



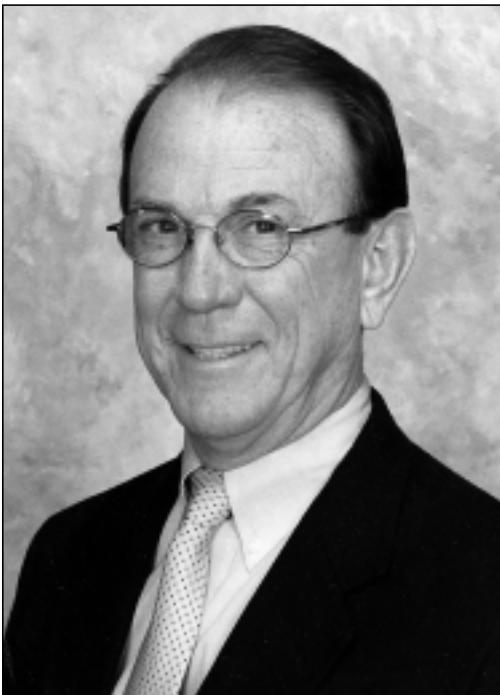
Judges Newsletter

Winter 2001 • Volume 3, Number 19

American Kennel Club • 5580 Centerview Drive • Raleigh, NC 27606-3390

NEW FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

Robin Stansell



Robin Stansell of Waskom, Texas has joined the Judging Operations Department as an Executive Field Representative. Robin and his wife Bonnie have bred and exhibited Bulldogs and French Bulldogs in conformation and obedience since 1976.

Robin is originally from Florida, but a career in the military afforded him the opportunity to exhibit across the United States and Europe. This career of travel limited breeding but allowed membership and experience in clubs in California, Colorado, Texas, Louisiana, and Germany. Club positions held include president, treasurer, National Specialty show chairman, National councilor, and founding members of two Specialty clubs.

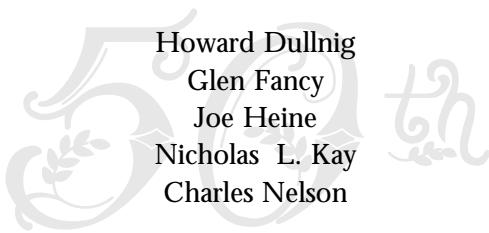
Robin's 1989 retirement from the military and subsequent employment as an engineering test pilot and manager for Boeing provided the stability of a permanent location to pursue his interest in judging. Robin was approved to judge the Non-Sporting Group, Toy Poodles, and Junior Showmanship. He was particularly honored to judge Specialty Shows. He has twice judged the Bulldog Club of America National Specialty, the French Bulldog Club of America National Specialty, and local Specialties for Lhasa Apso, Keeshond, Chinese Shar-Pei, and Chow Chow.

Robin is excited about the opportunity to work in this new position.

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JUDGES ATTAINING 50 YEARS IN THE SPORT

The following individuals will be celebrating their fiftieth year of judging in 2002, congratulations for reaching this milestone.



Howard Dullnig
Glen Fancy
Joe Heine
Nicholas L. Kay
Charles Nelson

Judging Junior Showmanship Reminders:

The judging of Junior Showmanship is a huge responsibility, which has been discussed on these pages previously. It is apparent that a few reminders are needed. The judging of Juniors at an all breed event requires extra preparation, as the judge needs to be knowledgeable in how each

breed should be correctly presented. In some instances this may only be a slight nuance. It is necessary to know breed standard disqualifications



that need to be implemented in the examination or how the dog should be presented by the Junior, and the skills that the Junior needs to possess to properly present their dog.

The following was received from a Junior; "I am currently competing in the Novice Senior Class handling a Bedlington Terrier. A breeder of Bedlings has been helping me learn about the dog world and has been teaching me how to groom, train and handle my dog. My question is I have been taught that when setting him up the front feet should be close together, which is unique to this breed. It seems that the judges I have exhibited to in Juniors so far all seem to think I have set my dog



up incorrectly. This makes it hard as they do not think I know how to set up my dog correctly. I feel as a handler it is my duty to show my dog correctly for a Bedlington Terrier. What can I do, I don't want to seem rude to the judge?"

