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\* Links to AKC Parent Clubs appear following Secretary's Pages \*

#### 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

**W**e work hard at the American Kennel Club to take fancier input into account and implement changes that make things easier for exhibitors and clubs.

I'd like to share some of the AKC's most recent developments where your contributions have mattered greatly. As always, we welcome continued feedback.

**Updated Point Schedule:** Board and staff listened to the fancy and acted so that exhibitors can now find majors closer to home.

We've realigned the divisions for a more equitable distribution of points as well as changed the number of divisions from 13 to 15 to increase the likelihood of exhibitors having majors in their own divisions.

For the complete 2012 schedule of championship points, which goes into effect May 16, visit [akc.org/events/conformation/point\\_schedule.cfm](http://akc.org/events/conformation/point_schedule.cfm).

**Online Competition Management System (OCMS):** We recently implemented a new tool that will help clubs manage their events online—the Online Competition Management System (OCMS).

The initial launch of OCMS allows clubs to manage the information for Open Show Conformation, specialties, parent-club specialties, Junior Showmanship, and sweepstakes.

OCMS replaces and adds efficiency to the existing online processes used to manage event details and judging assignments. Some of the enhancements include:

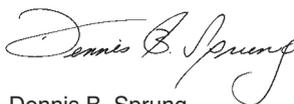
- Real-time editing and feedback of the status of your changes
- Faster system performance
- Consolidation of the management of details and judging assignments into a single interface
- Ability to now assign judges to sweepstakes panels
- Ability to assign a judge to the whole panel for an individual competition or the panels of multiple competitions held by the same club on the same day
- Ability to totally manage and create all aspects of an Open Show Conformation competition, including the date and site for the event

You can access OCMS by following the Online Plans and Event Management link ([akc.org/eventplans/](http://akc.org/eventplans/)) that your club currently uses.

Events that can be managed using OCMS will have an additional icon that looks like a medal associated with it. Clicking on the icon will launch you into the new OCMS system.

We believe this will make managing your events much easier. Do you have ideas that could improve the OCMS even further? Please contact Alan Slay at 919-816-3806 or [als@akc.org](mailto:als@akc.org) with your reactions.

Sincerely,



Dennis B. Sprung  
President and CEO



EDITED BY BUD BOCCONE

# Care and Conditions Policy Enhanced

*Enhanced guidelines, new format convey best practices for responsible dog owners*

In April, the AKC board of directors voted unanimously to implement a newly enhanced Care and Conditions of Dogs policy, effective June 1.

The AKC is the country's only purebred-dog registry that conducts ongoing kennel inspections. Since 2000, the AKC has conducted more than 55,000 inspections based on its Care and Conditions policy, which is at the core of its inspections program, recordkeeping, and dog identification.

The policy has been reformatted into an easy-to-understand framework for responsible dog ownership. Anyone, from the owner of a single dog to the manager of a large kennel, can follow these enhanced guidelines to ensure best practices of keeping and maintaining dogs.

In addition, as the cornerstone of the AKC Inspections program, each time an inspector visits a facility they will have the opportunity to educate and communicate this policy to owners and breeders.

"We are committed to protecting the integrity of our registry and ensuring that all AKC dogs are cared for in a humane way," Director of Compliance Support Jack Norton says. "Our policies embody the AKC mission to promote responsible dog ownership."



*AKC inspectors have the opportunity to communicate the new Care and Conditions policy to kennel operators.*

## Enhanced Guidelines

Here are a few bullet points from the AKC Care and Conditions of Dogs policy.

- The importance of daily positive human interaction and socialization for dogs.
- Sufficient number of staff must be provided to carry out appropriate levels of care and conditions for the number of dogs kept.
- Each kennel should maintain an emergency-preparedness plan adequate for the type of facility owned and breed(s) of dogs maintained there.
- When euthanasia is necessary, it should always be performed humanely.

To read the enhanced Care and Conditions policy in its entirety, search "Care and Conditions" at [akc.org](http://akc.org).

## AKC/Eukanuba Enters Open Era

AKC and Eukanuba have announced that the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship is now an open show awarding Championship and Grand Championship points. The new format will be introduced at this year's edition of the show, December 15 and 16 in Orlando, Florida.

The top 25 dogs from each breed, as well as Bred-by-Exhibitor champions and other special qualifiers, will still be acknowledged with an invitation granting special recognition.

The Orange County Convention Center will once again host the Space Coast Kennel Club of Palm Bay, Brevard Kennel Club, and Central Florida Kennel Club shows, December 12 to 14, making for five full days of showing.



AKC FILE PHOTOS

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

One of the founding fathers of the American Kennel Club was William G. Rockefeller; his family is featured prominently throughout the history of the AKC.

The Rockefellers had a family creed that formed their guiding principles. Visitors to New York will find it carved in granite at the entrance to the winter skating rink—summer restaurant area of Rockefeller Plaza. Included in the creed is the following principle: “Every right implies a responsibility; every opportunity, an obligation; every possession, a duty.”

I would venture that the vast majority of us don’t know a Rockefeller today, but I believe we embrace the sentiment of the Rockefeller creed when it comes to our dogs. And nowhere is it more evident than among breeders who are members of AKC parent clubs.

Through knowledge, passion, and determination, these breeders not only help preserve breed type, but improve the health, temperament, and quality of their respective breeds as well. Responsible breeders serve as canine ambassadors, opening their homes to prospective owners, matching puppies with suitable families, and bringing the AKC into their puppy owners’ lives. But our breeders’ most noticeable accomplishment is seen in homes throughout America, in the happy and healthy pets bringing joy and rewards beyond measure to their families.

In fact, 90 percent of dogs from all AKC-registered litters are not bred, nor are they entered in any AKC event. Families have experienced not only a well-bred puppy, but also a supportive breeder who’s there to provide advice on every issue imaginable during their dog’s life. It simply is what our breeders do and do so well.

**The Resourceful Breeder**

The AKC values the hard work and importance of those who maintain and improve the future of purebred dogs; the

Breeder of the Year and Breeder of Merit programs recognize these achievements. However, the AKC commitment to our breeders goes far beyond recognition.

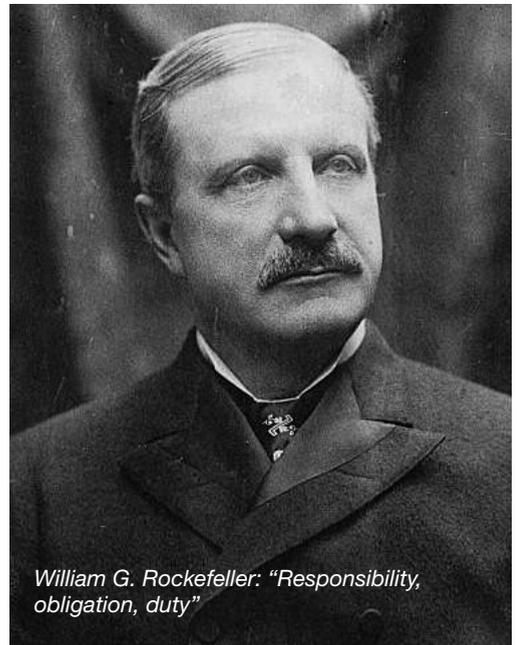
The AKC website (the exciting re-imagination is coming this summer) is a deep resource with help for all breeders. For the novice or infrequent breeder, there is solid information to help them through that somewhat scary, yet magical, experience. The first-time breeder’s resource covers everything from planning a breeding to whelping a litter to puppy care.

We’ve made registering a litter easier through our online litter-registration service. And by using your “My AKC” account, a lot of the work is done for you. We developed AKC Online Recordkeeping as a centralized area to maintain dog and litter records, your puppy owners and co-owners information, and the ability to quickly print pre-filled records—all free for AKC breeders.

Breeders have told us that a constant flow of useful information is a crucial necessity in the quest for continued improvement of their breeding programs. In response, we created the “AKC Breeder” newsletter. It’s a free quarterly publication covering nutrition, breeding techniques, health concerns, genetics, and interviews with respected AKC breeders. If you haven’t seen it lately, check out the latest issue (and back issues as well) at [akc.org](http://akc.org) under the “Breeders” tab.

Health is an important focus for all responsible breeders. Even our most strident detractors are compelled to admit that AKC parent-club breeders are dedicated to producing healthy puppies. Our commitment to health and our breeders led to the establishment of the AKC Canine Health Foundation.

The AKC/CHF produces the “Genome Barks” series of podcasts on a variety of health issues. All the podcasts are available through the AKC website. In addition, the AKC and the



*William G. Rockefeller: “Responsibility, obligation, duty”*

AKC/CHF launched the Breeders Symposia in 1994, targeted to both novice and experienced breeders.

Breeding, as exemplified by the Rockefeller creed of responsibility, obligation, and duty, and as practiced by our parent-club breeders, is a labor of love—love for dogs. Our breeders are not only at the core of what we do, they are a powerful force in creating the public’s perception of all we do.

We are now developing a new social-media strategy to help tell our story—our breeders and their stories will be a part of it. At the heart of those stories is that the difference between a purebred dog and a well-bred purebred dog is just this: an AKC breeder. How can you top a story like that?

As always, please feel free to contact me at [atk@akc.org](mailto:atk@akc.org).

Sincerely,

Alan Kalter  
Chairman

# Looking Forward

Junior Scholarships help pave the way to our sport's future.

Twenty-eight junior handlers from 19 states have won AKC Junior Scholarships. The awards for high-school, college, and graduate-school students range from \$1,000 to \$3,000.

Applicants were evaluated based on academic history and involvement in the sport, with special consideration for those active in AKC clubs and events.

Among the recipients' achievements are earning Breeder of Merit status; qualifying for the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship Juniors ring; competing at the AKC National Agility Championship, AKC National Obedience Invitational, and World Agility Championship; and being Honor Society members and class valedictorians. Their aspirations include attending veterinary school; entering the fields of chemistry, biology, business, and education; and continued progress in the sport of dogs.

"This year's recipients have demonstrated academic success as well as impressive AKC involvement, and we are happy to honor each of them with an AKC Junior Scholarship," Assistant Vice President Mari-Beth O'Neill says. "We wish them well as they complete their education and look forward to their participation in AKC events and clubs for many years to come."

## 2012 Scholarship Recipients

Chelsea Ahmann (Wisconsin), Taylor Ault (Tennessee), Amelia Brooks (Minnesota), Sarah Broom (Washington), Mckayla Brubaker (Kansas), Sara Carignan (Georgia), Alana Curtis (Pennsylvania), Zachary Davis (Oregon), Lauren Duckworth (Alabama), Charles Harpole (Kentucky), Shannon LaGassa (Ohio), Hollis Owens (Virginia), Samantha Parsons (Ohio), Haley Pemble (Washington),

Matthew Perry (Tennessee), Amanda Prince (California), Stephanie Rainer (New York), Bridget Ratcliffe (Maryland), Brittany Rosener (South Carolina), Katelyn Scott (Utah), Danielle Scott (Virginia), Trevor Sedlacek (Nebraska), Victoria Self (Florida), Jami Smith (Idaho), Katherine Spencer (Florida), Evan Struke (Maryland), Shannon Weiss (Minnesota), Megan Woods (New York).



Haley Pemble is one of 28 scholarship winners.

## Last Call: Is There an ACE Up Your Sleeve?

There is still time to nominate a dog for this year's AKC Humane Fund Awards for Canine Excellence (ACE). Nominations are open to purebreds and mixed-breeds. The submission deadline is June 1.

ACEs are given to five dogs each year who have performed an exemplary act or acts that have significantly benefited a community or individual. The award categories are Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Therapy, Service, and Exemplary Companion.

Winners receive \$1,000; an engraved sterling-silver collar medallion; and an all-expenses-paid trip for dog and owner to Orlando, Florida, where they will be honored at the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship in December. Their names will be added to the ACE plaque at the AKC headquarters in New York.

Honorable Mention dogs will be awarded an engraved bronze medallion, and all entrants receive a certificate of recognition in acknowledgement of their nomination.

Search "ACE" at [akc.org](http://akc.org) for all you need to make a nomination.

Contact: Aliza Burns [akchumanefund@akc.org](mailto:akchumanefund@akc.org)



AKC/Eukanuba, 2011: Officer John Mallia, of Suffolk County, New York, presents his ACE-winning partner, Blue.

TOP: COURTESY SUBJECT; BOTTOM: ROBERT YOUNG ©AKC

**American Kennel Clips** >>>

**Owner-Handler Series Catches On**

The AKC launched the Owner-Handler Series in January as a pilot program to acknowledge owner-handlers, the core of the sport responsible for the majority of show entries. Based on the positive feedback received from exhibitors, the AKC has opened the series to every all-breed club.

An all-breed club with an event date after July 3 is now eligible to offer the AKC Owner-Handler Series at its show, after applying for the series and listing it in the premium list.

“We launched the AKC Owner-Handler Series with a handful of events, and based on their success we’re opening the series so that more owner-handlers can participate,” Director of Event Operations Bobby Birdsong says. “More than 80 percent of dogs in the ring are shown by their owners, and we’re happy to celebrate the owner-handler’s dedication to their breed and dogs.”

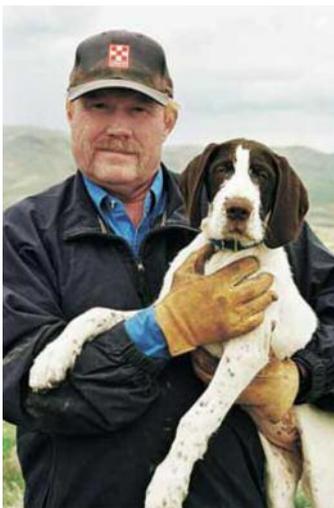
Rankings of dogs competing in the series are compiled based on the special point schedule for Best of Breed, group, and Best in Show placements in series competition. Visit [akc.org](http://akc.org) for all the details.

Contact: Bri Tesarz ([glt@akc.org](mailto:glt@akc.org); 919-816-3514)

**Ljungren Promoted to VP**

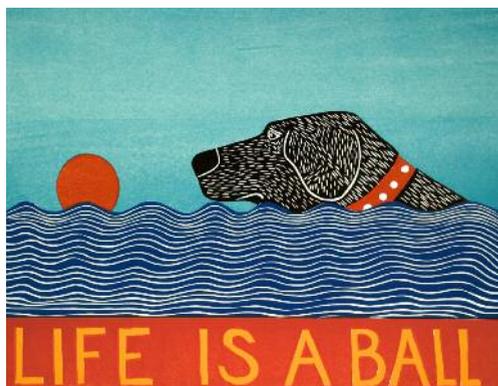
RALEIGH—Doug Ljungren has been promoted to vice president of the newly consolidated Companion and Performance Events department. Ljungren had previously been assistant vice president of Performance Events, and he assisted in the development and launch of Canine Partners, the Coursing Ability Test, and the Therapy dog title, among other AKC programs. Ljungren, who joined the AKC in 2007, has been active in pointing-breed field events for over 30 years.

In other staff news, Pattie Proctor has been promoted to senior executive field representative, responsible for managing the field staff at conformation events.



**Museum Remembers Huneck**

ST. LOUIS—A retrospective exhibition exploring the art of the late Stephen Huneck opens in the AKC Museum of the Dog’s Sally Johnson Spillane Special Exhibit Gallery on June 1. Known for his unique furniture pieces and dynamic woodcuts, Huneck devoted his life to dogs and dog art.



TOP: COURTESY SUBJECT; BOTTOM: AKC MUSEUM OF THE DOG

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times past



*These classic shots of mothers, grandmothers, kids, and dogs of yesteryear, reside in the GAZETTE photo archive. They range in date from the turn of the 20th century to the mid-1950s.*



# Mother Dear

*Since its official founding in 1908, Mother's Day has inspired millions of words in praise of the female parental unit. Among them is this passage from my mom's favorite writer. —Bud Boccone; [bjb@akc.org](mailto:bjb@akc.org)*

“Mothers have this wonderful ability to love their children unconditionally. They teach us what love is. One of those special events that impact us most in our childhood is the introduction of pets into our lives. Moms teach us that pets are a responsibility and that we need to be kind to animals.

“It's a wonderful life lesson, and our childhood pet memories stay with us forever.

“Moms not only care for us, but they also nur-

ture our pets. They see that they have food and shelter. They give our pets love and affection, and teach us to do that, as well. They take our four-legged friends to the veterinarian. And when everyone else in the family is too busy to walk the dog, it's mom to the rescue—always.

“Pets depend on us, and thank goodness moms have the wonderful ability to live up to the responsibility.” —Dear Abby



## Willie Nelson

*A tip of the Stetson to Willie Nelson, America's greatest troubadour and friend to all dogs, who recently taped two public-service announcements for the AKC. The radio spots promote the AKC Canine Health Foundation and the rescue work of member clubs. Another of Nelson's canine causes is the fight against breed-specific legislation. He says, "Dogs, like people, are individuals and should each be judged on his or her own merits." To hear the rescue PSA, visit YouTube and search "Willie Nelson AKC."*

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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

## The Importance of Coat

## PART ONE

There is nothing more beautiful than a mature Afghan Hound in full coat. When raising an Afghan Hound, with his very long puppyhood and a seemingly endless coat change, one can hardly imagine the metamorphosis that will transpire. Once achieved, it is the resplendent robe we picture an emperor, a king, to wear.

The Afghan Hound's coat is a hallmark of the breed. This is certainly reflected in our official standard, which was written by members of the Afghan Hound Club of America in 1948, accepted by the AKC that same year, and today remains unchanged.

At its beginning, the standard proclaims six striking characteristics of the breed. Three of these are direct references to the proper Afghan Hound coat: the long, silky topknot; the peculiar coat pattern; and the impression of a somewhat exaggerated bend in the stifle due to profuse "trousering." The first-named characteristic in the standard, the breed's "exotic" or "Eastern" expression, is even enhanced by a bit of a "mandarin" beard.

Since "before the Flood," the Afghan Hound has survived life in an extremely challenging area of the world. The topography of his original homeland ranges from that of punishing desert to treacherous mountains. The Afghan Hound's coat served as protection against extreme cold and wet. Today, we the breed's keepers have learned this

well by how much water it takes to penetrate the coat during a bath. The coat protects as well against the raging sun and its heat.

The silky coat is reflective and holds a certain coolness. The silkiness of the hair offers resilience, protecting the dogs from the wear and tear of life on the rough surfaces of rock, sand, and brush. The profuseness of the coat also offers the dog protection should he come into conflict with other animals—after all, it is claimed that the Afghan Hound was used in hunting the snow leopard.

There is a clear explanation for the "peculiar coat pattern" of the Afghan Hound. Using generic dog terminology, the Afghan Hound is a double-coated breed.

One finds that the adult dog has some areas of short harder hair, and other areas of soft, silky, fine hair—this being the hair that grows long. What is unusual about the Afghan Hound is that his body surface is dominated by this undercoat or secondary coat. What is interesting about all this is that the longer coat is not necessarily in the same place on any two dogs.

Most important is that the hair along the dog's back is exposed short hair, which we have named the "saddle." We may see areas of exposed short hair on other areas of the dog: the sides of the neck, the pasterns, further down the sides of the ribs, the flanks, the tail, and certainly the face. Again, these signs of patterning are created by the exposure of a short, harder hair, and not by clipping or trimming. This definition may

be less apparent on a dog of uniform color. However, upon closer inspection, the difference of coat texture is noted.

This coat patterning is typical of the Afghan Hound. It is important to know that the condition of an Afghan Hound is not assessed by how little the short hair is exposed. We accept a range in coat patterning. The head is always surmounted by a silky topknot, and the ears are covered in long, silky hair. The back is always visibly covered by a short, hard coat.

Can the Afghan Hound have too much coat? Only the person grooming can answer that question. The standard actually uses the words *thick* and *profuse*. As long as a saddle exists on the adult dog, I'd have to say no. As with any coated breed, a proper evaluation of the dog cannot be done without manual examination.

Can the Afghan Hound have too little coat? As long as those parts described in the standard as having fine, silky hair covering do, it is perfectly acceptable.

Hair may bring enhancement and deception, but that's for next time! — Harry Bennett; Harryonly@aol.com; Afghan Hound Club of America website: afghanhoundclubofamerica.org

## Basenjis Basenjiless: A Month-long Hawaiian Vacation

Following are suggested travel practices for fanciers who must cope without a warm body in the crook of their knees.

I am 56 years old and carrying a pig onto the plane. My aunt, 80, sent me the *Olivia Takes a Trip* plush toy that features a fleece blanket as the stuffing in her body and a smiling pink head that can function as a neck pillow.

I convinced myself that I brought the pig for practical reasons, rather than as a therapy animal. She instantly broke the ice: Everyone I came in contact with exclaimed "Olivia!" and patted her head—even the TSA guy who inspected my driver's license.

Some fellow travelers appeared to

wonder whether I had "special needs." I did: I needed my dogs.

One flight attendant said, "You must be a schoolteacher." I nodded, not sharing that I teach community college, not kindergarten.

I recommend an additional option be offered for airplane seating: aisle, window, middle, or "next to a dog." Molly the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel in a carrier across the aisle never made a sound. Eventually she got to sleep on her owner's lap, and I could reach over and stroke Molly's soft, burnished-red ears. She had the same calming effect as the medication I take before flying, and her presence made 35,000 feet feel like home.

Our rental home's amenities included a Dutch Bantam rooster and hen who cruised the yard daily and roosted in the plumeria tree at night. When the hen came to the screen door the first day, conversed with me, and shared my Kashi cereal, I knew we had our substitute pets: Henrietta and Dude. I bought cracked corn at the feed store, and Henrietta informed me via one-eyed stare-downs that the feeding schedule was 7 A.M., noon, and 5 P.M.

One day when I was out, a yellow dog chased our pets while they crowed and squawked in panic. I came back to my worried husband George, who "hadn't seen them for hours!" I found the pair muttering and scratching in the neighbor's garden.

We learned to maximize Facebook: "Did you see that picture of the puppy in the teacup?" George would ask. We often lounged under the ceiling fan in the living room and waited for new posts in real time—a mid-afternoon IV of "Happy Dog." George would be on one laptop, and I on the other, each refreshing our homepages for whelping updates and looking at Eukanuba dog-show results courtesy of ringside cell phones, holiday cards from Sweden showing Basenjis in snow booties, and pictures of our own dogs snuggled on the orange dog-bed in front of the fireplace.

For exercise, I walked on the beach each day: 50-percent cardio, 50-percent

dog-stalking. I perfected a telepathic tail-wag and smile to attract canine passersby. In my desperation, I petted and loved and cooed to dogs that wouldn't be magnets for me back home. Special mention goes to the pair of smelly, fat Chihuahuas with gnarled dew-claws and brown teeth but who also rolled over on the sand for tummy-rubs.

On the flight home, I overheard a couple say they looked forward to sleeping in their own bed. Me too, but more importantly, I imagined that moment when my own dogs would curl tight against me, reposition themselves, press tighter yet, and sigh. —Marcia Woodard; marcia@barkless.com; Basenji Club of America website: basenji.org

## Basset Hounds Finding New Basset Breeders to Mentor

Breeding Basset Hounds is not for the faint of heart.

Bassets are hardy adults, but they are a challenge to breed. They usually do not breed naturally. The bitches can have a hard time carrying puppies (think of their belly size and those short legs), the puppies chill and die easily, the mothers can get sick with mastitis or an infected uterus resulting from retained placentas, the puppies have to be taught how to nurse and often require supplemental feeding, and the dams can be clumsy—stepping or rolling onto a puppy.

More than one Basset breeder has had a puppy named Pancake because he was flattened by his mother before the breeder found and revived him. All Basset breeders live 24/7 with their dam and newborn puppies for the first two weeks to prevent problems. It can be exhausting.

So what keeps Basset breeders going, and why would anyone want to pursue this life? For Basset breeders, the answer is simple: It's the puppies. You have not known absolute cuteness until you see and hold a 2- or 3-week-old Basset puppy, or watched a 6-week-old Basset puppy trip over its ears.

When they are old enough to walk, they start following their human pack

leader as a group. We often play this Pied Piper game to move a litter of puppies from one location to another. Their pack behavior starts young. Basset puppies define cuteness.

However, I do not know many young people who want to live the kind of life it takes to get a litter of Basset puppies through their first two weeks. I don't know too many people who are willing to give up their annual vacation to be a full-time Basset nanny, and there are not many careers that will allow a breeder to bring a dam and puppies to work every day.

All hobby breeders have other careers to support themselves, or they live with a partner who makes enough money to support the household. Is the absolute cuteness of the puppies enough of an incentive to lure more people into becoming breeders?

As I look around, I see that many AKC Basset breeders are approaching retirement age, and few have mentored new breeders into the AKC arena. I don't know if our system of breeding and showing AKC dogs is losing its appeal to young people, or if we have merely become invisible to them. Maybe it's time we look for ways to go to them, instead of waiting for them to find us.

Perhaps a place to begin looking for new Basset breeders is among the kids who are already showing an interest in animals in school.

Perhaps breeders need to start talking to the kids in 4-H programs and FFA programs in high schools. Perhaps we can introduce our purebred, absolutely cute puppies to kids taking classes on small-animal care in school and ask if they'd like to work with us or come to shows with us.

In this climate of animal-rights activism, dog breeding has become a tarnished avocation. It's time to start turning that around. It's time to reclaim our virtue and recruit new breeders—before the knowledge and wisdom of our retiring breeders is gone for good. —*Jacquelyn Fogel*; ccpetresort@aol.com; *Basset Hound Club of America website*: basset-bhca.com

## Beagles

### Beagle History: Primary Sources

From time to time I am asked (or I eagerly volunteer) to write an article relative to Beagle history. On occasion, I am asked for a Beagle bibliography. I prefer some of the older periodical and newspaper articles in my personal library. I like to rely on primary sources rather than secondary sources to get accurate information.

*Sporting Magazine* began in England in 1792. In this publication, early breeders, packs, breeding theories, and other important topics are brought to light.

