



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB®

The Standard

THE AKC NEWSLETTER FOR CONFORMATION JUDGES

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Winter 2008
Volume 9, Number 40

IRISH RED AND WHITE SETTER

SPORTING GROUP

APPROVED:

AUGUST 8, 2008

ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE IN

SPORTING GROUP

JANUARY 1, 2009



General Appearance

The Irish Red & White Setter is bred primarily for the field. The standard as set out hereunder must be interpreted chiefly from this point of view and all Judges at Bench Shows must be encouraged to judge the exhibits chiefly from the working standpoint. The appearance is strong and powerful, well balanced and proportioned without lumber; athletic rather than racy with an aristocratic, keen and intelligent attitude.

Size, Proportion & Substance

Dogs are 24.5 - 26 inches tall; bitches are 22.5 - 24 inches tall. The length of the body from point of shoulders to base of tail is not shorter than the height at the top of the withers. Bone is moderate in proportion to size.

Head

Expression - The gentle expression displays a kindly, friendly attitude. The eyes are dark hazel or dark brown; round, with slight prominence but without haw. The ears are set level with the eyes, well back, lying close to the head. Skull - The skull is broad in proportion to the body and domed without showing an occipital protuberance, as in the Irish Setter. Stop - The stop is distinct, but not exaggerated.

Muzzle - The muzzle is clean and square. The jaws are of equal or nearly equal length. Bite - A scissors bite is ideal; a level bite is acceptable.

Neck, Topline & Body

Neck - The neck is moderately long, very muscular, but not too thick, slightly arched, free from all tendency to throatiness. Topline - The topline of the dog, from the withers to the croup should be level, not sloping. The croup should be well rounded and sloping slightly downward to the tailset. Body - The body is strong & muscular with a deep chest and well sprung ribs. The back is very muscular and powerful. Tail - The tail is of moderate length, not reaching below the hock, strong at the root, tapering to fine point; no appearance of ropiness and carried level with or below the back.

Forequarters

Angulation - The shoulders are well laid back. Elbow - The elbows are free, turning neither in nor out. Legs - The forelegs are straight and sinewy, well boned, with strong pasterns. Feet - The feet are close-knit with plenty of feathering between toes.

continued on page 14

AKC/DJAA Advanced Terrier Institute

In conjunction with "Reliant Park World Series of Dog Shows"

Houston, Beaumont and Galveston Kennel Clubs

Houston, TX

4-Day Seminar

Thursday, July 16 - Sunday, July 19, 2009

For additional information, including registration, contact

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

To download a registration form, go to: www.akc.org/clubs/seminars/seminars.cfm

ICE ON YOUR CELL PHONE DOES WORK

By DELORES BURKHOLDER, AKC EXECUTIVE FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

The Winter 2007 edition of *The Standard* contained an article on Emergency Contacts. Shortly after the article was published a judge had a serious car accident. She reported she had put ICE (In Case of Emergency) on her cell phone. She also had OnStar installed in her vehicle. OnStar called 911 to report the accident. A good Samaritan also

stopped and called 911 and put her cell phone in her hand. The phone was found clutched in her hand when she arrived at the hospital. Her son who lives in another state was contacted and he had a release to handle health care decisions for her.

Her advice to all of you is: "For heavens sake put ICE on your cell phone. It only takes a minute and it works."

How Can I Access the Judges Study Guides on the Website?

You will find the Judges Study Guides located on the AKC website (www.akc.org) by going to the Judges Directory section of the website and scrolling down to "More Information" or by going to this link: <http://www.akc.org/judges/guides/>

SHARING YOUR EVALUATION

By LINDA HURLEBAUS, AKC EXECUTIVE FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

The saying goes, "Silence is golden". Old adages didn't come about frivolously. There is always a sound underlying reason based on experience.

Judging Evaluations are discussed with the judge in private conversations. There is a reason for this. Whether or not you agree with the evaluation, that conversation should be confined to the parties involved and your comments written on the form.