An additional responsibility in examination technique is the knowledge of the few Toy breeds in which you would not normally examine the mouth. What an awkward position for a Junior, how to politely handle the adult Judge who is not knowledgeable about how the breed is to be correctly presented. Please as judges of Juniors, **do your Homework; don't embarrass yourselves with the future of the sport.**



The Guidelines for the Judging of Juniors requests that the Judge ask each Junior to present their dog individually for examination, allowing the judge to observe the rapport between the junior and the dog while being set up on the ground or the table. This is to assist you in your decision making. An additional reminder, dogs eligible for Obedience, or Agility are eligible for Junior Showmanship, therefore there may be dogs that have been spayed or neutered or that have breed standard disqualifications. Should you have any questions or comments that pertain to the Judging of Junior Showmanship you may address them to judgesed@akc.org.

Bait Throwing in the Show Ring

By Anne Savory Bolus

From my observations as a Field Rep., the use of bait in the show ring today is sometimes a misused if not abused practice which judges should expect, immediately recognize and accordingly control more than they do. In general, most judges do not care for excessive baiting. They prefer to see it kept to a minimum and used primarily to get the dog's head in the right position and then hold it still. In this way the handler can show the headpiece safely and to its best advantage. What we see more frequently is bait throwing while the dog is standing or moving and this can sometimes create unfair situations for other exhibitors and even innocent spectators. These occurrences can lead to other dogs becoming

injured like Toy dogs in the adjacent ring, or compromised such as scent hounds who follow the "baited breed" in the same ring which has not been properly cleaned. I have witnessed bait throwing which has led to charges being preferred by an exhibitor against a bait-throwing competitor and this has resulted in an Event hearing due to unsportsmanlike conduct at a show. I have seen all of these scenarios at dog shows during the last few years. Good ring control by the adjudicating judge could have prevented all of these occurrences from happening.

Baiting often gives an artificial impression and can create messy, slobbering mouths. Many of us can remember judges who have examined all the mouths of the dogs in the class before further examinations and gaiting

are completed. The instruction has been to use bait, but only afterwards. This prevents the messiness for both judge and handler and provides for a smoother inspection of the mouth.

Always remember that you should be in control of your ring at all times. You have the authority to allow or disallow excessive baiting or throwing of bait. Instruct the exhibitors and let them know what you will let them do and what you will not tolerate. Some judges post a sign outside of their ring informing the exhibitors that no bait is allowed at all or that throwing of bait is not permissible and there are others who state that if bait is thrown, it must also be picked up. It is part of your ring procedure and is worthy of your consideration next time you are judging a "baited" breed.

Tri-color in the Dalmatian ~ Comments from the Dalmatian Club of America

By John Lyons, President



The Dalmatian Club of America applauds and encourages those judges who conscientiously apply the standard in an effort to protect our breed.

This is especially true in the application of the breed standard disqualifications.

Unfortunately, there seems to be a misunderstanding involving the disqualification for tri-color and the following clarification may be helpful.

Tri Color in the Dalmatian is covered in the Official AKC Standard as follows: "Tricolor (which occurs rarely in this breed) is a disqualification. It consists of tan markings found on the head, neck, chest, leg or tail of a black or liver spotted dog. Bronzing of black spots, and fading and/or darkening of liver spots due to environmental conditions or normal processes of coat change are not tri-coloration."

Further explanation is necessary to fully understand what is meant by tricolor.

The color associated with a tricolor is tan, not to be confused with liver or black. The tan color is a distinct color of its own. The location of these tan markings is also

worth noting. They will be found in one or more of the same areas that are tan on breeds such as the Doberman, e.g. above each eye, on the muzzle, on the throat, and on the forechest, on all legs and feet and below the tail. Please note the tan markings are not found on the back or topline of the dog.

On the black spotted Dalmatian, the tan markings of the tricolor are quite noticeable, because of the contrast with the black color. Occasionally, the black spots may show bronzing from exposure to the sun; this is not a tan tricolor marking. Black spots may also show normal variations in color.

It is in the liver spotted Dalmatian that most well-intentioned judges mistakenly interpret very dark liver spotting for black spots. This then leads to an incorrect disqualification for tri-color (white/liver/black).

