserve Winners Dog and the bitch designated Reserve Winners Bitch will be awarded a three-point major, provided that the number of dogs competing in the regular classes of the Reserve Winner's sex totals at least twice the number required for a five point major, in the region in which the event is held.

In counting the number of eligible dogs in competition, a dog that is disqualified, or that is dismissed, excused or ordered from the ring by the judge, or from which all awards are withheld, shall not be included.

**Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows**

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendment to Chapter 1, Section 3, (deleted) of the *Rules Applying*

to *Dog Shows - Dog Shows Defined*, to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting.

Chapter 1

SECTION 3.

~~A member or licensed all-breed club may apply to The American Kennel Club for approval to hold a show at which championship points may be awarded with entries restricted to puppies that are eligible for entry in the regular puppy class and dogs that have been placed first, second or third in a regular class at a show at which championship points were awarded, provided the club submitting such an application has held at least one show annually for at least ten years immediately prior to the year in which application for a show so restricted is made, and further provided that there shall not have been less than 900 dogs entered in its show (or in one of its shows if the club holds more than one show a year) in the year preceding the year in which application is made for its first show with entries so restricted.~~

~~When an application for this type of restricted entry show has been approved by The American Kennel Club the only dogs eligible for entry shall be puppies that are eligible for entry in the regular puppy class and those dogs that have been placed first, second or third in a regular class at a show at which championship points were awarded held not less than sixty days prior to the first day of the show at which entries will be so restricted.~~

~~However, a club making application to hold a show restricted to entries of dogs as specified above may further restrict entries by excluding all puppies or all puppies six months and under nine months and/or by excluding dogs that have placed third or dogs that have placed second and third, provided the extent of these further restrictions is specified on the application.~~

Any club whose application has been approved to hold a show with restricted entries as described in this section shall indicate the extent of the restrictions in its premium list.

**Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows**

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendments to **Chapter 6, Section 3**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Show - Premium Lists and Closing of Entries*.

Chapter 6  
SECTION 3.

Except at specialty club shows, the general classification of recognized breeds divided into groups and in the same order as set forth in Chapter 2, of the Rules Applying to Registration and Discipline, with the varieties of distinct breeds as described in Chapter 3, Section 1 added thereto, in their proper groups and alphabetical position, shall be published in the premium list.

**Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows**

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendments to Chapter 3, Section 1, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Dog Show Classifications*; to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting.

Chapter 3  
SECTION 1

The following breeds and/or varieties of breeds, divided by groups, shall be all the breeds and/or varieties of breeds for which regular classes of The American Kennel Club may be provided at any show held under American Kennel Club rules. The Board of Directors may either add to, transfer from one group to another, or delete from said list of breeds and/or varieties of breeds, whenever in its opinion registrations of such breed and/or variety of breed in the Stud Book justify such action.

GROUP 1:  
SPORTING – POINTERS AND SETTERS

GROUP 2:  
SPORTING - RETRIEVERS AND

SPANIELS

GROUP 3:  
SCENT HOUNDS

GROUP 4:  
SIGHT HOUNDS

GROUP 5:  
WORKING - UTILITY

GROUP 6:  
WORKING - MOLOSSER

GROUP 7:  
WORKING – SPITZ

GROUP 8:  
TERRIERS

GROUP 9:  
TOY

GROUP 10:  
NON-SPORTING

GROUP 11:  
HERDING

**Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows**

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendments to **Chapter 3, Sections 15 - 20** of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Dog Show Classifications*; to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting

Chapter 15

Section 15. A club or association holding a show may give group classes not divided by sex, such groups to be arranged in same order and to comprise the same breeds and recognized varieties of breeds as herein before set forth in Chapter 3, Section 1. All dogs designated by their respective breed judges Best of Breed at the show at which these group classes shall be given shall be eligible to compete in the group classes to which they belong according to this grouping,

and all dogs designated Best of Variety in those breeds with more than one recognized variety, shall be eligible to compete in the group classes to which they belong according to this grouping. All entries for these group classes shall be made after judging of the regular classes of The American Kennel Club has been finished and no entry fee shall be charged. In the event that the owner of a dog designated Best of Breed or Best of Variety shall not exhibit the dog in the group class to which it is eligible, no other dog of the same breed or variety of breed shall be allowed to compete.

Section 16. A club giving group classes must also give a Best in Show, the winner to be entitled "Best Dog in Show." No entry fee shall be charged but the group winners must compete.

Section 17. A club or association holding a show, if it gives brace classes in the several breeds and recognized varieties of breeds, may also give brace group classes, not divided by sex; such groups to be arranged in the same order and to comprise the same breeds and recognized varieties of breeds as herein before set forth in Chapter 3, Section 1. All braces of dogs designated by their respective breed judges as Best of Breed or Best of Variety as the case may be at shows at which these brace group classes shall be given, shall be eligible to compete in the brace group classes to which they belong according to this grouping. All entries for these brace group classes shall be made after the judging of the regular classes of The American Kennel Club has been finished and no entry fee shall be charged. In the event that the owner of a brace of dogs designated Best of Breed or Best of Variety shall not exhibit the brace of dogs in the group class to which it is eligible, no other shall be allowed to compete.

Effective January 1, 2005. A brace is defined as two dogs of the same recognized breed or variety that are similar in appearance, performing in unison, and presented by a maximum of two handlers. Both dogs competing in brace

competition must have at least one common owner.

Section 18. If a club or association holding a show shall give these group classes, it must also give a "Best Brace in Show" in which the braces of dogs winning the first prizes in the group classes must compete, but for which no entry fee shall be charged. The winner shall be entitled "The Best Brace in Show."

Section 19. A club or association holding a show, if it gives team classes in the several breeds and recognized varieties of breeds, may also give team group classes not divided by sex, such groups to be arranged in the same order and to comprise the same breeds and recognized varieties of breeds as herein before set forth in Chapter 3, Section 1. All teams of dogs designated by their respective breed judges as Best of Breed or Best of Variety as the case may be at shows at which these team group classes shall be given, shall be eligible to compete in the team group classes to which they belong according to this grouping. All entries for these team group classes shall be made after the judging of the regular classes of The American Kennel Club has been finished and no entry fee shall be charged. In the event that the owner of a team of dogs designated Best of Breed or Best of Variety shall not exhibit the team of dogs in the group class to which it is eligible, no other team of dogs of the same breed or variety of breed shall be allowed to compete.

*Effective January 1, 2005. A team is defined as four dogs of the same recognized breed or variety that are similar in appearance, performing in unison, and presented by a maximum of four handlers. All dogs competing in team competition must have at least one common owner.*

Section 20. If a club or association holding a show shall give these group classes, it must also give a "Best Team in Show" in which the teams of dogs winning the first prizes in the group classes must compete, but for which no entry fee shall be charged. The winner shall be

entitled "The Best Team in Show."

**Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows**

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendment to Chapter 2 of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Registrable Breeds by Group*; to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting

Chapter 2

The following breeds divided by groups shall be all the breeds now recognized by The American Kennel Club as being distinct breeds of purebred dogs eligible for registration in the Stud Book of The American Kennel Club.

GROUP 1:

SPORTING – POINTERS AND SETTERS

GROUP 2:

SPORTING - RETRIEVERS AND SPANIELS

GROUP 3:

SCENT HOUNDS

GROUP 4:

SIGHT HOUNDS

GROUP 5:

WORKING - UTILITY

GROUP 6:

WORKING - MOLOSSER

GROUP 7:

WORKING – SPITZ

GROUP 8:

TERRIERS

GROUP 9:

TOY

GROUP 10:

NON-SPORTING

GROUP 11:

HERDING

The Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club may add other breeds to the foregoing list whenever in its opinion sufficient evidence is presented to said Board to justify its belief that such other breeds have been in existence as distinct breeds for such length of time as to justify being designated pure breeds. The Board of Directors also may remove any breed from the foregoing list or may transfer any breed from one group to another group whenever in its opinion sufficient evidence is presented to the Board to justify such removal or transfer.

**Proposed Amendment to Beagle Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures for Brace, Small Pack and Small Pack Option Field Trials and Two-Couple Pack Hunting Tests**

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendment to **Chapter 9, New Section 8, Grand Field Champion Title (GFC)** of the Proposed Amendment to *Beagle Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures for Brace, Small Pack and Small Pack Option Field Trials and Two-Couple Pack Hunting Tests – Entry Requirements and Eligibility*; to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting

**Chapter 9**

**New Section 8. Grand Field Champion Title (GFC).** To be eligible to earn points toward a Grand Field Champion title a dog must have previously been recorded an AKC Field Champion.

To be recorded a Grand Field Champion, a hound must win two first places and 90 points in classes with not less than six starters at AKC selected trials. A list of the selected trials can be found on the AKC website at [www.akc.org](http://www.akc.org) to be determined. The GFC title is a prefix title that will appear in addition to the Field Champion title.

Upon completion of the GFC requirements, the title will be affixed to

the dog's record. The owner will be notified but no title certificate will be issued unless ordered by the owner. The cost of the title certificate will be determined by the AKC Board of Directors.

Note: If a dog earns its Field Championship title at one of the selected trials, the points in excess of those needed to earn the FC title will not count toward the GFC title.

The total number of wins and points necessary for a Beagle to be recorded a Grand Field champion shall be periodically reviewed and possibly revised by the AKC Board of Directors.

### **Proposed Canaan Dog Breed Standard**

#### **GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The Canaan Dog, the National dog of Israel, is a herding and flock sentry dog originating in the Land of Canaan. The Canaan Dog is a pariah dog type that is naturally alert, inquisitive and watchful. He is mistrustful of strangers and unfamiliar environments, yet loyal and loving with his family. A square dog of medium size, moderate and balanced without extremes, showing a clean outline. The moderately angulated Canaan Dog moves with athletic agility and grace in an efficient, ground-covering endurance trot. He has a wedge-shaped head with low-set erect ears, a high set brush tail that curls over the back when confident, and a straight, harsh, flat-lying double coat. There is a marked distinction between the sexes.

#### **SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE**

*Size* - Height at the withers is 20 to 24 inches for dogs and 19 to 23 inches for bitches. The ideal Canaan Dog lies in the middle of the stated ranges. *Proportion* - Square when measured from the point of the shoulder to the ischium and from the point of the withers to the ground. *Substance* - Moderate. Dogs generally weigh 45 to 55 pounds and bitches approximately 35 to 45 pounds. Dogs distinctly masculine without coarseness and bitches feminine without over-refinement.

#### **HEAD**

Elongated, the length exceeding the breadth and depth considerably. Wedge-shaped, when viewed from above. Slightly arched when viewed from the side, tapering to stop. The region of the forehead is of medium width, but appearing broader through ears set low to complete an alert expression, with a slight furrow between the eyes. *Expression* - Alert, watchful and inquisitive.

Dignified. *Eyes* - Dark, almond-shaped, slightly slanted. Varying shades of hazel with liver-pointed dogs. Eye rims darkly pigmented or of varying shades of liver harmonizing with coat color. Fault — Unpigmented eye rims. *Ears* - Erect, medium to large, set moderately low, broad at the base, tapering to a very slightly rounded tip. Ears angled very slightly forward when excited. A straight line from the inner corner of the ear to the tip of the nose should just touch the inner corner of the eye and a line drawn from the tip of the ear to the tip of the nose should just touch the outer corner of the eye. Ear motion contributes to expression and clearly defines the mood of the dog. Major Fault - In the adult dog, other than erect ears. *Stop* - Slightly accentuated. *Muzzle* - Tapering to complete the wedge shape of the head. Length equal to or slightly longer than the length of the skull from the occiput to stop. Whisker trimming optional. *Nose* - Darkly pigmented or varying shades of liver, harmonizing with coat color. *Lips* - Tight with good pigmentation. *Bite* - Scissors.

#### **NECK, TOPLINE, BODY**

*Neck* - well arched. Balance to body and head and free from throatiness. *Topline* - Level with slight arch over the loins. *Body* - Strong, displaying athletic agility and trimness. Chest - Moderately broad and deep, extending to the elbows, with well-sprung ribs. *Loin* - Well-tucked up. Short, muscled flanks. *Tail* - Set high. When confident tail will be carried curled over the back, either in a curl or sickle, with one full curl being the ideal. When extended, the bone shall reach to the hocks.

#### **FOREQUARTERS**

Shoulders moderately angulated. Legs straight. Pasterns flexible with very slight slope when viewed from the side. Dewclaws may be removed. Feet - Catlike, pads hard, pigmentation harmonizing with nose and eye rims. Nails strong, hard, pigmentation harmonizing with either nose and eye rims or coat.

#### **HINDQUARTERS**

Moderately angulated. In balance with forequarters. Straight when viewed from the rear. Thigh musculature well-developed, moderately broad. Hocks well-let-down. Dewclaws must be removed. Feet and nails as in forequarters.

#### **COAT**

Double coat. Outer coat-straight, harsh, flat-lying. Outer coat of medium length on body, shorter on front part of the legs and head; longer on ruff, tail, top of withers and back of thigh. Ruff more pronounced on males. Thick brush tail tapering to a pointed tip. Undercoat - soft and short with density varying with climate. Excessively long outer coat that masks the clean outline of the dog is undesirable as is any trimming that alters the natural appearance of the dog.