Too many times judges get angry and lash out to other judges during the day, and exhibitors that are all too willing to lend an ear. Although you may think that you are getting the sympathy that you are seeking, you are now throwing out fodder for the fancy to feast on. Showing your written

evaluation to everyone does nothing but let them know that someone felt you weren't making appropriate decisions on the day.

Once you open yourself to inspection and criticism, there are many who will jump on that bandwagon with negative comments about your choices during prior assignments, essentially validating the current rating. You become the focal point for attack rather than sympathy. Make your evaluation part of the process, accept constructive criticism that is meant to be helpful, and move on with your day. There is another assignment down the road.

Silence is golden. Don't be the harbinger of disaster to your own reputation.

CONTRACTS

By PETER GAETA

Arguably the most disregarded matter in the realm of judging is the matter of contracts. Currently there is no AKC rule or policy that specifically references contracts, but there is a guideline in the *Rules, Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Judges*:

Invitations to Judge

Require all clubs to send you written invitations and contracts for assignments. All requests and contracts should clearly specify the breeds and/or groups you are being asked to judge as well as financial details. Carry your copy of the original contract to the show. Promptly acknowledge all invitations in writing, and keep accurate records of assignments you accept (page 5).

Any more than a guideline would actually be superfluous, as, in fact, a contract is a legal document binding all parties thereto, and civil courts rule on them, not AKC.

Your contract should be very specific with regard to time, expenses, fees and breeds you agree to judge (or not). Until all parties have signed a contract, you have nothing more than an inquiry or an ambiguous verbal contract subject to later debate. Once all parties to the contract have signed, it is binding to all parties. If there are breeds you cannot judge because of prior commitment(s) and the host club is not prepared to assign breeds, you can indicate unavailability in your written acceptance of the invitation.

Carry copies of all correspondence, contracts and contact information with you to the show(s). You cannot be forced to judge breeds or events you are not in contract to judge. You can be held responsible to judge breeds or events you are in contract to judge. Many contracts read "All breeds for which approved." If you sign one of those without indicating your exceptions, you will be held responsible.

You should monitor the AKC website, Events Calendar and Premium Lists for unannounced changes to your assignments, so they may be addressed as early as possible. If you do not notice a conflict until the Judging Schedule is printed, determining who is to blame becomes academic. The overriding concern should be for the exhibitors who entered the show or the whole cluster based on published panels. At that point it becomes a major and complicated issue. Event Plans may fine the club. Judging Operations may discipline the judge. If taken this far, a civil court may hold one of the parties to the suit liable for damages, but what about the exhibitor? Even if his entries are refunded, is that a satisfactory remedy?

In your enthusiasm to judge, do look out for yourself. Do not commit unconditionally for either time, or breeds until you have a binding contract. Look out for the club, and advise them in writing of any potential conflicts, exceptions or black outs you are already committed for. Above all look out for the exhibitor who is, after all, the ultimate customer which you share with AKC.

REVISION: APPROVED CHIHUAHUA STANDARD

CHIHUAHUA

TOY GROUP APPROVED:

AUGUST 12, 2008

EFFECTIVE:

OCTOBER 1, 2008

Changes to the Standard are in **Bold Italics**

General Appearance

A graceful, alert, swift-moving **compact** little dog with saucy expression, and with terrier-like

under, giving **free movement** at the elbows. Shoulders should be well up, giving balance and soundness, sloping into a level back (never down or low). This gives a **well developed chest** and strength of forequarters. Feet – A small, dainty foot with toes well split up but not spread, pads cushioned. (Neither the hare nor the cat foot.) **Dewclaws**

may be removed. Pasterns – Strong.