The oldest magazine in existence discussing the breed, *The Field* [London], began in 1853. The editor during its second year of publishing was Stonehenge (John Henry Walsh, MD)—author, Beagle standard developer, and judge of the first dog show in England.

*Baily's Magazine of Sports and Pastimes* began publishing in 1860. Not all the articles are about Beagles, but it is a worthwhile source for important Beagle information.

*The Chicago Field* soon followed in this country. The name was changed to *American Field* in 1874. In this beaglers shared information with the editor, dog clubs were given publicity, and imports were announced.

*Forest and Stream* was a good source in 1885. General Rowett was one of the contributors. The American Kennel Club printed official business happenings in the early issues before publishing its own *AKC Gazette*. *Forest and Stream* had a name change to *Field and Stream* and is no longer considered a good Beagle source.

The Association of Masters of Harriers and Beagles organized in 1891. During that year the Masters printed a studbook, with separate sections for Harriers and Beagles. The association recorded names of packs and owners, and hounds and their sires and dams and ages (when known). Beagles and Harriers were provided their own separate competitions at Peterborough. Prior to this event Beagles, Harriers,

and foxhounds were all one breed and were identified only by "size and duty."

*Hounds and Hunting* appeared in September 1916 from a makeover of previous hunting, fishing, and camping magazines. Early issues were very good in describing contributing breeders, winning bloodlines, important shows, formal packs, brace trials, specialties, breeding theories, pedigrees, and other important topics. However, during the last couple of decades the publication has concentrated on the results of field trials and pictures of the participants.

*Beagle Hound Sportsman* was edited by a Wisconsin Beagle Club trialer and exhibitor. The monthly publication had difficulty in growing because of the competition provided by *Hounds and Hunting*. The periodical was discontinued when editor Erwin Kopp lost his eyesight because of diabetes.

*Show Beagle Reporter* began in 1982 and supported the conformation Beagle.

In 1994 Debbie Tissot took over *SBR*, changed the name to *Show Beagle Quarterly* and continued to publish a quarterly magazine dedicated to the conformation Beagle. The publication keeps the present-day reader up to date and is prized by the exhibitor. —

*Charles Kitchell, Ph.D.*; chardonbgl@aol.com; *National Beagle Club of America, Inc., website*: clubs.akc.org/NBC

## Black and Tan Coonhounds

### Stud Book Closes May 31

Deer season is about to close here in Texas, so this gives us coon hunters the chance to get back to enjoying our sport and our hounds.

I would guess that most coon hunters put their dogs up while deer season is in full swing. Here in Texas, we do a little hunting during the middle of the week while deer season is in, but we cannot chance taking our dogs out on the weekends.

For all you Black and Tan people, there is an important date to keep foremost in your minds. May 31 is when

the American Black and Tan Coonhound Club, the club that represents our breed with the AKC, will close the Stud Book.

What this means is that after May 31, any Black and Tan who is not registered with the AKC at that time will not be AKC registrable.

I know that there is a lot of value to having our Black and Tan registered with the AKC, which is the largest dog registry in the world. When the Stud Book was opened to the “PR” UKC Black and Tans, one of the requirements was the May 31, 2012, closing date, and another was that once closed, it would not be opened again for a long period of time, if ever.

For this reason, anyone who has not registered his or her Black and Tans with the AKC must look at the advantages of doing so before the Stud Book closes.

I can tell you this: I have hunted in the AKC-sponsored hunts and have found them to be fun and fair. Casts wins with plus points are the keys to titling your dog. Five cast wins with plus points, and your dog becomes a Nite Champion; five more cast wins, Grand Nite Champion; and five more cast wins, Supreme Nite Champion. When competing for money, every cast winner shares evenly in the payout, and not just the dogs who have been taken to the best hunting spots. I have hunted in the AKC National Championship and in the AKC World Championship, and have enjoyed every minute that I spent with the hunters and the AKC personnel.

The American Black and Tan Coonhound Club is accepting memberships at all times during the year. What is required is that you have sponsors who are in good standing with the club.

If you are interested in becoming a member, please send your request for a membership application to me (Kenwood Maeker, 708 South Walnut Ave., Luling, TX 78648), and return it filled out and I will find sponsors for you.

We want your voice and your help in

The American Black and Tan Coonhound Club. Our officers and directors are progressive-thinking people who are always looking for ways to improve our breed and better present our Black and Tans to the world.

There are members that show their dogs in the big AKC shows and represent us there. There are those of us who like to hunt our hounds and represent us there, and also some of us who like the less-formal bench-show format. There is a little bit of something for everyone.

What I would like to see, and would like to get some help from our club and from the AKC with, is getting a strong youth program going. I know that the AKC is working on doing that now, but each of us who hunt or show needs to get a young person involved with our sport.

Our sport is getting smaller each year because we are not getting the young people involved. Take a youngster to a hunt or a show, and try to do that every month. I have seen the smiles and joy on the faces of the young men and women who have participated in the AKC events—both the winners and those who did not win but enjoyed the experience of being there with friends, aunts and uncles, and parents.

Remember the date: *May 31, 2012*. If your Black and Tan is registered, think of the advantages and the fun you can have joining the AKC people who hunt and show their Black and Tans.

I will be looking forward to hearing from you. Tell me about that good Black and Tan so that I can let everyone know what you have in your pen. — *Kenwood Maeker; kmaeker@yahoo.com; American Black and Tan Coonhound Club website: abtcc.com*

## Bloodhounds

### Ellie May: A Win-Win Story

There is a lot we don't know about Ellie May.

We don't know her breeder, her birthplace, or her pedigree. About her former life, we know only that her owner died and that is how she landed

in the Burlington County (New Jersey) Animal Shelter, where she was determined to be about 7 years old and spayed. Fortunately, the Volunteers for West Jersey found her there, and a member of that group, Jerilyn Dean, who owns two Bloodhounds, recognized her breed.

Then the network swung into action. Jeri and Janet Kelly, another Bloodhound owner, arranged for Ellie May to board at the Willingboro (Pennsylvania) Veterinary Clinic, where she was vetted, treated for a serious flea infestation, and given necessary inoculations.

At 72 pounds, she was underweight, but she was otherwise in good health. Meanwhile, Janet, who is vice-president of the Colonial Bloodhound Club, sent out Ellie May's description to CBC contacts.

As American Bloodhound Club Puppy Referral Coordinator for the Northeast, I receive notices of homeless Bloodhounds as well as litter announcements. I field inquiries, answer questions, and disseminate breed information.

Unfortunately, at present we do not have an official organized Bloodhound rescue program in the Northeast.

If you have any experience with rescue, you know that such programs are thankless, all-consuming, and chronically underfunded. We have had effective programs in the Northeast, but for a variety of reasons, they folded. Now all we have is a loose and informal network that sometimes functions remarkably well, thanks to dedicated volunteers.

So what do we know about Ellie May? She is unquestionably an attractive Bloodhound with a sweet temperament. She should probably be classified as a dun red, a coloration not addressed in the breed standard, likely the result of a red bred to a liver and tan.

A typical red Bloodhound would have a coat that is some shade of red with dark eyes and nails and a black nose; Ellie May's eyes are amber, her nails light, and her nose pink. Her coat is an attractive but atypical light-apricot. We believe that she has not been mis-

treated, because she is confident and trusting. She bounced into our home, tail up and wagging, and went to greet each person and each dog. Seeing that the sofas were occupied, she made herself at home in a comfy old leather chair.

She is still adjusting to her fourth home in a month and has some separation issues. When parted from my roommate Adriana, her primary caregiver, she jumps up at the windows with “elephant ears” (her ears flattened and fanned out), which is a Bloodhound mode of expressing anxiety. However, she is easily reassured.

Although some people would hesitate to adopt a veteran, Ellie May is perfect for us. No pushover, she stands up for herself in the pack. As Adriana says, she has no idea she is a veteran. Puppylike, she romps, plays, and barks merrily at the others. She has a great nose, cruising counters in search of treasure.

On an outing, she ran a beginner’s trail and identified her quarry by sitting in front of him. Now she has a PAL (Purebred Alternative Listing) number and can enter a trailing trial.

Thanks to Jeri, Janet, the Burlington County Shelter, and the Willingboro Veterinary Clinic, Ellie May has found her forever home, but it is we who are the winners! —*Anne L. Legge; annelegge@comcast.net; American Bloodhound Club website: bloodhounds.org*

## Borzoi

In this issue we conclude our guest columnist Kristina Terra’s article on the early development of the Borzoi Breed in Russia, concluding with the 19th-century changes and influences.

## History of the Borzoi

### PART TWO

By the 1830s, due to the deforestation of Russia, hunting practices were beginning to change. Breeders were dissatisfied with the Gustopsovaya Borzoi’s ineptness for long pursuits. After the Russo-Turkish War of the late 1700s, Russia was flooded with drop-eared sighthounds.

The answer to the shortcomings of the Gustopsovaya Borzoi was found in the Mountain Sighthound, which possessed both great speed and stamina. This elegant, graceful, and well-proportioned sighthound had a slight rise to its topline, longer body, good spring of ribs, and great depth of brisket. It had a sickle-shaped or ringed tail, black eyes, short coat, and a marked seam on its chiseled head, as well as prominent eyebrows and occiput. Among other things, Mountain Sighthounds passed on the black-and-tan pattern.

Crimean Sighthounds, courser and more substantial drop-eared sighthounds, exhibited amazing stamina but slower speeds. They had smaller heads, level or sagging toplines, ringtails, great spring of rib, and shallower briskets.

Both breeds were extensively crossbred with the Gustopsovaya, leading to the variety’s demise in its pure form by the 1860s. Borzoi gained more stamina but lost speed on short distances. Also, many exhibited looser ear-sets and ringtails.

Most self-respecting landowners in Russia hunted with sighthounds and developed their own distinct lines of Borzoi. After the abolition of serfdom in 1861, most could no longer afford to keep their kennels, some of which had housed up to 400 dogs.

Many lines of Borzoi were lost, and different varieties and breeds of sighthounds (Chistopsovayas; Gustopsovayas; Mountain; Crimean; and even Hortayas, or short-haired Borzoi) were consolidated and crossbred rather carelessly.

After the Imperial Hunting Society dog show in 1874, the society’s members agreed to close the Borzoi studbooks. Fanciers aimed to achieve uniformity and bring back the breed’s lost features, while holding on to the positive traits acquired from the recent crosses.

In 1888, the society approved the first modern Borzoi standard, written by an undisputed authority on the breed, Mr. Nikolai Ermolov, whose family bred Borzoi for over 200 years.

The Perchino kennel of the Tsar’s uncle, Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich, was the leading the efforts of bringing the Borzoi to its former glory and uniformity. Using his resources, the Grand Duke purchased the best breeding stock of functional Borzoi.

He then selected for the original cosmetic features that were typical before the crosses with Mountain and Crimean Sighthounds, at the same time keeping those breeds’ positive contributions.

The Grand Duke valued hunting ability and breed type equally. He bred structurally sound animals that had the ability for acceleration (an original Borzoi feature) as well as the bonus of an ability for long-distance pursuits (inherited from the Mountain Sighthounds). Plus, Perchino Borzoi were selected for such cosmetic features as narrow heads with veining, dark eyes, high ear-sets, straight tails, and proper silky coat texture with profuse feathering, so as to bring back the original Borzoi aesthetics.

The uniformity of type was not yet achieved when Russia was struck by the 1917 revolution, ending all breeding there. About 200 Borzoi were exported to Europe and the United States.

Features of the Borzoi’s ancestors are seen in different lines of the Borzoi of today. Presently it is more difficult to test the Borzoi’s hunting ability, so functional build should still be of supreme importance; in addition, striving to breed for the desired cosmetic features cannot be overlooked. —K.T.

Thank you, Kristina. —*Jon Titus Steele; auroral@tm.net; Borzoi Club of America website: borzoiclubofamerica.org*

## Dachshunds

*The American Dachshund Magazine, May-June 1977*

*Has it been 35 years?!*  
*Impossible!*

These were thoughts that crossed my mind as I perused copies of *The American*

*Dachshund* published during 1977. This popular breed magazine had been an important source of information to Dachshund lovers for many, many years.

The magazine was established in 1939 by Grayce Greenberg, who was the editor from 1939 to 1959. Stanley Orne published the magazine from 1960 to 1969.

Upon assuming the responsibility of producing the magazine, Mr. Orne is to have said, "Nobody can take the place of Grayce Greenberg, but I hope I can eventually produce a blue-ribbon magazine."

With the assistance of his wife, Carol, Stan Orne did just that. In 1968 and 1969, *The American Dachshund* was the recipient of the Best Single-Breed Magazine award by the Dog Writers' Association of America. Mr. Orne also was twice presented with the gold "Winkie" statuette for best single-breed magazine at the *Kennel Review* awards.

The May-June 1977 issue contained a tribute to Stanley Orne who had died on May 1, 1977. The tribute was written by Sanford Roberts, who was the editor and publisher of the magazine from 1970 to the end of the decade.

The loss of Stanley Orne to the Dachshund world was a significant one. Not only had he provided the Dachshund fancy with a wonderful magazine dedicated to the breed, he was a man of many talents. His journalistic abilities were recognized by such publications as the *Portland Oregonian*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and the *Wall Street Journal*, for which he worked at various times in his life. He enjoyed art, literature, music, and the theater.

Other tributes spoke of his graciousness and hospitality as he and Carol offered their home for many dog-show activities and parties.

One well-known judge of this period remembered him as a teacher and a scholar who had encouraged her to enter the field of dog writing. He then became her mentor and spent hours editing the articles she wrote for *The American Dachshund*. She said that as a direct result of his tutelage, she won

her first Dog Writers' Association award in 1966.

Stan was also a serious Dachshund breeder and competitor who devoted his efforts to the development of wirehairs under the kennel name of Fir Trees. He imported the Greygates dogs, which provided a much-needed infusion to wirehair bloodlines. As one of the first breeders on the West Coast to breed his stock to Ch. Pondwick's Hobgoblin, an English import, he again was a pioneer.

Another tribute in the 1977 May-June issue of *The American Dachshund* was to the great wirehair Dachshund Ch. Pondwick's Hobgoblin, who did much to set the type for wirehair Dachshunds as we know them today.

Gobbie, as he was affectionately known, was bred in England by Elizabeth Medley and imported to the United States by Nancy Onthank. Hobgoblin died on April 14, 1977. One page of the two-page spread honoring Gobbie listed the names of the 75 champions that he had sired as of the May 1977 issue of the *GAZETTE*. On that list were four wirehair champions of record bearing the kennel name of Fir Trees.

What a remarkable coincidence that these irreplaceable losses to Dachshund fanciers—a great man and a great dog whose paths had crossed in the Dachshund world—would appear together in this issue. —Ann Gordon; angora119@aol.com; *Dachshund Club of America website: dachshund-dca.org*

## American Foxhounds The Standard Revision: One Year Later

In March 2011, a revised standard for the American Foxhound went into effect. The recommended revisions were created by a committee of American Foxhound Club members chaired by longtime breeders and judges Dr. Robert Smith and Mrs. Polly Smith. Mrs. Smith is also the chair of the AFC judges' education committee.

Upon the suggestion of the commit-

tee, two changes were submitted to the club membership for approval and subsequently to the AKC. The revisions were approved on January 11, 2011.

First, the section regarding the forelegs was revised to read: "The forelegs are straight from elbows to feet, well boned and muscular, with pasterns strong, flexible and very slightly sloping."

This change was made to reflect the American Foxhound's role as a running hound, where flexibility in the pastern is necessary for the stamina and speed required of hounds in the field.

The other revision was to the height recommendations. The standard now reads: "Dogs should not be under 23 or over 28 inches. Bitches should not be under 21 or over 26 inches measured across the back at the point of the withers, the hound standing in a natural position with his feet well under him."

It is important to remember that there is no disqualification for height in the American Foxhound standard, and the height specified in the standard is preferred but not mandated.

When asked about the changes, Mrs. Smith commented, "Frankly, the standard should have been changed back in the late '70s or early '80s. The International Foxhunters Stud Book changed this back around that time." She added, "We have always had 26-inch male hounds.

If one is going to have a standard, it needs to fit what we show, but within reason, and always with primary consideration to what the dogs were bred to do. A breeder wants a foxhound with a good nose and fox sense, which cannot be judged in the show ring.

"Breeders and judges should keep in mind the same things they did before the standard was changed," Mrs. Smith added. "You must have balance, a deep-set shoulder, and good return of upper arm. They should also strive for a strong, well-angulated rear with a lot of drive."

In November 2011, Mrs. Molly Martin was the first to judge a national specialty under the new standard. Mrs.

Martin said:

“I did take the changes into consideration. The new heights are much more realistic for today’s hounds. Before the changes, a good many judges, me included, were obviously hedging a bit on those upper numbers. I certainly feel more comfortable about it now.

“I also think allowing for a little flexibility in the pasterns makes for sounder running gear over the long haul than ‘short and straight,’ although I haven’t seen too much of a problem in this area.

“Overall, however, I do not think my winners would have been different if I would have judged under the old standard.” —*Julie Lux*;  
deluxeounds@centurylink.net;  
*American Foxhound Club website: americanfoxhoundclub.org*

## English Foxhounds What Makes the English Foxhound “English”?

I attend many conformation shows and performance events with my English Foxhounds. I cannot recall many that pass where I am not approached and asked, “I know it is a foxhound, but which one is it?” Often people say they can tell the English Foxhound from the American if they see them standing together but cannot distinguish the breeds when seen alone.

Literature indicates that in appearance the English is a far stouter hound than his American cousin. But what is “stouter”?

At a recent show I was asked which foxhound is “bigger.”

While the American may stand taller, the English will have more bone substance and body mass in general. I will often reply with “English Foxhounds are Mack trucks, built to bust through heavy brush, and the American Foxhounds are the sports cars built for speed and timely ground coverage—or, if you relate, the English will be the football players, and the Americans the basketball players.”

In plain language, let’s look at some

breed characteristics that set the English Foxhound apart.

One of the more pronounced body characteristics of the English Foxhound will be the outline of the body in profile. The English Foxhound should have an absolutely level topline, with no rise to the loins. The undercarriage will parallel this line, with deep back ribs and no tuck-up behind the rib cage, and a chest less narrow in proportion to depth than the American. This will give a square shape to the trunk of the English’s body that lends to more body substance and a stout appearance.

The English Foxhound will have more bone substance pronounced throughout a balanced body. The bone substance will be seen in a broad skull and muzzle all the way down through the legs to the pasterns.

As noted in the breed standard, the bone of the legs and feet cannot be too large, with straighter stifles preferred. Less obvious to the eye, the English Foxhound’s bone shape will be round. The American Foxhound’s bone will be bladed—rounded in front, then tapering toward the rear, giving a more oval shape to the bone.

The English Foxhound’s breed standard actually gives measurements on the most ideal head. The nose should be 4½ inches in length; the girth in front of the ears on a male hound should be 16 inches, with the neck not less than 10 inches from the cranium to shoulder. The English will have a broader, flatter skull.

Most pronounced, however, will be a shorter ear. Even though “rounding” (the removal of 1½ inches from the end of the ear) is not practiced today, the English Foxhound will have a noticeably shorter, less houndlike ear that when extended will not reach the tip of the nose as the American Foxhound’s ideally does, as called for in that breed’s standard.

The English Foxhound should give no doubt to the onlooker that he is stout and strong, athletic and agile, keen and intelligent, and capable of finding and chasing fox all day.

To quote the poet Cannon Kingsley: “The result of nature not limited, but developed by high civilization. Next to an old Greek statue there are few such combinations of grace and strength as in a fine Foxhound.” —*Kris Eckard*;  
gspointer@hotmail.com; *English Foxhound Club of America website: akc.org/breeds/english\_foxhound*

## Ibizan Hounds Form, Function, or Fashion PART TWO

The muscling is flat and sinewy. This is a breed of long distance and endurance. Bulging thighs as in a track Greyhound is a serious fault in the Ibizan Hound’s native land, as is anything suggesting crossing with Greyhound blood. Unlike the Greyhound, the Ibizan hunts with his ears and scenting as well as sight, although once game is sighted he gives voice and “keys in” visually.

The Ibizan comes in two coats: Smooth and sleek, with a hard sheen, and rough, or wire—which can be quite short to several inches long, often with a beard and much facial hair, as in a Scottish Deerhound. Certainly the wire coat gives good protection in rough cover, though Ibizans maneuver so well through the rocky, brushy Spanish landscape as to remain unscathed. Neither coat is preferred.

The color is restricted to shades of red and white. Some can be almost solid red, and some almost solid whites, or everything in between. At present there appear to be many primarily white dogs hunting in the breed’s native land.

Certainly white shows up in the landscape. Red dogs always have a white tip to the tail, and this is a signal to human and canine hunters as to the progress of the hunt. That is why the tail should not curl onto the back. Any combination is correct. Anything brown or black would be sign of impurity, as the red is recessive to these colors.

The Ibizan Hound should be good tempered, as it is a pack-hunting dog. Squabbling in the field does not catch rabbits. The Ibizan is a team player.

Judging a single Ibizan hunting would be like judging a single soccer player's talents.

The same even temper that serves the hunter makes the Ibizan a fine companion.

The attributes that set the Ibizan apart are large, high-set, rhomboid ears for hearing the rabbit in the brush and for cooling the body; the long, straighter upper arm that allows for higher action when needed; and the beautiful combination of red and white that declares his breed and shows up so well in the hunt. It is our endeavor as breeders to retain these qualities and preserve this bit of history for the ages.

There has always been a respective range of type within these parameters, but the Ibizan is a unique and functional breed and must remain so. —*Nan Kilgore Little*; [NanKilgore@amberlithe.com](mailto:NanKilgore@amberlithe.com); *Ibizan Hound Club of the United States website: ihcus.org*

## Irish Wolfhounds

### By the Numbers

Throughout the history of dog shows there have been occasional attempts to judge competing Irish Wolfhounds by a point system. Although this method was found to be cumbersome, and the hound eventually awarded the top prize through such a system was not always necessarily the most typical animal, these point scales are worth noting because they were drawn up by some of the leading stalwarts in the breed.

Unlike the extremely important "List of Points in Order of Merit" that appears at the end of our standard drafted by Captain Graham, I can find no disclaimer where judges were instructed that in case this scale of points appeared at variance with the standard, it was the latter document which is always correct.

The merit point system first appeared in the book *Dogs* published in England in 1906, 20 years after the standard was written. Judges of Irish Wolfhounds were told they should never approach their work without a

copy of these comparative values, which added up to 100 for the perfect specimen.

The point scale was as follows:

*12 points for head; seven for ears; three for beard and brows, and three for eyes—for a total of 25 points;*

*12 points for height at shoulder; 12 for substance and girth; and six for length of body and symmetry—for a total of 25 points;*

*Nine points for loin and hocks; nine for forelegs; and seven for feet—for a total of 25 points;*

*10 points for coat; seven for neck; five for tail; one for nails; and two for teeth—for a total of 25 points.*

As you can imagine, while the system was in use there were a number of comments regarding it, such as those of well-known breeder and author A.J. Dawson, who wrote at the time:

"There are probably some judges and breeders who would like to see a couple of points taken from coat and given to height, and a couple taken from ears to give to substance and girth, with possibly a couple each from feet and tail to be given to length of body and symmetry.

"But there is no double that this scale of point values has been carefully thought out by those who really have made a careful study of the Irish Wolfhound; and it is probable that no conceivable scale would appear perfect in all eyes. This writer has bred a number of Wolfhounds, including the biggest of living dogs, and he would always be prepared to accept and abide by the scale given above."

In a footnote the editor, Harding Cox, lamented that more points were not given to the chest, ribs, and shoulders, and he went on to write how he would have described those points:

"Chest very deep and not too broad; fore-ribs long and comparatively flat, allowing free action to elbows; shoulders lying well back to the withers, flat in position, but showing hard muscle in action; back ribs fairly well sprung, giving free play to lung and heart power, and so well contained as to preclude

any inordinate length or weakness in couplings."

Then, in a very telling sentence that demonstrated his knowledge of the breed, he goes on to say:

"The Irish Wolfhound is much vaunted for his activity, sweeping action, and stamina; but such could not exist in the case of a specimen lacking the conformation which we have described and what has been so unaccountably neglected in the Club scale."

In today's ring it would be rare for judges to allot one quarter of their selection to the headpiece, and more often than not there is only a cursory examination of the bite. Few judges spend any time examining the planes of the skull and the strength of the jaw, which are key points in the hound's function in life.

The merit point system for judging Irish Wolfhounds remained in place only a few years at the turn of the last century, but the comments regarding it at the time make for fascinating reading, as the writers were well versed in the breed's purpose as an outstanding hunter of large game. —*Lois J. Thomasson*; [Fleetwind@aol.com](mailto:Fleetwind@aol.com); *Irish Wolfhound Club of America website: iwclubofamerica.org*

## Norwegian Elkhounds

### Personality Plus

The official standard for the Norwegian Elkhound describes his temperament as *bold and energetic, an effective guardian yet normally friendly, with great dignity and independence of character.*

Bred to hunt moose in the steep, rocky terrain of Norway, a well-bred Elkhound has the intelligence to make decisions when on the hunt, giving him the air of independence, pride, and self-assurance. This characteristic may seem like stubbornness to those unfamiliar with the breed.

In summary, the standard says that the Elkhound's stable disposition makes him an ideal multi-purpose dog at work or at play.

As in any dog, inherited traits of aggression or shyness can sometimes

occur. The Elkhound's disposition, coupled with his independent nature, can result in an dog who is difficult to control if allowed to have his own way; an untrained Elkhound who is allowed to jump up on people and to roughhouse should not be considered aggressive in terms of having an inherited behavioral problem. Norwegian Elkhounds are highly trainable and can become acceptable members of a household.

Aggression, an uncontrollable urge to bite or overpower either humans or other dogs, can be an inheritable trait or the result of environmental factors wherein the dog feels compelled to act aggressively for reasons often unknown.

