



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB®

The Standard

THE AKC NEWSLETTER FOR CONFORMATION JUDGES

Judging Operations Department
8051 Arco Corporate Drive, Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27617-3390
(919) 816-3593
judgingops@akc.org

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SOFT COATED WHEATEN TERRIER REVISION TO THE STANDARD EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 30, 2009



Revisions to the standard for the Soft Coated Wheaten follow and are indicated in **bold**. Sections that were not revised are not included.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck medium in length, clean and strong, not throaty. Carried proudly, it gradually widens, blending smoothly into the body. *Back* strong and level. *Body* compact; relatively short coupled. *Chest* is deep. *Ribs* are well sprung but without roundness. *Tail* is set on **high**. **Docked tail preferred. Whether docked or natural, the tail is to be carried upright 90° from the back, either straight or with a slight curve forward. Any deviation from this ideal is to be penalized accordingly.**

Coat

A distinguishing characteristic of the breed which sets the dog apart from all other terriers. An abundant single coat covering the entire body, legs and head; coat on the latter falls forward to shade the eyes. Texture soft and silky with gentle wave. In both puppies and adolescents, the mature wavy coat is generally not yet evident. *Major Faults* – Woolly or harsh, crisp or cottony, **frizzy, kinky** or standaway coat; in the adult, a straight coat is also objectionable.



Click here for a complete **Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Standard**

AKC/DJAA Advanced Non-Sporting Institute

“In Conjunction with the Reliant Park World Series of Dog Shows”

Houston, Beaumont and Galveston Kennel Clubs

Houston, Texas

4- Day Seminar

July 22 – 25, 2010

For additional information, including registration, contact

Kathy Caruana, kac1@akc.org (919) 816-3862

[Download a Registration Form](#)



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THE DOG'S CHAMPION SINCE 1884

By DARRELL HAYES



On September 11, 2009, Walter was taken in a tragic automobile accident on his way to a judging assignment.

The years I worked with Walt Bebout were always interesting and educational for me, as he was a walking book of information. No matter what the subject, Walt was informed and had an opinion for consideration and sometimes for debate. I never knew him to lose

many of those debates, and I am sure it was because he always had a multitude of facts to support his position, and he expressed them well.

In addition, I enjoyed Walt's dry sense of humor and his one liners that could sum up the entire conversation and put a smile on your face for the rest of the day. This served him well in his positions with the AKC, first as an AKC Executive Field Representative and later as Director of Canine Legislation. Walt came prepared for his positions with AKC, as a former breeder/exhibitor; handler, club officer, AKC judge, AKC delegate, all as he continued his education earning a Master Degree and working on his PhD. in Political Science.

His passion for the sport and the people he served occupied his daily thoughts, and he constantly strove to find better ways to serve both. We will miss Walt and think of him often, and we hope those of you who knew him will too.

We send our sincere condolences and sympathy to his family and many friends.

MIS-MARKED JUDGES BOOKS

All parties share in the frustration of mis-marked judges books causing extra work and headaches for the dog owner, the judge and AKC Event Operations Department. A typical example, Mr. Jones's dog was Winners Dog at the Erie KC for 2 points and he had a lovely picture taken of the win with the judge, Mr. Smith, only to discover weeks later that another dog had been awarded the points according to the official records of AKC.

The show superintendent reports the placements to AKC exactly as the judge's book is marked and forwards the official results to AKC. The Superintendent has seven days following the event before the results are due at AKC and then processing begins, normally requiring ten to twelve working days following the event. Before any inquires can be started the judge's book is required as it's the governing document for show results and can only be changed by the judge. To correct errors the Events Operations Department must contact the judge before making any corrections in the judge's book. Judges usually require some form of proof such as a win picture before making any corrections.

The dog's owner or agent should check the tear sheets from the judge's book the day of the show at the superintendents table. Any errors can be addressed immediately with the superintendent and they will have the judge make needed corrections. While this may seem an inconvenience such action far outweighs the time required later to make a correction.

By KATIE RUDOLPH

Judges can prevent this by carefully marking their books at the completion of every class and breed. Do not rely on your stewards to keep track of your selections.

The following are the typical symbols used in marking a judge's book.

Ab = Absent

DQ = Disqualified – reason must be entered

EX = Excused – reason must be entered

Measured Out/In

Weighed Out/In

LOM = Lack of Merit

WH = Award Withheld – reason must be entered

Judge's initials must be entered after all notations other than absent in the Judge's Book.

Upon completion of your assignment you must indicate the time finished, complete the judges certification and sign the front cover of the Judge's Book and immediately return the Book to the Superintendent YOURSELF.

If you have any questions please contact the AKC Executive Field Representative in attendance.



THE XOLOITZCUINTLI CLUB OF AMERICA

The Xoloitzcuintli Club of America Board of Directors is in agreement with the AKC Field Staff suggestion that Toy and Miniature Xolos be examined on the table, and Standard Xolos on the ground.



Amy Fernandez, President



Do you know if the club you are judging for has purchased the AKC Club Liability and Accident Policy?

Click here and find out why it is important.