#### **COLOR**

There are two color patterns. Pattern 1) Predominantly white with mask and with or without additional patches of color (large body patches are desirable). Pattern 2) Solid colored with or without white trim. Color may range from black through all shades of brown - sandy to red or liver. Shadings of black on a solid brown or tan dog are frequently seen. The trim on a solid colored dog may include chest, undercarriage, feet and lower part of leg and tip of tail. In all color patterns self-ticking may be present. Disqualifications - a) Gray and/or brindle. b) All white.

#### **MASK**

The mask is a desired and distinguishing feature of the predominantly white

Canaan Dog. The mask is the same color(s) as the body patches on the dog. The basically symmetrical mask must completely cover the eyes and ears or can completely cover the head as in a hood. The only allowed white in the mask or hood is a white blaze of any size or shape and/or white on the muzzle below the mask. Faults - On predominantly white dogs - absence of mask, half mask, or grossly asymmetrical mask.

**GAIT**

The characteristic gait is a brisk and tireless trot covering more ground than expected. Moderate angulation results in the appropriate reach and drive of the natural dog's endurance trot. In this trot the rear paw steps into the footprint of the front paw. His trot tends to converge to the center at higher speeds. The Canaan Dog is agile, graceful and able to change speed and direction instantly. Correct movement is essential to this breed.

**TEMPERAMENT**

Alert, vigilant, devoted and docile with his family. Reserved and aloof with strangers. Highly territorial, serving as a responsive companion and natural guardian. Very vocal, persistent. Easily trained. Faults - Shyness or dominance toward people.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

*Gray and/or brindle.  
All white.*

**JUDGES**

As a result of the October 2010 Board Meeting, publication notice in the Gazette was combined into one notice, therefore the judging approval process continues to include an opportunity for the fancy to respond to each provisional judge.

Letters concerning judges and provisional judges should be addressed to the Judging Operations Department at PO Box 900062, Raleigh, NC 27675-9062. Letters concerning Agility, Obedience, Rally, Tracking, and VST applicants should be addressed to the Companion

Events Department in North Carolina. The American Kennel Club will, at the request of a judge or judge applicant, provide that individual with copies of letters received by AKC concerning their qualifications. As a result, it should be understood that any such correspondence will be made available, upon request, to the judge.

It is the responsibility of all Conformation and JS judges to notify the Judging Operations Department of any changes or corrections to their address, phone, fax or emails. These changes are very important because they affect your judges' record, the web site and the Judges Directory. Please notify Judging Operations at (919) 816-3593 or email, [judgingops@akc.org](mailto:judgingops@akc.org).

**PROVISIONAL JUDGES**

The following persons have been approved on a **Provisional** basis for the designated breeds in accordance with the current judging approval process. ***They may now accept assignments*** and the fancy may still offer comments to Judging Operations.

**NEW BREED JUDGES**

- Mrs. Carolyn W. Adams (93723) TX**  
(512) 836-3998  
[abullrun@flash.net](mailto:abullrun@flash.net)  
Bulldogs
- Mr. Herbert E. (Herb) Adams (93725) TX**  
(512) 836-3998  
[abullrun@flash.net](mailto:abullrun@flash.net)  
Bulldogs
- Mrs. Jean A Boyd (94716) MD**  
(301) 774-0622  
[jeanboyd@rivergroves.com](mailto:jeanboyd@rivergroves.com)  
Bull Mastiffs, Great Pyrenees
- Mr. Wayne L. Boyd (94715) MD**  
(301) 774-0622  
[wboyd@warnerboyd.com](mailto:wboyd@warnerboyd.com)  
Bull Mastiffs, Great Pyrenees
- Ms. Katie Campbell (94459) WA**  
(206) 933-5798  
[taji@krcampbell.com](mailto:taji@krcampbell.com)  
Basenjis, Ibizan Hounds, JS
- Mrs. Estelle Corr (94545) NY**  
(631) 451-7337  
[kalaradobes@optonline.net](mailto:kalaradobes@optonline.net)  
Doberman Pinschers
- Mrs. Susan Ferroni-Keleher (94689) HI**  
(808) 885-4394  
[winsheltie@aol.com](mailto:winsheltie@aol.com)

- Shetland Sheepdogs
- Mr. Chad Howard (94603) MD**  
(301) 801-1222  
[chaseland1@hotmail.com](mailto:chaseland1@hotmail.com)  
Smooth Fox Terriers, English Toy Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Toy Fox Terriers, Boston Terriers, JS
- Mr. Fred Hyer (94219) MI**  
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[fred@hyerluv.com](mailto:fred@hyerluv.com)  
Cocker Spaniels
- Mrs. Lynn D. Looper (94635) NC**  
(828) 396-3986  
[llooper1@msn.com](mailto:llooper1@msn.com)  
Border Terriers
- Mrs. Vivienne M. Richards (93613) DE**  
(302) 684-3609  
[vavantgarde@aol.com](mailto:vavantgarde@aol.com)  
Collies
- Mrs. Danita Slatton (94469) IN**  
(765) 526-2254  
[danita@iendeavor.com](mailto:danita@iendeavor.com)  
Sussex Spaniels

**APPROVED BREED JUDGES**

- Mr. Larry Berg (15640) NY**  
(516) 735-3049  
[larrybergdogpro@aol.com](mailto:larrybergdogpro@aol.com)  
Balance of Sporting Group (Boykin Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons), Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chihuahuas, Chinese Cresteds, Havanese, Papillons, Pugs, Shih Tzu
- Mrs. Terry M. DePietro (4708) NJ**  
(732) 462-6816  
[jsunfarmskennel@gmail.com](mailto:jsunfarmskennel@gmail.com)  
Balance of Working Group (Anatolian Shepherds, Cane Corsos, German Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Leonbergers, Standard Schnauzers, Tibetan Mastiffs)
- Ms. Olga K. Evelyn (7591) CT**  
(860) 429-2197  
[amunique\\_1@hotmail.com](mailto:amunique_1@hotmail.com)  
German Shorthaired Pointers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, English Setters, English Cocker Spaniels, Field Spaniels
- Dr. Vandra L. Huber (6857) WA**  
(425) 881-5809  
[vandra@u.washington.edu](mailto:vandra@u.washington.edu)  
Havanese, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Pekingese, Shih Tzu, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers
- Mr. Robert E. Hutton (15138) KY**  
(502) 375-4109  
[brocairetoo@insightbb.com](mailto:brocairetoo@insightbb.com)  
Afghan Hounds, Basenjis, Borzois, Greyhounds, Ibizan Hounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Pharaoh Hounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks, Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Whippets
- Dr. John V. Ioia (3948) NY**  
(845) 338-2121  
[bonefixr@gmail.com](mailto:bonefixr@gmail.com)  
Cairn Terriers, Norfolk Terriers,

Norwich Terriers, West Highland White Terriers, Chinese Shar-Pei, Tibetan Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers

**Mr. Douglas A. Johnson (17190) IN**  
(812) 332-5923  
clussex@aol.com  
Affenpinschers, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, English Toy Spaniels, Havanese, Italian Greyhounds, Japanese Chin, Papillons

**Mr. Mark R. Kennedy (1191) PA**  
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mkr404@live.com  
Pointers, Gordon Setters, Weimaraners, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Papillons, Pekingese

**Mrs. Mareth K. Kipp (2887) WI**  
(262) 392-2215  
fkipp@wi.rr.com  
Balance of Sporting Group (Brittany), Irish Red & White Setters, Boykin Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani, Vizslas), Alaskan Malamutes, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Doberman Pinschers

**Ms. Judy Lowther (17491) OH**  
(216) 402-9022  
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Afghan Hounds, Dachshunds

**Mrs. Marion D. McPherson (4484) CA**  
(760) 727-0689  
mdmcp@cox.net  
Beaucerons, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Briards, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Icelandic Sheepdogs, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Swedish Vallhunds

**Mrs. Kathleen Rae Moore (90766) CA**  
(530) 272-1441  
kathy@kabree.com  
Afghan Hounds

**Dr. Gareth Morgan-Jones (7230) AL**  
(334) 821-7829  
morgangj@charter.net  
Pointers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Setters, Clumber Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels, Weimaraners

**Ms. Joanne (Jan) N. Paulk (7477) NM**  
(505) 820-6408  
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Anatolian Shepherds, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Black Russian Terriers, Cane Corsos, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Leonbergers, Newfoundlands, Rottweilers, Saint Bernards, Standard Schnauzers

**Mr. Jay Richardson (6896) IL**  
(630) 513-0650  
jay-richardson@sbcglobal.net  
Balance of Sporting Group (Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly-

Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Red & White Setters, American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons)

**Mr. Harry H. (Butch) Schulman (59014) KY**  
(502) 267-6374  
hhschu01@louisville.edu  
Pointers, Siberian Huskies, Australian Cattle Dogs, Australian Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Canaan Dogs, Swedish Vallhund

**Mr. Robert J. Shreve (2759) CO**  
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bobshreve@aol.com  
Bichons Frises, Chow Chows, Dalmatians, Finnish Spitz, French Bulldogs, Keeshonden, Poodles, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Terriers

**Mr. Walter J. Sommerfelt (4787) TN**  
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loracvizsl@aol.com  
Balance of Working Group (Akitas, Black Russian Terriers, Cane Corsos, Dogues de Bordeaux, Komondorok, Leonbergers, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Saint Bernards, Standard Schnauzers)

**Ms. Judy E. Thill (23393) IA**  
(563) 588-9380  
dubwyre@live.com  
Balance of Terrier Group (Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Russell Terriers, Skye Terriers), French Bulldogs, Lhasa Apsos

**Mrs. Patricia V. Trotter (6420) CA**  
(831) 624-3954  
vinmelca@comcast.net  
Bulldogs, Finnish Spitz, Schipperkes, Australian Cattle Dogs, Australian Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Border Collies, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Norwegian Buhunds, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pulik

**Mr. Joe C. Walton (5144) NC**  
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Pointers, Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons, Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes, Siberian Huskies

**Mrs. Alice M. Watkins (6457) MD**  
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Chinese Cresteds, Pekingese, American Eskimo Dogs, Bichons Frises, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, French Bulldogs, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli

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Golden Retrievers

**JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES**

**Mrs. Linda Clark (94461) OK**  
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**Mr. Blake Christian Hansen (93661) FL**  
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**Mrs. Doris Honey-Pippin (94609) KS**  
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hdengstr@aol.com

**PROVISIONAL ASSIGNMENTS COMPLETED**

The following persons have **completed** their Provisional Judging assignments in the breeds listed, and their names have been added to the list of regular **approved** judges.

**NEW BREED JUDGE**

**Mr. Jason M. Hoke (92952) WI**  
(646) 241-5800  
jasonhoke@aol.com  
Pointers, Great Danes, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chinese Cresteds, Maltese, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Yorkshire Terriers, JS

**APPROVED BREED JUDGES**

**Mr. Richaed D. Albee (57263) AL**  
(334) 821-7829  
albeerd@charter.net  
Papillons, Shih Tzu

**Mr. David L. Anthony (25447) PA**  
(814) 434-0822  
dragonpatch@gmail.com  
Bearded Collies, German Shepherd Dogs

**Ms. Dyane M. Baldwin (7380) FL**  
(717) 582-4997  
pondholo@pa.net  
German Wirehaired Pointers, English Setters, Gordon Setters, Irish Red & White Setters, Sussex Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons

**Mr. Jay Beyda (90386) FL**  
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Boxers

**Mr. Anthony Clemento (5586) PA**  
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andia1@bellsouth.net  
Borzoi, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

**Mrs. Nancy S. Cowley (7131) CT**  
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nancycowley@att.net

Balance of Sporting Group (Pointers, German Wirehaired Pointers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Red & White Setters, Boykin Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani), Chihuahuas

**Mrs. Marjorie (Mims) Datskow (7263) PA**

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Bernese Mountain Dogs, Giant Schnauzers, Great Pyrenees, Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, Portuguese Water Dogs, Samoyeds

**Mr. William G. Daugherty (6220) CT**

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Balance of Herding Group (Austrian Cattle Dogs, Beaucerons, Border Collies, Briards, Canaan Dogs, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Finnish Lapphunds, Icelandic Sheepdogs, Norwegian Buhunds, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pulik, Pyrenean Shepherds, Swedish Vallhunds), Dogues de Bordeaux

**Ms. Barbara A. Finch (7567) NC**

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Boxers, Doberman Pinschers

**Mrs. Barbara A. Gresser (51618) AZ**

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Chihuahuas, Miniature Pinschers

**Mr. Wayne F. Harmon (18525) MN**

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Scottish Terriers, Bichons Frises, Chow Chows, French Bulldogs, Keeshonden, Lhasa Apsos, Poodles, Schipperkes, Shiba Inu

**Jamie Hubbard (80432) IN**

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Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Gordon Setters, Irish Setters, Clumber Spaniels, Weimaraners, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens

**Mrs. Rosemary W. Leist (2925) OR**

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Bernese Mountain Dogs, Boxers, Bullmastiffs, Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Mastiffs, Rottweilers, Tibetan Mastiffs, Belgian Sheepdogs, Shetland Sheepdogs

**Mr. P. Levi Marsman (1458) MA**

(508) 238-0072

ramliph@hotmail.com

Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Otterhounds, Plotts, Redbone Coonhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds), Flat Coated Retrievers

**Mrs. Knowlton A. Reynders (15203)**

**NH**

(603) 938-5885

norwiches@aol.com

Australian Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Bull Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Skye Terriers