Shyness, the exact opposite trait, can also occur. The trait, when inherited, is obvious in a very young puppy. The puppy becomes the loner of the litter, keeping to himself, often facing the corner of the whelping box. As he matures, he hides behind furniture and is really not suited as a functioning member of a household. He may even become a fear-biter.

Both aggression and shyness can be acquired from environmental trauma, but whatever the cause, neither should be tolerated. Breeders must take care to eliminate both traits from their breeding program.

Owning an Elkhound as a pet is no different from having any other breed as a pet. They are extremely hardy and demand little in the way of material requirements. They are not particular about their living arrangements as long as they have plenty of fresh water, quality dog food, shelter, and a cool place to sleep.

Socialization is a must.

All dogs must learn how to react to people and to other dogs. The dog must be lead-trained, whether for show purposes, hunting, exercise, or a walk in the park.

Training should begin at an early age, whether the dog's future entails being a family pet, obedience competition, or conformation showing. Daily exercise and grooming are important. If neglected, before you realize it, you will

have an overweight couch-potato and a layer of white, furry stuff throughout the house. —*Dr. Nina P. Ross; ninaross@bellsouth.net; Norwegian Elkhound Association of America website: neaa.net*

## Otterhounds

Our guest columnist is Dian Quist, of Palmyra, Nebraska (*dqsdogs@yahoo.com*).

### We Came ... We Sniffed ... We Found a Glove!

I had the pleasure being one of 10 participants in the AKC National Tracking Invitational this past September, with my 11-year-old Otterhound, Barry—Ch./CT Scentasia Qcumber Wall St Wizard, CD, RE. The event was held at the Bernheim Arboretum in Clermont, Kentucky, and our judges were Herb Morrison and Roy Fair.

Our track was 605 yards and aged two hours. The start article was a sock. The first leg was 80 yards in short grass, then the track turned left into tall cover (over my head) for 50 yards. We came out of the tall cover and into calf-high grass and found our second article (a big white plastic bag)—this leg was 120 yards.

Then we took a right turn onto a 60-yard leg, 30 yards of which was in the woods. Barry went right into the woods, but then he backed out because it was semi-impassable, with lots of viney, thorny stuff and fallen branches. Barry's sense of adventure isn't what it used to be!

He tried to find the scent somewhere else but soon decided he would have to push through all the stuff in the woods.

So, in we went!

There was a right turn in the woods, and I was walking like a duck most of the way through it. The thorny vines and the branches of the trees and saplings were *thick* and low! I actually got stuck myself and had to unhook my hoodie from the thorns. I dropped the lead, thinking that I could catch up with Barry—I eventually did, but he was bookin' it out of the woods and

down the next 100-yard leg in short grass.

He overshot the right turn that followed, and the judges asked that I bring him back, so I backed up to where the track was, gave him water, and let him sniff the start article again (Barry *hates* it when I try to help), and he took off again and found the metal article on this 65-yard leg.

More water, another *go sniff* command, and off he went. The judges' track went up and over a stone wall (Barry went around the wall), and 180 yards later we found the final, big brown glove!

It was *great* fun! I was very happy he did so well. We had earned our Champion Tracker title in May 2010 and haven't really tracked since. Tracking is something that comes naturally to a hound, and I was glad Barry was able to stay focused on the scent I gave him to follow.

We had a nice lunch and a picture-taking marathon afterward. The banquet that night was very nice, with fabulous rosettes and plaques and delicious food. It was special to meet the AKC staff and the other exhibitors and all the tracklayers. It's a *lot* of work, and I appreciate the attention to detail that the AKC provided during the weekend.

Overall I was honored to be a part of the event. The National Tracking Invitational is held only every two years, so it was extra-special to get Barry in the event—it was so cool that we were there. I wouldn't have wanted to do it with any other dog! —D.Q.

Thanks for writing this great story for us, Dian. The OHCA was thrilled to have you and Eibhlin Glennon and her hound Ch./CT Riverrun Finnegan, VO, represent us at this event! —*Becky Van Houten; peeble@att.net; Otterhound Club of America website: clubs.akc.org/ohca*

## Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

### How's Your History?

We discuss what is correct and what is faulty in our hounds—

how much angulation, length to bone, height at shoulder, length to body.

Do we really know what we are talking about, however? Is “correct” a matter of opinion, an ideal, or a figment of the imagination?

Retaining original traits is a great challenge today, when the game has changed because dogs no longer do what the breed was developed to do. Traits are evolving and changing according to evolutionary principle: Use it or lose it. The next generation of breeders are going to have to try even harder to retain what are considered desirable features, those based on purpose.

Fortunately, the AKC and parent clubs realizes this and provide performance events to keep the breed’s history alive.

Venery, or the hunting of wild animals, originated because man needed food. Man developed various types of hounds depending on size of game and climatic and environmental conditions.

From early Roman campaigns, we observe man becoming a skillful hunter. For some time, only the elite could own hounds: noblemen, royalty, and religious figures. Gradually, hunting became a popular pastime, a competition; venery became a show of power. The clergy and noblemen became famous, not for their religious or royal duties but rather for their hunting successes and their packs.

Uniformity in a pack and adherence to any standard came later. As early as A.D. 656–727, Hubert, son of the Duc de Gueinne, hunted with a breed of hounds known today as the Hubert Hound. Eventually he retired from hunting and was canonized and ordained the patron saint of the sport. St. Hubert hounds were famous. It is a simplification to say that all breeds descend from the St. Hubert, however; if one delves back far enough, some distant relation likely can be traced. According to George Johnson in his book *Hounds of France*, the St. Huberts were not uniform in structure or type; however, because the Hubert hounds had a nationwide reputation for hunting, they were highly desired by others.

Through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, venery continued as the sport of kings and was reflected in the paintings, sculptures, music, and literature of the times. The nobility and religious orders gradually wanted an evenness and uniformity in their packs, even if only in terms of color. Eventually they combined those traits essential to hunting with desirable aesthetic features.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the heyday of the sport, noblemen and royalty vied for recognition and hounds were given as gifts. Spacious hunting grounds were established and stocked with game.

By the time venery reached its peak, several breeds had been developed to hunt the various size and types of game. According to Johnson, some 40 French hound breeds were developed. Large, powerful breeds were used on roe deer, red deer, boar, and wolf, and diminutive basset breeds were employed on rabbit and hare.

All along, a fusion of the St. Hubert hound with local dogs was common. The breeds resulting were named after the area in which they developed or the individual who instigated their development.

With the French Revolution in 1789, there was serious curtailment of hunting activities and breeding. Many breeds, especially the larger breeds, were decimated to the point of extinction. Smaller dogs requiring less food survived.

It was not until after World War II that the French tried to revive or resurrect ancient breeds from whatever stock remained or by infusion of a closely related breed. Thus breeds were gradually restructured and new breeds developed.

Why do we care about the ancient or even more recent history of hounds? We can change a standard every five years. Without regard for history, the ideal can be lost for a subjective “I like ...”—with no regard to a standard. The breed’s history is vital because hunting is the reason for the hound’s traits and natural instincts: his drive, voice, nose,

character, and perseverance need to be given prime consideration if breeders are to retain traits so important to making a hound a hound.

Hunting still thrives in France, where there is open land and opportunity to actually hunt live game. Other countries restrict what people can do with their animals. We need to keep purpose alive. —Kitty Steidel; ksteidel@aol.com; *Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America website: pbgv.org*

## Pharaoh Hounds Some Tips on Showing

As the Pharaoh Hound gains in popularity, albeit slowly, we will see new breeders exhibiting their dogs in the show ring, and we will be seeing more novice exhibitors in the ring as well.

In the past, we saw the ring dominated by breeders, many of whom were already experienced in exhibiting other breeds. This was a great advantage to novice exhibitors, who looked to their breeders for guidance and consequently learned a great deal.

New breeders, while they may have some show experience with their own dogs, are only one generation into exhibiting dogs and are not in the best position to teach newcomers all the little things that create better experiences at the shows.

Regardless of winning or losing, the entire show experience can be tense and nerve-wracking, or it can be a challenging yet pleasurable adventure for both owner and dog.

I offer the following advice in hopes that newcomers to the sport of showing dogs will gain some benefit, and that old-timers might find some valuable pointers as well.

Both the dog and the handler should be trained prior to the show. Handling classes are most helpful. Both owner and dog can profit from professional or experienced trainers at these classes.

Handling can be difficult to learn. It takes practice and hard work. If you have a dog who is sensitive to new experiences, take him walking on busy

streets and introduce him gently to new people whenever you can. Have him stand for examination. Help him adapt more easily to new situations.

Sometimes a seemingly calm dog suddenly acts up in the show ring because he is not used to accepting something new.

It is best to arrive at the show well ahead of your ring time. This gives you time to unload whatever you need and walk the dog around to relax him—all done without the stress of being behind schedule.

You should prepare for the show at least a day before, having your vehicle ready to roll with all the equipment you need already aboard.

Don't wait until the day before the show before grooming your dog. The Pharaoh Hound is an easy dog to groom, but he still needs some work. Ears and teeth should be checked at least a few days prior to the show. Dirty ears and tartar-coated teeth are not only unhealthy for the dog, they spoil an otherwise clean dog and are offensive to the judge examining him.

In the ring, pay close attention to what is going on. Save casual conversation with a fellow exhibitor until later, and concentrate on working with your dog. Pay attention to the judge's directions. You will find that if you have some difficulty, most judges will be patient and helpful.

If you are upset about a loss, cool down a bit, and then say a few words of congratulation to the winner's handler. Some day you will probably change places with him and will welcome a few pleasant words yourself.

We all love to judge from outside the ring, but if you are a loud "ringside judge" it can be most annoying to those who are there to watch the judging and are forced to listen. You may also be passing judgment on someone's dog within earshot of the owner.

Be courteous to the judge, whether or not you agree with the decisions made. Good manners are part of good sportsmanship. Thank the judge for your ribbon, even if it is for fourth

place and you feel your dog should have won.

You may ask for advice from the judge if there is time after judging is completed, but remember that an opinion has been given, and there is no need to question a placement. The entry fee was for the judge's opinion, and it was given. There are always other shows to enter. —*Mrs. Rita Laventhal Sacks*; llaventhal@aol.com; *Pharaoh Hound Club of America website*: ph-club.org

## Salukis

"Meet Me in St. Louis, 'Luki"  
(With Apologies to Judy Garland)

I'll never forget seeing over 100 Saluki champions lined up around the ring in two circles for Best of Breed competition at the first national specialty I attended, in 1993, at the Kentucky Horse Park. As I recall, the number of dogs entered was over 450, and in recent years the numbers have consistently been on a par with that—and higher. If you love or study the breed, the Saluki national should be on your bucket list. It is an experience not to be missed—and this year in particular.

The Saluki Club of America's national is the largest Saluki event in the world, and for judges and breed fanciers, the exposure to so many dogs is an excellent opportunity to learn.

With ringside discussions, a seminar, and the chance to talk to American and international breeders, experts, and historians, the educational opportunities are only limited by your endurance.

For the first time, the SCOA national will happen at the Purina Farms canine event center in Gray Summit, Missouri, near St. Louis. The dates are June 5 through 9.

Moving the national to St. Louis was not easy. Change is difficult for any organization, and no matter how good or persuasive the reasons are, comfort with the status quo is tough to overcome.

The idea of a new or rotating venue

away from Lexington (where the national had had tenure since 1980) had been passionately debated over the years, but no change was seriously contemplated until the increasing size of the national, the limited facilities of the Horse Park and its rising costs forced the club's hand.

Purina Farms is a magnificent venue designed for dog events and specialties. The site features spacious, air-conditioned indoor rings for all competitions; dog-bathing tubs and people showers; dressing rooms; a fenced paddock for off-lead exercise; a grooming area with electrical outlets; and space for RV and tent camping.

Convenient to restaurants, stores, cinema, a pet-friendly hotel, and the security of a nearby police station, Gray Summit can arguably handle the needs of the traveling exhibitor better than most dog-show venues.

In addition to the national there will be *four* all-breed shows, including an SCOA supported entry and SCOA regional specialty, making for an unprecedented opportunity to win points at five shows in 10 days.

Continuing this year is an important tradition established at the 1970 specialty in Beverly Hills. At that show, the SCOA became the first breed club in America to offer a Humane Purse—a cash award for the Best of Breed winner to donate to the dog charity or research fund of their choice.

Besides the shows, all facets of Saluki activities will be hosted at the national for participation and enjoyment. Lure coursing, rally, obedience, and agility. (I've always thought that teaching Salukis agility was a lot like teaching convicts Houdini's escape tricks.) There will be social events, vendors, live and silent auctions, costume competition, and the Desert Bred exhibition.

More information can be found at the SCOA and superintendent websites, [salukiclub.org](http://salukiclub.org) and [foytrentdogshows.com](http://foytrentdogshows.com).

The Saluki national should certainly be on every fancier's bucket list—and with this fabulous new venue, it promises to be a truly memorable experience.

So, 'Luki, will you "Meet Me in St. Louis"? —*Brian Duggan;*  
kzyylkum@jps.net; *Saluki Club of America website: salukiclub.org*

## Scottish Deerhounds Breeders Panel 27

Here is another set of comments from a Deerhound breeder, this time from Kathy Lagatta, of Staghil Deerhounds. When she, with husband, Neal, was most active as a breeder, her kennel was on Long Island; now they live in Lawrenceville, Georgia.

*When and where did you see your first Deerhound?*

At Maurie Lewis's Highstone Kennels, on Long Island, New York, in the mid-1970s. A friend invited my husband to look at the unique house there, and while there Neal noticed the big dogs running in the fields. He brought me to see them, knowing I liked big dogs.

I truly can't tell you much about the conversation I had with Maurie that day, because I couldn't take my eyes off those wonderful Deerhounds. It was love at first sight.

After a few months I again visited Maurie, and she hired me to help out with the Deerhounds. I worked for her for 10 years. Her Deerhounds were especially known for the Highstone heads, with their beautiful skulls, dark eyes, tiny ears, and soft expression. I feel lucky to have spent the time with someone who was so knowledgeable of the breed.

*When and where did you get your first Deerhound?*

I bought my first Deerhound from Maurie Lewis in 1979. He was Ch. Highstone's Special Edition (whelped 6/3/79, Highstone's Peerless x Glenrinn's Highstone's Dun).

*What attracted you to Deerhounds?*

They were big, beautiful, majestic animals, and so very sweet and loving.

*When did you whelp your first litter?*

My first litter was whelped March 3, 1984. The dam was Ch. Highstone's Dalkeith Willow. Maurie had control of who would be the sire, and she selected

Highstone Dalkeith Lewis.

*How many litters have you bred?*

I have bred seven litters myself, and a couple with co-owners.

*When did you whelp your most recent litter?*

My most recent litter was whelped September 13, 2004. The dam was Ch. Staghil's Code Blue, and the sire was Ch. Gayleward's Jaraluv Nike.

*What's the largest number of Deerhounds you've had at home on a semipermanent basis?*

I had 10 Deerhounds at one time in my life.

*What number of Deerhounds do you prefer to have at home?*

I prefer to have four to six Deerhounds.

*How many Deerhounds do you have at home right now?*

Two veterans and two yearlings.

*Which of your Deerhounds would you consider the best known of those you have bred?*

Ch. Staghil's Flying Dutchman (whelped 8/20/93, Ch. Gayleward's Lynel B x Glenfinan Coleen). His side movement was just beautiful. He had many placements in the group, and in those days Deerhounds didn't get much of a look in the group. Also, at the 1997 national specialty he received an Award of Merit. Before that, a successful Deerhound down from my breeding was Ch. Snowden's Knight of Staghil (whelped 11/14/89, Ch. Gayleward's Mo x Snowden's Silver Nutmeg, bred by Jane Hurrell).

*Follow-up questions:*

*What have been your priorities when planning a breeding? (Give three, in order of importance to you.)*

Health, conformation, soundness.

*What have been your priorities in conformation? (Give the three qualities you value most.)*

Type is important to me, as if you don't have type, you don't have a Deerhound. If a dog has overall type, he will have decent shoulders, topline, angles, and so on. Soundness goes without saying, and I am a sucker for a beautiful face with dark eyes.

*What three attributes do you find most unpleasing?*

I hate to see a high, curled tail. I hate straight shoulders and lack of angulation in the rear. Big, heavy ears are a no-no for me.

*Thank you, Kathy.* —*Joan Shagan;*  
jubalhil@yahoo.com; *Scottish Deerhound Club of America website: deerhound.org*

## Whippets Purpose

Historians like to claim that the manipulation and selective breeding of purebred dogs is a fairly recent phenomenon that began in the Victorian era. I suggest that they are wrong. I believe that once the earliest cave-dwellers saw the value of domesticating dogs, purposeful breeding began. Whether for the most proficient hunting companion, the most loyal and protective guardian, or the most efficient vermin-killer, man has engaged in trying to perfect dogs, like the rest of his livestock, since earliest times.

What the Victorian fanciers did was to popularize the exhibition of purebred dogs and to promote the diversity of the breeds. Much has been written about the social aspect of their "idle pastime" of showing dogs, but the truth is, they "invented" very few breeds.

Instead, in that age of travel and discovery they found many of those existing breeds in their native lands, brought them to Europe and America, and popularized them. I submit that historians, geneticists, and we, as purebred dog lovers, owe them a debt of gratitude for celebrating and cementing the legacy of the diversity of our breeds.

Historians and geneticists also like to claim (as seen on several recent telecasts) that the preservation and advancement of our breeds has been done on a whim, or in the interest of "fashion."

There is no doubt that over the last two centuries individual breeds have fallen in and out of fashion—some for arbitrary reasons such as being featured in popular books, movies,

and commercials, and some for economic reasons.

Certainly, there are “breeders” who have sought to take advantage of these fad breeds for purely financial gain, but here I use the term *breeder* in the loosest definition. Anyone who mates two dogs regardless of purpose can technically be called a breeder, but in the context of

doing the mating with only profit in mind, I define them as such with contempt.

For serious, dedicated, and ethical dog breeders, the exhibition and numerous competitions devoted to purebred dogs is not a whim but a proving ground. It is not about fashion or fad, and it is surely not about money.

It is an effort to preserve and protect the rich history of each breed. The goal is to honor the past and look toward the future. It is to guard the type and temperament and improve the health and soundness of our dogs. —*Phoebe J. Booth; Shamasan@aol.com; American Whippet Club website: americanwhippetclub.net*

## Airedale Terriers Quality Airedales

Being a “senior” Airedale breeder-exhibitor, I am quite excited about the improvement I have observed in the quality of our dogs over the last 40-plus years.

When I began showing back in 1967, even as a novice I was able to see the fairly obvious differences in terms of conformation to the standard that were being shown.

Today, it seems more difficult to pick out a poor specimen, with a vast improvement not only in quality but in grooming and showmanship. This is great news for the breed.

Starting with the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship in December, the largest dog show in the country, with an entry of 3,938, we find GCh. Brisline’s Goforit Energizer Bunny taking the breed, under judge Marcy Zingler.

Bunny, the top Airedale winner (both systems) for the whole year, has multiple group placements and specialty wins, including last year’s breed and Group 4 at Montgomery County. Owned by Georgia McRae, C. Reynolds, H.J. Piperis, and B. Fakeema, Bunny finished her grand career with this Best of Breed at the AKC/Eukanuba show. She will now make her mark in the whelping box and live the good life as a beloved, and no doubt spoiled, companion.

Best of Opposite Sex went to Jean Surfus’s GCh. Darbywoods Unstoppable, while Best Bred-by in Breed and first Award of Excellence went to Ch. Huntwood Spyglas of Stone Ridge Tobylinn, owned by Janic

Linn and Susan Kipp.

At the Garden State All-Terrier specialty on February 12, judge Kenneth McDermott gave Best of Breed to Ch. Joval Angle’s Whisper, owned by Dr. Valeria Rickard and John Rickard. Whispa went on to win third in the group.

Best of Opposite went to GCh. Victorianna Crimson Sentry, owned by D. and E. Jonik, Anne Curtis, and J. Koskowski. Select dog went to Ch. Huntwood Spyglas of Stone Ridge Tobylinn.

Now we come to Westminster, where GCh. Darbywood’s Unstoppable took the breed, with Ch. Joval Angel’s Whisper going Best of Opposite and GCh. Victorianna Crimson Sentry taking an Award of Merit under judge Virginia Latham Smith.

These are all beautiful Airedales, and seeing the spar is breathtaking. I do not envy the judges who have to choose, and as you can see their wins are moved around in each show. —*Janet Franke; gma16300@aol.com; Airedale Terrier Club of America website: airedale.org*

## American Staffordshire Terriers 2011: The Year of the AmStaff

“History repeats itself” is what we learned growing up in history class in school. Let’s hope that’s true in this instance: For the first time ever since the AKC’s recognition of the American Staffordshire Terrier in 1936, for 2011 there were three AmStaffs in the Top 20 Terriers. The AmStaff was the *only* breed of terrier in the Top 20 for that year to have this many individuals accomplish this goal. Other

breeds with multiple representatives in the group ranking were Smooth Fox Terriers (two), Scotties (two), and Border Terriers (two).

In addition, two of the three AmStaffs were ranked in the top five terriers: GCh. Castle Rock’s SBigStaff Mad About You was ranked number four, defeating 20,266 dogs, and GCh. Alpine’s Highwayman was ranked number five, defeating 18,696 dogs. The third AmStaff in the Top 20 was GCh. Alpine’s Ring of Fire, who defeated 6,319 dogs and was number-19 terrier. This in itself is a huge accomplishment for any bully breed.

To top these statistics off, GCh. Castle Rock’s SBigStaff Mad About You (Maddy) broke the breed’s all-time Best in Show record in March of 2011 with her 14th all-breed Best in Show. Maddy then set the bar high with handler Kimberly Rudzik by winning 12 more Bests in 2011, with a combined total of 27 Bests in Show to date.

Two other records were broken during 2011. In August, GCh. Alpine’s Highwayman (Jelly) and handler Ed Thomason became the top-winning breeder-owner-handled AmStaff team of all time, with their ninth Best in Show. Then in October, when Jelly won his 14th all-breed BIS, he became the top-winning AmStaff dog in breed history, with a combined total of 16 Bests to date. Jelly and Ed were also the number-one breeder-owner-handled team in the Terrier Group rankings for that same year. Jelly’s littermate GCh. Alpine’s Ring of Fire (Phoenix) won two all-breed BIS in 2011, making he and Jelly the only littermate BIS winners in AmStaff history. Ch. Alpine’s Catch Me If You Can (Chase), a

Phoenix son, won his first all-breed BIS in September 2011.

A combined total of 28 all-breed Bests in Show and 160 group firsts were awarded to AmStaffs in 2011. What an amazing year for the breed! In addition to the above-mentioned dogs, the other group-winning AmStaffs were GCh. Wonderlands Heavily Armed Agitator, GCh. Major League's Silver Slugger, GCh. Celtic's Quinlynn Greer, GCh. Alpine's Lonewolf Whisky River, GCh. Winmors High Speed Chase, GCh. Lakota's Reflection of Two Bears, GCh. Parastone's Call Me Mon Cheri, and Ch. Winmors a Walk in the Park.

Thank you to all of the judges who awarded these AmStaffs at the group and Best in Show level. You have made it a memorable year for the owners, breeders, and handlers of these deserving dogs.

Congrats to all the owners, breeders, and handlers of these Amstaffs for accomplishing such high levels of success with a bully breed. —Karen Thomason; alpineast@aol.com; Staffordshire Terrier Club of America website: amstaff.org

### Australian Terriers “Why Won't You Sell Me a Breeding Pair of Aussies?”

A “gentleman” got irate with me when I told him that my pet puppies are sold with a spay/neuter contract. He informed me he wanted a pair of Australian Terriers to breed pets for his friends and family. He said he wants everyone to have an Aussie “just like my Tucker.” When asked if he understood the time and expense it took to be a *responsible breeder*, he said “Not really.” The following information is what I shared with him.

A responsible breeder will strive to obtain the best specimens of the breed. She verifies her choices by showing these dogs in AKC conformation shows to obtain their champion titles.

In these shows the judges will look at each dog's structure, movement, and type to decide if the dog meets the

breed standard. In order to earn its title a dog must win a total of 15 points.

Two shows where they win points, must be “major wins” of 3 to 5 points, the value determined by the number of dogs competing in the breed that day.

In order to win a major it is necessary to travel to shows where there are enough dogs of the breed being shown (in Virginia, for example, it takes a minimum of four dogs or five bitches to make a 5-point major). Thus the owner incurs the expense of entry fees and travel to at least three shows, but realistically it can be many more.

Once the breeder has obtained a title for her prospective breeding dog or bitch, she pays to have health tests performed and registered. For the Aussie, the minimum tests, as recommended by the Australian Terrier Club of America, are CERF for eyes, OFA test for luxating patella, and OFA thyroid test. The expense for the breeder doubles if she owns both the prospective stud and dam. Most breeders also get a general health-screening done and a test for Brucellosis prior to breeding.

Pedigrees of the prospective dog and bitch are examined to try to determine that their conformation characteristics and those of their ancestors are compatible. The breeder also spends many hours of study trying to decipher what recessive genes may be hiding in the background, ready to combine in the wrong way.

If the breeder owns the prospective dam of the litter, or decides that her own stud isn't compatible, then a stud fee must be paid. Most times the breeder incurs the cost of round-trip shipping to send the prospective dam to her mate.

If frozen or fresh-chilled semen is used, additional costs include testing of the bitch for proper breeding timing and insemination costs.

Hopefully the puppies are born healthy and without veterinary assistance. If not, the breeder incurs the expense of a C-section or vet bills caring for sick puppies. Then there is the cost of food, puppy shots, worm medi-

cine, and vet visits to have the tails docked and the puppies' health checked.

The breeder keeps the puppies for at least 12 weeks, to allow them to get the socialization skills they can only get with their mother and littermates. A responsible breeder is willing to keep puppies until they are significantly older, and she gives a health guarantee and is willing to take one back for any reason.