The Irish Terrier's Head, Eyes, Ears and Expression

Nothing in the appearance of the Irish Terrier defines its essence more than the headpiece. The challenging, piercing expression is unlike the expression of any other member of the canine kingdom. One of the key elements in our standard is the balance between the head and the rest of the body and the balance between the head and its component features. Recently, we have been seeing too many Irish Terriers with long, narrow, bumpy heads, that fall away under the eyes, with the resulting snipey weak foreface or muzzle. In addition the planes in this type of head are not parallel they diverge resulting in a roman nosed or down faced condition. Often the ears are either set high on the head with the tips resting on the top of the skull or set low on the head with the resulting side carried ears. The eyes in many cases are too large and improperly set on the head, which detracts dramatically from the all-important expression of the Irish Terrier.

The Breed Standard states the following: The head should be long but in nice proportion to the rest of the body; the skull flat, rather narrow between the ears, and narrowing slightly toward the eyes free from wrinkle, with the stop hardly noticeable except in profile. The jaws must be strong and muscular; but not too full in cheek and of good punishing length. The foreface must not fall away appreciably between or below the eyes. An exaggerated foreface or a noticeably short foreface disturbs the balance of the head and is not desirable. The foreface and skull from occiput to stop should be approximately equal in length. Excessive muscular development of the cheeks, or bony development of the temples, conditions which are described by the fancier as "cheeky" or "strong in head", or "thick skull" are objectionable. The "bumpy" head, in which the skull presents two lumps of bony structure above the eyes, is to be faulted. It should be noted the term "rather narrow between the ears" should not be interpreted to mean an Irish Terrier is narrow-headed. Rather, this phrase refers to the fact that the ears should be set high on the head, thus creating the appearance of narrowness between the ears and the illusion of a narrow-headed dog. Continuing, the breed standard further states: The eyes should be dark brown in color; small, not prominent; full of life, fire and intelligence, showing an intense expression. The light or yellow eye is most objectionable, and is a bad fault. Dr. Montgomery in his book *The Complete Irish Terrier* cites the set of the eye should be "...moderately deep into the skull and under a strong brow." The deep set eyes would not only increase the varminty expression, but would afford the eye protection in "battle". The Ears should be small and V-shaped; of moderate thickness; set well on the head, and dropping forward closely toward the outside corner of the eye. The top of the fold should be well above the level of the skull. A dead ear, hound-like in appearance, must be severely penalized. It is not characteristic of the Irish Terrier.

To further clarify the above John R. Thorndike, a noted Irish Terrier man of his time, states in his book *The Irish Terrier Simplified*



the overall length of the head of a mature, well developed and well-balanced Irish Terrier male of correct size, should average about eight inches in length from the occipital bone to the end of the nostrils. In bitches, this measurement should be slightly less. He further states the topline (planes) of the head, or silhouette, should be in appearance almost straight and parallel, not dished nor roman nosed, commonly called down faced. Both are bad faults. Dr. E. S. Montgomery, another noted Irish Terrier man of his time, in his book *The Complete Irish Terrier* states the Irish Terrier is a working terrier, and the jaw must be strong and muscular; yet with no tendency toward cheekiness, that is, there must be neither excessive muscular development nor excessive bony formation in the cheeks. The side of the head and foreface should present an unbroken line from the base of the ear to the side of the nostrils. He further states, more importance must be attached to the head and more cognizance must be taken of this part of the dog than any other single part of the anatomy. The importance of the head becomes even more apparent when it is considered that the many

individual features of the head must be in proper proportion, one to another; or the entire head will appear wrong. The length, the width, the depth of muzzle, the bony mold of foreface; the size, shape, set and carriage of the ears; in addition to the color; the shape, size, and placement of the eyes – all these play a definite role, in fact, become an integral part of the expression which is characteristic of the Irish Terrier. By his head, the Irish Terrier is first recognized and last remembered, because the challenging, piercing expression is unlike the expression of any other member of the canine kingdom. To further emphasize the importance of the headpiece, it should be noted that under

the old Thorndike point system – the head accounted for a full 20 percent of the total structure of the "Irish". Though this system is no longer in use, it does show the importance given the headpiece relative to the rest of the Irish's anatomy in the 1920s and '30s.

Dr. Montgomery cautioned the judges not to simply pick the dog with the longest narrowest heads because it necessarily follows that this specimen chosen may also have the associated evils of very high legs, slab sides, over long bodies and loins. The specimen with the shortest head may actually have the longest head length when head to body ratio is considered. It is for these reasons, so aptly pointed out in the *Irish Terrier Standard*, that the head must always be commensurate with general balance and in proportion to the rest of the body.

Respectfully Submitted,

Judges Education Committee
Irish Terrier Club of America



I'LL BET YOU DIDN'T KNOW

JOHN WADE

Since wickets are the topic of discussion I wonder if you realize the following scenario can be used. You're judging at a large specialty for a measurable breed and you elect to measure each dog entered; how are you going to mark your book?

Rules Applying to Dog Shows, Chapter 14, Section 3, requires that the judge's book be marked with either "MEASURED IN" or "MEASURED OUT" and since you have a very large entry you will have a great deal of writing to do. Is there an option? Can you write the following on the cover of the judge's book or some other appropriate space?: "All dogs "MEASURED IN" except those noted as "MEASURED OUT"", followed by your initials.

Absolutely you can. Just be sure each dog is correctly measured and those that are "MEASURED OUT" are marked by the individual dogs number with your initials.