Hindquarters: Muscular; with hocks well apart, neither out nor in, well let down, firm and sturdy. Angulation – **Should equal that of forequarters.** The feet are as in front. **Dewclaws may be removed.**

Coat: In the Smooth Coats, the coat should be of soft texture, close and glossy. (Heavier coats with undercoats permissible.) Coat placed well over body with ruff on neck preferred, and more scanty on head and ears. Hair on tail preferred furry. In Long Coats, the coat should be of a soft texture, either flat or slightly wavy, with undercoat preferred. Ears – Fringed. Tail – Full and long (as a plume). Feathering on feet and legs, pants on hind legs and large ruff on the neck desired and preferred. **(The Chihuahua should be groomed only to create a neat appearance.)** Disqualification – *In Long Coats, too thin coat that resembles bareness.*

Color: Any color - Solid, marked or splashed.

Gait: The Chihuahua should move swiftly with a firm, sturdy action, with good reach in front equal to the drive from the rear. From the rear, the hocks remain parallel to each other, and the foot fall of the rear legs follows directly behind that of the forelegs. The legs, both front and rear, will tend to converge slightly toward a central line of gravity as speed increases. The side view shows good, strong drive in the rear and plenty of reach in the front, with head carried high. The topline should remain firm and the backline level as the dog moves.

Temperament: Alert, **projecting the 'terrier-like' attitudes of self importance, confidence, self-reliance.**

Disqualifications

Any dog over 6 pounds in weight.

Broken down or cropped ears.

Docked tail, bobtail.

In Long Coats, too thin coat that resembles bareness.

Approved August 12, 2008

Effective October 1, 2008

qualities of temperament.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Weight – A well balanced little dog not to exceed 6 pounds. Proportion – The body is off-square; hence, slightly longer when measured from point of shoulder to point of buttocks, than height at the withers. Somewhat shorter bodies are preferred in males. Disqualification – *Any dog over 6 pounds in weight.*

Head: A well rounded "apple dome" skull, with or without molera. Expression – Saucy. Eyes - Full, round, but not protruding, balanced, set well apart-luminous dark or luminous ruby. Light eyes in blond or white-colored dogs permissible. **Blue eyes or a difference in the color of the iris in the two eyes, or two different colors within one iris should be considered a serious fault.** Ears – Large, erect type ears, held more upright when alert, but flaring to the sides at a 45 degree angle when in repose, giving breadth between the ears. **Stop – Well defined. When viewed in profile, it forms a near 90 degree angle where muzzle joins skull.** **Muzzle** – Moderately short, slightly pointed. Cheeks and jaws lean. Nose – Self-colored in blond types, or black. In moles, blues, and chocolates, they are self-colored. In blond types, pink noses permissible. Bite – Level or scissors. Overshot or undershot, or any distortion of the bite or jaw, should be penalized as a serious fault. **A missing tooth or two is permissible.** Disqualifications – *Broken down or cropped ears.*

Neck, Topline, Body: Neck – Slightly arched, gracefully sloping into lean shoulders. Topline – Level. Body – Ribs rounded and well sprung (but not too much "barrel-shaped"). Tail – Moderately long, carried sickle either up or out, or in a loop over the back with tip just touching the back. (Never tucked between legs.) Disqualifications – Docked tail, bobtail.

Forequarters: Shoulders – Lean, sloping into a slightly broadening support above straight forelegs that set well



TEMPLATE FOR PRESENTERS

In an effort to improve all Institutes and Seminars we have worked with a group of Breeders, Breeder Judges, Judges Education Chairs and a Delegate Parent Club Committee Member to make a "Template" for presenters. This "Template" was sent to all Judges Education Chairs, and provided as a guideline or as a suggestion to help presenters develop their seminars, in an effort to provide a more uniform presentation and hands-on experience for attendees. Using the Template, combined with the PowerPoint presentations

of the Parent Clubs, will help to result in a highly informed learning experience for all attendees.

We would like to give Mr. Tom Coen special recognition for the time he spent putting together most of the material and information. His invaluable contributions have resulted in a great template, and we feel this will enhance the educational experience for everyone.

For a copy of the template please contact Kathy Caruana at kac1@akc.org.