In order for a liver spotted Dalmatian to be a tricolor, it must have the tan marking as described above, not black.

When judging a liver or black spotted dog, realize that both colors can have variations of shading, but in order to be a tricolor, it must have a tan marking where the tan points are normally found on breeds such as the Doberman.

The Dalmatian Club of America has an excellent video that covers all issues of color relative to the Dalmatian. To borrow the video, please contact the Chairperson of the Judges Education Committee: Elaine Ann Lindhorst, at centdals@home.com or 636-441-5298.

Breed Standard Disqualifications ~ Things To Think About!

The article from the DCA is the segue for this article.

Your responses are appreciated. Each of us started in the sport with a breed and have had involvement with the breeding of at least one breed to meet the eligibility requirements to judge. Breed standard disqualifications have been made a part of a breed standard after close and careful scrutiny by the Parent Club, with an approval of more than 2/3rds of the membership. The rationale for making a characteristic a disqualification is varied. It may pertain to the history and function of the breed. Some are to disqualify the characteristic of another breed that had been introduced into the gene pool in the past and is not considered favorable, and others relate to function.

Breeds with height and weight disqualifications seem to go through waves of attention to the disqualification with lack of attention to these disqualifications the majority of the time. If a Parent Club feels strongly enough to make a characteristic a disqualification is it not your responsibility as a judge to apply its use?

Your thoughts and comments on breed standard disqualifications would be appreciated. Please forward to judgesed@akc.org.

Below is a response to another question which was asked in a previous newsletter.

I was very glad to see your question, "What is the purpose of the modern dog show?" in the Judges Newsletter. This is a topic to which I have given a lot of thought.

The fact that we still say that "the purpose of the dog show is to

evaluate breeding stock" seems to me 1) partly untrue; 2) at odds with another of our goals, which is to curb unnecessary breeding, as that means more dogs going to dog pounds.

I don't think the purpose of the modern dog show is solely to evaluate breeding stock. I think we have matured to a place beyond that. Here are some of the purposes of the modern dog show: to create a setting in which we can enjoy our own dogs, and those of others. To be part of a community of dog lovers where we can share information. To take part in a sport which requires training and competence, yet is within reach of the average American. And also, to have a chance to see dogs from other bloodlines who may complement our breeding program.

I think we have become more of a sport, and less of a gathering of people who evaluate bloodstock. To that end, I would be totally in favor of allowing neutered or spayed dogs to compete fully with intact dogs. Many people don't have time or facilities or the talent to breed a litter, yet they enjoy showing their dog. Why create pressure on them to breed their bitch?

If we go to a show looking for potential sires, we do not look solely at the stud dog. We look at the whole line; who are his parents, what puppies he has produced, what his siblings look like. If we wanted to use a certain dog but found he was neutered, the path does not end there. That dog has a sire, and possibly a brother or a half brother. What I am trying to say is that not every person who enters a dog show is cut out to be a breeder. I think we should acknowledge that by letting neutered dogs be shown.

Sharon Saxon

2002 JUDGES' BREED STUDY GROUPS AND SEMINARS

* Sanctioned by the Parent Club

SPORTING***Irish Setter**

June 21 & 22 — Lexington, KY
 Contact Karolynne McAteer, 1
 Ryder Rd., Briarcliff Manor, NY
 10510; (914) 762-3782 (evenings
 only); e-mail: kmcateer@galen-
 partners.com.

Cocker Spaniel, American Water*Spaniel, Sussex Spaniel**

January 5 — Philadelphia, PA
 Contact Wilma Parker 8173 Red
 Mill Dr., West Chester, OH 45069;
 (513) 759-0329 eve only, call will
 be returned collect; e-mail:
 Wilmap@cinci.rr.com.

German Wirehaired Pointer

April 11-14 — Harrisburg, PA
 September 26-29 — Romulus, NY
 Contact Elaine Hunsicker, (610)
 648-9474; E-MAIL:
 Firesidegriffs@msn.com.

HOUND**WORKING*****Newfoundland**

April 25 & 26 — Carlisle, PA
 Contact Kathy Griffin, 12791 ST.
 Hwy 179, Chippewa Falls, WI,
 (715) 288-6553; e-mail:
 seabrook@bloomer.net.