Placing a puppy in the right home isn't easy. For every 10 calls from prospective new owners, a breeder *might* sell one of her puppies.

Breeding dogs isn't easy nor a mon-eymaking proposition (it will probably cost you). But it is a labor of love if done right! —Grace Cartwright; gracec@vims.edu; Australian Terrier Club of America website: australianterrier.org

### Bedlington Terriers Winning

And so it happens: You walk into the ring expecting the judge to “judge the dog on the day” and find that no matter which dog represents the best breed type, which exemplifies the best movement, and which is handled with the best showmanship and expression, the best dog is defeated.

What you don't know is that the best dog was defeated long before entering the ring. Campaigning a special in Best of Breed is often no longer an honest competition or evaluation.

The depressing truth is that for some, dog shows have become a game of marketing. I am not referring to advertising in respected dog-show publications or breed-club magazines; these are where brags, wins, and photos should be afforded. And there is nothing wrong with graciously thanking a judge for a nice win.

I am referring to taking any means necessary to defeat your competition *outside the ring* instead of *inside the ring*.

This approach occurs in nearly all breeds, even in the Bedlington Terrier ring. Unfortunately, the Bedlington is a breed not well understood by some

judges. It is no fault of their own; it just happens to be a breed of low entries. Memorizing the breed's standard is helpful, but until one can get a hands-on evaluation of several dogs, the standard can be hard to properly understand.

Some judges have said that they don't believe Bedlingtons are even real terriers. It is true that the Bedlington does not look like his terrier counterparts, with his pear-shaped head, low-set, filbert-shaped ears, lean, racy body, and soft, linty coat. Even the reach and drive of a Bedlington differs from the movement of the other terrier breeds.

Make no mistake, Bedlington Terriers are real terriers.

But given that they are a difficult terrier breed to understand makes it easier to convince a judge regarding what is correct or incorrect.

And misinformation from so-called experts can be disguised as "educating or mentoring" when really it is blatant promotion of one's own kennel.

For some people, showing dogs has become a game of winning at any cost and finding satisfaction in getting away with it over and over. After all, a win is a win and nobody will ever know what it took to get it.

Those lacking confidence in judging the Bedlington Terrier will find it much easier to let the better dog be defeated than to deal with the consequences or repercussions of a breeder, owner, or handler who has pimped their exhibit outside the ring.

However, not all judges lack confidence; in fact, some will always make the right decision and "judge the dogs on the day," no matter how much pre-ring convincing (or post-ring ridicule) has come their way. Some judges understand that those who resort to such underhanded techniques do so because they know who has the better dog. If that person cannot fairly defeat the best dog in the ring, then they do all they can to defeat the dog outside of the ring.

Honestly, if someone has to resort to these techniques, then isn't it possible

that her dog may not be that great? Is this the only sure way to secure a win?

Dog shows are an evaluation of breeding stock. Let us not forget the reason we are all competing in the first place for first place. —*Laurie Friesen; bedlingtonlover@hotmail.com; Bedlington Terrier Club of America website: bedlingtonamerica.com*

## Border Terriers The Mentor

The dictionary defines *mentor* as "wise and trusted counselor or teacher" and "an influential senior sponsor or supporter."

In terms of the dog show world, I would define mentor as "a breeder who has devoted their entire adult life to the health, welfare, and success of their breed." Expanding on this I would include that a breed mentor, without pay, spends day and night preserving their canine legacy. They deny their family and themselves many luxuries and vacations—and a clean house!—in order to care for such a time-consuming hobby.

Breed mentors are the backbone and the glue for future enthusiasts whose experience and knowledge are etched in pedigrees for others to treasure forever.

The Border Terrier Club of America was organized in 1949, with 10 members. Today the membership stands at approximately 850.

The first national specialty was held in 1959, with 31 entries. Today the specialty entries number a little over 300. Within those early small numbers are mentors who are still well known to our membership today!

This is a true testimony of the importance of breed mentors.

Jo Ann Frier-Murza has devoted her life to the world of the earthdog. Concentrating on the Border Terrier, JoAnn has been an inspiration to our members for many years. An author of several very detailed books on the subject, JoAnn earned herself the honor of winning the AKC Lifetime Achievement Award in 2011.

Marg Pough has spent her lifetime committed to the Border Terrier. (She can be seen with braided pigtailed during the early 1960s in one of the BT breed books!) Her involvement with the BTCA health and genetics committee for decades is indispensable to our club.

Bob Naun, who sadly left us last fall and will be sorely missed, handled the Border Terrier like a career. Bob was, and his wife Ruth Ann is, an AKC breed judge. Ruth Ann is our AKC Delegate. Bob was instrumental in developing the BTCA illustrated standard. Since the beginning of his membership in 1972, he concentrated his efforts on educating the BTCA membership on the standard of the breed, giving annual seminars at the national specialties—even up to the year of, and a few months shy of, his passing in 2011. It was his mission to convey the importance of the working aspects of this breed, as he implored members to produce Borders with keen working instincts. He would always say, "These are working terriers, not show dogs!"

I would love to include names of the many longtime breeders who have highly influenced the lineages of our dogs as they are presented today. But I'm sure ones who deserve notice would accidentally be omitted. Instead I will only mention my own mentor, Ms. Barbara Kemp.

She not only taught me the importance of the breed standard and how to make sound breeding decisions, but also how to be kind to my fellow competitor, respect judges' choices, and to *enjoy* the breed.

There are many wonderful Border Terrier mentors who have graced our paths over the years. I can only hope to go down in the breed's history as one of them. Bob Naun left this world knowing his impact on the Border Terrier was meaningful and will never be forgotten; I look forward to doing the same.

Hugs to yours! —*Lynn D Looper; LLooper@msn.com; Border Terrier Club of America website: btcoa.org*

## terriers Bull Terriers Who's on First?

With some exceptions, at conformation shows, colored Bull Terriers always seem to be shown first (before white BTs). Why?

If you ask someone why colored BTs are first, the most frequent answer is that whites need the extra grooming time. That answer seems rooted in a time long past when wealthy exhibitors had grooming assistants who prepared the dogs for exhibition. In this century, most of us don't have kennel help. We, like most BT people, are grooming our own dogs. Since one variety usually goes in right after the other, the grooming explanation isn't really valid, since both varieties need to be standing by the ring. Showing colored BTs and having to try and keep a white BT clean and sparkling requires help from someone—who then probably won't be able to watch the colored BTs show.

We and other BT people who have both whites and coloreds have found a solution by *not* showing young white males. We can't keep them truly *ring-ready* clean.

There is another possibility for why coloreds so often show first. When I asked a superintendent, the response was, "We've always had coloreds first—maybe because C comes before W in the alphabet?"

Then, a few weeks ago, after writing the foregoing, I judged at a four-day show weekend, where whites went first every day, and everyone seemed quite happy with that. At the risk of sounding too revolutionary, it might be worthwhile to consider having colored show first one day, and white show first the next day, which has been done successfully in the Long Beach and Sacramento supported shows. This might keep BT fanciers on their toes, but it's hard to complain if each variety gets their chance at being first. It's not that hard to remember your show order, but if it is, then whites going first seems to make more sense to me.

Some will take issue with any change or proposed change. Complaining

seems to be a natural component of showing dogs, but I'd like to suggest that clubs consider varying who shows first each day of a specialty weekend—or else consider what one club has successfully adopted, which is "whites show first." Then we can put our white BTs in their crates, run a damp cloth over our colored BTs, and go in the ring.

Most clubs know that dog-show superintendents are great listeners, and if the club requests a specific time or variety order for a specialty weekend, most superintendents will comply if they possibly can. The super's staff just needs to get the word in a timely fashion, which is usually just before the entries close. Superintendents are rarely really appreciated for all their good work with exhibitors and clubs.

Those who come, show, and leave often don't realize the usually long hours worked by superintendent staff. They listen to exhibitors, judges, and club organizers helping them with information, planning and fixing mistakes. Our superintendents work tirelessly to keep shows going well.

Thanks to the Internet, we can enter online, get quick results from different shows all over the country, and verify our dogs' points. We are all hoping for the day when the extra online entry fees will be reduced or eliminated.

Whether we exhibit in conformation or performance, we depend on our superintendents. Please don't forget to thank them the next time you are at a show—and put in a good word for ending those pesky, expensive online fees. Online entry is easier for the super and easier for the exhibitor. Reduction of extra fees and more logical showing order of our varieties might just increase entry numbers. —Carolyn Alexander; brigadoonbt@aol.com; Bull Terrier Club of America website: btca.com

## Cairn Terriers

This month we revisit the following contribution from guest columnist Satu (Sassa) Stenroos, of Finland. Sassa has been in the breed for 32 years and

judged Cairns in Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

## The Future of the Natural-Looking Cairn

Is the modest, natural-looking Cairn Terrier disappearing? The popularity of the breed has increased in the Nordic countries, and perhaps in many other countries too. We are paying a high price for it. It is now very common to see a stylish Cairn Terrier possessing a long neck, short back, strong hind angulation, and movement not typical of the breed winning at shows.

Where has the shaggy, workmanlike little terrier gone?

The original breed standard says that the neck of the Cairn is *not short*. Some people seem to read it otherwise, however—that the neck should be long, and the longer, the better. This is *not* how it should be. A typical, good Cairn is sound, balanced overall, and not exaggerated in any way. The whole dog is proportional, including the neck. The Cairn is a dog whom you do not run with in the ring. When the Cairn moves, he covers ground well. His front legs swing as far forward in front of his body as they swing back under it. And his back legs swing as far back behind the body as they swing forward under it. He moves in an energy-saving way; his legs do not get high up from the ground. A high back-kick is wasted energy.

It is this way of movement that guarantees he can run on rocks all day. The Cairn has been developed to be a working dog. That's why movement that is typical to the breed is very important.

The wrong type of winner is the dog with a proportionally short back, high tail-set, and exaggerated hind angulation who moves in a "rolling" way at the rear, or so that his back legs are thrown up high, at nearly 90 degrees, behind the body. A Cairn like this can run fast in the ring, fast like a trotting horse. He looks stylish and he is showy,

and therefore it is easy to fall into the trap. This kind of movement is not typical of the breed, however. You do not run with the Cairn Terrier in the ring! The breed standard reads, *Good but not excessive bend of stifle.*

Judges and breeders have a big responsibility to preserve the breed as it has been given to us. We are not working only for immediate success at dog shows and for ourselves more generally; we have a responsibility to preserve the breed as it has been for decades and as it should be in the future.

The essence of the Cairn includes joyfulness and activeness. He does not stand statue-like in the ring, watching the eyes of his handler. Joy and playfulness live in the eyes of the Cairn. This is an important part of the breed's charm. The breed's British standard says, *General Appearance: Agile, alert, of workmanlike, natural appearance. ... Temperament: Fearless and gay disposition, assertive but not aggressive.*

Strange coat colors have also entered the breed. One sees light-colored dogs with large sooty areas on the chest, head, or tail, and dark-brindle dogs with large white patches. Neither is desirable. (With this I do not mean to include the dark mask, which is highly desirable.)

Nowadays Cairn Terriers in the show ring are trimmed too much, with almost every hair immaculately in its place. The Cairn should have a coat that is not too tidy and not too short. Has the importance of *natural appearance* been forgotten? It is to see today Cairns standing almost in their "underwear" in the ring, and necks trimmed very short to emphasize the appearance of a long neck. The Cairn's "trousers" have also been groomed away to emphasize hind angulation. (The standard says, *Coat: Very important ... Must be double-coated with profuse, harsh but not coarse, outer coat, undercoat short, soft and close.*) Success in group competitions and big breed events tends to contribute to a trend away from the correct natural breed type. Type is sacrificed at the cost of winning.

I would like to wake up both judges and breeders to think seriously about

the issue to save our wonderful breed as we have seen it for decades. Mr. Bradshaw, perhaps the most famous Cairn breeder of all time, said, "A Cairn can be a good terrier, but a bad Cairn."

For the love of the Cairn. —S.S.

Thank you, Sassa! —Karen Ann Filippi; kafko2008@gmail.com; Cairn Terrier Club of America website: cairnterrier.org

## Dandie Dinmont Terriers

### Mentoring Newcomers

Have you noticed the graying of our sport? Specifically, did you look around the national specialty ring and notice any new fanciers, grey or otherwise? What do you think is the average age of active Dandie breeders in this country? Not only has ours become a low-entry breed, but it has attracted few newcomers.

The plucky little Dandie Dinmont Terrier has survived all these years because it is one of the greatest breeds in the AKC registry. Dandies have wonderful temperaments, loads of personality, and a sense of humor. They're hardy and long-lived. They make great companions. Admittedly they take some upkeep; they need weekly brushing, combing, and bathing, and every few months their long, crisp coat needs to be plucked, or shortened.

As a longtime breeder who regularly receives mail from AARP, I am obviously part of that graying set. What I have done to ensure my line of Dandies continues after I'm gone is to bring in a younger person with whom to share my dogs. We have had great fun these past 20 years sharing all aspects of purebred dogs. The young woman I have mentored is a valuable addition to the fancy; she is involved in the parent club and two all-breed clubs, and is an active breeder, an exhibitor, and now an approved judge.

I am an active breeder and field many inquiries from people looking for Dandies. I always answer the inquiry. It matters not whether I've got a puppy to sell, a litter expected, or nothing planned—each inquiry is an opportunity

to promote this wonderful breed.

Unfortunately I cannot count the number of times I am told that I am the only Dandie breeder who answered their inquiry.

Not good!

It takes just a little time to call back and thank that person for their interest in the breed. If I cannot help, then I refer them to our club's puppy-referral person. An inquiry should never meet a dead end.

Many of these inquiries result in puppy sales to people wanting a pet to love. I do not ask a pet owner to show. Occasionally, an inquiry is from a person interested in showing and breeding. This opens up an in-depth conversation and an invitation to come to my home or meet me at a nearby show and watch the dogs being readied and shown. This person has the potential to become an active exhibitor and member of our breed club.

It is important that someone new to showing Dandies be given continuous help in learning the art of trimming. It is not enough to simply sell someone a good puppy; a breeder must be prepared to mentor this person. And who knows, with the right help this person might become an active, informed, and responsible breeder of quality Dandies.

I had two great mentors when I first began in purebred dogs who taught me to raise my sights high and constantly be looking to breed a better dog. In turn, I feel I have a responsibility to help others learn about this fascinating sport of purebred dogs.

As a group of Dandie lovers, we have a great responsibility to ensure our breed thrives long after we are gone. Newcomers should be warmly welcomed. —Betty-Anne Stenmark; BettyAnne.Stenmark@cityofpaloalto.org; Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America website: ddtca.org

## Smooth Fox Terriers

### A Smooth Fox Terrier Therapy Dog

David Frei has written a book titled *Angel on a Leash*, about therapy dogs and the lives they touch. I decided

that I would like to share with you the story of Victor from the book, as follows.

“Victor was a Smooth Fox Terrier registered therapy dog owned by Carl Wilson. ... I am going to let Carl tell you in his own words about him.

“When I met Victor, it was pointed out that he had the ability to entertain himself. That aspect really did hold true his entire life. He could throw the ball or whatever for himself, and he would then chase it if I was unable to join in the fun. I really saw that aspect of him being able to amuse himself as a very positive trait. I imagine it could go to the extreme, too and be a destructive trait, but in 12 years Vic never chewed up anything that was not his.

“Victor was so awesome! The amazing work he did as a therapy dog with an autistic deaf man (Shaine) the last three years was beyond incredible. The man had been forgotten in the state system for 18 years. No one ever thought to try to communicate with him. When Judy at the daycare facility found him, she began to take him to her daycare center, and she found by introducing him to Victor that he loved dogs. She also found out during this venture that Shaine knew how to sign.

That was when all good things began to happen. Their work together gave the gentleman growth and management skills that allowed him to move away from the state program into an adult family home with other deaf people who signed.

“Shaine knew that Victor had become ill and over the last year was able to access his capacity for compassion and care while he was playing with Vic to make sure he was rested and comfortable.

“It is a beautiful story, and I was honored to have been a part of Victor’s life.”

“Victor was diagnosed with lung cancer early last year. (I know, it is rare in dogs.) His only symptom had been a hacking cough, although he still had a full appetite, play-drive, and everything else Smooth Fox Terrier.

“Carl was grateful to have been able to afford the lungectomy. But the vet didn’t give him a lot of hope, even with chemo, maybe four to 10 months, so Carl put him on a heavy regimen of strong herbal supplements that were recommended by another vet. Victor seemed to do well on them and wasn’t stressed.

“Carl lost Victor last October, but he will be remembered by Carl, Shaine, Judy, and all the others who knew him. The story isn’t over, as a new Smooth Fox Terrier puppy called Trevor is with Carl and already in junior training to become a therapy dog.”

I was already aware that Smooths would be great therapy dogs, as their love of people has no bounds. It is a great service that they can bring and is something you might be interested in.

—Billie Lou Robison;  
Raybillfox@aol.com; *American Fox Terrier Club website: aftc.org*

## Wire Fox Terriers Hot Summer Shows

In spite of the fact that this column is being written on a cold Minnesota winter day, summer is on my mind. The fact that we are having one of the warmest and least snowy winters in years may have something to do with it.

Getting back to the topic of showing in warm weather, every year we hear about dogs who died from being in an overheated car or from being too active during hot humid weather. Many summer shows put out small kiddie-pools filled with water so that a dog can be cooled down if he shows signs of overheating. It takes very little time for heatstroke to happen, and in spite of being drenched with cool water, affected dogs usually need veterinary care to avoid brain damage.

We know dogs should not be left in cars when it is hot, since the car can get to a killing temperature very quickly. I know that when traveling home from a show it is tempting to stop for a decent meal, but if you have dogs, you probably should settle for fast food and eat in the car. If the dogs must be in the car

when it is parked, wire crates allow more movement of air, and even then it is necessary to have all windows and a hatch door open. Even with all that, the temperature can get very high inside, putting the dogs at risk.

At the show site, instead of leaving the dogs in the car, have a pop-up cover along that can provide shade, or take them inside to a grooming building. Even if it is not air-conditioned, it will be much cooler than being in the sun.

Carry a fan along to provide movement of air. If you have electricity, there are number of fans that are easy to transport, and I have even seen small, cheap crate-fans that are battery operated and thermostatically controlled.

Watch your dogs when they are in an ex-pen. If the pen does not have a shade cover, they can get overheated there. Often provided at outdoor shows are drying towels made of PVA that can be soaked in ice water and put on the dog to keep him cool. These do not wet the coat so can be used up until you walk in the ring.

Heat is not the only problem with summer showing. We need to be aware of the environment and the incidence of snakes and insects.

The farther south you go, the more insects and other dangers you run into. For those of us who live in the frozen (well, usually frozen) north, where most insects die off each winter, we can forget that in warmer climates, insects live all year long.

On a trip to Dallas, I had noticed that my dog grabbed at a clump of dirt while exercising at a rest area. Several hours later when we arrived in Dallas and I took her out, my wire bitch’s head looked more like a Shar-Pei than a wire.

Luckily, a fellow exhibitor who was a vet told me she must have eaten some fire ants and that if her breathing passage ended up blocked with swelling, it could be very serious. We iced her every couple of hours and gave her Benadryl all the rest of the day and night, and by the next morning I was

able to show her. She did have absolutely marvelous fill on her muzzle. I had no idea what a fire ant was until that episode.

Since then I have been very careful when away from home, no matter what the weather. —*Virginia Matanic*; [briarlea@citlink.net](mailto:briarlea@citlink.net); *American Fox Terrier Club website: aftc.org*

## Glen of Imaal Terriers

### The Letter PART TWO

The last installment of this column was devoted to a shard of breed history that in Glen circles is simply known as “the letter.” Written by Frank Fallon, former secretary of the Glen of Imaal Terrier Club in Ireland, it was published in a Dutch monograph about the breed written by Susanne Bagaya and Jean Beats.

Now, as promised, we’ll examine the significance of Mr. Fallon’s revelations. First, however, for reference, here once again is “the letter.”

*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.*

Mr. Fallon is referencing two critical periods in our breed’s history. In his first sentence he’s referring to the formative years just after Irish Kennel Club recognition of the Glen of Imaal Terrier in 1933. Maureen Holmes was a titanic figure in the history of Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, which were recognized a few years later in 1938.

Dan O’Donoghue was equally iconic in the history of Glens.

Then in the next sentence Mr. Fallon references the “revival” period some 30 years later—the early 1960s. Fearless Dan and Tinahely Lad refer to founding sires of that revival. Behind them, the trail vanishes and does not pick up again until 1934.

Though his revelations shock some in our breed, they should not.

If you trace back the origins of most breeds, there will be a similar history. After all, there was a time when the prototypes of breeds we now know as Scotties, Cairns, and Westies could all be found in one litter—and, going even further back, spaniel types and setter types appeared in the same litter.

From time to time we can still see the echoes of this history in what we dog fanciers call “the drag of the breed.” Though occurring less and less in our breed these days, there is still the occasional throwback to long, straight legs on a dog standing about 18 inches at the withers—the desired height of a Soft Coated Wheaten. Similarly, the occasional individual is born possessing what we call a “smooth” coat that never produces much length—a throwback to Irish Terrier and Bull Terrier ancestors. Note Mr. Fallon’s description of Tinahely Lad’s coat.

And we still see the occasional Glen with Staffie expression, Kerry Blue soft curls, or Bull Terrier pump-handle tailsets and patches of white. You won’t find them in the show ring, of course, but they exist.

I, for one, am grateful for “the letter.” How rare it is to have a document that offers such unflinching truth on a subject that more commonly is embroidered with fiction. —*Bruce Sussman*; [BLUEKAFKA@aol.com](mailto:BLUEKAFKA@aol.com); *Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America website: glens.org*

## Irish Terriers

### Temperament Testing

#### PART ONE

Let’s face it: Matching puppies and new owners is one of the most anxiety-inducing aspects of breeding.

What—besides the luck of the Irish—can we depend on to increase the probability that our decisions are the right ones?

I consulted with others who have used temperament testing with good results and am pleased to share the following thoughts with you.

By 8 weeks we have grown very familiar with the individuals in the litter, and it would be a rare breeder who at that point has not already made judgments with respect to each of them.

Our ability to evaluate the puppies may be compromised by our own preferences for certain personality traits or certain conformation aspects. However, only unfettered honesty and objectivity will ensure that we discharge our responsibilities properly to each of these little daredevils and their future owners. A sound practice to follow is to employ a well designed, properly administered and documented temperament test.

We accept that Irish can be reserved with strangers and that they may exercise sensible caution when faced with a new situation. It’s what happens after the unfamiliar has been processed that will give us insight into the pup’s real temperament.

Temperament testing is ideally done when the puppies are 8 weeks old, by experienced people and in a location unfamiliar to the pups. It is important that each pup is tested individually, following a strict and uniform protocol.

A video recording of the test will allow the team to focus on the full process with analysis, discussion, and interpretation following with the review of the recording. The video also allows for repeated reviews, and copies can be a nice gift for new owners—sort of like a party favor!

The test deliberately stresses the puppy in order to see how he will react. The puppy is taken away from his litter to an unfamiliar location and is tested as an individual, by strangers.

The puppy’s reaction to this separation compounded by unfamiliar people

and surroundings will tell you a great deal about his level of self-confidence, even before the exercises begin.

The puppy is then put through a series of experiences in order to test key characteristics. These include dominance versus submissiveness, sight and sound sensitivity, social attraction, pain tolerance, forgiveness, food and toy drive, prey drive, and energy level.

The test can be very helpful to the breeder making placement decisions. The test may simply be an independent confirmation of what an observant breeder had already suspected about the individual puppies.

On the other hand, some surprises may turn up that alert the breeder to the need for behavior-modification work prior to placement in a home.

Take for example a puppy who tests quite sound-sensitive. The breeder now knows to spend some time getting this puppy accustomed to strange noises in a positive way.

Consider the temperament test as a reality-check opportunity that helps us avoid situations where we might have tried to push that round puppy into a totally square opening.

We are so lucky to have tools at our disposal to help us properly evaluate and place our precious puppies. If temperament testing is not a tool you have used, why not look into it? Ask around and give it a go.

Next time we'll address the test itself. Stay tuned! —*Marianne Kehoe; m\_dkehoe@verizon.net; Irish Terrier Club of America website: itca.info/*

## Kerry Blue Terriers

Guest columnist Barbara Wolf-Dorlester, a New York-licensed psychologist, has worked with a special-needs population for 20 years.

Five-year-old Kerry Blue Terrier Moxie has been her therapy partner for the past four years, collaborating with dog trainer Lois Platt.

Certified by Therapy Dogs International, they are a Reading Education Assistance Dogs team. Their participation in the goal-directed

Animal Assisted Therapy is an important part of the therapeutic process.

## A Kerry Classmate

“Hi, Moxie!”

A chorus of greetings rings out as Moxie and I enter the school for adolescents with special needs. The students know her name, and Moxie responds with a wagging tail and gyrating body. Moxie knows that going to school is equal to a day of play, and she is more than happy to have the students read to her, take her for walks, or play fetch, bowling, and basketball. I consult with the primary specialists who are involved in the care of the students, and we jointly develop treatment goals that include working with Moxie to encourage student growth.

Moxie's training uses shaping of behavior techniques and positive reinforcement. Building on her love of treats, toys, and games, I chose activities that could be used for many different goals.

Moxie has learned how to take out and put back puzzle-pieces that have large wooden knobs that allow Moxie to grab them in her mouth. On the cue “Moxie's turn,” she can remove a piece and give it to the student, or she places the piece on the puzzle board when told to “place.” Alternating turns with her, the student is learning how to take turns, wait for a turn, and sequence actions.

As a puppy, Moxie began using her nose to hit a rolling ball.

Using her style of play, I developed a game in which she is put on a down-stay, and the students roll a medium-sized ball to her, which she bats back with her nose. She remains in the down-stay position until the ball is close; this encourages the student to aim for her nose, requiring good eye-hand coordination.