2008/2009 JUDGES' BREED STUDY GROUPS AND SEMINARS

★ Denotes parent club sanctioned

SPORTING

MS Jackson - December 13, 2008

"Flushing Spaniels Comparison", Douglas A. Johnson Sponsored by the Mississippi State KC & Brandon KC of Mississippi; Contact Debbie Cox; PO Box 998; Brandon, MS 39043; (601) 825-0408; canuckcorgis@aol.com; www.brandonkc.com and ww.Msstatekc.org

PA King of Prussia - January 9, 2009

"The Clumber Spaniel", Doug Johnson & Susan Liemohn Sponsored by the American Spaniel Club; Contact Robert Ennis; 1563 Burns Rd; Angola, NY 14006; (716) 947-9975; rennis1@roadrunner.com

PA King of Prussia - January 9, 2009

"The Cocker Spaniel", Dee Torgerson-Rismyhr Sponsored by the American Spaniel Club; Contact Robert Ennis; 1563 Burns Rd; Angola, NY 14006; (716) 947-9975; rennis1@roadrunner.com

PA King of Prussia - January 9, 2009

"The American Water Spaniel", Linda Hattrem & Susan Liemohn Sponsored by the American Spaniel Club; Contact Robert Ennis; 1563 Burns Rd; Angola, NY 14006; (716) 947-9975; rennis1@roadrunner.com

OR Portland - January 16, 2009

★ **"The Cocker Spaniel", Donald Harris** Sponsored by the Oregon Dog Judges; Contact Dianne Kroll; (503) 649-1335; dianne.kroll@verizon.net; www.oregondogjudges.org/seminars.htm

OR Portland - January 17, 2009

★ **"The Irish Red & White Setter", Carol Jean Nelson** Sponsored by the Oregon Dog Judges; Contact Dianne Kroll; (503) 649-1335; dianne.kroll@verizon.net; www.oregondogjudges.org/seminars.htm

OR Portland - January 17, 2009

★ **"The Clumber Spaniel", Jane Bonaccorso (JEC)** Sponsored by the Oregon Dog Judges; Contact Dianne Kroll; (503) 649-1335; dianne.kroll@verizon.net; www.oregondogjudges.org/seminars.htm

OR Portland - January 17, 2009

★ **"The Field Spaniel", Karin Cartwright** Sponsored by the Oregon Dog Judges; Contact Dianne Kroll; (503) 649-1335; dianne.kroll@verizon.net; www.oregondogjudges.org/seminars.htm

OR Portland - January 17, 2009

★ **"The Gordon Setter", Barbara Young-Tompkinson** Sponsored by the Oregon Dog Judges; Contact Dianne Kroll; (503) 649-1335; dianne.kroll@verizon.net; www.oregondogjudges.org/seminars.htm

OR Portland - January 18, 2009

★ **"The English Setter", Joan Savage** Sponsored by the Oregon Dog Judges; Contact Dianne Kroll; (503) 649-1335; dianne.kroll@verizon.net; www.oregondogjudges.org/seminars.htm

OR Portland - January 18, 2009

★ **"The Vizsla", Jill Brennan** Sponsored by the Oregon Dog Judges; Contact Dianne Kroll; (503) 649-1335; dianne.kroll@verizon.net; www.oregondogjudges.org/seminars.htm

OR Portland - January 18, 2009

★ **"The Irish Setter", Leta Graham** Sponsored by the Oregon Dog Judges; Contact Dianne Kroll; (503) 649-1335; dianne.kroll@verizon.net; www.oregondogjudges.org/seminars.htm

OR Portland - January 18, 2009

★ **"The German Wirehaired Pointer", Judy Cheshire (JEC)** Sponsored by the Oregon Dog Judges; Contact Dianne Kroll; (503) 649-1335; dianne.kroll@verizon.net; www.oregondogjudges.org/seminars.htm