APPLY UNDER THE ADJUNCT SYSTEM

AKC approved judges who can demonstrate significant background in the breed may apply to judge under the Adjunct System. Examples of "significant background" would be:

- Experience in owning, breeding, exhibiting and handling the breed.
- Background in judging multiple events with a significant number of entries.

First time applicants must have 10-12 years breeding experience, take and pass the Procedural and Anatomy Exams, have judged at AKC or Non-AKC events at least six times and stewarded at least 6 times at AKC® member or licensed events. (Procedural and Anatomy Exams must be requested through Judging Operations and submitted with application).

Applicants who meet these requirements may apply by requesting an application from Judging Operations in North Carolina at 919-816-3588 or judgingops@akc.org. The application may also be downloaded by [clicking here](#).



CANE CORSOS, LEONBERGERS AND ICELANDIC SHEEPDOGS

The following breeds will be eligible for competition in regular breed classes on July 1, 2010. The **Cane Corsos, Leonbergers** will be accepted into the Working Group and the **Icelandic Sheepdogs** into the Herding Group.

All Breed, Working and Herding Group judges will receive automatic approval to judge these breeds at shows held after July 1, 2010, following the completion of the breed standard tests. Additional breed applications submitted for the balance of the Working and Herding Groups received prior to June 30, 2010 will automatically include these breeds providing applicants pass the breed standard tests.

Individuals wishing to apply using the **Adjunct Method** must submit an application and a processing fee. Judging Operations is now accepting applications with a deadline of **May 28, 2010**. Those who miss the deadline must apply under the current system. Applications are available on the website or contacting Judging Operations.



TIMOTHY THOMAS TO JOIN AKC EXECUTIVE FIELD STAFF



New York, NY – The American Kennel Club (AKC) is pleased to announce that Timothy Thomas has been hired as an Executive Field Representative. Thomas will join the staff on January 4, 2010 and will cover shows in the Florida and southeastern portion of the United States.

“Tim’s broad background in and passion for the sport along with his working experience with all-breed and specialty clubs will be a valuable asset to the department,” said Darrell Hayes, Vice President of Dog Show Judges. “He brings a wealth of experience to the Field Representative position and we are pleased to welcome him to our team.”

Thomas’ dedication to the sport began 28 years ago when he began exhibiting his family’s Akitas and Norwegian Elkhounds in AKC Conformation and Junior Showmanship. For the past 19 years he has worked as an all-breed professional handler and

bred Clumber Spaniels with his wife, Lisa. In addition, Thomas has been a Show Chairman and Cluster Chairman for the Steel Valley Cluster which features four days of dog shows, multiple Specialty events and one of the largest entries each year for an outdoor conformation event.

Thomas is a member of the Beaver County Kennel Club, Laurel Highlands Kennel Association and a current member of the AKC Registered Handlers Program (RHP) and the Professional Handlers’ Association. Thomas’ participation in the AKC-RHP Junior Showmanship clinics has contributed to the success of the program and provided encouragement to junior handlers looking to continue their participation in the sport.

Thomas attended the Indiana University of Pennsylvania where he earned a BS in Mathematics Education. Thomas currently resides with his wife and their two Jack Russell Terriers, “Kramer” and “Olive”, and their Clumber Spaniel “Giggles”.

BE NICE!!!!

BY MARY DUKES, AKC EXECUTIVE FIELD REP

It seems like this is a subject that shouldn’t even have to be discussed: to be nice to exhibitors. And, in the vast majority of cases, our AKC judges are courteous and pleasant and make the ring experience a positive one for those who show under them. But on more occasions than there should be, some folks, for whatever reason, simply aren’t nice. Let me give you a recent scenario:

It’s the last day of a four show cluster. A judge (who I have known for years and have always felt is typically very cheerful and friendly with exhibitors, but for whatever reason she isn’t today...) calls in to her ring the single entry in the Amateur Owner Handler class. The handler is nervous (as you might expect...) as it is her first weekend showing dogs. The judge doesn’t know that it is the exhibitor’s first show weekend, but typically we’re finding that the Amateur Owner class is often used by newer exhibitors who aren’t yet ready or eager to compete in the Open class (which may be the only other class in which they are eligible to enter). As the exhibitor goes around the ring the first time, her bait bag comes open and, unknowingly, all of her bait has spilled out as she has taken her dog around. While the exhibitor is as yet unaware of her gaffe, our on-this-particular-day-not-so-cheerful judge is abundantly aware of the situation – and angry. As the exhibitor gets back to where the judge is standing, the judge is already pointing animatedly and speaking in an angry tone. Our friendly judge proceeds to chastise and humiliate our new exhibitor, lecturing her about the apparently egregious and unforgiveable error of spilling bait which has ‘soiled’ and ‘ruined’ HER (the judge’s) ring. The judge then demands that the exhibitor go and pick up ALL of the bait while the judge, hands on hips, watches from the judge’s table.

