

Anatomy Test - A Review

The majority of the anatomy tests were returned by July 3rd. Between July 10 to 21 the Judging Operations Department staff graded the tests.

The controversial questions on lips and flews (Part I, Questions 6 & 8) were not calculated into the total of missed questions. Out of approximately 2800 tests mailed only 1.36% of the judges missed three or more questions. These judges will receive a copy of the correct answers for review. Judges who received a passing grade (no more than two missed questions) were not contacted.

While grading the test, a pattern quickly emerged indicating that a couple of questions may need some revision. For example:

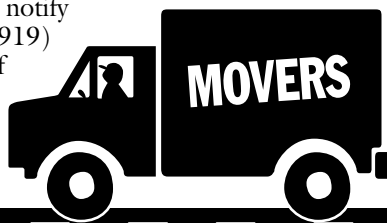
Part III - Question 1 - 2.47% missed the correct answer A, and 56.2% of those indicated D as the correct answer.

Part III - Question 9 - 1.43% indicated B instead of A for the correct answer.

Part III - Question 10 - 1.68% indicated D instead of B for the correct answer.

Moving????

It is the responsibility of all judges to notify the Judging Operations Department, (919) 854-0170 or e-mail: judgingops@akc.org of any changes of address, phone, fax, e-mail. These changes are important because they affect your judging records, the web site, and the Judges Directory.



Judges Newsletter

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Judges Newsletter





Judges Newsletter

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SPINONE ENTERS THE SPORTING GROUP SEPTEMBER 27, 2000

The following is a comparison of some of the characteristics between the Spinone Italiano, the German Wirehaired Pointer, and the Wirehaired Pointing Griffon that may be useful to you in judging these pointing breeds. Please compare the rest of the standard as well. The Spinone Judges Guide is available by contacting the Judges Education office.



Spinone Italiano



**German Wirehaired
Pointer**



**Wirehaired Pointing
Griffon**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Italy

Germany

France

PROPORTION

Square

Little longer than it is high, 10:9

Slightly longer than tall 10:9

MUZZLE

Muzzle to back skull equal
Diverging planes

Muzzle to back skull equal
Parallel planes

Muzzle to back skull equal
Planes not mentioned

EARS

Practically triangular.
Set on level just below the eye

Rounded but not too broad.
Hanging close to the head
Set high, at the height of the eye line.

Medium size.
Lying flat and close to head.

COAT

Dense, stiff and flat or slightly
crimped.
1½ to 2½ inches in length
Has no undercoat.

Functional wiry coat.
1 to 2 inches in length.
Has an undercoat.

Straight and wiry
Double coated

A letter from the Belgian Tervuren Club, Inc.

Edeltraud Laurin, Judges Education Coordinator



American Belgian Tervuren Club

In order to maintain the important breed-specific qualities of the Belgian Tervuren as a useful herding dog, we ask that judges keep the original intent of the breed in mind. We are, by no means, asking that you "fault judge"- only that you recognize a dog that should be faulted or disqualified according to our standard. A dog that is awarded championship points or a Best of Breed ribbon must have a substantial number of virtues to outweigh any number of faults. We ask that you familiarize yourself with our breed standard and evaluate your entry accordingly.

The section on Temperament is very important to the Belgian Tervuren "In his relationship with humans he is observant and vigilant with strangers, but not apprehensive. He does not show fear or shyness. HE MUST BE APPROACHABLE, STANDING HIS GROUND." Any dog, which shows signs of unwarranted nervousness standing or gaiting around the ring, does not reflect the true value of a

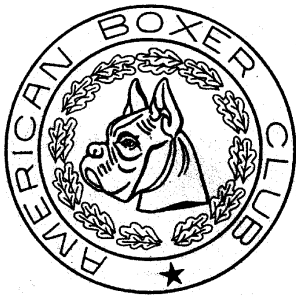
herding dog and could not perform his original task.