NJ Wildwood - January 31, 2009

★ **"The Irish Red & White Setter", Kathy Pellerito** Sponsored by the Boardwalk Kennel Club; Terry DePietro, (932) 462-6816; jsunfarmskennel@aol.com

NY Bay Shore - March 7-8, 2009

"George Alston Two Day Handling Seminar", George Alston Sponsored by the Long Island Golden Retriever Club; Contact Sara Moran; (516) 524-6769; shm1@optonline.net

NC Apex - March 11, 2009

★ **"The Spinone Italiano", James Channon** Sponsored by the Triangle Area Judges Education Group; Contact Cathleen Rubens; (919) 362-4738; silvrhil@bellsouth.net

NM Lake Elmo - March 21-22, 2009

★ **"Strickland Sensations Advanced Seminar", Erik Strickland** Sponsored by the Greater Twin Cities Golden Retriever Club; Contact Linda Christoferson; (651) 982-2601; ljchristoferson@msn.com; www.gtegrc.org

MO St. Louis - April 23-25, 2009

★ **"Curly Coated Retriever National Specialty Judges ED", Judges Education Committee** Sponsored by the Curly Coated Retriever Club of America in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Kathryn Cowser; 5502 Kelrose Court, Concord, CA 94521; (925) 202-9000; kcowser@hotmail.com

PA Lancaster - June 19 - 20, 2009

★ **"The Irish Setter Breed Study Group and Ringside Mentoring",** Sponsored by the Irish Setter Club of America in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Lorraine Bisso; 405 Rosa Ave, Metairie, LA 70005 (504) 833-1780; regel@bellsouth.net

HOUND

KY Louisville - March 14, 2009

★ **"The Hunt for the Perfect Otterhound", Louise DeShon** Sponsored by the Otterhound Club of America; Contact Arlyne Smith; 293 Lynn Lane; Chicago Heights, IL 60411; (708) 756-7405; arlynebearsden@aol.com

GA Atlanta - April 7-11, 2009

★ **"The Whippet", The American Whippet Club** Sponsored by the American Whippet Club in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Mary Dukes; (704) 843-7195; mnd@akc.org; putupyr@aol.com; www.awc2009.com

NC Raleigh - May 6, 2009

★ **"The Beagle",** Sponsored by the National Beagle Club Contact Alyce Gilmore; (337) 853-7772; alyceg@suddenlink.net

MD Frederick - May 26, 2009

★ **"The Otterhound", Joellen Gregory DVM & Kathy Munger;** Sponsored by the Mason-Dixon Dog Judges Association; Contact Al Ferruggiaro; (301) 421-1930; alf198@yahoo.com

WORKING

CA Lodi - January 10-11, 2009

"Breeders Symposium", Dr Robert Van Hutchinson & Dr Claudia Orlandi Sponsored by the Great Dane Club of Northern California; Contact Barbara Moffett; (209) 772-9447; deltabreeze@gotnet.net; www.greatdaneclub.org

2008/2009 JUDGES' BREED STUDY GROUPS AND SEMINARS

CA San Bernardino - January 23, 2009

★ **"Great Dane Presentation; followed by Ring Side Mentoring and Hands-On Evaluation"**, Jane Treiber Sponsored by the Tri-Valley Working Dog Club of Pinon Hills; Contact Terry Denney-Combs; 14755 Yucca St; Hesperia, CA 92345-3319; (760) 949-0318; pyrpacker@aol.com

CA San Bernardino - January 23, 2009

"Doberman Pinscher Presentation; Followed by Ring Side Mentoring and Hands-On Evaluation", Faye Strauss Sponsored by the Tri-Valley Working Dog Club of Pinon Hills; Contact Terry Denney-Combs; 14755 Yucca St; Hesperia, CA 92345-3319; (760) 949-0318; pyrpacker@aol.com