Institutes**AKC Advanced Institute on the
Sight Hounds**
January 28 - 31 — Atlanta, GA**AKC Advanced Institute on the
Herding Breeds**
March 24 -29 — Raleigh, NC

Contact Karen Reuter, 5580
 Centerview Dr., Raleigh, NC 27606;
 (919) 816-3595; e-mail: kar@akc.org.

TERRIER***Border Terrier, Sealyham Terrier,****& Manchester Terrier**

June 14 — Grayslake, IL
 Contact Marcia Feld, 1054 Tamarack
 Ln., Libertyville, IL 60048; (847)
 362-4237; e-mail:
 mfeld@prodigy.net.

TOY***Brussels Griffon**

March 13 — Louisville, KY
 Contact Lorene Vickers Smith, 221
 E Scott, Grand Ledge, MI 48827.
 (517) 627-5916; fax: (517) 627-8052.

***Japanese Chin & Maltese**

January 5 — St. Paul, NM
 Contact Beverly Capstick, 8615
 Haug Ave NE, Monticello, MN
 55362, (763) 295-6202; e-mail:
 Avagator@aol.com.

***Miniature Pinscher**

March 26 — Dallas, TX
 Contact Madaline Miller, (313) 881-
 7099; e-mail:
 Dogjudge@Prodigy.net.

NON-SPORTING**"A Comparison of the Nordic
Breeds"**

January 24 — San Bernardino, CA
 Contact Marcie Dobkin, (852) 748-
 8848; e-mail:
 MDobkin@prodigy.net.

***Dalmatian**

March 14 — Austin, TX
 Contact Elaine Anne Lindhorst, 49
 Oak Springs Ct., St. Charles MO
 63304; (636) 441-5298; e-mail:
 centdals@home.com.

Poodle

June 11 — Annapolis, MD
 Contact Doris Cozart, 6126
 Highland Dr., Kaufman, TX 75142;
 (972) 962-3113; fax: (972) 932-8969;
 e-mail: dgcozart@msn.com.

***Tibetan Spaniel**

April 19 — Columbus, OH
 Contact Herb Rosen, 1104 Lhasa
 Lane, Lutherville, MD 21093; (410)
 252-7555.

HERDING***Collie**

March 12 — Riverside, CA
 Contact Joan Graber, 4621 Rocky
 Dell Rd., Middleton, WI; e-mail:
 graber@midplains.net.

MULTI-BREED**Multi-Breed**

January 9 -11 — Sarasota, FL
 Contact Nikki Riggsbee, 3412
 Blowing Oak St., Valrico, FL 33594;
 (913) 654-3412 (evenings); e-mail:
 nriggsbee@aol.com

Multi-Terrier

January 12 — San Mateo, CA
 Contact Karen Ericson, (925) 934-
 6596; e-mail:
 happyk9@earthlink.com.

Multi-Breed

January 12 & 13 — Tucson, AZ
 Contact Pat Jacobs, (520) 743-4303;
 e-mail: lmjv@earthlink.net, or Jo
 Patrick; (520) 722-7741; e-mail:
 Schipyr@cs.com.

Multi- Breed

February 8 & 9 — New York, NY
 Contact Charlotte Patterson, (850)
 837-2657; e-mail: ivanwold@gnt.net.

Multi-Breed

March 23 — Raleigh, NC
 Contact Debra Bonnefond, (919)
 816-3572; e-mail: dab@akc.org.

Multi-Breed Seminar

April 12 & 13 — Harrisburg, PA
 Contact Laurie Stone, (717) 528-
 7247; e-mail: stonemyst@netrax.net.

All Toy Seminar

May 17-19 — Oklahoma City , OK
 Contact Dr. Roger S. Pritchard, 310 S
 Sooner Rd., Midwest City, OK
 73110; (405)832-1873; fax: (405)
 736-9275; e-mail:
 rogerakc@aol.com.

Current list of Mentors as provided by the Old English Sheepdog Club of America.