In the section of the breed standard pertaining to color on the chest it states "The chest is normally black, but may be a mixture of black and gray. A SINGLE white patch is permitted on the chest, NOT to EXTEND TO THE NECK OR BREAST." DISQUALIFICATION- Any area of white except as specified on the chest, tips of toes, chin or muzzle. Any dog, which has two or more broken patches of white, or the white extends over the whole chest (Bernese Mountain Dog) or extending upwards to the neck or downward or beyond the forelegs MUST be disqualified.

Since comparing dogs in the show ring is a way of evaluating breeding stock, we rely on your decisions as judges to help us keep the true quality of our breed. We hope that you will exercise your right to withhold ribbons rather than award a dog that does not show the true values of our breed.

If you need any clarifications on any point of the standard, please feel free to contact me by phone at 860-429-4071 or via e-mail: wlaurin@snet.net

A letter from The American Boxer Club Standard Committee



It is our opinion that the so-called plain Boxer (very little white) has for the last 40 years been ignored by non-breeder Judges. Some have the mistaken idea that the lack of white markings is to be penalized. The standard states the "White markings should be of such distribution as to enhance the dogs appearance, but may not exceed one-third of the entire coat." We are concerned that

some judges have been interpreting that to mean "MUST be of such distribution...". Rather than as intended, "white markings WHEN PRESENT, SHOULD be of such distribution.". The standard goes on to describe white markings on the head, "On the face, white may replace part of the otherwise essential black mask and may extend in an upward path between the eyes, but it must not be excessive, so as to detract from the Boxer expression." Please note that a black mask is essential and they MAY have white as described. No Boxer should be penalized for lack of markings. The standard states "Faults -Unattractive or misplaced white markings." Lack of white is not a fault.

A number of good plain Boxers shown in recent years have been able to finish, however almost all of their wins are from breeder judges. Some breeders would prefer the plain look, but we are asking the judging community simply to give the plain Boxer equal consideration and to reward them if they are the best in the ring. Many more plain Boxers would be shown if the owners felt they had an equal chance to win.

How Old are You? By Anne Savory-Bolus

Occasionally, when you are judging, you may need to know the age of a dog before you place a class. In some instances it may be your only option as in the case of a Poodle shown in the puppy trim which is entered in any class other than the puppy class. To follow correct procedure, you should ask your ring steward the date of birth of the exhibit and then you alone must calculate the age of the dog. As we all know, only dogs up to one year of age are allowed to be shown in the puppy trim otherwise the exhibit must be disqualified.

Updating Information for the Judges Directory

The Judging Operations Department will be sending correspondence in late September or early October requesting any changes that need to be made for the 2001 Judges Directory. If you would like to update any information prior to this time please contact the Judging Operations Department at 919-854-3170 or e-mail: judgingops@akc.org.

Hunting Class Trim – A letter from the Poodle Club of America

Mrs. James Edward Clark- President



THE POODLE CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.

From the premium list of the Poodle Club of America's national specialty – June 10 thru 16, 2000.

"Hunting classes for Standard Poodles only, class for dogs and class for bitches who have earned an AKC Junior, Senior or Master's

Hunt title at an AKC hunting test...

Dogs and Bitches entered in this class must be in traditional trim as described under the breed standard – puppy (if under one year of age) English Saddle or Continental trim. Hip Pompons are optional in the Continental trim. The mane coat may be shortened and the topknot scissored. No entry will be allowed to compete that is not in correct trim."

When, due in great part to the input from the then president of the Poodle Club of America, Dr. Jacky Hungerland, the AKC announced in June of 1998 that the Board of Directors had voted to allow Standard Poodles to compete in Retriever Hunt Tests, there were some raised eyebrows—"Allow a big hairy sissy dog to compete for Hunter, Junior Hunter Senior Hunter and Master Hunter title—we'll see!" Well we have all seen, and now have been properly impressed with many of our standards wearing hunt titles behind their names—some of them bench champions.