For some students, maintaining focus and attention to task is the goal, because they have to watch Moxie as she runs.

You always have to know where your dog is and to know when she is ready to “give” back the ball. Getting the ball

from her, throwing the ball overhand for her to fetch, or throwing it underhand for her to catch are all motor-planning and sequencing tasks, which are difficult for some students.

Other times, reading to the dog or writing a story about her is a good way to strengthen decoding and encoding skills in an environment that is relaxed and nonjudgmental.

In rally trials, I have found that following rally signs around a course requires focused attention, motor planning, knowledge of directionality, and an awareness of body in space. Students who need practice with these skills have become avid rally fans, and we are planning to have a mock rally trial at school so that they can demonstrate their expertise.

At the end of the day, Moxie walks out the door with goodbyes that always include an expression of anticipation about her return. This Kerry has become a welcome and important part of the school community. Not only is she contributing to the emotional, cognitive, and motor development of the students, but she is also enriching their lives, as they are enriching hers. — B.W.-D.

Thank you, Barbara. —*Carol Kearney; heritagekerry@optonline.net; United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club website: uskbtcc.com*

## Lakeland Terriers Breed Type Conformation Essentials

Form follows function in Lakeland breed type. Heading the list of essential traits is a full muzzle with broad nose-bridge and large, strong jaws and teeth.

If you don't look at a Lakeland face and think, “What a big nose on such a small dog!” you are not seeing a correct head.

Few individuals in the ring these days have the correct full muzzle with the large nose. Go look at the Airedale ring, where you will typically see both the correct muzzle and the more finely boned ones without the big noses.

Seeing them side by side helps, and there are usually so few Lakies exhibited there is not the opportunity.

Also, Lakies typically carry so much more face furnishings that the difference in structure is less obvious.

Without a punishing jaw and large teeth (the big nose is the tipoff that the former is present), a dog small enough to go to ground after fox would not be able to effectively dispatch the fox. Remember, the fox is on his home turf; the terrier needs some advantage. The moderately broad, flat skull provides attachment for the muscles that control the jaws and maximize the strength of the bite.

This working terrier breed's body shape and musculature are also dictated by his job. A Lakeland must have flexibility; there is a lot of twisting, turning, and squeezing through small openings in the dens.

This requirement dictates a slightly different head-to-body size ratio than that of the generic dog. If you compare the outline of a breed of "normal," average proportions (think a Dalmatian, most retrievers,) with a proper Lakeland the Lakie will have a larger head and longer neck in proportion to the body.

The Lakeland front is narrow, with shoulders well laid back and muscles that are flat rather than bulky. The ribs are sprung back and down, providing heart room but balanced by flexibility. Hindquarters are well muscled and well (but not overly) angulated.

The dog historically had to travel miles to the hunting grounds and miles home again. (No saddle-bag transport for this breed!) in harsh weather conditions. (No surprise that Lakelands carry more undercoat than just about any other wire-coated British terrier.) Efficient running gear was essential, especially a short loin and sound feet. Maximum bone would give the advantage underground in engaging the quarry, but limits would have been imposed to maintain flexibility and athleticism.

These Lake District farmers did not

sit around and draft written descriptions of an ideal hunting terrier. Three factors determined the make and shape of the Lakeland Terrier: quarry, climate, and terrain.

What then remains to summarize breed type? The traits that constitute "pretty": pleasing expression, with a less "varminty" eye than the Welsh or Fox terrier; mobile ears, of moderate thickness of leather that fold just above the skull and are carried with the inner edge touching the skull, the tip not reaching the corner of the eye; clean cheeks that don't bulge below the zygomatic arch; and a high-set tail, carried straight up or with a slight curve toward the head.

Once you appreciate the Lakeland as an athletic dog built to do a job, traits like the flow of neck into shoulder, the good length of stride, the full muzzle, and the taut loins—these traits should fill your eye and help you make good breeding decisions that will preserve the breed's unique heritage. —*Pat Rock; hollybriar@widomaker.com; United States Lakeland Terrier Club website: uslakelandterrier.org*

## Manchester Terriers "To Improve and Perfect"

*Everything changes, nothing stays the same;* this is so true of our dogs. In fact, we are instructed to *improve and perfect* the natural qualities of purebred Manchesters, as stated in our parent club's constitution.

Our breed standard has recorded these changes over the years. When standard and toy Manchesters became one breed (instead of two separate ones) with two varieties, the breed standard was changed to remove the "over 12 pounds" disqualification for toys and add a disqualification of "over 22 pounds" for standards, approved June 1962.

In 1982 "any color other than black and tan" was added to the list of disqualifications. An occasional blue and tan Manchester turned up in the breed rings in the Midwest; when one turned up in the ring at the national one year,

action was taken.

In 1991 "full and proper dentition" was added, where before there was no mention of teeth save a description of bite. Bite requirements were reversed—the scissors bite was now preferred, with level bite acceptable.

However, no change raised the collective hackles of the Manchester fancy more than the disqualification of "over 22 pounds" for standard Manchesters. It was argued about at the time of its inception and is still a bone of contention these many years later.

Manchesters have been measured and weighed voluntarily by data-gathering factions at specialties; those who want a height limit with a disqualification, those who want a suggested height with no DQ, the "weight fanciers" who want things to stay as they are, and those who want a suggested weight with no DQ—all hoping the collected data would make their case. However, specimens at the upper limit of both varieties tend to fade away when scales appear, making the accuracy of such data questionable.

Years ago I was at a national where the scale was called for in the toy 6–9 Months puppy dogs class. A scale was duly produced and put on the table in the ring. The uneven ground caused the whole setup to rock (the show was out doors on grass), spooking the puppy. Attempts to level the table both in and out of the ring finally paid off, and the puppy (pretty freaked out by this time) was put on the scale, which electronically gave up the ghost then and there.

Not missing a beat, the judge took the puppy from his handler, hefted the pup in the air several times, declared him weighed in, and went on with the show.

Perhaps it's time, in keeping with our constitution, to revisit weight in our breed standard in this new century.

### *The Doorbell*

For all of the years I've shared my home with Manchesters, I've never had one that 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 and around the grapefruit tree, to 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, they file in looking smug. —*Virginia Antia; inkwood@aol.com; American Manchester Terrier Club website: americanmanchester.org*

### Miniature Schnauzers AMSC Roving Specialty

Fort Worth, Texas, was the site of the 2012 American Miniature Schnauzer Club roving specialty. It was a great success, with a very nice entry of lovely Miniature Schnauzers.

The Lone Star Miniature Schnauzer Club did an excellent job hosting the roving specialty, along with adding their own specialty and combining all with the Fort Worth Kennel Club shows.

There was ample grooming, close to the rings, and we had a lovely ring with plenty of space. It was nice to have grooming so close to the ring, as it gave many exhibitors a chance to watch the festivities while getting their dogs for the ring.

With dog-show entries falling throughout the country, it was refreshing to see such a nice entry and a good cross-section from all over the country. The local Miniature Schnauzer breeders did a good job supporting the shows with their entries, and many breeders from throughout the country came to watch, participate, and enjoy.

Friday started out with the national roving specialty. Obedience was first, judged by Mrs. Tomas Gomez, followed by a lovely group of sweepstakes puppies judged by Ms. Jan Taylor. Regular classes were judged by longtime breeder-judge Mrs. Carole Weinberger. With an entry of over 75, and many of

the top-ranked dogs in the country competing for the breed, it was an exciting day. Judging finished mid-afternoon, and we all had about an hour to rest and relax before starting again.

The evening competition started at 4:30, with the Lone Star Miniature Schnauzer Club sweepstakes judged by Manuel Itriago. That was followed by regular classes, judged by another well-respected breeder-judge, Penny Hirstein. We were finished with the second show by 9.

This was my first experience with back-to-back shows on the same day, and I was impressed with how well the dogs and exhibitors handled the day. I had a 6–9 Months puppy dog entered in both sweepstakes and the regular classes, along with an Open bitch. Both entries did well, and I was especially pleased with the puppy dog, as he was in the ring multiple times throughout the day. It actually was a good day, and having two shows in one day gave us a chance to have a four-show weekend, which made the trip more reasonable for those of us traveling from greater distances.

On Saturday, the Fort Worth Kennel Club scheduled Miniature Schnauzers in the afternoon, so we all had a chance to get a bit of sleep before starting again. Saturday's judge was Mrs. Sally George, and on Sunday we were judged by Mrs. Paula Hartinger.

I believe that the success of this roving specialty was due in great part to the support and planning of the local Miniature Schnauzer breeders. Many kudos go to Kim Griffin and her show committee and the Lone Star Miniature Schnauzer Club. Also thanks to the Fort Worth Kennel Club for their help and assistance with this show.

Having a roving national specialty gives members all over the country a chance to experience the quality of dogs and competition that are only seen at a national. It is a great opportunity for exhibitors and spectators to enjoy our wonderful breed. —*Carma Ewer; carmelms@comcast.net; American*

*Miniature Schnauzer Club website: <http://amsc.us>*

### Norfolk Terriers The Online GAZETTE: A Survey

I don't know if there have been any surveys taken with reference to your opinion on the status of the GAZETTE's new format: online. I would really like to know what you think, so please respond to the few questions I've listed below, and e-mail your thoughts to [bmiller63@optimum.net](mailto:bmiller63@optimum.net).

1. Have you found the online GAZETTE easy to find?
2. Do you read the Norfolk Terrier column?
3. Have you found reading the column enjoyable online?
4. Have you experienced any difficulty reading the column online?
5. Do you read other articles in the GAZETTE online?

I'm still sitting on the fence because I do understand why financially the AKC had to go online for this wonderful publication. I miss the print GAZETTE, however. I miss the covers. Years ago the magazine did a section on art and the dog, and on the front cover was a Picasso of a Dachshund. I framed that cover, even though I don't have Doxies, except for the import I briefly owned. The GAZETTE was its own institution. It would arrive every month in my mailbox, and I treasured knowing I could devour every breed article within its covers. A friend of mine from England told me recently that the GAZETTE was the best canine magazine bar none.

#### *The Big Win, The Big Picture*

Leaving the above let's talk about our breed. Assume you have a beautifully put-together Norfolk. He follows the standard to perfection—or at least close to perfection, as no dog in any breed is perfect. *Perfect* is a word that is thrown around a lot. All of us as breeders feel we have at one time or another bred the perfect dog. If we asked another breeder about this dog, however, it is

doubtful they'd feel our special little guy is perfect. Perfection is in the eye of the beholder.

Why, then, do some breeders, owners, and exhibitors believe that if their Norfolk has gone Best of Breed at an important show, large supported entry, or specialty, that same dog should immediately win a group—or better yet, go Best in Show?

At the moment of the breed win, it's that judge's opinion that your dog was the best of those being exhibited. The relative newcomer to the breed will be dancing a jig, knowing his dog took the breed and possibly got pulled in the group. The newbie should feel proud; his heart should swell to an enormous size. But does that win mean the winning will continue every single time his Norfolk is exhibited?

For the most part, the answer is *no*. It's the old story: "You win some, you lose some." Losing is an art. You have to know how to accept it. After all, anyone can be a winner and feel the joy. Surely you've watched at some point in your life the Golden Globes or the Academy Awards. The camera scans the winner, pleased as punch—and the camera also scans the losers. Some of the losers are smart and put on a happy face; some are not so smart.

Remember, winners and losers in the dog world have cameras on them, too. It might be a cell phone, a TV camera, or a regular camera. Never put yourself in a position of putting on a sour face, because it might be recorded forever. Never compromise yourself, and always put on the happy face of a good loser.

I've heard of owners who feel they have a great dog and don't want to understand why the Best in Show hasn't happened. Remember, most exhibitors never win a specialty, a Terrier Group, or a Best in Show. Sometimes these owners just give up and withdraw their Norfolk from competition, never looking at the big picture.

Believe me, there is a big picture. Is your Norfolk mature enough for those big wins? Is your Norfolk always play-

ing the part? Is your Norfolk in tip-top condition, both in coat and muscle tone?

There are so many factors that come into play for those big wins. Sometimes the little wins build up to the big ones. Keep believing in your little guy, but remember there's no such thing as the perfect Norfolk. As a breeder, just keep striving to breed one. —*Barbara Miller; bmiller63@optimum.net; Norfolk Terrier Club website: norfolkterrierclub.org*

## Norwich Terriers Front Assembly PART ONE

The judge's critique read: "Attractive dog ... good length of neck, good tail-set, *very short upper arm* ..."

It was a shock to the exhibitor who had done quite a bit of winning with her dog and hadn't actually paid much attention to that aspect of her dog's structure. The same could be said for many in the Norwich fancy. And along with exhibitors, the question could be asked, how many judges in our breed are looking at the front assembly in terms of the upper arm?

The upper arm, more properly called the *humerus*, is the long bone of the forearm. It articulates (connects) to the *radius* and *ulna* (leg bones) below and to the shoulder blade (*scapula*) above. It is often an ignored and misunderstood part of canine anatomy. Is it important to consider in the Norwich Terrier?

The breed's standard both here in the United States and in the United Kingdom are vague on the subject, mentioning only the shoulders. The U.S. standard reads: *Neck: ... of medium length ... and blending into well laid back shoulders. Forequarters: Well laid back shoulders. Elbows close to ribs ...*

The U.K. standard reads: *Neck: ... flowing into well laid shoulders. Forequarters: Legs short, powerful and straight.*

In the United States, the Norfolk standard is quite similar to that of the Norwich. In the United Kingdom, however, the Norfolk standard stipulates: *well laid back shoulder blade, approximating in length to upper arm.*

Noted Norwich Terrier breeder and judge Lesley Crawley gives some background:

"If you read the whole of the U.K. standards on Norfolks and Norwich, you will see that each breed has certain points better explained than the other. For example the description of the neck is far better in the Norwich standard, and so is the wording of the body.

"These differences came about because the Kennel Club dictated that we could no longer have Norwich drop-eared and prick-eared. We had to change the name of one of them. When it was decided on the drop-ear becoming the Norfolk Terrier, the Kennel Club then dictated that the two breeds could not have exactly the same standard.

"This was difficult, because obviously we had always bred them to be as much alike as possible. We tried to word certain points of the standard differently so some descriptions became more detailed and others less so to accommodate the Kennel Club without changing the look of the breed."

Correct fronts were often much more difficult to achieve in the early days of the Norfolk, so it was decided to give a more detailed description on this point to help the judges and, of course, particularly the breeders."

Thus both the U.S. and U.K. Norwich breed standards don't mention anything about the upper arm equaling the scapula in length. But the Marjorie Bunting book *The Norwich Terrier* does say this (page 214, with an illustration): *Ideal, well-laid-back shoulders where the shoulder blade and upper arm have equal length.*

To clarify however, the upper arm and scapula actually *should not be* of equal length. According to noted veterinarian and author M. Christine Zink, DVM, Ph.D., DACVP, DACVSMR, "The distances that should be the same lengths are the distances from the top of the scapula to the greater tubercle of the humerus, and the distance from there to the ole-

cranon process of the ulna. That is critical, because the bones themselves should not be the same length.”

Confused? It’s actually rather simple. The top of the scapula is the part that sticks up at the withers—that is, the bump at the top of the shoulder blade. The *greater tubercle of the humerus* is the point of the upper arm that you feel in the forechest—the bump that sticks out there.

And the *olecranon process* is the point of the elbow. (A *process* is a bony lump or protrusion.) It is not actually part of the upper arm but rather the top of the ulna (the larger leg bone). If this ratio approximately equals when the dog is standing with the radius and ulna perpendicular to the ground, the point of the elbow (olecranon process) should then be positioned well under the chest, and the rear of the ulna should line up with the withers.

The front assembly determines the amount of reach a dog will have when moving. A balanced ratio of these critical points equals better movement. Of course this isn’t the whole story; front movement is also affected by length of body and the similarity of the dog’s front and rear angulation. But breeders need to understand this aspect of conformation.

A short upper-arm is in fact common in our breed. Should it be penalized, or accepted as a “terrier front”? One only has to sit ringside to note poor reach in many exhibits. Crawley agrees:

“Judges can only place the dogs shown under them. It is breeders who need to exhibit higher-quality dogs who can move from A to B with the least number of strides, so using less energy ... when they used to be worked, this would have been essential.”

Next time: angle ratios, new research, and controversy. Thanks so much to Dr. Zink for her anatomical advice, and to Leslie Crawley for her historical and judicial perspective. —*Leandra Little*; [llittle9@earthlink.net](mailto:llittle9@earthlink.net); *Norwich Terrier Club of America website: [norwichterrier-club.org](http://norwichterrier-club.org)*

## Parson Russell Terriers

### To Own or Not to Own

When I get calls or e-mails from prospective buyers for Parsons, the first question I usually ask is, “Are you familiar with the breed?”, and we go from there.

Naturally, repeat buyers are the very best and know just what to expect, and they usually are coming back to me after a loss of a much-loved family member of many years. Also important is whether or not the person inquiring has even owned a dog before, not to mention a terrier.

This is a loving, active, loyal terrier breed who requires love, patience, exercise, a job—and did I say, *love*? This is not a breed who can be ignored and left alone to their own devices, as they will turn into something you had not planned on in a dog. They may bring you many hours of entertainment, frustration, affection, and countless other wonderful things, far too many mention—and when they leave, part of your heart gone!

Parsons are so smart! Too smart for their own good, in fact, and sometimes this alone will lead to their demise.

They chase most anything that moves, whether they should or should not, (no matter the obedience training) as they were bred with one purpose in mind: They are hunting terriers who go to ground after fierce quarry. This makes them drawn to chasing cars, so a fenced-in yard is a must. And a secure door as well, as many a terrier has managed to push open the front door and rush out in pursuit of that squirrel or other enticement, only to find the tires of a car.

The breed can be dog-aggressive, and I never have two of the same sex paired together. The bitches tend to be worse about this than the dogs. I have had puppy buyers over the years insist on taking two bitches, and as I recall only one has worked out. I will never sell two together anymore and will not place one where there is another bitch unless they plan on living a life of

keeping the two separate when not supervised.

That reminds me of another story of owners picking a pup for the wrong reasons: markings.

I had a couple who had contacted me long before the litter was due, and they waited until the appropriate time to come view the pups. From the start they picked the one with the cutest markings.

Later I kept explaining to them that the one they’d picked was the most active and would require lots of exercise, and so on. They would always come to see the pups after work, at which time the pups had put in a full day of play and were ready for a nap—thus the puppy they chose, seemed relatively docile at that hour.

I kept telling them, but they insisted they wanted that one. Two weeks after taking the puppy home, they called to inform me that the puppy was indeed a ball of energy. So much for my warnings.

Parsons with children are strictly a parent thing—it is totally and completely the parents’ responsibility to always be with the children and the dog to supervise. These are not Golden retrievers and do not tolerate mistreatment as well.

Welcome to my world, 35 years with Parsons and still going. My Parson line goes back to Splinter, my very first “Jack Russell,” all those years ago. It is a passion.

*Please note:* Credit for the February column should go to guest contributor Karen Fitzpatrick. Karen, thank you! —*Sally Yancey*; [Scyancey@aol.com](mailto:Scyancey@aol.com); *Parson Russell Terrier Association of America website: [prtaa.org](http://prtaa.org)*

## Scottish Terriers

### Standard Talk

There is nothing that will create more heated discussion in the dog world than modification of a breed standard. The appointed STCA Standard Review Committee has made three recommendations to the board that have been carefully considered and

unanimously approved; the AKC must now consider the wording. With AKC approval, a ballot will then be sent to the membership for their approval.

The proposal in no way changes the essence of the Scottish Terrier. Instead, it harkens back to the 1947 standard that was in effect until the changes of 1993.

The first paragraph for “General Appearance” remains the same and is of primary importance and critical to understanding the details that follow. The Scottish Terrier is compact, short-legged, sturdy, with good bone and substance, a wiry coat, and a cobby body. The description is of “power in a small package.”

The first modification returns the coat colors that were removed from our earlier standard by the 1993 revision. It puts back steel or iron gray grizzled and sandy as have been historically acceptable. Breeders may recognize that our dogs come in many colors and that no color should be preferred, but some judges have been reluctant to place dogs that have coats not specified in the standard.

The second modification is the removal of the approximate 11-inch back. The emphasis on back-length measurement from the withers to the set-on of tail has overshadowed some structural and proportional issues. A correct well-laid-back shoulder, short loin, and high-set tail can substantially change back length.

Straight shoulders, low tail-sets, and long loins add incorrect length to the back. A long back would substantially weaken the support, and thus the ribs should extend well back and the coupling should be short in this sturdy, strong, well-boned dog.

Returning to the first paragraph and description of the Scot, we should maintain the *compact, short-legged, sturdy dog of good bone* throughout the document.

The rectangular nature of the Scottish Terrier is mainly from the pronounced forechest created in good part by a long, well-laid-back shoulder and

equal upper arm in front, and a broad, powerful rear extending well behind the tail.

The third change would separate the scale of points from the standard, leaving this as a suggested guide. In evaluating puppies over time and assessing dogs in the ring in 2.5 minutes, the calculation of all the percentages does not necessarily reflect the balance of the dog. It is the whole dog that is greater than the sum of its parts.

Initially, the discussion of the standard may create a lot of heat. However, an informed and continuous discussion of a breed standard is an important opportunity to advance understanding of our breed.

The discussion should and must be about the breed that we all love, not the specific specimens we happen to own at any point in time. Hopefully, the conversation will not be personal and will offer much more “light” than “heat.” —*Kathi Brown*;

*Kmbrownsience@verizon.net*; *Scottish Terrier Club of America website: stca.biz*

## Sealyham Terriers Sportsmanship, Grooming, and More

GAZETTE breed columnists seem to hit every subject in our “dog world” as they address matters concerning their breeds.

Though there is always something new for Sealyham column readers, sometimes it’s necessary to point to concerns that are not as pleasant as winners, specialties, club member contributions, good health news, and other forward-looking items about the breed. So, “the time has come to speak of other things.”

1. *Grooming and living with the Sealyham coat.*

Way too many complaints from pet owners are the norm. Without the local grooming establishment, the beloved Sealy pet becomes a hairy beast in the eyes of the owner.

Appropriate grooming for the pet requires high maintenance. An owner can learn to brush and bathe, but the

trimming is still nearly always left to the professional. Show grooming is almost an impossibility for a novice who has counted on getting his dog in the ring, looking like a blue-ribbon winner.

Without a terrier-owning friend who is willing to share knowledge, stripping tools and will power, the novice misses the discipline of hand-stripping the coat, and will invest a lot of grooming time that will fail to achieve the skillfully prepared Sealyham exhibit. Breeders are challenged to find breeding stock that will produce a more maintainable coat and then vow to breed conscientiously to continue any coat successes they have.

2. *Sportsmanship in the dog show world and in the Sealyham ring.*

The AKC has an excellent “Code of Sportsmanship,” and we all would do well to follow its precepts. Because there are so few active participants in the show rings, Sealyham owners who exhibit in conformation or performance events must be especially conscientious of their actions and behavior. Attitude and conduct at ringside, in the grooming areas, and after judging set the tone for newcomers and the tone goes very flat if rudeness and poor sportsmanship are evident.

Please read the AKC Code carefully and thoughtfully.

3. *Junior Showmanship and our responsibility to the kids.*

On the television coverage in February, David Frei, spokesperson for the Westminster Kennel Club, more than once identified professional handlers in the rings who had been successful junior handlers not so many years ago. While the Sealyham community can identify several “grown-ups” who have continued their interest in breeding and competition, it is disappointing that currently there are no young exhibitors with Sealyhams in Junior Showmanship competition. What can we do? The future in breeding and showing Sealyhams rests on these young people. Right now, it’s a rather bleak future.

## 5. "Tales of the Tail."

The official standard says, "tail is docked and carried upright." I urge the parent club to take action to assure judges that while the docked tail is desired, an undocked tail is simply a "fault," but no more so than big, protruding eyes or a slab-sided body. Of course the natural tail is a manmade fault, as it indicates a choice was made by the breeder that the typical dock not be done for a specific reason.

It was interesting to see two pups with undocked tails at the parent club specialty two years ago. The choice had come about because the dogs were headed for a future at foreign dog shows.

The 100th anniversary of the American Sealyham Terrier Club will take place in 2013. It appears we have much to do in the coming months.

Sealyham Terriers Forever! —*Karen Bay*; raymondbay@comcast.net; *American Sealyham Terrier Club website*: clubs.akc.org/sealy

## Skye Terriers

Our guest columnist is Michael Pesare, of Gleanntan Kennels.

### Evaluating Skye Terrier Litters

The Skye Terrier is a low-registration breed, with less than 300 Skyes born worldwide each year. Every litter is important to the breeder, and puppy evaluations are critical in determining which pup will stay and perhaps carry on the line.

In the 22 years that I have been in the breed, I have evaluated quite a few Skye litters. In the beginning, I participated in the evaluation of litters bred by my mentors. The conversations that were central to each evaluation session helped to shape my understanding of the breed.

For the past 14 years my wife, Maida, and I have bred Skyes, and in each puppy evaluation session our breed knowledge and vision of the ideal gets put to the test.

Before evaluating a litter, it is impor-

tant to have a template in your own mind of where you have come from and where you are going with your breeding program. You should have a solid understanding of those breed attributes that define Skye breed type. You should have an image of perfection based on the written standard as embodied in the specific dogs that you have most admired over the years.

Top breeders are often asked, "Do you breed specifically for certain judges and the show ring, or do you breed to please yourself?"

Universally, the breeders respond that they breed for themselves first. Which is as it should be. Breeders are the guardians of breed type.

When looking at a litter, it is always helpful to start with a blank canvas. Be as objective as possible to what is before you.

That said, first impressions are often accurate: Which pup catches your eye when you look into the pen? As the pups mature, you should be able to draw upon traits of the ancestors to help determine where specific traits are coming from.

You cannot get a full picture just looking at each pup stacked on the table. You must see the pup move—coming, going, and in side-gait. I always sit on the ground to watch them move. I also like to watch how they pull themselves together when something gets their attention.