* (indicates Currently approved judge for OES)

Cass Arble - brightcut@mindspring.com
 Edy Dykstra-Blum- bizboots@atlantic.net
 *Catherine Cargo- crgo@earthlink.net
 *Terry Carter- carterga@cadvision.com
 Chris Gaburri- cgaburri@home.com
 Dody Glassco- fuzzayacre@cs.com
 Marnie Harris- marnie147@aol.com
 *Anna Jacobson- S827@aol.com
 Doug Johnson- bouvoes@aol.com
 Hugh* & Linda* Jordan-
 jordanpro@earthlink.net
 Ann Lapp- lappam@uwec.edu
 Lee Layman- laymanoes@aol.com
 Jere Marder-jeremarder@mindspring.com
 Holly McIntire- talesend@earthlink.net
 Dora Meyer- meyerd@midway.tds.net
 *Liz Muthard- sunup@enter.net
 *Marilyn O'Cuilinn-ecoyote@eastland.net
 *Charlie Olvis- sunup@enter.net
 *Nancy Smith- pinafore@wtp.net
 Larry *& Angela Stein-
 tolkien-oes@home.com
 Joyce Wetlzer- 410-833-6767
 Jan Wolff- jdwlff@aol.com
 Donna Young- chime2000@hotmail.com



Old English Sheepdog Club of America Inc.

Reminder:

2002
 National Specialty
 Listings
 are on the Web site

Reminders:

1- It has been requested to remind judges to return their Judge's Book to the Superintendent as soon as their assignment is completed.

2- In the last issue of the Judges Newsletter you were reminded to check your book for possible errors before submitting. We were reminded by a judge that the Superintendents come around throughout the day collecting sheets from judge's books that you may not have had the opportunity to review. It is suggested that you review your book upon completion of your assignment, and if an error is found from pages that have already been collected you can advise the Superintendent when you turn in the rest of your book.

3- Change of address or other contact information that is in the Judges Directory information goes to the Judging Operations Department, judgingops@akc.org, phone number (919) 816-3587.



Miscellaneous Breed Standard Update-

It has been brought to our attention that a few typos were found in the new Miscellaneous breed standard packets. Below are the corrections:

Beauceron-

History section - In 1809, the abbey Rozier reported palin dogs destined for guarding flocks (flacks) and herd.

Black Russian Terrier-

History - Rottweiler
 Neck, Topline, and Body - An excessively thick neck is considered a fault.

Glen of Imaal Terrier-

History - The turnspit was a large wheel which, when paddled by the dog, would turn and a spit over the hearth.

Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever

Hindquarters- Rear Dewclaws must not be present.

A Year in Review

The following breeds have revised their standards during 2001
 Clumber Spaniel- Effective 3/28/01
 Havanese- Effective 6/27/01

The following breed was moved out of the miscellaneous group into its respective group

Polish Lowland Sheepdog
 (Herding)
 Effective 8/1/01

The following Breeds were added to the Miscellaneous Group effective 9/1/01

Beauceron
 Black Russian Terrier
 Glen of Imaal Terrier
 Neapolitan Mastiff
 Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever
 Redbone Coonhound

Things to Think About!

In the last issue of the Judges Newsletter a scenario was posed as to what you would do if presented with a dog that appeared to be lacking a tail and the breed standard clearly described the set and the tail. You may not have realized this problem exists more than one would expect in the Bulldog and has also been reported in the French Bulldog and the Boston Terrier. Research has identified that this is a serious problem where the tail may actually be inverted with an opening to the Spinal Column. This opening is prone to infection and is a deformity of the spine. In evaluating breeding stock should this be rewarded?

A great deal of conversation and comments resulted and it is hoped that this was thought provoking and educational for everyone. The following comments were received and are greatly appreciated and it is hoped these will further enlighten those who had not previously been aware of this problem and may think about it more seriously in future assignments where one may encounter one of these breeds.

About five years ago, I had a Bulldog puppy with a very short tip of a tail showing. X-ray showed 4 inches of tail inside her body. This was removed and she was spayed and placed. From my experience, I now see that those who have ingrown tails have either a hole where the tails should be or a tip of a tail with a space all around it. You can lose a finger in this space.