When the proposal was made that at the year 2000 Poodle Club of America National Specialty a class be offered in Standard Poodle Dogs and bitches for "hunting" dogs many people laughed for who in the field was going to grow a big show coat on their hunting dog to exhibit at the specialty, and those that had standards with hunting tendencies –were they going to run their dogs in the field and water and swamp with a big show coat? More to the point, the non-regular hunting dog and bitches classes were to be judged after winners dog and winners bitch, and the winners were then eligible to compete for Best of Variety- ergo they must be in conventional trim.

Which brings me to the point of this article. The Poodle depicted is in a regulation trim! It is a readily recognizable continental trim, though without hip rosettes (which are optional in the breed standard) and the top knot has been scissored so that rubber bands are not needed (there have been several Poodles finished with scissored topknots over the years), and the ear feathering has been shortened not clipped. There are bracelets on all four legs and a pom pon on the tail. The primary departure from what everyone is used to seeing, is that mane coat is scissored, and shortened to a length that suits the particular Poodle being presented. This same treatment of the mane coat could be used with the English Saddle trim and still be a regulation trim. The standard, after it has guided you through what various trims should



look like-then says that the balance of the coat shall be left full but may be shaped to insure overall balance. There is no desired length mentioned in the standard-actually were the mane coat to be in cords (also allowed under the breed standard) no one would be concerned about a "proper length " of the cords!

You, as a judge of this very old breed, are encouraged to judge the Poodle, no matter what the size, toy, miniature, or standard against the breed standard, bearing in mind the explanation of the adaptation of the traditional trim as explained above.

You will find three varieties of Poodle wearing this trim, as it is the perfect answer to showing a young dog while waiting for body or maturity, as well as the performance dogs in obedience, the field and/or agility that have found a way to compete in all facets offered today in our grand sport of purebred dogs. This trim was probably the original one used in the fifteen and sixteen hundreds when the Poodle worked as a dependable water retriever!

2000 JUDGES' BREED STUDY GROUPS AND SEMINARS

*** Sanctioned by the Parent Club****SPORTING*****Retriever, Golden**

October 4 — Weldon Springs, MO
Contact Joyce Kinghorn, (913) 341-2531; e-mail: DJKinghorn@aol.com.

***Retriever, Labrador**

October 12 & 13 — Seattle, WA
Contact Marianne Foote, (925) 447-8513.

***Spaniel, Clumber**

October 21 — Pleasanton, CA
Contact Constance Holt, (401) 539-7969.

***Spaniel, Sussex**

September 30 — Leesburg, VA
Contact Marcia Deugan; (941) 947-2426; e-mail: ZIYADAHreg@aol.com.

***Viszla**

November 3 — Waterbury, CT
Contact Sylvia Kerr; (303) 759-2474; e-mail: sylvia.kerr@uchsc.edu.

HOUND***Afghan Hound**

November 5-9 — Jacksonville, FL
Contact Betty Stites, (817) 467-1052; e-mail: estites@arlington.net.

***Basenji**

September 19-24 — Indianapolis, IN
Contact Lucretia Dye; (513) 231-2009.

***Beagle**

November 4 — Mobile, AL
Contact Dotti Antis, (850) 932-8664; e-mail: jdsanabel@aol.com.

***Basset Hound**

September 29 — Eureka, MO
Contact Col. Robert Booth, 210 Wiesner Rd. #2, Spring Branch, TX 78070; (830) 885-2532.

***Bloodhound**

September 22 — Carlisle, PA
Contact Anne Schettig, (814) 886-2371.

***Dachshund**

November 4 — Mobile, AL
Contact Marci Forrester, (334) 967-34-3; e-mail: marcifor@webtv.com.

HOUND CON'T***Dachshund**

November 16 — Mesa, AZ
Contact Muriel Newhauser, (310) 326-2203.

***Otterhound**

November 4 — Fort Wayne, IN
Contact Liz Muthard, (610) 797-0394; or Eibhlin Glennon (847) 838-3889, e-mail: eibhling@juno.com.

WORKING***Akita**

November 3 — Frederick, MD
Contact Sylvia Thomas, 2155 Hackamore Place, Riverside, CA 92506; (909) 684-8230.