Fortunately, the exhibitor (who has shown other animals but is

new to dogs...) informed the superintendent about the incident, who then informed me and the show chairman and between the three of us I believe we patched the situation up, but this girl was ready to not come back to dog shows again after the way she was treated. Who needs to spend several hundred dollars to go to a show weekend to be treated like that? She did state that her experience up until this day had been a good one and the other judges had been very nice and helpful, but it just took this one bad apple to potentially sour her on the whole experience. Public humiliation has a tendency to do that to you. Really, would it have been so hard for the judge to say with a smile on her face, “Oh my gosh, I’m sure you didn’t realize it, but your bait bag came open and you’ve lost your bait. Let’s go pick it up” and join the exhibitor and the ring steward in retrieving the runaway liver. I don’t think that is too much to ask.

When most of us started in dogs (many moons ago...) there were matches virtually every weekend where we could go and learn and get our feet wet before jumping into the ‘big pond’ of AKC shows. The new exhibitor today doesn’t have that luxury. Due to the fact that there are very few matches anymore, most new exhibitors are forced to jump into the deep end of the pool (at AKC shows) where will either sink or swim. It’s our job, the seasoned members of the fancy, to give them ‘floaties’ to stay above water and help them along. Our attitude (and by this I mean everyone: the judges, the AKC rep, the superintendent, handlers and fellow, more experienced exhibitors) can absolutely make the difference as to whether these folks stay in the sport or decide that there is something much less expensive and much more fun that they can do with their weekend.

So, for the sake of the sport, just BE NICE!!!!



The Best of the Best or one that looks like the rest? Let's be honest. Something called "preferred type" is flooding the rings today and in many breeds, it has little to do with the Breed Standard. When "current type" does not equal correctness, the best dog can lose because of many things, the fatal flaw is being a stand-out.

A dog show friend, absent from the sport for several years, attended some local shows with me. Welcoming the opportunity to view dogs in general after her sabbatical, she became visually distressed. Her despair increased when the "less than average" class dog received BOB. The waning quality in her beautiful breed breaks her heart. She stated it would be wasteful effort to show a dog correct to the standard today, as some judges feel compelled to award dogs conforming to the majority of entries.

Observing other breeds, she remarks on the lack of neck, restricted front movement and the lack of rear follow through; we discuss "gay tails" and breed type variances. We watch faulty movement and see coats dragging the ground. Weak pasterns and sickle hocks complete the picture. She wonders what causes this to happen to functional dogs in such a short time. It seems the correct dogs have fallen victim to what one may refer to as the "Perfection of Mediocrity."

Today, many breeders and owners turn to performance, choosing not to participate in a "crap shoot" where such variety in type confuses both judges and ringside. I make this statement at the expense of being tarred and feathered but increasingly, the best dog you'll ever breed may be the hardest dog you will ever finish. It will be the "odd man out" and look different from the majority of dogs represented in the ring. Why? Some judges, insecure in a breed and therefore lacking courage, choose to walk "different" dogs rather than stick their neck out. Understandable, but should those lacking confidence be passing judgement on another's dog?

My old mentor said, "The pendulum of type swings to and fro, but those remaining true to the standard triumph in the end." Those dedicated breeders have the knowledge to restore a breed to its initial form once it hits bottom.

Should a judge reward a dog to suggest it could possibly assist in correcting breed faults? NO! It is a breeder's responsibility to incorporate such animals into their programs, regardless of success in the show ring. Judges are to judge to the written standard to the best of their ability, fairly and efficiently. They avoid awarding "drags of a breed" when possible but judges have little insight into the Pandora's Box of breeding.

A respected dog person of long standing approached me with this statement while at a seminar: "A judge CAN NOT GO WRONG by putting up winners conforming to the majority of the type of dogs in the ring on a given day." My response was "Surely not!" Well, I believe it now! After observing an all breed judge from ringside, I watched two outstanding individuals "walk" because they looked different from the rest of the short neck, sickle hock, smaller than average dogs lacking side gait that toddled around the ring like fuzzy little caricatures of the breed.

Judges should have the ability to articulate why one dog wins

over another. So is that why they make terminology common among standards - to make it easier for judges? If anyone can describe a bulldog and an afghan using the same language, please step forward. Removing the "point system" from the old standards has had a negative effect. In a final decision between two comparable individuals, one has an idea where to hang their hat regarding prioritizing.

It is a "Judas Kiss" to any breed when a judge puts up a dog simply because it looks like the majority in the ring. It encourages people to breed to "winners" rather than to a breed standard. In judge's education, they address soundness but type takes priority. Educators assume that new applicants understand structure and corresponding movement. Type without soundness is as detrimental to a breed as soundness without type. A bad front and bad rear working in sequences produces "balance." Do two wrongs make a right? The goal is "a balance between type and soundness." A breed must be able to walk to the water bowl without falling over its own feet!

This brings us to the next question. Are not the judges "protectors of the breed standards?" Judges education is NOT at fault. Perhaps the problems is what some judging applicants do NOT bring to the table! It is a privilege to pass judgement on a breed but one has the responsibility of understanding "Basic Dog 101." The AKC's required anatomy test neither assures someone's knowledge nor is it any guarantee a judge has the ability to analyze structure and movement.

Some breeder judges today send dogs with a handler giving little thought as to their quality or future effect on the breed. Shouldn't breeder judges be especially careful to send correct dogs for public observation? Breeders have a responsibility to put out "the best of the best" rather than a dog that wins simply because it "looks like the rest." By doing so, they are sending false signals to both ringside and new judges.