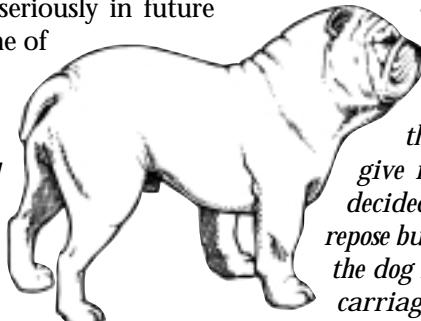
I recently judged the Sweepstakes at the National Specialty. I am sure that a few of the dogs had had their tails removed and the area sewn up as there was absolutely no evidence of a tail. The opening on the above mentioned puppy went through to her spine and she was missing three vertebrae. This is a serious problem in the breed and should not be rewarded.

Jean Hetherington, Breeder Judge
Director of Special Services



I have already been faced with these circumstances. The award went elsewhere. The Bulldog standard calls for the tail to be "hung low" and "no portion of the member should be elevated above the base or root." If the tail is so high set that it is on top of the back, all the tail is above the "base or root". This also ruins the topline, as well as shortening the spine to the degree that it becomes a health problem. In some cases the spine has been bred so short that the end of the tail really isn't visible or is just a small knob. This is a health problem as well as a conformation one, and should be penalized.

Darlene Studeman, Breeder Judge



The bulldog standard describes a correct tail carriage but also includes some description items that may result in ambiguity.

"Tail- The tail may be either straight or "screwed" (but never curved or curly), and in any case must be short, hung low, with a decidedly downward carriage, thick root and fine tip. If straight, the tail should be cylindrical and of uniform taper. If "screwed", the bends or kinks should be well defined and they may be abrupt and even knotty, but no portion of the member should be elevated above the base or root."

This description of "screwed", with abrupt bends and knotty kinks allows very unusual characteristics and proves difficult to clearly define. "Must be short, hung low, with a decidedly downward carriage" is very clear. Unfortunately the more healthy straight tail is more capable of vigorous activity than the one with knotty kinks and is not fixed in a decidedly downward carriage. Too many breeders and judges will not forgive a tail that lifts in excitement and will accept those that are ingrown or missing because they give no appearance of gay carriage. I believe that decidedly downward carriage must be present in repose but may elevate slightly above the horizontal when the dog is excited and still comply with the "downward carriage" requirements.

A short knotty kinked tail is acceptable but some are excessively short or ingrown and are often an unhealthy source of infection. Judges would be more helpful to the breed by rewarding the tail that is clearly exposed and particularly the healthier straight, cylindrical, tapering tail when it can be found on a quality animal.

Robin Stansell, Breeder Judge, AKC Executive Field Staff



I read with great satisfaction the "subject" piece. The depiction of the Bulldog, I know is taken from the Bulldog and Illustrated Guide to the Standard, published by The Bulldog Club of America. One must bear in mind however, that this is a "GUIDE", and is not cast in stone, particularly when viewing the roach or wheel back, which is somewhat exaggerated.

However, the depiction of the tail is excellent, Bulldogs without a tail are deformed, all too many attain Championship status very easily, mostly due to the auspices of non-breeder judges.

On behalf of Bulldog breeder judges, thank you for the article, I am sure that it will not go unnoticed by those who need it most.

Sincerely,

John F. McGibbon, Bulldog Breeder Judge



This is regarding the "missing tail" or so called "inverted" tail. On a breed in which its standard clearly specifies the presence of a tail and its set-on, considering that it is not a DQ, I would most definitely dismiss the dog with notation that the entry does not conform to the specifications and requirements of its breed standard.

Annemarie Moore, Judge

I find taillessness to be more of a problem for the breeder, as it shouldn't be perpetuated. However, when judging I consider it a big time fault in Bulldogs. The standard goes to great length to describe the perfect tail. That indicates to me that one must be present. Absence of a delineated physical feature is simply not normal.

The article was also referring to extremely tight, inverted tails. Again depending upon the severity, a breeder's problem. But Bulldog breeder judges are the only ones I ever see actually checking for this in the ring.

Anne Hier, Ampirion, judge



How very ironic that you would have a drawing of the correct Bulldog in your article, THINGS TO THINK ABOUT! and ask for feedback on tails. I watch Bulldogs do big winning that have no arch in the topline and have the tail set right up even with the backline, and everyone thinks they are wonderful. I certainly would not reward a dog missing a tail from a breed that is not customarily docked, or from a breed that is born tailless. A missing tail in a breed that is not customarily docked or a breed that is born tailless is deformed, at least, not compliant with structure for that breed.