***Alaskan Malamute**

November 10 — Oconomowoc, WI
Contact Wendy Willhauck, e-mail: frostfield@aol.com.

***Bullmastiff**

September 13-16 — Allentown, PA
Contact Geraldine M. Roach; (806) 374-3254; e-mail: Ladybugbmf@aol.com

***Doberman Pinscher**

October 3 — San Diego, CA
Contact Douglas Jensen; (308) 382-0598.

***Great Dane**

October 9-14 — Kansas City, MO
Contact Dale Tarbox; (860) 546-6629; e-mail: sandale@neca.com.

***Saint Bernard**

October 5 — N. Lake Tahoe, CA
Contact Gloria Wallin; (817) 481-7732.

***Samoyed**

September 29 & 30 — Frederick, MD
Contact Larry Mackai, (612) 881-5080.

***Siberian Husky**

October 27 & 28 — St. Louis, MO
Contact Phyllis Brayton, (209) 838-2251.

TERRIER***Airedale Terrier**

October 5 — Ambler, PA
Contact Marcy Zingler; (973) 831-0131.

***Jack Russell Terrier**

October 8 — Ambler, PA
Ringside Mentoring, Contact Cynthia Beliven, (860) 434-5789; Suzanne Tolleson; e-mail: middlezo@ncia.net.

***Manchester Terrier**

September 7 — Slidell, LA
Contact JoAnn Emerick, (713) 477-4264.

***Miniature Bull Terrier**

October 6 — Ambler, PA
Susan Hall; (703) 631-3565.

***Staffordshire Terrier**

September 21 — St. Louis, MO
Contact Pam Perdue; (804) 561-4393; e-mail: pperdue@vccs.cc.va.us or Sara Nugent; e-mail: SNugent@worldnet.att.net.

TOY***Cavalier King Charles Spaniel**

October 19 — Pleasanton, CA
Contact Sandi Olsen, (925) 933-4643; e-mail: Happyecs@aol.com.

***Havanese**

September 24 & 25 — Cypress, CA
Contact Diane Klumb; (540) 463-1681.

***Japanese Chin**

November 2 & 3 — Tulsa, OK
Contact Richard Camacho; (909) 984-0812; e-mail: Jclaschin@aol.com.

***Pug**

November 2 — Carlisle, PA
Contact Charlotte Patterson, (850) 837-2657.

Reminder:**2000**

**National Specialty Listings
on the Web
www.akc.org**

NON-SPORTING***Bulldog**

November 22 — Portland, OR
Contact Brenda Newcomb; (405) 225-3441.

***Finnish Spitz**

September 21 — Helena, MT
Contact Richard Yates, 110 Knots Landing, Macon, GA 31210; (912) 471-7857.

***Shiba Inu**

October 20 — Springfield, IL
Contact Gretchen Haskett; (847) 543-8472.

HERDING***Australian Cattle Dog**

September 19 — Greeley, CO
Contact Kim Eberley; (815) 225-7540; e-mail: bushranger@dog.com.

***Bearded Collie**

October 10 -16 — Oconomowoc, WI
Contact Chris Walkowicz, (309) 754-8723.

***Bouvier des Flandres**

October 18 — Pleasanton, CA
Contact Debra Gschwender; (248) 628-1698; e-mail: DLGish@aol.com.

***German Shepherd Dog**

November 1 — Columbus, OH
Contact Ginny Altman, (615) 481-0704; e-mail: ginialtman@aol.com.

***Old English Sheepdog**

October 6, — Charlotte, NC
Contact Liz Muthard, (610) 797-0394; e-mail: Sunup@enter.net.

***Puli**

October 14 — Springfield, OH
Contact Susan McConnell; (650) 725-8786; e-mail: suemcc@stanford.edu.

***Welsh Corgi, Pembroke**

September 15 — Carlisle, PA
Contact Maragret G. Thomas, 14 Sutcliffe Rd., Brimfield, MA 01010; (413) 245-7013.