NJ Wildwood - January 30, 2009

★ **"The Black Russian Terrier"**, Mary Curtis & Jennifer Modica Sponsored by the Sand & Sea Kennel Club; Contact Terry DePietro; 659 Casino Dr; Howell, NJ 07731; (732) 462-6816; jsunfarmskennel@aol.com

NJ Wildwood - January 30, 2009

★ **"Comparison of the Neapolitan Mastiff and Dogue de Bordeaux"**, James Deppen Sponsored by the Sand and Sea Kennel Club; Contact Terry DePietro; 659 Casino Dr; Howell, NJ 07731; (732) 462-6816; jsunfarmskennel@aol.com

FL Lakeland - February 13-14, 2009

★ **"Working and Terrier Breeds Study Group"**, Parent Breed Club Approved Presenters Sponsored by the Akita Club of Tampa Bay; Contact Donald Plummer; (813) 985-4432; dplummer@inu.com

FL Lakeland - February 14, 2009

"The CHIC/DNA Banking Project", Rachel Peeples, DVM Sponsored by the Akita Club of Tampa Bay; Contact Donald Plummer; (813) 985-4432; dplummer@inu.com

WI West Bend - February 28, 2009

★ **"Bernese Mountain Dog Judges Education Seminar"**, Mary Alice Eschweiler Sponsored by the Bernese Mountain Dog Club of South Eastern WI in conjunction with the Regional Specialty; Contact Mary Alice Eschweiler; 32022 West Hwy K Hartland, WI 53029; (262) 367-6564; scepapatch@aol.com; www.bmdca.org

KY Louisville - March 11-15, 2009

★ **"Working Breeds Institute"** Sponsored by the American Canine Education Foundation; Contact Lt. Col. Wallace Pede or Nina Sherrer (703) 451-5656; nina@k9educationa.org; www.k9education.org

NJ Edison - March 20, 2009

★ **"The Neapolitan Mastiff"**, Sharon Costello & James Deppen Sponsored by the United States Neapolitan Mastiff Club in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Sharon Costello; 2650 Hwy #57; Stewartville, NJ 08886; (908) 454-8100; sharonmcostello49@hotmail.com

CA San Bernardino - March 27, 2009

★ **"The Saint Bernard Breed Presentation; Followed by Ringside Mentoring & Hands-On Evaluation"**, Joan Zielinski Sponsored by the Tri-Valley Working Dog Club of Pinon Hills; Contact Pam Leighton; 41522 154th Street East; Lancaster, CA 93535; (661) 264-3145; sierrasant@sbcbglobal.net

CA Santa Barbara - March 28, 2009

★ **"The Great Pyrenees"** Sponsored by the Great Pyrenees Club of America in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Jean Pero; reymaree@comcast.net; www.2009gpcnational.org/index.php

MN St. Paul - March 28-29, 2009

"Behavior and Training Seminar", Pat Miller Sponsored by the Heart of Minnesota Great Dane Club and The Northstar Working Group Association; Contact Diane Levin or Margaret Ontl; (952) 469-2830; serendipitydanes@aol.com or maontl@sbcbglobal.net

GA Perry - April 10-11, 2009

★ **"The Working Group - Seminar and Workshop"**, Parent Club Approved Presenters Sponsored by the Judges Association of Georgia; Contact Scott & Betsy Deans; PO Box 426; Social Circle, GA 30025; (770) 307-8184; betdeans@aol.com

TX Carrollton - April 18-19, 2009

"AKC Obedience & Rally Seminar", AKC Field Rep Sponsored by the Doberman Pinscher Club of Dallas; Contact Julie Lessick; 2328 Seeding Lane Dallas, TX 75287; (214) 537-9915; gsdobetx@verizon.net

NC Fontana Village - May 15, 2009

"Mastiff Standard Seminar and ringside Mentoring", Jim Hudspeth & Diane Collings Sponsored by the Mastiff Club of America in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Jessica Watson; 2701 Oakridge Rd.; Burleson, TX 76028; (817) 295-3733; oakclair@att.net