**Mr. Robert (Bruce) Smith (19073) MA**

(508) 397-2331

rbsmithprint@charter.net

Boston Terriers, Dalmatians

**Mrs. Helen Winski Stein (6484) NC**

(702) 592-1062

beaniesue@aol.com

Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons, English Toy Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Pinschers, Silky Terriers)

**Ms. Luane V. Williams (7160) TX**

(972) 539-9309

arum@flash.net

Balance of Hound Group (Afghan Hounds, American English Coonhounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Otterhounds, Plotts, Redbone Coonhounds, Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds)

**JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES**

**Mr. Philip Capozzolo (71729) NY**

(631) 398-9456

philipcapozzolo@msn.com

**Ms. Janet Cohen (90134) NJ**

(609) 566-3217

newfie219@aol.com

**Ms. Jennifer Landers (34161) MI**

(989) 859-9576

ducwyn@charter.net

**Mr. Mark Lucas (17021) NC**

(336) 508-9505

integraken@aol.com

**Mr. Tim Peterson (92446) MN**

(612) 396-3466

tim@oecscomply.com

**BEST IN SHOW**

The following person, having successfully **completed** the required Group Assignments in the first Variety Group for which she is **approved**, has been added to the list of judges eligible for approval to judge Best In Show.

**Ms. Barbara J. O'Neill (15439) WA**

(206) 669-9941

sheyash@comcast.net

**REINSTATED JUDGE**

The Judging eligibility of the following person has been reinstated.

**Mr. Ronald N. Rella (1838) NJ**

(973) 992-5536

relwintoo@aol.com

Toy Group, Non-Sporting Group, BIS, JS

**EMERITUS JUDGE**

Miss Dolores (Dee) H. Maltz

**DECEASED JUDGES**

Mrs. Martha M. Olmos-Ollivier

Mrs. Jo Byrd Parker

Ms. Lynn Weaver

**Provisional Obedience/Rally/Tracking Judges Completed**

The following persons have completed their Provisional Judging assignments and their names have been added to the list of regular approved judges..

**Betty Brask 38918 (HI)**

808-572-0257

braskb001@hawaii.rr.com

Obedience – Utility

**Frank Cardillino 91806 (MD)**

410-901-6020

fcardillino@hughes.net

Obedience - Novice

**Donna Eddins 75954 (TN)**

901-219-9405

dogwoods4dogs@aol.com

Rally - All

**Eibhlin Glennon 77104 (IL)**

847-838-3889

Eibhlinglennon@yahoo.com

Tracking Dog Excellent

**Aimee Kincaid 91226 (FL)**

407-760-4119

aimee333@att.net

Obedience - Novice

**Robert Withers 38516 (FL)**

863-688-9088

rwithers@tampabay.rr.com

Obedience - Open

**RESIGNED JUDGES**

Mrs. Noreen Cartwright

**Application for Breed-Specific Registered Name Prefix**

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been submitted to The American Kennel Club. Letters in regard to these applications should be addressed to James P. Crowley, Executive Secretary:  
**ECHO MOUND** – Chesapeake Bay Retrievers – Randy D. & Angela M. Skillings  
**SPENSERE'S** – Bulldogs – Lisa R. Sheley

MARYBELLE – Bulldogs – Jennifer M. Stilwell  
 RAMBO RUN – Labrador Retrievers – Jeff Moore  
 FYREWYRE – Wire Fox Terriers – Alton J. Pertuit Jr.  
 FIVE GAITS – Poodles – Susan B. Ford  
 SILVER DOWNS – Chinese Cresteds – Jewels M. Cohen  
 PRESTIGE – Chihuahuas – Stephanie N VanGilder  
 FOXWYN – Cavalier King Charles Spaniels – Caryna Baker-Fox  
 FAIRCREST – Labrador Retrievers – Colleen Thurston  
 CK'S – Labrador Retrievers – Marion Stroud-Swingle  
 POWDER-RIVER – Labrador Retrievers – Sherry A. Kolb  
 OT VITOSHA – Belgian Malinois – Ivan Balabanov  
 ASPEN HILL – Wire Fox Terriers – Kathaleen L. Emberson  
 RIVER REGION – Bulldogs – Robert P. Vilardi  
 LIVEWIRE – Papillons – Daneen Fox  
 CASTLE PEAK – Cavalier King Charles Spaniels – Patricia C. Johnson  
 TUDOR – Manchester Terriers – Donna Ashbrook & Donald R. Bradley

**Registered Name Prefixes Granted**

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been granted:  
 VOM BERGLAND – German Shorthaired Pointers – Richard Ray  
 GARNETMINE – Golden Retrievers – Robin Montesi  
 KATSA – Pekingese – Thomas Jenkins & Vincent Hedrick  
 CLASSEA – Portuguese Water Dogs – Tabitha Thompson  
 YON-DELL – Shetland Sheepdogs & Japanese Chins – Carol Esther Smale  
 WEXFORD – Tibetan Spaniels – Dianne Tyree  
 SINDAR – Weimaraners – Melissa Hartley  
 AURORA CANIS – Irish Water Spaniels – Russell Nelson  
 AB-SO-LUTE – Bulldogs – Anne Poekert  
 KITZUNE – Pembroke Welsh Corgis – Kelly & Ben Meyer

PAINTED-S – Boston Terriers – Sherri Brett  
 AMASHUTU – Rhodesian Ridgebacks – Barbara McVilly  
 SUN RUNNER – Golden Retrievers – Lei Taft  
 PRESTWYCK – Labrador Retrievers – Janice Chadwick  
 MOONMAGIC – Samoyeds – Kimberly & Erik Johnson  
 BREATHTAKING – Bulldogs – Jackie Basagoitia  
 CY'ERA – Cirneco Dell 'Etna – Lucia Prieto

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**January 9 – 10, 2012**

The Board convened on Monday, January 9, 2012 at 8:00 a.m. All Directors were present, as were the Executive Secretary, the Chief Operating Officer and the Assistant Executive Secretary. Copies of the November 2011 minutes were made available to all Directors. The Board reviewed the minutes of the November 7 - 8, 2011 meeting. Upon a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Ms. Scully, the November 2011 Board minutes were unanimously adopted.

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

Amendments to ARTICLE VI, SECTION 11, of the AKC Bylaws and to the Standing Rule on Delegates Committees.

The Board considered a proposed amendment to the AKC Bylaws submitted by the Delegate Bylaws Committee and a related proposed amendment to the Delegate Standing Rules on Committees. The effect of both would be to make the appointment to and attendance by an AKC Staff liaison at each of the Delegate Committee meetings mandatory. This matter will be studied and discussed further by the Board.

**PRESIDENT'S REPORT**

**Board Action Items**

Mr. Sprung gave a status report on previous Action items assigned to the

Staff.