MULTI-BREED**Multi-Breed Seminar**

October 13 -15 — Los Angeles
Contact Carol Esterkin; (818) 996-0130; e-mail: carolesterkin@cs.net.

All Toy Seminar

November 6 & 7 — Oklahoma City, OK
Contact Roger S. Pritchard, (405) 275-1737.

Multi-Breed Seminar

November 10 -12 — Fife, WA
Contact Elaine Young, (206) 324-6327; e-mail: tabasco95@aol.com; Marianne Nixon, (425) 885-3149; e-mail: mlnixon@aol.com; Lynne Myall, (425) 485-9817; e-mail: myrallrl@msn.com.

Multi-Breed Seminar

December 9 — Boston, MA
Contact Virginia Rowland, (978) 939-5300; e-mail: BLACKSLATE@aol.com; or Wendy Willhauck, (508) 339-9242; e-mail: Frostfield@aol.com.

Multi-Spaniel

January 5 - 6 — Philadelphia, PA
Contact Wilma Parker, (513) 759-0329; e-mail: wilmap@email/msn.com.

Multi-Breed Seminar

January 10 - 12 — Sarasota, FL
Contact Nikki Riggbee 3412 Blowing (813) 654-nriggsbee

SYMPOSIUM**"Judging Junior Showmanship"**

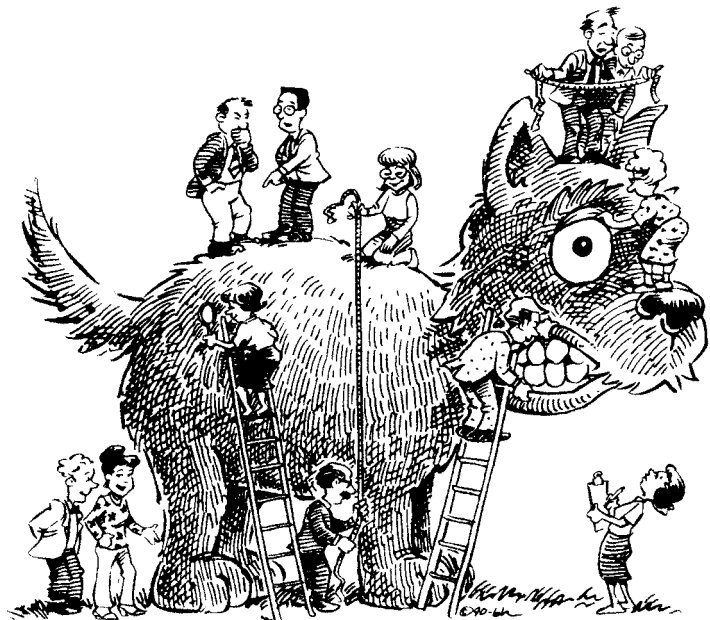
September 23 — Atlanta, GA
Contact Karen Reuter, 5580 Centerview Dr., Raleigh, NC 27606-3390; (919) 854-0195; e-mail: kar@akc.org

"What you need to know about Judging - Preparation and Procedure"

November 24 — Phoenix, AZ
Contact Karen Reuter, 5580 Centerview Dr., Raleigh, NC 27606-3390; (919) 854-0195; e-mail: kar@akc.org.

INSTITUTE**AKC Judges Institute**

August 12 - 17, 2001 — Denver, CO
Contact Karen Reuter, 5580 Centerview Dr., Raleigh, NC 27606-3390; (919) 854-0195; e-mail: kar@akc.org



New breed enters the Miscellaneous Class in 2001: German Pinscher – March 1



The German Pinscher originated in Germany and is included in origins of the Doberman, Miniature Pinscher and other Pinscher types. However, the German Pinscher has always been more closely associated with the Standard Schnauzer. In fact, it is thought the Standard Schnauzer was originally referred to as the Wire Haired Pinscher. The Wire Haired and Smooth Haired Pinschers or the modern day German Pinscher and Standard Schnauzer are shown in books as early as 1884.