TERRIER

MD Frederick - January 27, 2009

★ **"Smooth & Wire Fox Terriers"**, Jo Hubbs & Chad Howard Sponsored by the Mason - Dixon Dog Judges Association; Contact Al Ferruggiaro; (301) 421-1930; alf198@yahoo.com

FL Lakeland - February 13-14, 2009

★ **"Working and Terrier Breeds Study Group"**, Parent Breed Club Approved Presenters Sponsored by the Akita Club of Tampa Bay; Contact Donald Plummer; (813) 985-4432; dplummer@inu.com

IL Chicago - February 20, 2009

★ **"The Miniature Schnauzer"**, Wyoma Clouss Sponsored by the American Miniature Schnauzer Club in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Wyoma Clouss; education@amsc.us

TOY

NC Apex - January 14, 2009

★ **"The Affenpinscher"**, Jacqueline L. Stacy Sponsored by the Triangle Area Judges Education Group; Contact Cathleen Rubens; (919) 362-4738; silvrhil@bellsouth.net

IN Clarksville - March 10, 2009

★ **"Silky Terrier Breed Study with Ringside Mentoring"**, Florence Males Sponsored by the Silky Terrier Club of America in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Florence Males; 11 Swansea Lane; Pleasant Hill, CA 94523; (925) 932-3875; Weebly@aol.com

KY Louisville - March 11, 2009

"How to Beat the Pros", Corky Vroom Sponsored by the American Brussels Griffon Association & Breeders Education Committee; Contact Pam Waldron; 16409 Bennett Rd; Mount Vernon, WA 98273; (360) 424-3731; endorgriff@comcast.net

2008/2009 JUDGES' BREED STUDY GROUPS AND SEMINARS

KY Louisville - March 11, 2009

★ **"The Brussels Griffon", Marjorie Simon** Sponsored by the American Brussels Griffon Association in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Lorene Vickers-Smith of Marjorie Simon; (517) 323-1945; smithbros@aol.com or marjoriesimon@hotmail.com

TX Fort Worth - March 21, 2009

"The Pug", Donnelle Richards Sponsored by the Dallas/Fort Worth Judges Study Association; Contact Michael Heflin; tovarich@live.com

TX Fort Worth - March 21, 2009

"The Shih Tzu", Dan Haley Sponsored by the Dallas/Fort Worth Judges Study Association; Contact Michael Heflin; tovarich@live.com

TX Fort Worth - March 21, 2009

"The Cavalier King Charles Spaniel", Cindy Higgins Sponsored by the Dallas/Fort Worth Judges Study Association; Contact Michael Heflin; tovarich@live.com

NON-SPORTING

MA Boston - December 6, 2008

★ **"The French Bulldog", Virginia Rowland** Sponsored by the Bay Colony Cluster; Contact Wendy Willhauck; 601 East St; Mansfield, MA 02048; frostfield@aol.com

MA Boston - December 6, 2008

"The Bulldog", Bruce Smith Sponsored by the Bay Colony Cluster; Contact Wendy Willhauck; 601 East St; Mansfield, MA 02048; frostfield@aol.com

TX Fort Worth - March 22, 2009

"The Finnish Spitz", Tom Walker Sponsored by the Dallas/Fort Worth Judges Study Association; Contact Michael Heflin; tovarich@live.com

TX Fort Worth - March 22, 2009

"The Keeshonden", Robin Stark Sponsored by the Dallas/Fort Worth Judges Study Association; Contact Michael Heflin; tovarich@live.com

TX Fort Worth - March 22, 2009

"The American Eskimo Dog", Debbie Mitchell Sponsored by the Dallas/Fort Worth Judges Study Association; Contact Michael Heflin; tovarich@live.com

TN Chattanooga - April 17, 2009

★ **"The Schipperke", Bette Wynn** Sponsored by the Schipperke Club of America in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Bette Wynn; 1555 Opp Reynolds Rd; Toney, AL 35773; (256) 508-8528; skipwynn@bellsouth.net