Stacked photos can be very helpful, especially at few-week intervals. Very often, specific attributes come to your attention when looking at the photos.

It is helpful to ask the opinions of other Skye exhibitors and breeders and people in other breeds—but know that they may have slightly different breed-attribute priorities.

At the end of the day, you are going to have to make selections based on your own vision and what is most important for your own program. Only from that perspective will a consistent phenotype be established and maintained.

No puppy is likely to embody every

attribute that you value. Now, you must begin to weigh one puppy's strength against another, and one weakness against another.

As each day passes, the picture will become clearer, and gradually you should be able to identify the pup who will be the strongest candidate to carry on your line.

If you are new to Skye Terriers as an exhibitor who is considering the possibility of one day embarking on breeding your own litter, I highly recommend that you take advantage of every opportunity to visit a Skye breeder whose dogs you admire. Multiple visits at periodic intervals are even better.

If you are a breeder who is mentoring newcomers, I encourage you to invite them to participate in each evaluation session.

I cannot think of a better way to educate, and you are very likely to pick up a valuable new perspective in the process. —M.P.

Thank you, Michael. —*Travis Wright*; traviswright@yahoo.com; *Skye Terrier Club of America website*: clubs.akc.org/skye

## Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers

### Happy SCWTCA Anniversary

*Those were the good old days.* How often do we hear that? I hear it most frequently when I talk with other old-timers.

For better or worse, the world has seen drastic change in the 50 years since the SCWTCA was founded as a breed club, the occasion we celebrate this year. Yes, gas was around 29 cents a gallon, but if you wanted to communicate with your fellow Wheaten lovers, it usually was a big phone bill, then a long wait for a reply—not a quick post on the Internet and a response often only a few seconds later.

The SCWTCA was born 50 years ago, in the Brooklyn home of Cecilia O'Connor, and her daughter Margaret. The founders included her son, the Reverend Thomas O'Connor, and Ida

Sawtelle Mallory. They were soon joined by Juanita Wurzberger and Charlie Arnold.

Margaret was a dynamo. She was an advertising executive and canine enthusiast. A national club was formed to pursue AKC recognition—a difficult task in those days. Unfortunately Margaret died far too young, but her mother and sister took up the cause. Cecilia undertook to create the meticulous studbook required by the AKC. The O’Connors also imported many dogs from Ireland, whom they sold to terrier lovers. Breeding began.

When you bought a dog from Charlie, you promised to show and breed, to promote the breed. Showing was in the Miscellaneous class and in obedience. Father Tom shortly became an obedience judge.

Cecilia O’Connor took on the task of communicating with her little flock of devotees. She created the original *Benchmarks*, usually a two-page, typed flyer, mimeographed at Father Tom’s church. It was, of course, purple—that is how mimeographed documents looked then.

Obedience was the principal focus of the O’Connors, but we were constantly urged to “give your lovely Wheaten a bath and take it to the conformation ring.”

I purchased my first Wheaten, Andover Antic of Sunset Hill, CD, from Charlie Arnold in 1968. She was the 160th Wheaten registered in the United States. You can realize what a small population we were. Still around and actively participating are Carol Carlson and Emily Holden; my daughter, Cindy Vogels; and Gay Sherman. Cindy and Gay are multigroup judges. This year Cindy judged Best in Show at the Westminster Kennel Club. Carol is show chair of Montgomery County KC. Our small breed has produced its share of luminaries.

As the breed grew in popularity and the number of dogs and members increased, the club has expanded its activities and services to the community of those who love the SCWT. As

needs occurred, forward-thinking boards have initiated groundbreaking functions in areas of health, performance, and conformation (first a national specialty, now biennial roving specialties and supported entries sponsored by local clubs and groups).

Health projects alone are mind boggling, including the Open Registry, Annual Testing Protocol, a Necropsy Protocol, the Informative Family Project, the Geriatric dog project, the NIH Lifetime Health Study, the Canine Phenome Project-SCWT DNA Bank, and the Colony dogs.

We have three research funds to help support these endeavors. Newly instituted is a breed-quality assessment program, where two judges thoroughly examine a dog from the standpoint of adherence to the standard of excellence and point out its qualities and areas needing improvement. The dog is given a score indicating its breeding quality.

The above is just one function of the breeders’ education committee. Our manual *Visualization of the Standard* has been a model for many other breeds. The judges’ education committee has produced a disk (available to members too) that highlights the Essence of Wheaten type and movement. Other club publications include an *Owner’s Manual*, a pictorial *Yearbook*, a grooming chart, and a pet-grooming pamphlet.

To keep members informed, we employ all the latest technology to get information out quickly and accurately. Teleconferences permit immediate attention to matters that would perhaps become stale if postponed until regular meetings.

The minutes of all meetings are detailed and complete, sent in timely fashion, and so thorough they demand an entire evening’s examination. They are enhanced by regular bulletins issued by the president.

At the Internet we shine. I’m constantly amazed at the talents of so many of our members. Opinions and suggestions are shared on SCWTCDiscuss. *Benchmarks*, a quarterly, is a handsome

magazine, in full color on the Internet and mailed in black and white. Our club website is the most user-friendly I’ve ever encountered, and it contains the whole story, even up-to-date show results.

I joined the SCWTCA in 1968. I’ve been your breed columnist since we were accepted as a member club by the AKC.

First I learned how to type—the authorities couldn’t accept my elegant Palmer Method script. (Who else is old enough to remember that?) Now my arthritic fingers struggle with an iMac. I haven’t missed a column, and now I have an associate, Dorice Stancher, who is the expert on performance.

These 50 years have encompassed dramatic changes in our culture, but hopefully the traditions of our sport all live on. The Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America will continue to be a progressive guardian of our breed. It cherishes the type and temperament described in our standard and utilizes the energies of the future. — Jackie Gottlieb; jgott@esedona.net; Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America website: scwtca.org

## Staffordshire Bull Terriers

This month the SBTCA is pleased to have longtime Staffordshire Bull Terrier breeder-owner-handler Karyn Dawes as guest columnist.

The Stafford standard concludes with the description *foremost all-purpose dog*, and Karyn has managed to embrace this wonderful Stafford trait since 1997. Her dogs have been performance competitors and include titles in obedience, rally, tracking, agility, weight pull, carting, and conformation.

### “Is There Life After Conformation?”

You’ve completed your dog’s championship, and you’re well on the way to his grand championship.

You have a young, active Stafford who needs a life beyond the conformation ring and is a smart, eager learner.

So just what can you do with him when retiring from conformation?

The Stafford was bred to be an athletic dog, so the sky's pretty much the limit when it comes to performance sports.

The AKC website ([akc.org](http://akc.org)) is a great place to start learning about what is available, but don't stop there. There are many additional canine sports and activities such as flyball, freestyle, weight-pull, nosework, carting, and dock diving that are sanctioned by other entities. There is information available on the web about nearly all of these activities and organizations.

So how do you choose a sport, and where do you start?

As a longtime competitor in a variety of dog sports, I am a staunch advocate of a foundation built on basic obedience. Even if you do not choose to do competitive obedience, a dog must be biddable and well behaved to compete in any sport. A basic good-manners class where your dog learns to sit, down, stay and—most importantly—come when called is a perfect beginning.

If you are considering any of the high-activity sports such as flyball or agility, I strongly suggest you first do some structural health-testing for hip and elbow soundness as well as for patellar luxation. You want to ensure your dog has no underlying problems that will invite injury or inhibit his ability to perform.

This is also a good time to assess your own physical abilities. Are you up to the rigors of agility, or would you be more comfortable in a lower-impact sport such as obedience, rally, or nosework?

When it comes to making a choice, my suggestion would be to attend some of the events in your area. Watch the performances, talk to the competitors, obtain a rulebook, and study the rules for the sports that seem like something you and your dog would enjoy. People who are actively competing are a great source of information about local training and competitions.

Something else to consider is that not all sports are created equal when it comes to an investment in time and equipment. Sports such as lure coursing

pretty much rely on the dog's natural instinct and require minimal, if any, training.

If you choose to compete in agility, on the other hand, you can expect at least a year's commitment to training if you want to build a solid foundation for your canine partner.

You don't have to own your agility equipment, but expect a weekly expenditure of \$20 to \$25 for group lessons or more for private sessions with a qualified instructor.

Investigate thoroughly when making your choice so you are well aware of all aspects: time, training, and physical and financial demands.

No matter which sport you choose, remember, the Stafford is your partner. You want the experience to be as much fun for them as it is for you.

The time you spend together training will enrich your relationship for the rest of your Stafford's life long after you've stopped competing. —K.D.

Thank you, Karyn. —*Kristina Estlund*; [Kristina\\_Estlund@yahoo.com](mailto:Kristina_Estlund@yahoo.com); *Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America website: sbtca.com*

## Welsh Terriers

Part one of this column appeared in the February issue.

### Reading the Pictures

#### PART TWO

Determining the actual structure of a dog's hindquarters by looking at photographs presents many different challenges. Is the tail-set well up on the back? Longer hair at the base of the tail toward the front may make it appear well set. Often the longer hair will appear wavy, while the shorter hair will lie flat, which may help in determining what is hair and what is dog.

Keep in mind that the tail-set of a Welshie not as high as that of a Wire Fox Terrier, and the tails are usually thicker on the Welsh. A photo that is slightly off from a straight side view will also make the dog look shorter-coupled.

Often on a longer coupled dog, the

hair is left longer and the tuck-up is groomed to look as though it begins forward of the actual structure. In addition to making the dog appear shorter coupled, this technique will make the dog look as if his thighs are stronger and he has better angulation.

Since the hair on the tuck-up is thinner than elsewhere on the dog, you may be able to see the outline of the leg through the hair. Careful examination of the growth patterns of the hair can help you determine areas where the hair is unusually longer or shorter. Building-up or shortening of the coat are clues as to what is underneath.

Hocks can be made to appear shorter by leaving more hair on the back of the hocks and shaping the area to make the hocks appear well let down.

On the photocopy, draw a line from the back of the pad straight up. Where that line intersects with the attachment of tendon to tarsal bone is where the hock actually is.

From careful analysis of a photo you can get some idea of how the dog would be expected to move. However, photos do not show condition, muscle tone, or attitude—all of which influence movement. Photos also cannot tell you if a dog has all his teeth, or what his bite is. After "reading the pictures," you are still going to have to ask people who have seen the dog or his offspring about the points not discernible in a photo.

One of the most important qualities of a dog is his temperament. Unstable temperaments seldom show up in the photos. Research on temperament will require work on your part, but it is vital that you do so.

Reading the pictures is very helpful, but it is only one step in selecting breeding stock. Spend time learning to examine photos of dogs, even photos of dogs whom you never intend to breed to.

It is also useful to examine photos of dogs you are familiar with, as these will make a great frame of reference as you improve your skills. —*Diane Orange*; [Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com](mailto:Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com); *Welsh Terrier Club of America website: clubs.akc.org/wtca*



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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 Hilton North Raleigh, in Raleigh, North Carolina, on June 12, 2012, beginning no earlier than 10:00 a.m. It will follow the Delegates Forum.

### Delegates Credentials

**Katie Campbell**, Seattle, WA, Basenji Club of America

**Dr. J. Charles Garvin**, Marion, OH, Dalmatian Club of America

**Lynn Garvin**, Marion, OH, Marion Ohio Kennel Club

**Pamela Helmer**, Cordova, MD, Talbot Kennel Club

**Don James**, Washougal, WA, Leonberger Club of America

**Geraldine Werk**, Valencia, CA, Hollywood Dog Obedience Club

### Notice

As a result of an Event Committee determination the following individuals stand 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. Ken Kennedy (Escondido, CA)

Mr. Mark Baldwin (Mansfield, MO)

Mr. Tom "T.W." Johns (Madison, AL)

Mrs. Nancy Baggott (Coupeville, WA)

Mrs. Elinor Posey (Scottsboro, AL)

### 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 March 12, 2012

Mrs. Betty Wright (Swansboro, NC)

Multiple Breeds

### Notice

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended the following

individuals from all AKC privileges for ten years and imposed a \$2000 fine, for conduct prejudicial to purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or to the best interests of the American Kennel Club based on their violation of the AKC's Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy:

Effective March 12, 2012

Mrs. Barbara Grey (Kittanning, PA) Great Dane

### Notice

#### Reprimands and Fines

Chapter 2, Section 4 & 9.

Kentuckiana Bulldog Club .....\$100.00

Notification of reprimands and fines imposed on clubs for late submission of judges' panel, Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 4, Section 1. Rules Applying to Dog Shows.

Windward Hiwaiian Dog Fanciers Association (2 events x \$100.00) ...\$200.00  
Kentuckiana Bulldog Club .....\$100.00

Notification of fines imposed on clubs and/or superintendents for failure to comply with Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 17, Sections 2, Late submission of show records to the AKC.

Cudahy Kennel Club (4 events x \$50.00) .....\$200.00

Notification of fines imposed on clubs and/or superintendents for failure to comply with Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 9, Section 10, Failure to comply with the Rules and Regulations concerning judge change and/or publishing incorrect judge.

Atlanta Golden Retriever Club ....\$250.00  
Cocker Spaniel Club of Long Island .....\$250.00

Notification of fines imposed on clubs and/or superintendents for failure to comply with Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 9, Section 10, Failure to have

required Show Chairperson and committee (club members) present to put on an AKC event that award points for an AKC Championship – their February 12, 2012 event held in New York.

American Chinese Crested Club, Inc. ....  
.....\$250.00

Notification of fines imposed on clubs and/or superintendents for failure to comply with Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 9, Section 10, failure to provide correct catalogs and judges books for their event, violations to Chapter 12, Section 4, Chapter 17, Section 2, incorrect dog information.

Austin Bulldog Club.....\$250.00

**Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows — Dog Show Entries, Conditions of Dogs Affecting Eligibility**

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendment to **Chapter 11, Section 6**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, to be voted on at the June 12, 2012, Delegates Meeting.

**Chapter 11  
Section 6**

No entry may be corrected or canceled unless notice of the correction or cancellation is received in writing by the Superintendent or Show Secretary named in the premium list to receive entries, prior to the closing date and hour for entries, except that a correction may be made in the sex of a dog, or a dog may be transferred from one division of an age dependent class to the correct class at a show prior to the judging of any regular conformation class within that breed or variety. A dog determined to be ineligible, by its owner/agent, for the class in which it has been entered may be transferred to an eligible open class at a show prior to the judging of any regular conformation class within the sex of that breed or variety, and that dogs which according to their owners' records have completed the requirements for a championship after the closing of entries for a show but whose championships are unconfirmed, may be transferred from one of the regular classes to the Best of Breed or Variety competition, provided this transfer is made by the

Superintendent or Show Secretary at least one half-hour prior to the scheduled start of any regular conformation judging at the show. No dog may otherwise be transferred to another class.

Owners are responsible for errors in the entry forms, regardless of who may make such errors. However, superintendents and show secretaries that validate entries with AKC records may correct the dog information to match the AKC registration data for the dog as specifically authorized by the American Kennel Club.

**PROPOSED CAIRN TERRIER STANDARD FOR COMMENT:**

**In accordance with the Guidelines for Breed Standard Revisions this is being published to receive any comments prior to the balloting of the club membership. Any comments may be forwarded directly to:**

**Mari-Beth O'Neill  
AVP Customer Service  
mbo@akc.org**

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

That of an active, game, hardy, small working terrier of the short-legged class; very free in its movements, strongly but not heavily built, standing well forward on its forelegs, deep in the ribs, well coupled with strong hindquarters and presenting a well-proportioned build with a medium length of back, having a hard, weather-resisting coat; head shorter and wider than any other terrier and well furnished with hair giving a general foxy expression.

**HEAD**

*Skull* - Broad in proportion to length with a decided stop and well furnished with hair on the top of the head, which may be somewhat softer than the body coat. *Muzzle* - Strong but not too long or heavy. *Teeth* - Large, mouth neither overshot nor undershot. *Nose* - Black. *Eyes* - Set wide apart, rather sunken, with shaggy eyebrows, medium in size, hazel or dark hazel in color, depending on body color, with a keen terrier expression. *Ears* - Small, pointed, well carried erectly, set wide apart on the side of the head. Free from long hairs.

**TAIL**

In proportion to head, well furnished with hair but not feathery. Carried gaily but must not curl over back. Set on at back level.

**BODY**

Well-muscled, strong, active body with well-sprung, deep ribs, coupled to strong hindquarters, with a level back of medium length, giving an impression of strength and activity without heaviness.

**SHOULDERS, LEGS AND FEET**

A sloping shoulder, medium length of leg, good but not too heavy bone; forelegs should not be out at elbows, and be perfectly straight, but forefeet may be slightly turned out. Forefeet larger than hind feet. Legs must be covered with hard hair. Pads should be thick and strong and dog should stand well up on its feet.

**COAT**

Hard and weather-resistant. Must be double-coated with profuse harsh outer coat and short, soft, close furry undercoat.

**COLOR**

May be of any color except white. Dark ears, muzzle and tail tip are desirable.

**IDEAL SIZE**

Involves the height, weight and the length of body. Height at the withers bitches, ten and one half (10-1/2) inches; dogs, eleven (11) inches, with one inch above and below these measurements acceptable. Weight approximately fourteen to sixteen (14 to 16) pounds, to correspond to the stated heights. Length of body measured from the front of the chest to back of hindquarters is one and one half (1-1/2) times the height of the dog at the withers. Weights and measurements are for mature dogs at two years of age. The dog must be of balanced proportions and appear neither leggy nor too low to ground and neither too short nor too long in body.

**CONDITION**

Dogs should be shown in good hard flesh, well muscled and neither too fat or thin. Should be in full good coat with plenty of head furnishings, be clean, combed, brushed and tidied up on ears, tail, feet and general outline. Should

move freely and easily on a loose lead, should not cringe on being handled, should stand up on their toes and show with marked terrier characteristics.

### FAULTS

1. *Skull* - Too narrow in skull.
2. *Muzzle* - Too long and heavy a foreface; mouth overshot or undershot.
3. *Eyes* - Too large, prominent, yellow, and ringed are all objectionable.
4. *Ears* - Too large, round at points, set too close together, set too high on the head; heavily covered with hair.
5. *Legs and Feet* - Too light or too heavy bone. Crooked forelegs or out at elbow. Thin, ferrety feet; feet let down on the heel or too open and spread. Too high or too low on the leg.
6. *Body* - Too short back and compact a body, hampering quickness of movement and turning ability. Too long, weedy and snaky a body, giving an impression of weakness. Tail set on too low. Back not level.
7. *Coat* - Open coats, blousy coats, too short or dead coats, lack of sufficient undercoat, lack of head furnishings, lack of hard hair on the legs. Silkiness or curliness. A slight wave permissible.
8. *Nose* - Flesh or light-colored nose.
9. *Color* - White on chest, feet or other parts of body.
10. *Size*: Height of bitches under nine and one half (9-1/2) inches or over eleven and one half (11-1/2) inches. Height of dogs under ten (10) inches or over twelve (12) inches. Lack of balanced proportions and any departure from the stated heights and weights are to be considered a fault, and the seriousness of the fault should be in exact proportion to the degree of departure from this Standard.

### PROPOSED MINIATURE SCHNAUZER STANDARD

#### GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Miniature Schnauzer is a robust, active dog of terrier type, resembling his larger cousin, the Standard Schnauzer, in general appearance, and of an alert, active disposition. Faults - Type - Toyishness, ranginess or coarseness.

#### SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

*Size* - From 12 to 14 inches. He is sturdily built, nearly square in *proportion* of body length to height with plenty of

bone, and without any suggestion of toyishness. Disqualifications - Dogs or bitches under 12 inches or over 14 inches.

#### HEAD

*Eyes* - Small, dark brown and deep-set. They are oval in appearance and keen in *expression*. Faults - Eyes light and/or large and prominent in appearance. *Ears* - When cropped, the ears are identical in shape and length, with pointed tips. They are in balance with the head and not exaggerated in length. They are set high on the skull and carried perpendicularly at the inner edges, with as little bell as possible along the outer edges. When uncropped, the ears are small and V-shaped, folding close to the skull. *Head* - strong and rectangular, its width diminishing slightly from ears to eyes, and again to the tip of the nose. The forehead is unwrinkled. The *topskull* is flat and fairly long. The foreface is parallel to the topskull, with a slight stop, and it is at least as long as the topskull. The *muzzle* is strong in proportion to the skull; it ends in a moderately blunt manner, with thick whiskers which accentuate the rectangular shape of the head. Faults - Head coarse and cheeky. The teeth meet in a scissors *bite*. That is, the upper front teeth overlap the lower front teeth in such a manner that the inner surface of the upper incisors barely touches the outer surface of the lower incisors when the mouth is closed. Faults - Bite - Undershot or overshot jaw. Level bite.

#### NECK, TOPLINE, BODY

*Neck* - Strong and well arched, blending into the shoulders, and with the skin fitting tightly at the throat. *Body* - Short and deep, with the brisket extending at least to the elbows. Ribs are well sprung and deep, extending well back to a short loin. The underbody does not present a tucked up appearance at the flank. The *backline* is straight; it declines slightly from the withers to the base of the tail. The withers form the highest point of the body. The overall length from chest to buttock appears to equal the height at the withers. Faults - Chest too broad or shallow in brisket. Hollow or roach back. *Tail* - set high and carried erect. It is docked only long enough to be clearly visible over the backline of the body when the dog is in

proper length of coat. A properly presented Miniature Schnauzer will have a docked tail as described; all others should be severely penalized.

#### FOREQUARTERS

Forelegs are straight and parallel when viewed from all sides. They have strong pasterns and good bone. They are separated by a fairly deep brisket which precludes a pinched front. The elbows are close, and the ribs spread gradually from the first rib so as to allow space for the elbows to move close to the body. Fault - Loose elbows. The sloping shoulders are muscled, yet flat and clean. They are well laid back, so that from the side the tips of the shoulder blades are in a nearly vertical line above the elbow. The tips of the blades are placed closely together. They slope forward and downward at an angulation which permits the maximum forward extension of the forelegs without binding or effort. Both the shoulder blades and upper arms are long, permitting depth of chest at the brisket. Feet short and round (cat feet) with thick, black pads. The toes are arched and compact.

#### HINDQUARTERS

The hindquarters have strong-muscled, slanting thighs. They are well bent at the stifles. There is sufficient angulation so that, in stance, the hocks extend beyond the tail. The hindquarters never appear overbuilt or higher than the shoulders. The rear pasterns are short and, in stance, perpendicular to the ground and, when viewed from the rear, are parallel to each other. Faults - Sickie hocks, cow hocks, open hocks or bowed hindquarters.

#### COAT

Double, with hard, wiry, outer coat and close undercoat. The head, neck, ears, chest, tail, and body coat must be plucked. When in show condition, the body coat should be of sufficient length to determine texture. Close covering on neck, ears and skull. Furnishings are fairly thick but not silky. Faults - Coat too soft or too smooth and slick in appearance.

#### COLOR

Allowed colors: salt and pepper, black and silver and solid black. All colors have uniform skin pigmentation, i.e. no white or pink skin patches shall appear anywhere on the dog and the nose must

be solid black.

**Salt and Pepper** - The typical salt and pepper color of the topcoat results from the combination of black and white banded hairs and solid black and white unbanded hairs, with the banded hairs predominating. Acceptable are all shades of salt and pepper, from the light to dark mixtures with tan shadings permissible in the banded or unbanded hair of the topcoat. In salt and pepper dogs, the salt and pepper mixture fades out to light gray or silver white in the eyebrows, whiskers, cheeks, under throat, inside ears, across chest, under tail, leg furnishings, and inside hind legs. It may or may not also fade out on the underbody. However, if so, the lighter underbody hair is not to rise higher on the sides of the body than the front elbows.

**Black and Silver** - The black and silver generally follows the same pattern as the salt and pepper. The entire salt and pepper section must be black. The black color in the topcoat of the black and silver is a true rich color with black undercoat. The stripped portion is free from any fading or brown tinge and the underbody should be dark.

**Black** - Black is the only solid color allowed. Ideally, the black color in the topcoat is a true rich glossy color with the undercoat being less intense, a soft matting shade of black. This is natural and should not be penalized in any way. The stripped portion is free from any fading or brown tinge. The scissored and clipped areas have lighter shades of black. A small white spot on the chest is permitted, as is an occasional single white hair elsewhere on the body. Disqualifications: Dogs not of an allowed color or white striping, patching, or spotting on the colored areas of the dog, except for the small white spot permitted on the chest of the black. The body coat color in salt and pepper and black and silver dogs fades out to light gray or silver white under the throat and across the chest. Between them there exists a natural body coat color. Any irregular or connecting blaze or white mark in this section is considered a white patch on the body, which is also a disqualification. Nose any color other than solid black.

#### GAIT

The trot is the gait at which movement is judged. When approaching, the

forelegs, with elbows close to the body, move straight forward, neither too close nor too far apart. Going away, the hind legs are straight and travel in the same planes as the forelegs. Note - It is generally accepted that when a full trot is achieved, the rear legs continue to move in the same planes as the forelegs, but a very slight inward inclination will occur. It begins at the point of the shoulder in front and at the hip joint in the rear. Viewed from the front or rear, the legs are straight from these points to the pads. The degree of inward inclination is almost imperceptible in a Miniature Schnauzer that has correct movement. It does not justify moving close, toeing in, crossing, or moving out at the elbows. Viewed from the side, the forelegs have good reach, while the hind legs have strong drive, with good pickup of hocks. The feet turn neither inward nor outward. Faults - Single tracking, sidegaiting, paddling in front, or hackney action. Weak rear action.

#### TEMPERAMENT

The typical Miniature Schnauzer is alert and spirited, yet obedient to command. He is friendly, intelligent and willing to please. He should never be overaggressive or timid.