**Events and Entries Update**

Mr. Sprung reported that for the eleventh month ended November 2011 aggregate Entries were up by 2.24% and Events were up by 1.77% compared to the same period in the previous year. While the Event recording for all of 2011 have not yet been completed, Agility has topped the one million entry plateau for the year. This is the first time that any sport other than conformation has achieved this level. Mr. Sprung thanked all Agility exhibitors, Staff, clubs and volunteers.

**LEGAL REPORT**

Margaret Poindexter, General Counsel, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference. She presented a status report on pending litigation and other activities during the months of November and December 2012.

**AKC LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY**

Margaret Poindexter and Sheila Goffe, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the Board meeting via video conference. There was a discussion on how AKC has dealt with canine legislation on the federal and local levels. There was agreement that the Board had to give the Staff clear direction on the types of positive legislative initiatives AKC should take. Staff was directed to bring a proposal back for Board review.

**CONSENT AGENDA**

Following discussion, there was a motion by Mr. Arnold, seconded by Ms. Scully, and it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the following Consent Agenda Items:

**Delegates**

The following Delegate was approved:

Anne H. Bowes, Duxbury, MA  
 To represent Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America

H. Geoff Geoffrey, Deland, FL  
 To represent West Volusia Kennel Club

Robert W. Gilmour, Limerick, PA  
To represent Penn Treaty Kennel Club

Homer Russell Hastings III, Westfield, PA  
To represent Elmira Kennel Club

Charles Kerfoot, Vinton, VA  
To represent Roanoke Kennel Club

Bonnie Lane, Commack, NY  
To represent Riverhead Kennel Club

JD Rowell, Highland Park, TX  
To represent Trinity Valley Kennel Club

Lynne Schmitt, Aptos, CA  
To represent Monterey Bay Dog Training Club

Susan Sholar, Valley Center, CA  
To represent Black Russian Terrier Club of America

The following Club's application for AKC Membership was approved:  
Leonberger Club of America

#### **Proposed Tibetan Mastiff Breed Standard Revision**

Mari-Beth O'Neill, AKC Staff, participated in this discussion via video conference. The Board considered the results of the Tibetan Mastiff Club of America's membership ballot received subsequent to the publication of the proposed changes.

Following a motion by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, it was VOTED (affirmative: Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Battaglia, Dr. Garvin, Ms. Scully, Dr. Smith, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Amen, Mr. Arnold; opposed: Mr. Menaker, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Ashby, Dr. Newman; abstaining: Dr. Davies) to table the matter.

#### **Receipt of Event Correspondence**

Michael Liosis, AKC Staff, participated in this discussion. The Staff presented a time-table to require all clubs to comply with AKC's request to provide electronic addresses for at least the Corresponding Secretary and the President, as well as electronically submitting a membership list to AKC annually. This will be

discussed further at the February 2012 meeting.

#### **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT**

David Roberts, and Mari-Beth O'Neill, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

#### **Procedure for Approving Breed Standards**

The Board reviewed the current procedure for approving breed standards. There was a consensus that when a club was given approval to ballot a particular change, it did not imply Board approval. This approval would come only after any input received after publication was considered. Staff was directed to prepare a clear, written procedure for the consideration and approval of breed standard changes.

#### **Proposed Cairn Terrier Breed Standard Revision**

The Board considered proposed revisions to the Cairn Terrier breed standard. The club had requested to ballot the membership on the revision. This request was placed on hold, however, until the Board considers the procedure for approving breed standards in February.

#### **Berger Picard**

The Board reviewed a request, from the Berger Picard Club of America, to advance the breed to the Miscellaneous Class effective January 1, 2013. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

#### **Proposed Canaan Dog Breed Standard Revision**

The Board reviewed the results of the ballot submitted by the Canaan Dog Club of America on proposed breed standard revisions. The proposed Canaan Dog Standard will be published in the February Secretary's page.

#### **Chinook**

The Board reviewed a request, from the Chinook Club of America, to approve the breed's acceptance into the AKC Stud Book and to permit the breed to be eligible to compete in the Working Group. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

#### **Lagotto Romagnolo**

The Board reviewed a request, from the Lagotto Club of America, to advance the

breed to the Miscellaneous Class effective January 1, 2013. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

#### **Portuguese Podengo Pequeno**

The Board reviewed a request, from the Portuguese Podengo Pequenos of America, to approve the breed's acceptance into the AKC Stud Book and to permit the breed to be eligible to complete in the Hound Group. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

#### **MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS**

Lisa Gonzalez, David Roberts, Mark Dunn, Michelle Baker, and Michael Ganey, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

David Roberts gave an update on Registration initiatives. Mark Dunn gave an update on the AKC Canine Partners Program. Michael Ganey gave an update on the commercial sector.

#### **JUDGING OPERATIONS**

Darrell Hayes, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

The Board reviewed a document from The Board of Directors appointed Ad Hoc Committee on the Judging Approval Process, chaired by Dr. Robert D. Smith.

On Tuesday, November 29, 2011, the Smith Committee met to further review the currently approved version of the proposal along with the feedback received from the Fancy during the 21-day period mandated by the Board of Directors. Upon this review it was VOTED (unanimously) by this committee that no additional recommendations for modification would be brought to the Board for consideration at this time. The new procedure is effective March 1, 2012. The Board discussed the Judges Review Committee as referenced within this policy.

Mr. Sprung advised the Board that he had appointed Patricia Proctor as the Executive Field Representative to the committee, to serve a two year term. Mr.

Sprung also discussed with Board the two additional members of the committee that he is to recommend, as referenced in the policy. The two recommendations, accepted by the Board, were Edd Biven, and Dr. Robert Indeglia. The Board Voted unanimously to confirm these two appointments, both of whom graciously accepted.

**AKC/Eukanuba National Championship and Corresponding Delegate Meeting Dates**

Mr. Sprung provided the Board with the dates for the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship for 2012 – 2015, all to be held in Orlando, Florida. He also provided the dates for the December Delegates meetings in those same years. Following a motion by Ms. Scully, seconded by Mr. Arnold, it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the December Delegate meeting dates.

**(See Figure 1 on this page) Board Review Committee**

Dr. Newman gave the report of the Review Committee (Dr. Newman, Chair, Mr. Arnold, Ms. Scully). The Committee considered a judging appeal from Mr. David J. Hyman. Mr. Hyman had applied for eleven breeds and been approved for nine breeds by the AKC Staff Committee. The Board Review Committee denied the appeal and upheld the AKC Staff Committee decision.