When judges say, "This must be what the breeders want as the ring is flooded with this type." It is detrimental to any breed. It IS NOT about "what breeders want." Breeders and judges have a responsibility to breed and judge to standard.

Should handlers show dogs for clients when they KNOW the dog or bitch is not a good representative of the breed? Breeders and exhibitors have a responsibility to promote only dogs that DO represent their breed standard and to sell as pets those who do not! A good handler should make every effort to finish a dog but they too are responsible and should be more selective regarding client dogs. Handlers who read the standard and who have the courage to turn down an inferior dog are to be admired.

Advertisement does not always mean a dog represents "breed excellence." Handlers do not always present "good dogs." Advertising carries some influence and if a judge selects winners on advertising alone, they do a disservice to the breed and it reflects on their ability as a judge.

continued on page 9

PREFERRED BREED TYPE

continued from page 8

“Priority judging” can be detrimental to breeds as Judges become caught up in selecting for individual virtues be it eye, ear set, feet, or coat color. That is why some specialty judges “put up pieces” rather than the whole package. Virtues are important, but a dog should “fill the eye.” A single virtue cannot take precedence over a plethora of faults! Priority judging explains why many judges take so long to judge a class.

Dismayed exhibitors approach me with serious concerns regarding the direction of our sport. Time and effort is required to understand what makes a breed “breed specific,” and what constitutes “breed excellence.” There is no short cut. Everyone is entitled to his/her opinion. However, it should be knowledgeable opinion.

Another issue is “spot entering.” Granted, today people enter under specific judges where they feel there is a chance of winning. However why on a four-day weekend, do we see one point on Thursday, a major on Friday, one point on Saturday, and a major on Sunday? Should not one support the person who supports them by entering all four days? If there is a major, don’t break it by not attending. Don’t bump up a bitch or dog to BOB without first asking the other exhibitors their preference. Many people drive miles only to find someone failed to sow up ringside or “bumped up” a new champion and broke the major. This cooperation is something we used to be able to count on. Today it is “iffy” at best. This is “sportsmanship?”

Watch dogs go around the ring. Some are structurally inefficient. Some shoulders do not open up, the dog reaches from the elbow. Ask yourself why one dog out-moves another. Go analyze short coated dogs. Take this knowledge to your own breed ring and “look beneath the coat.” Understand top lines, body shape, breed specific movement and toy/moderate/giant. Do some study and then some soul searching. Ringside observers and breed enthusiasts look on in dismay today, wondering where the functional dogs of the past have gone. Sadly, some faults are so prevalent today they are view as “virtues.”

Requested to address this issue, I decided to take time to sit back

and see the “big picture.” The “big picture” is upon us, folks, and it is not pretty! My reason to become a judge was the challenge to select the best of the best according to a written standard. I love dogs! I love SOUND dogs with BREED TYPE! Both virtues, believe it or not, can be present in the same animal! Through combined efforts and a willingness to call “a spade a spade,” our breeds WILL survive. Breeding for the sake of winning is a downhill slide. This alone assures the future of our breeds. Turning things around will take dedicated breeders and judges, critical handler selection, and educated exhibitors. Our sport deserves nothing less than the best of our intentions.

ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Why do breeder judges “put dogs with handlers when they know the animal does not represent breed excellence?”
2. Why do handlers accept such dogs knowing once they finish, they will be “petted out?”
3. Are you kennel blind and do you breed to standard?
4. Should breeders and newcomers read the standard prior to stud and bitch selection?
5. When will more mentors open up to newcomers?
6. And lastly, are “gas money” and “filler” dogs destroying our sport?

Putting a breed back on track requires ETHICAL HANDLERS, DEDICATED BREEDERS, AN UNDERSTANDING OF BREED STANDARDS and KNOWLEDGEABLE JUDGES WITH THE COURAGE TO MAKE RESPONSIBLE SELECTIONS. Being a judge is not for the faint of heart. Sending the best dog to the next level and being a part of its journey to the pinnacle of success is a thrill of a lifetime.

There is but ONE standard. “Preferred breed type” is like a flavor of the month, very fleeting! **BREEDERS, JUDGES AND EXHIBITORS HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT THEIR BREED STANDARDS. CURRENT FADS AND PERSONAL OPINIONS ARE FLEETING AND DESTRUCTIVE.**

FROM THE AKC CHINESE CRESTED STANDARD:

GROOMING IS MINIMAL – CONSISTING OF PRESENTING A CLEAN AND NEAT APPEARANCE.

This includes the following variations:



1. Hairless with shaved face and ears



2. Hairless with shaved face and full ears



3. Hairless with shaved ears and full face



4. Hairless with full face and ears



5. Powderpuff with shaved face and ears



6. Powderpuff with shaved face and full ears



7. Powderpuff with shaved ears and full face



8. Powderpuff with full face and ears



Please note that our standard does NOT state a preference - the intent of the Chinese Crested Standard is that it be interpreted inclusively . . . rather than exclusively.



Recently, a conversation with a judge friend of mine sparked an idea. We were commenting on the wealthy resource of experienced judges we have and how greatly beneficial it would be for newer judges to have the opportunity and advantage of being able to “pick the brain” of those having so much judging experience. Our AKC Newsletter reaches the entire AKC judging community and is a natural forum for education, information and the opportunity to mentor and be mentored. Using the format of question and answer, each issue will feature a judge we invite to answer a question in the hopes that it may have educational value to our core of newly approved judges and maybe even those not so new.