Years ago when studying everything that I could find on a breed that would educate me on the breed, I was told to never put a dog of this breed up if it had a "terrier set tail". Shortly thereafter, in watching the breed authority judge I witnessed this judge putting up a dog to Best in Show with this sort of tail. This is what she had told me to never do. We see Doves winning with tails set straight up. We see Miniature Schnauzers winning with tails that are squirrelled. We see Spaniels win with high set, erect tails, and we see Retrievers winning with tails waving over their backs. When a person who has just won with a Spaniel has a picture made and they start to "cock the tail up", I ask them to let the tail down, since I did not put them up with the tail cocked up. Some of these people know the difference and others don't seem to. One prominent judge once told me that if I had to get to the tail of a dog before I found anything wrong with the dog that it must make it a pretty good dog, and my remark was that the tail is a very important part of breed characteristics and very important to General Appearance. Standards were written, including description of the tail, for very definite purpose.

We, as judges, should judge according to the standards and should reward dogs that are built to conform to the

standard. Dr. Robert Berndt wrote a super good article not long ago that was published in one of the papers, and everyone who is interested in BREEDING OR JUDGING DOGS SHOULD READ IT!!!!!!

Educate them to judge dogs according to the standards and for what purpose the dog was bred.

Robert J. Moore, judge



After reading your column "Things to Think About" I feel I must comment. I am a provisional judge however I must express myself. In my travels over the country and being asked to do several of the large prestigious specialties I have noticed many of the Danes with deformed foot carriage due to serious problems in their shoulder angulation. These animals are using their feet by coming down on top of their toes. I'm not talking just a class dog I have seen a B.I.S dog that is so deformed he has calluses on the top of his outside two toes.

The ring is to evaluate breeding stock not to just give a venue for the more well to do to have a place to compete with their finished champions. It is a joy to behold when the two things are in sync and proper ...a top special who is a sound worthy animal and is campaigned where we can all see this work of genetic engineering as the art it is. I hope that you as the management end of the sport will stress what the dog shows were started to emphasize.

What I thought needs to be done about these deformities showing up in the conformation ring. I think the judges department should emphasize that such structural deformities are not proper dog structure and the judges should fault them accordingly.

Cathy Dela Garze, judge



I was reading the article pertaining to a tail that is abnormally growing inside the animal. I am planning to judge the Bulldog as soon as I can, as I love the breed dearly. I have been talking with many breeders and they seem to feel that it should be a disqualification as I do myself. I am also a Vet Tech and know that it has to be painful for the animal to have the coccyx wagging under the skin around the rectum area. I don't know of any happy breed of dog that does not wag its tail. Unlike us humans we don't need the tailbones. If this is a definite hereditary problem it should be taken seriously now and not regretted later. I thank you for letting me voice my opinion as I have enjoyed the dog world for over 32 years now breeding and showing my Standard Poodles. I have tried hard to educate as many as I can on my breed hoping to help keep it as near to perfect as possible.

Linda Sciacca, Piccadilly Poodles, judge



AKC Raleigh Phone Numbers

Effective January 1, 2002 the phone numbers for the Raleigh office will all have the same exchange and the old numbers will not work. The following are the phone numbers:

Judging Operations:

Darrell Hayes	919-816-3592
Janet Ford	919-816-3591
Ines Maldonado	919-816-3570

Show Events:

Judges Education:

Mari-Beth O'Neill	919-816-3594
Debra Bonnefond	919-816-3572
Karen Reuter	919-816-3595
919-816-3501	

New Breed Standard Format

The breed standard printing and packaging has been revised. The breed standards will now be printed in a $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ size page, which is catalog size. The pages will be pre-punched to fit a three ring binder. The same colors will continue to be used to differentiate between the groups. A notebook with an AKC logo on the front and pockets on the inside cover is available to carry the standards.

The new standards may be ordered by calling 919-233-9767 or on the Web at www.akc.org

Each group packet will cost

\$3.00

The binder

\$7.95

A complete set of all-7 groups, miscellaneous breeds and binder may be purchased for \$29.95.



Judges Newsletter

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Judges Newsletter