It was officially designated a distinct breed in 1895 in Germany where the first Pinscher Club was formed. At the time the short coat was the main emphasis and coloration varied. The breed came close to extinction as a result of World War I and World War II. Werner Jung is credited with saving the breed in 1958 using a German Pinscher bitch that was fortunate enough to get past East Germany's iron curtain.

A working dog, German Pinschers are known for their vermin-hunting skills and instinctual desire to protect home and family. The German Pinscher's natural hunting abilities give them a keen sense of prey drive and determination. The German Pinscher is of strong will and mind and can be manipulative and stubborn when they want their own way. They are territorial and can be quite possessive of their owners and property. Highly intelligent with expressive animation the German Pinscher commands attention as it conveys the impression that this dog is ready to go to work and learn the desired task at hand. Willing learners, they make wonderful multipurpose companions with firm but gentle and consistent discipline. German Pinschers are high-energy that enjoy adventure in any form.

General Appearance

The German Pinscher is a medium size, short coated dog, elegant in appearance with a strong square build and moderate body structure, muscular and powerful for endurance and agility.

Energetic, watchful, alert, agile, fearless, determined, intelligent and loyal, the German Pinscher has the prerequisites to be an excellent watchdog and companion. The German Pinscher is examined on the ground.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Size- the ideal height at the highest point of the withers for a dog or bitch is 17 – 20 inches. Size should be penalized in accordance with the degree it deviates from the ideal. Quality should always take precedence over size. **Faults-** under 17 inches or over 20 inches. **Proportion-** squarely built in proportion of body length to height. The height at the highest point of the withers equals the length of the body from the point of the shoulder to the rump. **Substance-** muscular with moderate bone.

Head and Skull

Powerful, elongated without the occiput being too pronounced and resembles a blunt wedge in both frontal and profile views. The total length of the head from the tip of the nose to the occiput is one half the length from the withers to the base of the tail resulting in a ratio of approximately 1:2.

Expression- sharp, alert and responsive. **Eyes-** medium size, dark, oval in shape without the appearance of bulging. The eyelid is tight and the eyeball non-protruding. **Ears-** set high, symmetrical, and carried erect when cropped. If uncropped, they are V-shaped with a folding pleat, or small standing ears carried evenly upright. **Skull-** flat, unwrinkled from occiput to stop. The stop is slight but distinct. **Muzzle-** parallel and equal in length to the top skull and ends in a blunt wedge. The **cheeks** are muscled and flat. **Nose-** full and black. **Lips-** black, close fitting. **Bite-** strong, scissors bite with complete dentition and white teeth. **Faults-** overshot or undershot bites, absence of primary molars.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck- elegant and strong, of moderate thickness and length, nape elegantly arched. The skin is tight, closely fitting to the dry throat without wrinkles, sagging, or dewlaps. **Topline-** is not perfectly level when standing naturally, but should have a slight descending slope from the top of the wither to the start of the back, with a very slight rise over the well-muscled loin to the faintly curved croup. **Back-** short and close coupled. **Faults-** long back not giving the appearance of squarely built, roach back and sway back. **Body-** compact, strong, short coupled so as to permit greater flexibility and agility. **Loin-** the distance between the last rib to the haunch is short, giving the dog a compact, short coupled appearance. **Chest-** moderately wide with well-sprung ribs, and if could be seen in cross-section would be oval. The breastbone is prominently constructed through the forechest and extends over the height of the point of shoulder. The brisket descends to the elbows and ascends gradually to the rear with the belly moderately drawn up. **Fault-** excessive tuck up. **Tail-** moderately set and carried above the horizontal. Customarily docked between the second and third joints.

Forequarters

The sloping shoulder blades are strongly muscled, yet flat

and well laid back. They are well angled and slope forward to the point they join the upper arm. Such angulation permits the maximum forward extension of the forelegs without binding or effort. **Forelegs**- straight and well boned, perfectly vertical when viewed from all sides, set moderately apart with elbows set close to the body. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed. **Pasterns**- firm and almost perpendicular to the ground. **Feet**- short, round, compact with firm dark pads and dark nails. The toes well closed and arched like cat feet.