**PERFORMANCE**

Doug Ljungren and Lisa Carroll, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Associated Breeds to Hold Herding Event**

The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to allow specialty clubs to hold Herding events that are open to their breed as well as “associated breeds” on a special request basis. Associated breeds for this purpose would be those breeds with a common heritage. The special request must be approved by the Performance Events Department. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

**Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America Hunt Tests**

The Parent Club Performance Event Program allows the AKC to acknowledge the accomplishments of dogs participating in breed specific events which test the purpose for which the breed was developed. The Board reviewed a request from the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America (PBGVCA). It has requested that titles earned in their Hunting Test program be acknowledged by the AKC. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

**Qualifications for American Brittany Club National Gun Dog Championship**

YEAR	Delegate Committee Meetings	Delegate Meeting	AKC/Eukanuba National Championship
2012	December 13	December 14	December 15 – 16
2013	December 12	December 13	December 14 – 15
2014	December 11	December 12	December 13 – 14
2015	December 10	December 11	December 12 – 13

*Figure 1. Approved December Delegate Meeting Dates*

The Board reviewed The American Brittany Club’s request to change the qualifications necessary to enter their National Gun Dog Championships. The change is a refinement to include third and fourth placements earned during the previous year in exceptionally large stakes, as opposed to a first or second place earned in any size stake. Without objection, Performance Events will inform the American Brittany Club that the proposed changes have been approved. There was no objection.

**COMPANION EVENTS**

Curt Curtis, Doug Ljungren, Pamela Manaton, and Julie Eagle, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Business Plan**

The Board reviewed a 2012–2016

Business Plan prepared by the Companion Events Department. Following a motion by Ms. Scully, seconded by Dr. Smith, it was VOTED (unanimously) to adopt the Companion Events Business Plan as outlined below:

**AKC Companion Events Business Plan Synopsis Business Plan Duration 2012 to 2016.**

The direction of this plan is based on request, comments and input received from the sport fancy by the Companion Events Department over the past few years, with input from the AKC Companion Events Team, other AKC staff, along with input from the AKC

Delegate Committee for Obedience, Tracking and Agility. The items addressed in the business plan are meant to encourage and increase sport participation, while offering classes and challenges meeting the needs and request of the fancy. The items addressed in the business plan will be phased in over the lifetime of the business plan.

The plan outlines:

- The development and implementation of new competition classes for obedience, rally, tracking and agility.
- The development and implementation of national competitions to include all levels of regular obedience and rally.
- The development and promotion of a Junior’s program for Companion

Events.

- Research the possible development and implementation of changes to the current judge's education process for obedience, rally, tracking and agility.

**COMPLIANCE**

Margaret Poindexter and Jack Norton, AKC Staff, participated via video conference.

**Hardship Policy**

The Board considered a proposal to permit the transfer of a dog from an owner placed on referral. One recommendation was to prohibit transferring that dog back to the same individual at the conclusion of his/her suspension. There was a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Kalter to include this provision in any hardship policy adopted. This motion was defeated with the VOTE (affirmative: Dr. Garvin, Dr. Smith; opposed: Mr. Menaker, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Amen, Ms. Scully, Dr. Battaglia, Dr. Davies, Mr. Kalter, Dr. Newman.)

Following a motion by Mr. Ashby, seconded by Dr. Davies, it was VOTED (unanimously) to adopt the following Hardship Registration Policy, which would replace the existing Hardship Policy, effective January 10, 2012:

*When an individual has been placed on temporary referral, the AKC will consider the transfer and/or registration of dogs and litters listed in their AKC recorded ownership provided the following criteria is met;*

- Dated third party documentation to show that the dog was acquired prior to the individual being placed on temporary referral.
- The parentage of the dog or litter is not in question.
- All other requirements for AKC registration are met.

*When an individual has been suspended from AKC registration privileges, the AKC will entertain the registrations and/or transfer of dogs and litters listed in the individual's AKC recorded ownership at the time the suspension*

*is imposed provided the following criteria is met;*

- An AKC DNA profile for the dog is on file.
- All other requirements for AKC registration are met.
- The processing fee for such a transfer is \$75.

*If the suspended individual seeks to have the dog(s) transferred back into his or her recorded ownership at the conclusion of the suspension, the processing fee for such transfer is \$150.*

The following AKC Management actions were reported:

***(Final Board Disciplinary actions are reported on the Secretary's Page.)***

Meeting adjourned on Monday January 9, 2012 at 5:20 pm

Meeting reconvened on Tuesday January 10, 2012 at 8:00 am. All Directors were present, as were the Executive Secretary, the Chief Operating Officer and the Assistant Executive Secretary.

**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

There was an Executive Session to discuss confidential business matters.

**COMPLIANCE** (continued from January 9)

**Deficiencies in Care and Conditions Policy**

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to adopt on proper care and conditions for dogs. There was discussion on the guidelines to be included in the policy. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

**CONFORMATION**

Robin Stansell, Lee Herr, and Bri Tesarz, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 2, Section 3 Territory**

The Suffolk County Kennel Club proposed an amendment to the Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 2,

Section 3, in order to require clubs to hold events in their territory in order to maintain exclusive privilege in the territory. A second condition of the request would permit clubs to reclaim exclusive privilege after they hold shows within their territory following a prolonged absence. The amendment would read as follows:

Each member club or association not a specialty club which shall hold a show "at least once in every two consecutive calendar years shall have the sole show privilege in the city, town or district which has been assigned to it as its show territory. Clubs that have not held a show in their territory within two consecutive calendar years will be granted the exclusive privilege of their territory one year after the next date they hold a show in their territory.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Ashby, it was VOTED (unanimously) not to approve this recommendation. While the Board was in favor of the insertion of the words "within its territory" to Chapter 3, Section 2, it was unanimously opposed to the new last sentence in the Suffolk County proposal. It felt the first would benefit the Sport by not permitting a club to prohibit other clubs from utilizing available sites in its territory, even though that club did not hold events in that territory itself. However, it did not believe that it was fair to permit a club to re-establish exclusivity after a prolonged absence from an area, displacing clubs which had held events there in the interim. There was a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Ashby and it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the addition of the words "within their territory" to Chapter 3, Section 2, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, so that it will read:

Each member club or association not a specialty club which shall hold a show within their territory at least once in every two consecutive calendar years shall have the sole show

privilege in the city, town or district which has been assigned to it as its show territory.

This amendment will be read at the March 2012 Meeting for a VOTE in June 2012.

Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 11, Section 6, Entry Corrections  
The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to amend Rules Applying to Dog Shows, Chapter 11, Section 6, to allow superintendents and show secretaries using AKC entry verification to correct entries as appropriate. These corrections to the exhibitor's entry data would be limited to data fields that concern breed, birth date, breeder, registration number, name, sex and color. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

**CLUBS**

Delegates for Publication:  
Bo Bengtson, Ojai, CA  
To represent American Whippet Club  
No current Delegate

Sally Birgl, Kempton, PA  
To represent Berks County Kennel Club  
Currently represented by Frank Piehl

Ann Mariah Cook, Jefferson, NH  
To represent Siberian Husky Club of America  
Currently represented by Donna Beckman

Daniel Cunningham, Minoa, NY  
To represent Onondaga Kennel Association  
Currently represented by Judy Murray

Ann Lettis, Staten Island, NY  
To represent Grand River Kennel Club  
No current Delegate

Patricia Peel, Lennon, MI  
To represent Alaskan Malamute Club of America  
No current Delegate

Gary Sarvinos, Catonsville, MD

To represent Maryland Kennel Club  
Currently represented by John Ward

**Request for AKC Membership**

For Publication:  
Northeastern Maryland Kennel Club  
Bel Air, Maryland (Harwood and Cecil Counties)  
55 households, 46 local  
First license show- September 7, 1992  
Bylaws acceptable

**NEW BUSINESS**

Several subjects were discussed during New Business. They included:

- A suggestion from Dr. Battaglia that AKC consider recognizing a type of triathlon award for dogs that place in three different types of AKC events
- A suggestion from Dr. Smith that consideration be given to having some type of additional recognition for the Best of Opposite Sex award.
- An update by Mr. Ashby on the AKC PAC and the Legislative Support Fund
- A suggestion from Mr. Amen, that consideration be given to permitting Agility Club to become AKC Members.

**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

There was an Executive Session to discuss a confidential business matter.

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, January 10, 2012 at 12:20 p.m.  
Adjourned

Attest:

---

James P. Crowley, Executive Secretary  
9, 2012 at 5:20 pm

# Parent Club Links



American  
Water Spaniel



Boykin Spaniel



Brittany



Chesapeake Bay  
Retriever



Clumber  
Spaniel



Cocker Spaniel



Curly-Coated  
Retriever



English Cocker  
Spaniel



English Setter



English Springer  
Spaniel



Field Spaniel



Flat-Coated  
Retriever



German Shorthaired  
Pointer



German  
Wirehaired Pointer



Golden  
Retriever



Gordon Setter



Irish Red &  
White Setter



Irish Setter



Irish Water  
Spaniel



Labrador  
Retriever



Nova Scotia Duck  
Tolling Retriever



Pointer



Spinone  
Italiano



Sussex Spaniel



Vizsla



Weimaraner



Welsh Springer  
Spaniel



Wirehaired  
Pointing Griffon

# Parent Club Links

## Hound



Afghan Hound



American English  
Coonhound



American  
Foxhound



Basenji



Basset Hound



Beagle



Black and Tan  
Coonhound



Bloodhound



Bluetick  
Coonhound



Borzoi



Dachshund



English  
Foxhound



Greyhound



Harrier



Ibizan Hound



Irish  
Wolfhound



Norwegian  
Elkhound



Otterhound



Petit Basset  
Griffon Vendéen



Pharaoh Hound



Plott



Redbone  
Coonhound



Rhodesian  
Ridgeback



Saluki



Scottish  
Deerhound



Whippet

# Parent Club Links

Working



Akita



Alaskan  
Malamute



Anatolian  
Shepherd Dog



Bernese  
Mountain Dog



Black Russian  
Terrier



Boxer



Bullmastiff



Cane Corso



Doberman  
Pinscher



Dogue de  
Bordeaux



German  
Pinscher



Giant  
Schnauzer



Great Dane



Great Pyrenees



Greater Swiss  
Mountain Dog



Komondor



Leonberger



Kuvasz



Mastiff



Neapolitan  
Mastiff



Newfoundland



Portuguese  
Water Dog



Rottweiler



Saint Bernard



Samoyed



Siberian Husky



Standard  
Schnauzer



Tibetan Mastiff



# Parent Club Links

Terrier



Airedale Terrier



American Staffordshire Terrier



Australian Terrier



Bedlington Terrier



Border Terrier



Bull Terrier



Cairn Terrier



Cesky Terrier



Dandie Dinmont Terrier



Fox Terrier (Smooth)



Glen of Imaal Terrier



Irish Terrier



Kerry Blue Terrier



Lakeland Terrier



Manchester Terrier



Miniature Bull Terrier



Miniature Schnauzer



Norfolk Terrier



Norwich Terrier



Parson Russell Terrier



Scottish Terrier



Sealyham Terrier



Skye Terrier



Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier



Staffordshire Bull Terrier



Welsh Terrier



West Highland White Terrier



Affenpinscher



Brussels  
Griffon



Cavalier King  
Charles Spaniel



Chihuahua



Chinese  
Crested



English Toy  
Spaniel



Havanese



Italian  
Greyhound



Japanese Chin



Maltese



Manchester  
Terrier (Toy)



Miniature  
Pinscher



Papillon



Pekingese



Pomeranian



Poodle (Toy)



Pug



Shih Tzu



Silky Terrier



Toy Fox Terrier



Yorkshire Terrier

# Parent Club Links

Non-Sporting



American  
Eskimo Dog



Bichon Frise



Boston Terrier



Bulldog



Chinese  
Shar-Pei



Chow Chow



Dalmatian



Finnish Spitz



French Bulldog



Keeshond



Lhasa Apso



Löwchen



Norwegian  
Lundehund



Poodle  
(Miniature)



Schipperke



Poodle  
(Standard)



Shiba Inu



Tibetan  
Spaniel



Tibetan Terrier



Xoloitzcuintli

# Parent Club Links

## Herding



Australian  
Cattle Dog



Australian  
Shepherd



Bearded Collie



Beauceron



Belgian  
Malinois



Belgian  
Sheepdog



Belgian  
Tervuren



Border Collie



Bouvier des  
Flandres



Briard



Canaan Dog



Cardigan Welsh  
Corgi



Collie (Rough)



Collie (Smooth)



Entlebucher  
Mountain Dog



Finnish  
Lapphund



German  
Shepherd Dog



Icelandic  
Sheepdog



Norwegian  
Buhund



Old English  
Sheepdog



Pembroke  
Welsh Corgi



Polish Lowland  
Sheepdog



Puli



Pyrenean  
Shepherd



Shetland  
Sheepdog



Swedish  
Vallhund



# AKC REGISTERED HANDLERS

**The American Kennel Club Registered Handlers Program establishes criteria and standards for responsible, knowledgeable professional handlers. All handlers enrolled in the Program have met these criteria and made the commitment to follow the guidelines and Code of Ethics as set forth by the AKC.**

For additional information concerning the Registered Handlers Program, click here:

<http://www.akc.org/handlers/>

To view the AKC Registered Handlers Membership list, click here:

[www.akc.org/handlers/states/allstates.cfm](http://www.akc.org/handlers/states/allstates.cfm)

For information on upcoming RHP Handling Clinics:

[http://www.akc.org/handlers/jr\\_clinics.cfm](http://www.akc.org/handlers/jr_clinics.cfm)

[http://www.akc.org/handlers/adult\\_clinics.cfm](http://www.akc.org/handlers/adult_clinics.cfm)