With the greatest respect for those with time served wearing the badge, the column is entitled “As I See It”, and I look forward to their answers and opinions.

Mrs. Patricia Trotter is our guest columnist this issue. She is known worldwide as one of the most successful breeders in our sport's history. Her accomplishments and records set with her Vin-Melca Norwegian Elkhounds would easily fill a book. She is a published author of several books pertaining to breeding and showing dogs. She is approved to judge All Sporting, Hound, Terrier, some Working, Toys and Herding breeds, Best in Show. Pat and her husband, Chuck have judged all over the world.

“What is your sorting process in large classes; do you use a notation and/or scorecard method for exhibits? How do you keep large classes organized in your evaluation process?”

The most important factor in judging large classes of dogs is to devise a plan and stick to it. Otherwise you might confuse yourself as well as the ringside! Consistency in the judging procedure brings order to the entire process.

Extremely large classes lend themselves to divisions of 10, allowing you to keep dogs from each group. Five dogs should be selected from the first 10 to satisfy all that you have one extra beyond your four possible placements. After that, you might select fewer from each group. Care should be taken so that the last groups of 10 do not feel slighted because it seems you already have all the exhibits you care to keep. Sometimes it is a good idea to move those you are not “cutting” around the ring one more time before letting them go. This allows you a last opportunity to observe them to be certain you aren't letting one go that you meant to keep.

The number 10 is not set in concrete, as you can go with any reasonable number for your sets in a large class. One good thing about grouping them is that it allows dogs at large specialties on warm days to relax until their group is “on.” And of course it makes it easier for you to organize your priorities in your sorting process. I personally make a note after the original individual exam on each dog at large specialties. The note is simply a memo on whether I am keeping that dog and does not go into detail unless I find something that would not be seen easily in further evaluation. Examples are an incorrect mouth or an outstanding virtue hidden by a heavy coat. In such a case I do make a note so that I can remember which armband goes with this feature not visible from the middle of the ring.

Both large puppy classes and veterans' classes can be perplexing when filled with 25-30 competitors. There is a vast difference in a six-month old puppy and a puppy nearing the nine-month limit for that class. The same is true in considering the differences in a 10-year old veteran and one that just turned seven.

Thus after checking all the 6-9 puppies in, I rearrange the class with the eight month plus at the front followed by those in the 7-8 month range and those under seven months last. This allows me to allow for differences in a near nine-month youngster at the front of the class and one that is a third younger at six months towards the rear of the class.

I reverse the process in the Veterans class and put the youngest veterans at the head of the line, gradually working towards the oldest dog at the end of the line. With the oldsters at the rear of the line, they won't be pushed beyond the limits of their age on the go-around. It shows respect for their age in my opinion and allows you to evaluate the younger veterans before you get to your most senior ones as you might want to make some allowances for their advanced age.

A large specials class can be handled in a similar fashion by grouping them in sets of 10 or fewer, depending on the size of the class. In cutting your BOB class down to a manageable number, be sure to plan on your Awards of Merit so that you won't end up with too few dogs at the end. It's a simple matter of planning ahead and doing the math. I personally like to have at least two or three beyond the number of AOMs in the final cut, as I once thought I had the exact number for all the honors. Imagine my embarrassment when I realized I counted incorrectly. Sadly, one dog in the final cut left the ring without a rosette. The only thing worse is five youngsters in a Junior Showmanship Class!

Ring management in an orderly fashion contributes to the efficiency of the judging process. The best judge in the world could look lost if the dogs are not judged in an orderly fashion. Great ring stewards are truly your best friends in helping with arranging dogs in order. Watching you utilize control of your ring as well as your accumulated expertise in judging large classes signals the ringside that here is a judge that knows what he or she is doing!



The Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America, Inc. would like to provide information relating to judging and disqualifications of the Chinese Shar-Pei. The main focus of this article will be on the color and pigmentation of the CSP. As the CSP is a breed of many colors and different coat types,

it is understandable that some confusion may arise. The standard describes the Chinese Shar-Pei as a solid colored dog with some shading, primarily darker along the back and on the ears. To be acceptable the shading must be in variations of the same body color, with no pattern whatsoever.

The Standard of the Chinese Shar-Pei lists "sable" as an acceptable color. According to Spira, and The AKC Complete Book of Dogs, sable is defined as a coat color pattern produced by black tipped hairs overlaid upon a background of various colors. In the case of the Shar-Pei the sable refers to a solid color coat with dark tips on some of the hairs. There should be little variation in the appearance of the coat color over the body of the dog. As in other breeds the basic coat color is lighter and the tips are darker, often black. The basic coat can be any solid color. Confusion arises in distinguishing between the correct sable color and the incorrect (disqualifying) patterned coat.

For instance, the type of "point" patterning found in a Doberman, Rottweiler and Shiba Inu and the saddle pattern found in the German Shepherd Dog would be a disqualifying fault in a Shar-Pei. A good rule of thumb is "if you have to look too hard for the patterning and it doesn't jump out at you" chances are it is

an acceptable color. Please remember that black Shar-Pei may experience sun-bleaching of the coat that appears brownish or reddish, but without a definite pattern. The above described dogs should all have black pigment.