Hindquarters

The thighs are strongly muscled and in balance with forequarters. The hocks are well bent and well boned, with good angulation. When viewed from the rear, the hocks are parallel to each other.

Coat

Short and dense, smooth and close lying. Shiny and covers the body without bald spots. A hard coat should not be penalized.

Color

Isabella (fawn), to red in various shades to stag red (red with intermingling of black hairs), black and blues with red/tan markings. In the reds, a rich vibrant medium to dark shade is preferred. In bi-colored dogs, sharply marked dark and rich red/tan markings are desirable. Markings distributed as follows: at cheeks, lips, lower jaw, above eyes, at throat, on forechest as two triangles distinctly separated from each other, at metatarsus or pasterns, forelegs, feet, inner side of hind legs and vent region. Pencil marks on the toes are acceptable. Any

white markings on the dog are undesirable. A few white hairs do not constitute a marking.

Gait

Strong, free, well-balanced gait, with good reach in front and strong drive behind. At the trot the back remains firm and level, without swaying, rolling, or roaching. When viewed from the rear, the feet, though they may appear to travel close, must not cross or strike each other. *Fault*- hackney gait.

Temperament

The German Pinscher has highly developed senses, intelligence, aptitude for training, fearlessness, endurance and resistance to illness. He is alert, vigilant, deliberate and watchful of strangers. He has fearless courage and tenacity if threatened. A very vivacious dog but not an excessive barker. He should not show viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attack. *Note*- Great consideration should be given to a dog giving the desired alert, highly intelligent, vivacious character of the German Pinscher. Aggressive behavior toward another dog is not deemed viciousness. *Fault*- shy.

The foregoing description is that of the ideal German Pinscher. Any deviation from this is to be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Approved: June 12, 2000

Effective: March 1, 2001

Note: Toy Fox Terrier to enter Miscellaneous on April 1, 2001 — standard next issue

It is your Responsibility

Some issues that cause judges problems:

Individuals with whom you co-own dogs are not eligible to exhibit under you. It is your responsibility to inform those with whom you may co-own a dog that they should not exhibit any dogs to you.

As stated in the Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges: Conformation judges and household members (as defined in Chapter 11, Section 13 of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows) may not exhibit any breed and judge on the same weekend or at companion shows within three days of each judging assignment (i.e., three days before and three days after an assignment). There is no time restriction for dogs owned by you and/or household members, which are exhibited at least 200 miles from the show at which you are officiating. Sweepstakes judges may judge and exhibit on the same weekend, but not at the same event.

Conflicts — you are responsible for maintaining records of assignments to assure you do not have a conflict with another assignment within 30 days or 200 miles. The contract you receive from a club is to specify the breed assignment and terms of reimbursement.

Emeritus Judges

Webster's dictionary defines emeritus as "*retired but retaining the title held immediately before.*"

Beginning with the 1990 Judges Directory, AKC introduced the Emeritus program as a means of honoring its senior judges. This program provides those judges who no longer wish to judge, an opportunity to be kept informed of AKC's rules and policy changes, particularly as they pertain to judging. Each judge receives a certificate recognizing their contribution to the sport. Currently there are approximately 300 Emeritus judges on file.

Emeritus judges' names, addresses and telephone numbers only are included in the Judges Directory. The computer is amended but the records are no longer retained in our files. Once a judge chooses emeritus status, their files are unable to be reactivated. Emeritus judges can be found on the web by accessing simple search on the searchable judges directory.

Should you wish to be designated in the 2001 Judges Directory as Emeritus, please contact the Judging Operations at 5580 Centerview Dr., Raleigh, NC 27606; 919-854-0189; or e-mail: gsm@akc.org.

A message from James Crowley, AKC Secretary

In a letter from the Federation Cynologique Internationale (FCI) we have been asked that American judges who are judging abroad are not to use the title of "FCI judge" on their visit card and CV. The title "FCI judge" does not exist on an official basis.