#### DISQUALIFICATIONS

*Dogs or bitches under 12 inches or over 14 inches.*

*Dogs not of an allowed color or white striping, patching, or spotting on the colored areas of the dog, except for the small white spot permitted on the chest of the black. The body coat color in salt and pepper and black and silver fades out to light gray or silver white under the throat and across the chest. Between them there exists a natural body coat color. Any irregular or connecting blaze or white mark in this section is considered a white patch on the body, which is also a disqualification.*

*Nose any color other than solid black.*

#### APPROVED 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.*

**Approved March 15, 2012**

**Effective May 30, 2012**

#### 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 permit judge.

Letters concerning judges and permit 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).

#### PERMIT JUDGES

The following persons have been approved on a **Permit** 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. Dorothy L. Baker (94779) MA**

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[ibbulls@aol.com](mailto:ibbulls@aol.com)

Bullmastiffs, JS-Limited

**Ms. Jane Snider (94845) GA**

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Beagles, Papillons, JS-Limited

**Ms. Jill Warren (94859) NM**

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English Setters, JS



**APPROVED BREED JUDGES**

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Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes

**Dr. Albert P. Bianchi (5459) VA**

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Norwegian Elkhounds, Mastiffs,

Newfoundlands

**Ms. Nancy Bodine (3209) VA**

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Balance of Herding Group (Australian

Cattle Dogs, Beaucerons, Canaan

Dogs, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs,

Finnish Lapphunds, German Shepherd

Dogs, Icelandic Sheepdogs,

Norwegian Buhunds, Polish Lowland

Sheepdogs, Pulik, Pyrenean

Shepherds, Swedish Vallhund)

**Mr. John F. Booth (6914) TX**

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Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs,

Border Collies, Briards, Canaan Dogs,

German Shepherd Dogs, Icelandic

Sheepdogs, Swedish Vallhund

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Balance of Sporting Group (Irish Red

& White Setters, American Water

Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Sussex

Spaniels), Anatolian Shepherds,

Bernese Mountain Dogs, Great

Pyrenees, Saint Bernards, Siberian

Huskies

**Dr. Mary-Helene (Mimi) Brown,**

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Great Danes

**Mrs. Wyoma M. Clouss (6301) ID**

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Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons,

Chihuahuas, Chinese Cresteds,

Havanese, Maltese, Miniature

Pinschers, Papillons, Pomeranians,

Poodles, Pugs, Toy Fox Terriers

**Ms. Annella Cooper (15790) AK**

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Balance of Herding Group (Finnish

Lapphunds, Icelandic Sheepdogs,

Norwegian Buhunds, Old English

Sheepdogs, Pulik, Pyrenean

Shepherds), American Eskimo Dogs,

Finnish Spitz, Keeshonden

**Mr. Byron W. Elder (0586) FL**

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Chihuahuas, Chinese Cresteds, Boston

Terriers, Bulldogs, French Bulldogs

**Ms. Nancy J. Gallant (25394) MI**

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Curly-Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated

Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, Nova

Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish

Red & White Setters, American Water

Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Wirehaired

Pointing Griffons

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

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Balance of Non-Sporting Group

(Finnish Spitz, Lowchen, Norwegian

Lundehunds, Tibetan Spaniels,

Xoloitzcuintli), Miniature Pinschers,

Pugs

**Mr. Bernhard L. (Ben) Helfrich**

**(22608) PA**

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Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes,

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Kuvaszok, Leonbergers, Rottweilers,

Siberian Huskies, Standard Schnauzers

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Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly-

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Retrievers, Irish Water Spaniels,

Spinoni Italiani, Vizslas, Wirehaired

Pointing Griffons, Anatolian

Shepherds, Kuvaszok

**Mrs. Robin A. Hug (67358) CO**

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Rottweilers, Siberian Huskies

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Boxers, Mastiffs, Portuguese Water

Dogs, Rottweilers

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Alaskan Malamutes, Boxers,

Doberman Pinschers, Airedale

Terriers, American Staffordshire

Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Glen of

Imaal Terriers, Lakeland Terriers,

Norfolk Terriers, Welsh Terriers

**Mr. David R. Miller (5128) OH**

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Brittanys, Curly-Coated Retrievers,

Golden Retrievers, Labrador

Retrievers, English Setters, Irish

Setters, Cocker Spaniels, Vizslas,

Weimaraners, Pugs

**Mr. Andrew (Gene) Mills (5653) CA**

(619) 479-4188

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Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons,

Cavalier King Charles Spaniels,

Chihuahuas, Pekingese

**Ms. Erika K. Moureau (31655) TX**

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Balance of Toy Group (Brussels

Griffons, Chinese Cresteds, Maltese,

Manchester Terriers), Chinese Shar-

Pei

**Mrs. Sharon Newcomb (2799) NM**

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Balance of Herding Group

(Beaucerons, Canaan Dogs,

Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Finnish

Lapphunds, Icelandic Sheepdogs,

Norwegian Buhunds, Polish Lowland

Sheepdogs, Pulik, Pyrenean

Shepherds), Boston Terriers,

Schipperkes

**Mr. Charles L. Olvis (5724) VA**

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Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons,

Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Italian

Greyhounds, Japanese Chin,

Manchester Terriers, Miniature

Pinschers, Pekingese, Shih Tzu, Silky

Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Yorkshire

Terriers

**Mrs. Linda M. Riedel (2775) WA**

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Afghan Hounds, Borzois, Dalmatians,

Australian Cattle Dogs, Beaucerons,

Belgian Malinois, Border Collies,

Icelandic Sheepdogs, Pulik, Pyrenean

Shepherds

**Ms. Amy L. Sorbie (36968) CO**

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Afghan Hounds



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Italian Greyhounds, Pomeranians, Toy  
Fox Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers

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Akitas, Great Pyrenees, Greater Swiss  
Mountain Dogs, Leonbergers, Mastiffs,  
Newfoundlands, Portuguese Water  
Dogs, Rottweilers, Samoyeds, Siberian  
Huskies

**Mrs. Tami D. Worley (90328) OR**  
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Old English Sheepdogs

**Mrs. Linda Zaworski (47241) TX**  
(217) 823-0725  
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Salukis

**PERMIT ASSIGNMENTS COMPLETED**

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

**NEW BREED JUDGES**

**Ms. Bonnie Blink (92626) TX**  
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Spinoni Italiani, Mastiffs

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Great Danes

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Border Collies, Cardigan Welsh Corgis

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Boxers

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Belgian Tervuren

**Ms. Christine C. Mann (92234) CO**  
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Bernese Mountain Dogs

**Dr. Anne Midgarden (91140) OH**  
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Borzois  
**Ms. Sharon K. Paynter (91922) NJ**  
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Tibetan Spaniels

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Saint Bernards

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Doberman Pinschers

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Standard Schnauzers, Border Terriers,  
Cairn Terriers, Smooth Fox Terriers,  
Norwich Terriers, Scottish Terriers,  
Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, West  
Highland White Terriers

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Afghan Hounds, Borzois, Greyhounds,  
Irish Wolfhounds, Pharaoh Hounds,  
Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Italian  
Greyhounds

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Brussels Griffons, Cavalier King  
Charles Spaniels, Chihuahuas,  
Pekingese, Pugs, Silky Terriers,  
Yorkshire Terriers

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Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers,  
Chinese Cresteds, English Toy  
Spaniels, Havanese, Maltese, Poodles,  
Shih Tzu, Silky Terriers)

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Griffons), Boston Terriers, Dalmatians,  
French Bulldogs, Poodles

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Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Collies, Old  
English Sheepdogs, Shetland  
Sheepdogs

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Basenjis, Ibizan Hounds, Rhodesian  
Ridgebacks, Scottish Deerhounds

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Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Border  
Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Cesky  
Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers,  
Glen of Imaal Terriers, Lakeland  
Terriers, Manchester Terriers,  
Miniature Bull Terriers, Parson Russell  
Terriers, Russell Terriers, Sealyham  
Terriers, Skye Terriers, Staffordshire  
Bull Terriers)

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American Foxhounds, Basenjis,  
Beagles, English Foxhounds, Harriers,  
Irish Wolfhounds, Petits Bassets  
Griffons Vendeens, Pharaoh Hounds,  
Scottish Deerhounds, Pyrenean  
Shepherds

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Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly-  
Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated  
Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers,  
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**Ms. Kalen M. Dumke (7141) WI**  
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 Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, English Foxhounds, Harriers, Otterhounds, Plotts, Redbone Coonhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds), Wire Fox Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers

**Mrs. Katie D. Edwards (27556) WA**  
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 Siberian Huskies

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 Afghan Hounds

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 American Eskimo Dogs, Boston Terriers, Bulldogs, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Keeshonden, Schipperkes

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 Shiba Inu, Tibetan Spaniels

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**Mr. Juan J. Griego (90265) NM**  
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 Akitas

**Ms. Rita Holloway (24298) DE**  
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 Brussels Griffons, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chihuahuas, Chinese Cresteds, Havanese, Papillons, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Pugs, Shih Tzu

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 Australian Cattle Dogs, Bearded Collies, Border Collies, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Old English Sheepdogs, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Pulik

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 Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons, English Toy Spaniels, Havanese, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Pekingese, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers), Basenjis, Norwegian Elkhounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks

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 Cesky Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Irish Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Russell Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, Skye Terriers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, Welsh Terriers, Ibizan Hounds

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 Great Danes

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 Borzois, Dachshunds, Boston Terriers, Chinese Shar-Pei

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

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 Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes, Mastiffs, Samoyeds

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 Golden Retrievers, Vizslas

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 Akitas, Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, Samoyeds

**Mrs. Dana B. Read (16874) FL**  
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 Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes, Rottweilers

**Mr. Charles E. Robinson (5142) KS**  
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 Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Papillons, Shih Tzu

**Mrs. Patricia E. Robinson (6169) AZ**  
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 Balance of Sporting Group (German Wirehaired Pointers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Red & White Setters, American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani, Weimaraners, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons)

**Mr. Robert L. Robinson (6039) AZ**  
 (602) 253-6260  
 brobinson4@cox.net  
 Dachshunds, Irish Wolfhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Rhodesian Ridgebacks, Salukis

**Mrs. Nancy D. Simmons (6369) TX**  
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 Papillons, Australian Cattle Dogs, Bearded Collies, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Briards, Pulik

**Dr. Bob G. Smith (59862) LA**  
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 German Shorthaired Pointers, German Wirehaired Pointers,

Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, English Setters, Gordon Setters, Irish Red & White Setters, Welsh Springer Spaniels, Weimaraners

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Alaskan Malamutes, Anatolian Shepherds, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Giant Schnauzers, Great Danes, Newfoundland, Portuguese Water Dogs, Siberian Huskies

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German Shorthaired Pointers, Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, Golden Retrievers, Cocker Spaniels, English Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Weimaraners

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(864) 968-3581  
rlvandiver@charter.net  
Bearded Collies, Beaucerons, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Canaan Dogs, German Shepherd Dogs, Pulik, Pyrenean Shepherds, Swedish Vallhund

**Ms. Deborah Y. Verdon (7115) LA**

(985) 641-0383  
debverdon@charter.net  
Balance of Sporting Group (Irish Red & White Setters, American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons) Akitas, Samoyeds

**Ms. Sharol Candance Way (6668) PA**

(610) 869-3984  
bantryway@aol.com  
Balance of Hound Group ( American Foxhounds, American English Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, English Foxhounds, Harriers, Ibizan Hounds, Plotts, Redbone Coonhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds), English Setters, Irish Setters

**Mrs. Sharon K. Weston (7043) OR**

(541) 476-9645  
showmal@aol.com  
Balance of Working Group (Anatolian

Shepherds, Black Russian Terriers, Cane Corsos, Dogues de Bordeaux, Leonbergers, Tibetan Mastiffs)

**Mr. Adrian W. Woodfork (6877) CA**

(916) 716-2369  
addoxdobes@sbcglobal.net  
Balance of Working Group (Anatolian Shepherds, Black Russian Terriers, Cane Corsos, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Leonbergers, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Standard Schnauzers, Tibetan Mastiffs)

**Mrs. Marian Johnson Your (28247) TX**

(281) 375-8375  
smyour@flash.net  
Cardigan Welsh Corgis, German Shepherd Dogs

**APPROVED BREED ADJUNCT JUDGES**

**Ms. Nancy Bodine (3209) VA**

(804) 492-4824  
shahtani1@juno.com  
Leonbergers

**Dr. Dale D. Simmons (2068) OR**

(503) 590-9963  
d.d.simmons@frontier.com  
Norwegian Lundehunds, Xoloitzcuintli

**Mrs. Christie C. Smith (22596) OR**

(503) 639-8403  
xtiesmith@comcast.net  
Xoloitzcuintli

**JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGE**

**Mr. Jackson (Jack) Secrest (92410) NY**

(717) 805-6873  
jsecrest1@aol.com

**REINSTATED JUDGES**

The Judging eligibility of the following persons have been reinstated.

**Mr. Jerry W. Graham (4473) CA**

(909) 816-6446  
jerrygraham07@aol.com  
German Shepherd Dogs, JS

**Mrs. Cindy Stansell (44666) NC**

(919) 359-1150  
rocyn@embarqmail.com  
Siberian Huskies, American Eskimo Dogs, Finnish Spitz, JS

**Mr. Robin Stansell (5580) NC**

(919) 359-1150  
rocyn@embarqmail.com  
All Non-Sporting breeds, BIS, JS

**RESIGNED JUDGES**

Mr. John Naimo  
Ms. Libby O'Donnell Naimo

**EMERITUS JUDGE**

Ms. Sandra Goose Allen

**DECEASED JUDGES**

Mr. Rey Burgos  
Mrs. Patricia Gellerman  
Mrs. Linda Oldham  
Mr. Robert Sturm

**PROVISIONAL**

**OBEDIENCE/RALLY/TRACKING JUDGES**

The following persons have been approved as a judge on a Provisional basis for the class/test indicated in accordance with the Provisional judging system.

They may now accept assignments.

**Joan Brobst 94353 (VA)**

804-672-6724  
Joaniefromvirginia@verizon.net  
Rally - All

**Louann Curry 36186 (NY)**

718-984-8620  
louann@si.rr.com  
Obedience - Novice

**Sara Steele 22520 (NJ)**

908-876-9098  
steeless@earthlink.net  
Obedience - Open

**Elizabeth Wells 94813 (MI)**

616-844-4217  
solidgoldsams@charter.net  
Rally - All

**Robert Withers 38516 (FL)**

863-688-9088  
Rwithers@tampabay.rr.com  
Obedience - Utility

**PROVISIONAL**

**OBEDIENCE/RALLY/TRACKING JUDGES**

**COMPLETED**

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

**Cathryn Knight 55214 (SC)**

803-522-1627  
Kenlaviator@gmail.com  
Obedience - Utility

**Robert Knight 55213 (SC)**

803-522-1627  
Kenlaviator@gmail.com  
Obedience - Utility

**Stephanie Podgko 52518 (NY)**  
315-676-4948  
stonehilldals@aol.com  
Rally - All

**REINSTATED JUDGE**

**Laurence Warsoff 3176 (CA)**  
818-207-8365  
warsoff@aol.com  
Obedience and Rally Classes

**DECEASED JUDGE**

Ms. Donna Larson

**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:

**WOODENSHOES** – French Bulldogs – Kathi Untch  
**DRIFTWOOD** – Cairn Terriers – Howard O. & Carol A. Dutra  
**JUMP-N-JIVE** – Labrador Retrievers – Karin A. & James M. Bowler  
**STUBBY ACRES** – Cardigan Welsh Corgis – Lauren A. Simermeyer, DVM  
**EPIC** – Cane Corso – Heather L. & John W. King  
**SPOTLIGHT** – Australian Shepherds & Cardigan Welsh Corgis – Sherry Green  
**HEARTSPOT** – Dalmatians – Cathy Sadler  
**SILVER LINING** – Mastiffs – Maureen K. McGuire  
**VOM MITTELWEST** – German Shepherd Dogs – Julie Martinez & Tessa Martinez  
**SILVERCREEK** – Chesapeake Bay Retrievers – Joanne C. Silver  
**ISLAND PRIDE** – Mastiffs – Kelly D. Fong  
**SPECIAL-T** – Yorkshire Terriers – Mary E. Fontenot  
**BATTLEFIELD** – Alaskan Malamutes – Sandra J. & James Pistolesi  
**BENDIGO** – Australian Cattle Dogs – Cathie L. Brown  
**WILLOW WOOD** – Cavalier King Charles Spaniels – Susan J. Tomsich  
**KRISCOT** – Scottish Terriers – Helen E. Krisko  
**JETSTAR** – Schipperkes & Chihuahuas  
**SINGING SANDS** – Bernese Mountain Dogs – Andrea Carlson, DVM  
**LCTI** – German Shepherd Dogs – Jennifer R. & Michael R. Grigsby  
**COUNTRY CHARM** – Cavalier King

Charles Spaniels – Samantha J. Walter  
**GERMELHAUS** – German Shepherd Dogs – Mello Dee L. Middleton

**Registered Name Prefixes Granted**

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been granted:

**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 – Dr. Kathaleen L. Emberson  
**RIVER REGION** – Bulldogs – Robert P. Valardi  
**LIVEWIRE** – Papillons – Daneen Fox  
**CASTLE PEAK** – Cavalier King Charles Spaniels – Patricia C. Johnson  
**TUDOR** – Manchester Terriers – Donna Ashbrook & Donald R. Bradley

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
**April 9 – 10, 2012**

The Board convened on Monday, April 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 February 2012 minutes were made available to all Directors. The Board reviewed the minutes of the February 10, 2012 meeting. Upon a motion by Ms. Scully, seconded by Mr. Arnold, the February 2012 Board minutes were unanimously adopted, with the

three new Board members, Ms. Cruz, Mr. Feeney, and Mr. Powers abstaining.

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION to discuss personnel matters. Mr. Kalter reported on the re-appointment of the following Executive Officers:

Dennis B. Sprung,  
President and Chief Executive Officer

John J. Lyons,  
Chief Operating Officer

James T. Stevens,  
Chief Financial Officer

James P. Crowley,  
Executive Secretary

Mr. Kalter reported on the Board Committee and the Delegate Committee liaison appointments.

**BOARD COMMITTEES**  
**Appeals**

Dr. William R. Newman, Chair  
Lee Arnold  
Patricia C. Scully

**Audit**

Robert A. Amen, Chair  
Patricia Cruz  
Thomas Powers

**Pension**

Dr. J. Charles Garvin, Chair  
Carl C. Ashby III  
Dr. Carmen L. Battaglia

**Compensation**

Alan Kalter, Chair  
Dr. William R. Newman  
Dr. Robert Smith

**AD HOC COMMITTEES**

**Canine Health & Advisory Panel**  
William Feeney  
Judging Approval Process  
Dr. Robert Smith, Chair

**BOARD DELEGATE COMMITTEE**  
**LIAISONS**

**Coordinating**  
Alan Kalter

**Delegate Advocacy and Advancement**  
Dr. J. Charles Garvin



**All-Breed Clubs**

Dr. Carmen L. Battaglia  
Patricia Cruz

**Bylaws**

Carl Ashby

**Canine Health**

Lee Arnold  
Dr. William R. Newman

**Dog Show Rules**

Dr. Robert Smith

**Field Trial and Hunting Tests Events**

Steven Gladstone

**Herding, Earthdog, and Coursing Events**

Patricia C. Scully

**Obedience, Tracking, and Agility**

Robert A. Amen

**Parent Clubs**

William J. Feeney  
Thomas Powers

*The AKC Board Chairman and Vice Chairman are ex-officio members of all Board Committees.*

**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 months of January and February 2012 aggregate Entries were up by 5.14% and Events were up by 7.81% compared to the first two months of the previous year.

**LEGAL REPORT**

Margaret Poindexter, General Counsel, participated in this portion of the meeting. She presented a status report on pending litigation and other activities during the months of February and March, 2012.

**Duties of Directors**

David Shevlin, of Simpson Thatcher & Bartlett LLP, gave a presentation on the legal duties of directors of not-for-profit corporations.

**COMPLIANCE**

Margaret Poindexter participated in this portion of the meeting while Jack

Norton, AKC staff, participated via video conference.

**The Care and Conditions of Dogs Policy**

The Board reviewed Staff recommendations for revisions to the current Care and Conditions of Dogs policy. These revisions will enhance the AKC's ability to promote responsible dog ownership and maintenance practices, and will also clearly set forth care and conditions guidelines that reflect the AKC's philosophy and mission.

Following discussion, there was a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Dr. Newman, and it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the revised policy (below). The policy will become effective June 1, 2012.

The Care and Conditions of Dogs Policy reflects the American Kennel Club's values in promoting the responsible ownership and maintenance of dogs. These guidelines are meant as a basis for helping individuals ensure that dog care practices are performed and housing facilities are maintained in a safe, humane and responsible manner. The guidelines are not intended to be all-inclusive or definitive, but rather are intended to serve as a working basic outline that can be expanded and refined as needed while lending uniform application of this policy. In addition to guidelines set forth in this policy, individuals are expected to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding the ownership and maintenance of dogs.

**A. Care of Dogs**

1. Dogs should have access on a daily basis for play and exercise.
2. Dogs must have access to fresh water as appropriate.
3. Dogs must have access to fresh food provided at appropriate intervals to maintain a healthy weight.
4. Appropriate health care, including routine and preventative care, must be provided for all dogs.
5. Dogs should be provided with daily positive human contact and socialization.
6. Each dog should have its overall health and behavior assessed daily. Any deviation in health condition must be addressed expeditiously and appropriately.

7. Dogs should be free from internal and external parasites.
8. Dogs should be afforded regular grooming to ensure health and comfort.
9. When euthanasia is necessary, it must always be performed humanely.

**B. Kennels and Housing**

1. The primary enclosure must be large enough so the dog(s) can sit, stand, lie down, or turn around comfortably, with no overcrowding.
2. The primary enclosure shall be constructed and maintained so that dogs are securely confined and does not cause injury to the dogs.
3. Protection from adverse or extreme weather conditions must be provided.
4. While flooring that provides solid footing is preferred, if wire is used as flooring of a primary enclosure, it should be comprised of a material featuring a protective coating, be of an appropriate size to prevent injury (especially to feet), and must be kept in good repair. If wire is used, a solid platform of sufficient size should be provided to allow the dog(s) to attain solid footing and to offer a space for resting.
5. Facilities must be lighted to provide a regular lighting cycle for the dogs.
6. Bedding material made available to dogs should be clean and not pose a risk to the dogs.

**C. Operations**

1. A sufficient number of staff must be provided to carry out appropriate levels of care and conditions for the number of dogs kept.
2. Facility and primary enclosures should be clean, free from debris and odor, and feces should be picked up and disposed of as frequently as necessary so as not to pose a threat to the health of the dog(s).
3. Each kennel should maintain an emergency preparedness plan adequate for the type of facility owned and breed(s) of dogs maintained therein.

*The above is in addition to the policy adopted at the July 1990 Board meeting to notify federal, state or local agencies of*

*unsanitary and/or unhealthy conditions found by AKC Inspectors during inspection of kennels; that the US Department of Agriculture (APHIS) will be notified when such conditions prevail at kennels regulated by that department under the provisions of the U.S. Animal Welfare Act; and that other state/local governmental or humane agencies will be notified when such conditions are observed at kennels not regulated by federal law.*

*In instances when dog(s) are found in conditions that place them in immediate danger, the Inspector will immediately notify agencies with jurisdiction regarding the danger to the dogs.*

*During the course of an inspection, if an AKC Inspector determines that an individual is not maintaining his/her dogs or facility in a manner that is compliant with the AKC's Care and Conditions Policy, the individual's AKC privileges may be placed on temporary referral. The individual will be notified, in writing, of specific deficiencies and what steps need to be taken to come into compliance with the Care and Conditions of Dogs Policy. The individual shall be given 45 days to correct deficiencies and request a re-inspection. In cases where deficiencies are not corrected or re-inspections are not requested, the AKC may proceed with disciplinary action leading to suspension of all AKC privileges.*

The following AKC Management actions were reported:

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

### **FINANCIAL REPORT**

Jim Stevens, Chief Financial Officer, participated in this portion of the meeting.

Total revenues of \$13.9 million in the first quarter of 2012 were 1% lower than the prior year. Total operating expenses of \$14 million during this period were 2% higher than 2011. This resulted in an operating deficit of \$151,000 for the quarter vs. an operating surplus of \$213,000 during the first quarter of last year.

Our investments generated a gain of \$4.3 million in 2012's first quarter due to a favorable performance of the stock markets. This amount was double the

amount of last year's gain during the same time period.

### **CONSENT AGENDA**

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

#### **Delegates**

The following Delegates were approved:

William Christensen, Palm Springs, CA

To represent Australian Terrier Club of America

Marilyn Currey, Reddick, FL  
To represent American Chinese Crested Club

Frank Holloway, Foxfire Village, NC  
To represent Chow Chow Club of America

Graafin Ginger M. Leeuwenburg, Sterling, CT  
To represent South County Kennel Club

Vivian Moran, Waddy, KY  
To represent Cardigan Welsh Corgi Club of America

Laurie Morris, North Augusta, SC  
To represent Augusta Kennel Club

Anne Palmer, Dexter, MI  
To represent Ann Arbor Kennel Club

Diane Pearson, Honey Brook, PA  
To represent Bedlington Terrier Club of America

Bonnie Pike, Durham, NH  
To represent Cocker Spaniel Breeders Club of New England

Rebecca Poole, Hixon, TN  
To represent Bull Terrier Club of America

James W. Smith, North Collins, NY  
To represent Washington State Obedience Club

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

The Board VOTED to approve the revisions to the Canaan Dog Breed

Standard effective May 30, 2012.