Dilute dogs may also have shading as explained above, however they have self colored pigment, with no black pigment anywhere. All acceptable colors listed in the Standard are equal whether dilute (with self pigment) or with black pigment and should be judged equally. The Standard also states that non-dilute cream may have "brick" or "dudley" colored nose pigment. It is important to note that no one solid color is preferred over any other solid color.

The name Shar-Pei itself literally means "sand skin" or "sand paper like coat" and this is a distinct breed characteristic. Every individual examination of the Chinese Shar-Pei should include an evaluation of the coat texture. The Chinese Shar-Pei is shown in its natural state.

Disqualifications:

1. Pricked Ears (Please note the ears of the CSP have the ability to move (to the side) but at no time should they stand up erect on the head.)
2. Solid Pink Tongue (Please note that dilute dogs will have solid lavender pigmentation (light purple to darker purple) which may lighten during times of stress. Care should be taken not to confuse this with a solid pink tongue.)
3. Absence of a Complete Tail.
4. Albino; not a solid color, i.e.; Brindle, Parti-colored; Spotted; Patterned in any combination of colors.

The Illustrated Guide to the Chinese Shar-Pei is a good resource and can be found at the CSPCA website. If you would like to request a copy of the "Illustrated Guide to the Chinese Shar-Pei," please contact:

Pat Pramuk, CSPCA Secretary
745 N. Glenwood
Griffith, IN 46319

ALTITUDE SICKNESS

BY ALLEN ODOM

Recently I have had several Judges attend shows in the Rocky Mountain region that came down with altitude sickness. Should you have respiratory or heart problems please speak to your physician before accepting any assignments in these areas. Altitude sickness can be serious. We have had Judges and exhibitors die or be hospitalized from the effects of altitude sickness. If you have questions about the altitude in any area speak to the clubs when they contact you. It is too late when you are already at the show and come down sick.

Do not risk your health and the inconvenience to the clubs with having to replace a judge at the last minute. Your health is the most important thing you have so do not jeopardize it when a phone call to your physician or club could have prevented a possible health issue.



IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION

BY LINDA HURLEBAUS

There are many reasons why a Provisional judge needs to check in with the Executive Field Representative (EFR) at the show. It provides the opportunity to discuss the breed(s) you are provisional in, the number of times you have judged the breed and to make any special request, such as a large number of entries in a low entry breed.

Shows that have a large number of provisional judges may present scheduling conflicts for the EFR. While every effort is made to accommodate judges the ring layout and schedule sometimes makes it impossible to observe all the provisional judges. Usually the EFR will be able to make you aware of any possible conflicts in observing your judging.

If there is a small entry you must still check in with the EFR and you will be given an observation that states "Insufficient". You will still get credit for having judged the breed it only means that the entry was not large enough to qualify for an observation report. Likewise, do the same if you are provisional for a breed that had no entries and doesn't show up on the judging program. We account

for all judges designated as Provisional on a panel.

At the completion of the assignment it is the judges' responsibility to meet with the EFR to review and discuss the observation report. This gives you a chance to review the observation report and supply your own comments. It also makes you aware of what is going into your file as you will be provided a copy. It is your responsibility to obtain this copy prior to leaving the event as it is not the EFR responsibility to mail it to you unless agreed upon due to extenuating circumstances.

Judges are responsible for communication with the EFR and keeping track of their provisional status and needs. You are the only one who knows what observations you need and keep in mind you must have been observed three times. Please remember the EFR has the responsibility to assist the club, judges, and exhibitors, so make sure you check in, identify the breed to be observed, discuss and sign your observation before you leave and retain a copy for your files.

ADDITIONAL BREED APPLICATION TIPS

BY INES MALDONADO

Over the course of many years I have reviewed many applications, at least 85% are properly completed, the other 15%, have various issues. We know that the additional breed application has undergone many changes, primarily a result of policy changes by the Board of Directors.

Here are some pointers for you to remember:

The most important, applicants need to fulfill four out of the ten components, any combination of the ten. Preparation for each new breed requested should be predominately in the five years immediately preceding the application. Educational component more than five years old will not be lost; if most of the effort (the other components) are within the last five years.

Finally, when applying for additional breeds 45% of the decision comes from the evaluation reports submitted by the Executive

Field Representatives. Without at least three of these evaluations in the last three to five years the Staff Committee will not approve your application for additional breeds.

Click here if you wish to see how to score the additional breed application.

All applications, forms and announcements are located under **Applications** and **Announcements**.

If you wish to purchase application kits, call Judging Operations at 919-816-3588: New Breed Kits are \$20, Additional Breed Kits are \$10 and Junior Showmanship Kits are \$10. For those interested, we have available the additional breed application and questionnaire with drop down option capability for your use by contacting Judges Operations at the number listed above.

MEMORY BANK

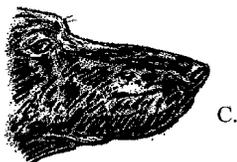
MATCH THE ILLUSTRATION WITH THE DEFINITION



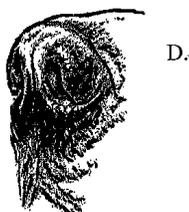
_____ Roman Nose: curves in convex fashion in an unbroken line from stop to tip of the nose.



_____ Ram's Nose: A facial profile in which the topline of the foreface is relatively straight except for nasal cartilage which dips downwards



_____ Snow Nose: Or "smudge nose" is a nose that is normally solid black but acquires a pink streak in winter.



_____ Butterfly Nose: A partially unpigmented nose of irregular flecked appearance. Typical of harlequin-patterned or merle-colored dogs.

Illustrations and definitions from *Canine Technology*
By Harold R. Spira (Dogwise Publishing 2001)

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The practice of superintendents providing judges with a show catalog and judge's book tear sheets at the conclusion of their assignment has been in existence for as long as anyone can remember. It perhaps began so judges had their own documentation of awards given and a reference for establishing an assignment history in approved breeds. It is a second source for the American Kennel Club's policy of keeping the actual Judge's books for a period of 12 months. In the event that a possible correction is being researched, and a judge is contacted by the AKC, judges typically maintain their tear sheets for the same time period and beyond for various reasons. Some foreign kennel clubs require information on one's past assignments, the number of dogs judged in a certain breed, etc. which would make it advantageous for a judge to keep his sheets for an extended length of time.

It is an established routine for you to stop by the superintendent's desk at the end of the last day's show to pick up your catalog and tear sheets before leaving the show grounds. Many of you are one half of a judging couple; both you and your spouse are often invited to judge your breeds at the same set of shows. It is not unusual to have one be assigned over a period of days and the other, just one day. Also, on occasion, a room is shared between friends to save expenses, particularly while on provisional status. Consequently, the possibility certainly exists that a catalog picked up at the end of one's last day winds up in the possession of one who is staying over while the roommate continues to judge the remaining shows. While this scenario seems bizarrely remote and the odds of occurrence slight, it does and has happened. Per the American Kennel Club's policy, a judge who has had access to a catalog, whether it has been viewed or not, is subject to removal by the show committee for the remainder of his assignment. As we

have all come to learn, our show exhibitors seem to be amazingly clairvoyant when it comes to witnessing their own perception of situations of impropriety, however innocent or even factual and happy to share it with others. Please be prudent and cognizant in avoiding any compromising oversight and think before walking out the door with potentially damaging materials.



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FOR THE RECORD...

BY BRI TESARZ

Programs Administrator AKC Event Operations

According to the Junior Showmanship Regulations, Juniors must have "three (3) first place awards, with competition present, in a Novice Class at a licensed or member show" to move to the Open Class. This means that as long as there are at least two (2) Juniors in the class, there is competition present.



AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB®

Senior Editor

John Wade

Editor

Ines Maldonado

Contributors

Darrell Hayes

John Wade

Ines Maldonado

Marie Mason

E. K. (Katie) Gammil

B. J. Andrews

www.thedogpress.com

Patricia Trotter

Amy Fernandez

Katie Rudolph

Bri Tesarz

Linda Hurlebaus

Mary Dukes

Allen Odom

Sue Vroom

Production Editor

Kathy Caruana

Designer

Whistle Stop Press

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The Standard

Here is a view of the AKC Institutes for Aspiring and Newly Approved Judges

****Remember, for those new judges granted provisional status as of January 1, 2009; before submitting your regular status request, you MUST attend a "basic" institute.****

<p>JANUARY 9, 2010</p> <p>St. Paul, Minnesota</p>	<p><i>"IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LAND O'LAKES KENNEL CLUB SHOW"</i></p> <p>St. Paul River Centre 175 W. Kellogg Blvd. St. Paul, MN Time: 8:00am – 4:30pm</p>
<p>JANUARY 23, 2010</p> <p>Portland, Oregon</p>	<p><i>"IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ROSE CITY CLASSIC DOG SHOWS"</i></p> <p>Portland Metropolitan Exposition Center 2050-2060 North Marine Drive Portland, Oregon Time: 8:00am – 4:30pm</p>
<p>MARCH 6, 2010</p> <p>Scottsdale, Arizona</p>	<p><i>"IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FIESTA CLUSTER DOG SHOWS"</i></p> <p>Westworld Of Scottsdale 16601 N. Pima Road Scottsdale, Arizona Time: 8:00am – 4:30pm</p>
<p>MARCH 27, 2010</p> <p>Fort Worth, Texas</p>	<p><i>"IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FORT WORTH KENNEL CLUB SHOW"</i></p> <p>Will Rogers Memorial Center 1 Amon Carter Square • 3400 Burnett-Tandy (Crestline) Fort Worth, TX 76107 Time: 8:00am – 4:30pm</p>
<p>APRIL 10, 2010</p> <p>Dekalb, Illinois</p>	<p><i>IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE KENNEL CLUB OF YORKVILLE DOG SHOW"</i></p> <p>Northern Illinois University Convocation Center • 1525 W. Lincoln Highway Dekalb, IL 60115 Time: 8:00am – 4:30pm</p>
<p>AUGUST 7, 2010</p> <p>Kenner, Louisiana</p>	<p><i>IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LAGNIAPPE CLASSIC DOG SHOW"</i></p> <p>Pontchartrain Center 4545 Williams Boulevard • Kenner, LA 70065 Time: 8:00am – 4:30pm</p>

For more info, including registration, contact Kathy Caruana, kac1@akc.org (919) 816-3862

Download a Registration Form