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

Michael Liosis, AKC staff participated in this portion of the meeting and Mari-Beth O'Neill, Bobby Birdsong, and Bri Tesarz, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

There was a motion by Mr. Ashby seconded by Ms. Scully, and it was VOTED (unanimously) to adopt the following resolutions:

#### **Resolution Dr. Thomas Davies**

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB  
Held on April ninth, two thousand and twelve,

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:  
WHEREAS,

#### **Dr. Thomas M. Davies**

First joined the Delegate body as the representative of the Springfield Kennel Club on September twelfth, nineteen hundred and seventy-eight; and,

WHEREAS, he was elected to the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club on March fourteenth, two thousand; serving until March thirteenth, two thousand and twelve;

WHEREAS, he chaired the Board Club and Events Committee and served on the Compensation, Board Pension, Public Affairs, and Breeder of the Year Committees among others, serving as Vice Chairman, from March tenth, two thousand and nine until March thirteenth, two thousand and twelve; and,

WHEREAS, he chaired or served on a number of Board ad hoc committees involved in subjects as diverse as Judging Approval and Group Realignment, and on the Board of The American Kennel Club affiliate AKC Companion Animal Recovery; and,

WHEREAS, he was a primary contributor to many positive innovations impacting the Sport such as Canine Partners, the Grand Championship, the Four-to-Six-Month Puppy Competition,

the Open Show, and many others too numerous to list; and,

WHEREAS, his deep involvement in, dedication to, and knowledge of all aspects of the Sport, proved to be invaluable assets to the Board of Directors as it addressed issues in these areas at one of the most challenging times in the organization's history; and,

WHEREAS, we are ever mindful of the great contributions he has made and continues to make to The American Kennel Club and the Sport of Purebred Dogs; and,

WHEREAS, we will ever cherish our association with this distinguished businessman, gentleman, Sportsman, and friend,

NOW THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED, the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club extend their most sincere best wishes for the years ahead and their deep appreciation for his dedicated service to the American Kennel Club.

**Resolution Walter Goodman**

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB  
Held on April ninth, two thousand and twelve,

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS,

**Walter F. Goodman**

First joined the Delegate body as the representative of the Skye Terrier Club of America on December fourteenth, nineteen hundred and seventy-six; and,

WHEREAS, he was elected to the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club on March eighth, nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, serving until March thirteenth, two thousand and twelve; and,

WHEREAS, he chaired the Board Breeders Committee and Events and Clubs Committee and also served on the Breeder of the Year, and Public Affairs

Committees; and,

WHEREAS, he served as a Board member of the American Kennel Club affiliate AKC Museum of the Dog; and,

WHEREAS, his three quarters of a century involvement in all aspects of the Sport, including, but not limited to, being one of the most successful breeder-owner-handlers in the history of the Sport and serving as the President of the most prestigious Terrier Club in the world, the Montgomery County Kennel Club, as well as his first-hand knowledge of three quarters of a century of the Sport's history proved to be invaluable to the Board of Directors, as it faced all types of Sport-related challenges; and,

WHEREAS, we are ever mindful of the great contributions he has made and continues to make to The American Kennel Club and the Sport of Purebred Dogs; and,

WHEREAS, we will ever cherish our association with this distinguished businessman, gentleman, Sportsman, and friend,

NOW THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED, the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club extend their most sincere best wishes for the years ahead and their deep appreciation for his dedicated service to the American Kennel Club.

**Resolution Ronald Menaker**

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB  
Held on April ninth, two thousand and twelve,

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS,

**Ronald H. Menaker**

First joined the Delegate body as the representative of the Bedlington Terrier Club of America on December thirteenth, nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, serving until October nineteenth, nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and rejoined the body on August ninth, nineteen hundred and ninety-four, as the

representative of the Des Moines Obedience Training Club, changing to the Rockford-Freeport, Illinois Kennel Club on August ninth, two thousand and four; and,

WHEREAS, he was first appointed to The American Kennel Club Board of Directors on May thirteenth, nineteen hundred and ninety-six, serving until March nineteen hundred and ninety-eight and was subsequently elected on March ninth, two thousand, serving until March thirteenth, two-thousand and twelve; and,

WHEREAS, he served as The American Kennel Club's first Vice-Chairman from March fourteenth, two thousand and one until March twelfth, two thousand and two, and as Chairman from March twelfth, two thousand and two, until March thirteenth, two thousand and twelve; and,

WHEREAS, as the Show Chairman for the AKC Eukanuba Championship Show from two thousand and two until two thousand and eleven, he helped it to become one of the world's most prestigious shows; and,

WHEREAS, his hands-on leadership helped to avert a disaster and to save The American Kennel Club registry when the system failed in two thousand and three; and,

WHEREAS, his extensive business experience, universally acknowledged leadership qualities, and his aggressive management style proved to be invaluable assets to the Board and the organization as they faced a multitude of challenges; and,

WHEREAS, we are ever mindful of the great contributions he has made and continues to make to The American Kennel Club and the Sport of Purebred Dogs; and,

WHEREAS, we will ever cherish our association with this distinguished businessman, Sportsman, and friend; and,

NOW THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED, the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club extend their most sincere best wishes for the years

ahead and their deep appreciation for his dedicated service to the American Kennel Club.

**Resolution Darrell Hayes**

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

Held on April ninth, two thousand and twelve,

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS,

**Darrell Hayes**

Joined the staff of The American Kennel Club as an Executive Field Representative on May twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and ninety-three, serving in that capacity until December, twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and ninety-six; and,

WHEREAS, he became Director of Judging Operations on December thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ninety-six, serving until July eighth, two thousand and one; and,

WHEREAS, on July ninth, two thousand and one he was promoted to Assistant Vice President, Dog Show Judges, and to Vice President on June thirteenth, two thousand and six; and,

WHEREAS, in addition to overseeing the Judging Operations Department, he had supervisory responsibility for the dog show field staff; and,

WHEREAS, he also served as Chief Steward for the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship Show, as AKC staff liaison to the Delegate All-Breed Clubs Committee, and as the principle staff representative on a number of committees that proposed major changes to the judging approval system, the last being those implemented on March first, two thousand and twelve; and,

WHEREAS, he was a major contributor to many positive innovations such as the Grand Championship, the Open Show, the four-to-Six-Month Competition and the Owner-Handler series; and,

WHEREAS, his knowledge of the Sport,

leadership ability, and innovative ideas, have served AKC management well as they faced many challenges over the past twenty years; and,

WHEREAS, we will ever cherish our association with this distinguished Sportsman manager, leader, and friend; and,

NOW THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED, the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club extend their most sincere best wishes for the years ahead and their deep appreciation for his dedicated service to the American Kennel Club.

**Resolution Robin Stansell**

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

Held on April ninth, two thousand and twelve,

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS,

**Robin Stansell**

Joined the staff of The American Kennel Club as an Executive Field Representative on October first, two thousand and one, serving in that capacity until February seventeenth, two thousand and three; and,

WHEREAS, he became Director of Conformation Rules and Policy on February seventeenth, two thousand and three, serving until January eleventh, two thousand and four; and,

WHEREAS, he was promoted to Assistant Vice President, Event Operations, on January twelfth, two thousand and four; and to Vice President on June thirteenth, two thousand and six; and,

WHEREAS, in addition to overseeing Event Operations, he served as staff liaison to the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee, and was instrumental in implementing The American Kennel Club Global Services, and in heading negotiations, leading to the agreement with the National General Kennel Club

in the People's Republic of China; and,

WHEREAS, he was a major contributor to the development and implementation of many innovative concepts, such as the Grand Championship, Open Show, Four-to-Sixth-Month Puppy Competition, and the Owner-Handler series, and has drafted most of the Dog Show Rules Changes adopted in the last decade; and,

WHEREAS, his background in and knowledge of the Sport, his management skills, and his ability to reason through difficult situations, served AKC management well as they faced many challenges over the last decade; and,

WHEREAS, we will ever cherish our association with this distinguished Sportsman manager, leader, and friend; and,

NOW THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED, the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club extend their most sincere best wishes for the years ahead and their deep appreciation for his dedicated service to the American Kennel Club.

**Delegate Occupational Eligibility**

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to remove certain professions from the list of occupational exclusions to become or remain a Delegate. As this subject was also being considered by the Delegate Bylaws Committee, it was the sense of the Board that it should wait for that committee's input before considering the matter further. In the interim, staff will provide the committee with the materials they compiled.

**Proposed Amendment to ARTICLE III: Objects of the Club of the AKC Bylaws**

The Board reviewed a proposal from the Delegate Bylaws Committee to add the phrase "to advance health and well-being," to the Objects of the organization, which are listed in ARTICLE III of the AKC Bylaws. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Points for a Reserve at a National Specialty**

The Board reviewed a proposal from the Progressive Dog Club to add a new sixth paragraph to Chapter 16, Section 1, of *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* to create a new three point major for the dog design-

nated Reserve Winners Dog and the bitch designated Reserve Winners Bitch at one National Specialty per year as specified by the AKC Parent Club, provided that the number of dogs competing, totals at least twice the number required for a five point major. This is a resubmission of a proposal that was withdrawn at the March 2012 Delegates meeting. This resubmission has two changes from the previous iteration; 1) giving a Parent Club the ability to opt out, and 2) stipulating that points given for Best of Winners do not go into the calculation for reserve points. There was a motion by Mr. Ashby, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, and it was VOTED (affirmative: Mr. Ashby, Dr. Battaglia, Ms. Scully, Ms. Cruz, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Feeny, Mr. Powers, Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Newman; opposed: Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Smith, Mr. Amen) to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the usual prior notice requirements.

Following a motion by Mr. Ashby, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, it was VOTED (affirmative: Mr. Ashby, Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Amen, Mr. Kalter, Ms. Cruz, Ms. Scully, Dr. Garvin, Dr. Newman, Mr. Powers, Mr. Feeny, Mr. Arnold, opposed: Dr. Smith) to send the amendment to the Delegates for a vote with no Board recommendation. This amendment to Chapter 16, Section 1, of *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, will be read at the June 2012 meeting for a vote in September 2012. The proposed wording follows:

**Chapter 16**

**Section 1** (new sixth paragraph)  
Each AKC Breed Parent Specialty Club shall have one designated Parent Club National Specialty show per year. All others shall be termed a Parent Club Specialty show. Unless the Parent Club, in its Application to the AKC to hold its National Specialty, chooses to exclude the following award: At the National Specialty 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. No major for Reserve Winners shall be given based upon an award of Best of Winners. 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. 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.

**Foundation Stock Services Guidelines**

The Board reviewed suggested revisions to the Guidelines for the Approval of a Breed for Regular Status. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Proposed Cairn Terrier Breed Standard Revision**

The Board reviewed suggested revisions to the "Ideal Size" section of the Cairn Terrier Breed Standard as submitted by the Cairn Terrier Club of America. Without objection, the proposed revision will be published on the Secretary's Page of the AKC Gazette for comment. There was no objection.

**Dogue de Bordeaux Stud Book**

The Board reviewed a request from the Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America to keep the Stud Book Open for the breed. The Dogue de Bordeaux Studbook is scheduled to close August 31, 2012. Currently AKC will accept dogs registered with Dogue de Bordeaux Society and United States Bordeaux Corporation and other domestic registries. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Proposed Miniature Schnauzer Breed Standard Revision**

The American Miniature Schnauzer Club (AMSC) has submitted proposed revisions to the Color, Tail and Disqualifications sections of the breed standard. The Board reviewed the results of the membership ballot which was conducted in accordance with the club's Constitution and Bylaws. The proposed standard will be published in the May Gazette.

**Club Household Membership Requirements**

At the request of the Board of

Directors staff presented a memo regarding Club household membership requirements. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Electronic Submission of Membership Lists**

Based on a request of the Board, staff presented a request that if adopted by the Board, would establish a new policy regarding the submission of club membership lists. Clubs who do not or choose not to participate in the submission of membership lists and officers electronically, effective January 1, 2013, will pay a processing fee. The electronic submission of officers and membership lists will save both the clubs and the AKC time and money. A processing fee of \$25 for a membership list is being proposed, which will be waived for an electronic submission. This will be considered in October 2012, when staff will report on the number of clubs then submitting their lists electronically.

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION to discuss sensitive business matters. Nothing was reported out of this session.

**New Breed for Foundation Stock Service - Dutch Shepherd**

The Board was advised that the Foundation Stock Service (FSS) Committee recently approved a request for the Dutch Shepherd to be accepted into the FSS program.

**MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS**

Lisa Gonzalez, Mark Dunn and David Roberts, AKC staff, participated via video conference.

David Roberts gave an update on Registration initiatives. Mark Dunn gave an update on the AKC Canine Partners Program. Lisa Gonzalez gave a presentation on the focus of AKC's marketing program.

**AKC's Market Share of Registered Dogs**

Lisa Gonzalez presented a report on AKC's Market Share of all registered dogs. The report indicates that AKC is by far the registry of choice among Purebred Dog Owners who have registered their purebred puppies in the recent past.

**COMPANION EVENTS**

Curt Curtis, Doug Ljungren and Pamela Manaton, AKC staff, participated

in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Obedience Regulations – Change to Chapter 1, Section 16a. Move Ups**

Staff presented a request to change the Obedience Regulations, Chapter 1, Section 16A Move ups, to allow a dog after it earns a title to move to any eligible obedience class provided the club offers move-ups.

Following a motion by Ms. Scully, seconded by Mr. Arnold, it was VOTED (unanimously) to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the usual prior notice requirement.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Ms. Scully, it was VOTED (unanimously) to amend Chapter 1, Section 16A of the Obedience Regulations as follows:

**Chapter 1  
Section 16A.**

The club will clearly state in its premium list whether move-ups will or will not be allowed.

- After a dog earns a title, it may be moved to another class in a future trial even though the closing date for the trial has passed, provided the club offers move-ups.
- Move-ups may be approved, provided the class and judge is available and the class has not reached its limit.
- A move-up may be requested if, according to the owner's records, the dog has completed the requirements for the title after the closing date of the trial in which the advanced entry is to be made.
- The request for a move-up must be in writing and presented to the superintendent or trial secretary at least 30 minutes prior to the start of each trial.
- Movement between an "A" and "B" class at the same level is not considered a move-up.

**Obedience Regulations – Moratorium on Jump Height Request from Clubs**

**Chapter 4, Section 11**

Staff presented a request to place a moratorium on jump height requests from Parent Clubs in order to give staff time to determine the impact of the new Pre Classes for Open and Utility. The moratorium would be effective immediately and run through December 31,

2016.

Following a motion by Dr. Smith, seconded by Ms. Scully, it was VOTED (affirmative: Dr. Smith, Ms. Scully, Mr. Amen, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Feeney, Mr. Powers, Dr. Garvin, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Arnold, Ms. Cruz, Dr. Battaglia; opposed: Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Newman) to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the usual prior notice requirement.

Following a motion by Dr. Smith, seconded by Ms. Scully, it was VOTED (affirmative: Dr. Smith, Ms. Scully, Ms. Cruz, Mr. Amen, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Powers, Mr. Feeney, Dr. Garvin, Mr. Arnold; opposed: Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Newman, Dr. Battaglia) to approve the moratorium proposed by the staff.

**Allowing Recognized FSS Breeds with Recognized Parent Clubs to Hold AKC Companion Events**

Staff presented a request to permit FSS breed clubs, with an AKC recognized Parent Club, to hold All-Breed AKC Companion Event sports at their breed specialty events. There was a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Amen, and it was VOTED (affirmative: Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Amen, Mr. Powers, Ms. Cruz, Mr. Feeney, Ms. Scully; Mr. Ashby, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Kalter, Dr. Smith, Dr. Newman; opposed: Dr. Garvin, Mr. Gladstone) to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the usual prior notice requirement.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Arnold, it was VOTED (affirmative: Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Amen, Mr. Powers, Ms. Cruz, Mr. Feeney, Mr. Ashby, Dr. Newman, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Kalter, Dr. Smith, Ms. Scully; Mr. Gladstone; opposed: Dr. Garvin) to approve this proposal.

**Allow Companion Events Clubs to Offer Lower Entry Fees for Juniors**

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to allow clubs at their discretion the right to offer a lower entry fee for dogs entered in AKC Companion Events that are handled by a Junior Handler. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

Meeting adjourned on Monday April 9, 2012 at 5:25 pm

Meeting reconvened on Tuesday April 10, 2012 at 8:00 am. All Directors were present, as were the Executive Secretary,

the Chief Operating Officer and the Assistant Executive Secretary.

**AKC Canine Health Foundation**

The Board discussed the excellent work being done by the Canine Health Foundation and there was consensus that AKC should do everything possible to assist in this work and to strengthen the relationship between the two organizations. Under a letter of understanding adopted by the Boards of both the AKC and the AKC Health Foundation, AKC is able to designate one-third of the AKC Canine Health Foundation Board. The size of the latter is set at 15, and there are two current vacancies. As AKC Board and staff have four spots, AKC would be entitled to designate a fifth.

There was a motion by Mr. Ashby, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, and it was VOTED (unanimously) to designate Dr. William Newman as AKC's fifth representative on the Board of the AKC's Canine Health Foundation. It was pointed out that Dr. Newman had served as the Chairman of the Delegate Canine Health Committee and that he previously had been on the AKC Canine Health Foundation Board as well as Vice-Chair of its Grants Committee.

**PERFORMANCE**

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

**AKC to Recognize Three North American Flyball Association Titles**

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to acknowledge three titles earned in North American Flyball Association (NAFA) events. If requested by the owner, AKC will record the suffix titles of Flyball Champion (FDCh), Flyball Master (FM), and the ONYX title. Dogs must be registered or listed with the AKC. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**National Walking Gun Dog Championship For Pointing Breed Trials**

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to create an annual AKC Pointing Breed National Walking Gun Dog Championship event. The purpose is to acknowledge and encourage the trend that is occurring in Pointing Breed field trials toward more foot handled Gun Dog stakes. The winner of this event would be awarded the prefix title "AKC National Walking Gun Dog

Champion of 20\_\_.” (NWGDC). This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Use of Blank Guns in Pointing Breed Field Trials and Hunting Tests**

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to change a procedure in the *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures for Pointing Breeds* and a regulation in the *Regulations for AKC Hunting Tests for Pointing Breeds*. These changes will place an upper limit on the caliber of blank guns that are allowed at Pointing Breed field events, address the uses of new types of ammunition, and caution handlers on the potentially harmful impact that firing a blank gun can have on the hearing of humans, dogs and horses. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Yorkshire Terriers Eligible to Participate in AKC Earthdog Events**

The Board reviewed a request, from the Yorkshire Terrier Club of America, to amend the Earthdog regulations to permit the Yorkshire Terrier eligibility to compete in AKC Earthdog events. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Revisions to Earthdog Test Regulations**

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to change the Earthdog Regulations to:

1. Allow a dog that has earned a qualifying score at the Senior level to enter the Junior level, allowing an owner to enter which ever level they desire.
2. Clarify that it is the Event Committee's responsibility to determine when an event shall be stopped due to bad weather and further, to decide the issue of refunds if an entrant is unable to participate due to weather delays.

This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Spaniel Hunting Tests "Advanced" Titles**

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to add an Advanced Title to each of the three existing levels of Spaniel Hunting Tests – Junior Hunter Advanced, Senior Hunter Advanced and Master Hunter Advanced. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Peruvian Inca Orchid Eligible to Participate in AKC Lure Coursing Events**

The Board reviewed a request from

the Peruvian Inca Orchid Enthusiasts Club (AKC Parent Club). The Club is requesting eligibility to compete in AKC Lure Coursing events. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Pointing Breed Grand Field Champion Title**

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to create two new Pointing Breed Field Trial titles – the Grand Field Champion and the Grand Amateur Field Champion. Points toward these titles must be earned in one hour stakes. A dog must have previously earned its Field Champion or Amateur Field Champion title before it can earn points toward the Grand titles. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Pointing Breed Field Trials - Roading a Dog Behind the Gallery**

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to allow "roading" at Pointing Breed Field Trials that are longer than three days. "Roading" must be at the host club's discretion and under conditions specified in the Pointing Breed Field Trial Standard Procedures. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Parent Club Performance Event – Belgian Sheepdog Drafting Titles and Schutzhund Titles**

The Board reviewed a request from the Belgian Sheepdog Club of America (BSDCA). The BSDCA has requested that drafting titles earned by their breed in tests held by the Bernese Mountain Dog Club of America (BMDCA) and Schutzhund titles earned in American Working Malinois Association (AWMA) events be acknowledged by the AKC. If approved, there are four drafting titles – Novice Draft Dog (NDD), Draft Dog (DD), Novice Brace Draft Dog (NBDD), Brace Draft Dog (BDD) and four Schutzhund titles – BN, IPO1, IPO2, IPO3 – that AKC will record. AKC will acknowledge titles earned back to January 1, 2000. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Barbet Eligible to Participate in AKC Retriever Hunting Tests**

The Board reviewed a request from the Barbet Club of America. The Club is requesting that the breed be allowed to participate in AKC Retriever Hunting Tests. Without objection the Barbet will be added to the list of breeds eligible to participate in Retriever Hunting Tests effective September 1, 2012. There was

no objection.

**Drentsche Patrijshond (Drent) Eligible to Participate in AKC Retriever Hunting Tests**

The Board reviewed a request from the Drentsche Patrijshond Club of North Am. requesting that the Drent be allowed to participate in Retriever Hunting Tests. Without objection the Drent will be added to the list of breeds eligible to participate in AKC Retriever Hunting Tests effective September 1, 2012. There was no objection.

**CONFORMATION**

Bobby Birdsong, and Bri Tesarz, AKC staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Rules Applying to Dog Shows Housekeeping Items**

The Board reviewed the Dog Show Rules Committee's recommended changes to Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 5, Sections 6-8 to make the sections consistent with Chapter 6, Section 8 of Rules Applying to Dog Shows. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 11, Section 6**

The Board reviewed the Dog Show Rules Committee's recommended change to *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 11, Section 6 to bring the section in line with Chapter 3, Section 14 of *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Grooming Space**

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to create a policy that will require all clubs to set aside an area that is reserved for grooming that is reasonable in size for the entry of the show. At least 50% of this area should be for exhibitors and designated as unpaid grooming space. This space must be in a reasonable/convenient location preferably in the main grooming area. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

**Withholding Parson Russell Terrier Association of America Approval**

The Board reviewed an appeal from the Blue Grass Parson Russell Terrier Club (BGPRTC). The Parson Russell Terrier Club of America withheld consent for the Blue Grass Parson Russell Terrier Club's 2012 designated specialty in accordance with Rules Applying to

Dog Shows Chapter 2,  
Section 11.

In accordance with this section, the Blue Grass Parson Russell Terrier Club has appealed to the AKC Board of Directors. The denial was based on a declining entry, with no entries at the last designated specialty. Contributing to this was a club policy prohibiting club members from exhibiting at this show. As this proposed event is for the Labor Day Weekend, the need for a decision was time-sensitive.

Following a motion by Dr. Newman, seconded by Dr. Smith, it was VOTED (affirmative: Dr. Newman, Dr. Smith, Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Gladstone, Ms. Cruz, Ms. Scully, Mr. Feeney, Mr. Powers, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Amen, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Arnold; opposed: Dr. Garvin) to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the usual prior noticed requirement.

Following a motion by Dr. Newman, seconded by Dr. Smith, it was VOTED (affirmative: Dr. Newman, Dr. Smith, Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Gladstone, Ms. Cruz, Ms. Scully, Mr. Powers, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Amen, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Arnold; opposed: Mr. Feeney, Dr. Garvin) to grant the appeal.

#### **Consolidated Turn-Around and Close-Out Document**

Staff advised the Board that in order to take full advantage of the efficiencies created by the new Event Application, a new one page document was developed to replace both the close-out document and the turn-around document. It has easy to follow directions to access the online tools needed for the next event on the corresponding date. Instructions for downloading forms for clubs who prefer using paper forms are also included. The one page document contains keywords that give access to all applicable Event Plans forms, complete instructions for all forms, and a link to find all AKC forms.

#### **AKC MUSEUM OF THE DOG**

Dorothy Welsh, Chairman, and Barbara McNab, Executive Director of the AKC Museum of the Board gave a presentation with an overview of the Museum's history and an update on current activities, and an outline of future plans.

#### **JUDGING OPERATIONS**

Tim Thomas, AKC staff, participated in this portion of the meeting by video conference.

#### **Junior Showmanship Judging Applicant Qualifications**

Staff presented a refinement of the criteria used for Junior Showmanship Judging applicants to define minimum acceptable requirements for All-Breed and Limited Junior Showmanship applicants. This will be considered further at the May meeting.

#### **CLUBS**

##### **Delegates for Publication**

##### **Katie Campbell, Seattle WA**

To represent Basenji Club of America  
Currently represented by John Curby

Dr. J. Charles Garvin, Marion, OH

To represent Dalmatian Club of America

Formerly represented by James W. Smith

Lynn Garvin, Marion, OH

To represent Marion Ohio Kennel Club

Formerly represented by Dr. J. Charles Garvin

Don James, Washougal, WA

To represent Leonberger Club of America

New Member Club

#### **NEW BUSINESS**

A number of subjects were discussed during this portion of the meeting:

Ms. Scully reviewed a request from the Chow Chow Club to add coat type to AKC registrations and pedigrees. Staff was directed to report back with the cost of the programing, the man hours that would have to be devoted to this project, return on investment, and the cost to clubs. Dr. Battaglia also indicated that there was a long standing interest on the part of the German Shepherd Dog Club of America to have the long coat type added to registration documents to track these dogs in their pedigrees.

Mr. Ashby reported on future fundraising efforts on the part of the AKC PAC.

Dr. Smith raised an issue over procedures to limit the entry at a particular

show site. Staff will report back to the Board on this.

Mr. Amen expressed his concerns over the organization's involvement and support provided for future AKC obedience teams at the U.K.'s Crufts show.

Ms. Cruz asked about possibly having the smaller dogs compete against each other for a Best in Field award in Lure Coursing.

Mr. Kalter raised the issue of the number of Board meetings that were really needed each year, with further discussion planned on this subject at the May 2012 meeting.

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, April 10, 2012 at 12:15 p.m.

Adjourned

Attest:

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James P. Crowley, Executive Secretary



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



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



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



Wire Fox  
Terrier

# Parent Club Links

Toy



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



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)