CT Southbury - April 22, 2009

★ **"The Boston Terrier Judges Education Seminar & Ringside Mentoring", Carl E. Gomes** Sponsored by the Boston Terrier Club of America in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Carl E. Gomes; 4408 White Plains Rd; Bronx, NY 10470; (718) 994-0834

PA Langhorne - May 28, 2009

★ **"The American Eskimo Dog Judges Seminar", Debbie Mitchell** Sponsored by the American Eskimo Dog Club of America in conjunction with the National Specialty; Contact Debbie Mitchell; (940) 482-3699; eskie18@earthlink.net

HERDING

MS Jackson - December 13, 2008

★ **"Understanding the Old English Sheepdog", Edy Dykstra-Blum** Sponsored by the Mississippi State KC and Brandon KC of Mississippi; Contact Debbie Cox; PO Box 998; Brandon, MS 39043; (601) 825-0408; canuckcorgis@aol.com; www.brandonkc.com and www.msstatekc.org

PA Fishing Creek - Jan 31-Feb 1, 2009

"The Winslow Way" All Breed Handling Clinic", Rose Chandless Sponsored by the Harrisburg Shetland Sheepdog Club; Contact Ed Martin; 685 Miller Rd; York Haven, PA 17370; (717) 773-6200; eddonmar_17370@yahoo.com; www.harrisburgssc.org

MD Frederick - February 24, 2009

★ **"The Bearded Collie", Lucy Campbell-Gracie*** Sponsored by the Mason-Dixon Dog Judges Association; Contact Al Ferruggiaro; (301) 421-1930; alf198@yahoo.com

VA Leesburg - February 28, 2009

"The ABC's of Dog Breeding", Claudia Orlandi PhD Sponsored by the Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of the Potomac; Contact Kandy L. Boll; 3200 Oak St.; Laureldale, PA 19605; (610) 929-1552; kbcorgi@verizon.net

GA Perry - April 22, 2009

★ **"Shetland Sheepdog Judges Workshop",** Sponsored by the American Shetland Sheepdog Association; In conjunction with the National Specialty. Contact Linda More; (919) 233-9539; lindamore@earthlink.net

RI Warwick - May 14, 2009

★ **"The Belgian Tervuren",** Sponsored by the American Belgian Tervuren Club; In conjunction with the National Specialty. Contact Janina Laurin; janinalaurin@cs.com

MISCELLANEOUS

MD Frederick - March 24, 2009

"The Cane Corso", Jim Deppen Sponsored by the Mason-Dixon Dog Judges Association; Contact Al Ferruggiaro; (301) 421-1930; alf198@yahoo.com

CA San Bernardino - March 27, 2009

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AKC/DJAA Advanced Terrier Institute Sponsored by the American Kennel Club and Dog Judges Association of America. Contact Kathy Caruana; (919) 816-3862; kac1@akc.org

SHOW CHAIR RESPONSIBILITIES

By ROBIN L. STANSELL

AKC VICE PRESIDENT, EVENT OPERATIONS

Judges often fill responsible positions in their local kennel clubs. Show Chair is one of these demanding positions that requires full attention during the event. There have been multiple instances of judges that are listed as show chair accepting judging assignments rather than fulfilling their responsibilities at their event.

The AKC Show/Trial Manual describes the show chair responsibilities as "Overall responsibility for planning, conducting and reporting the results of the show." There is a long list of "day of event" responsibilities that include coordinating all aspects of the event with the committee chairs, address disputes, assure grounds are clean and confirm hired personnel have been paid. Although committee chairs, the superintendent, and the club's volunteer workers normally keep the show running smoothly, the show chair

has the final authority and responsibility for the event. These duties are impossible to complete by a show chair that is judging at another venue or otherwise offsite.

Although the assistant show chair duties are to "assist the show chair in all areas" and to "assume responsibility in the show chair's absence," the intent is for temporary replacement in an emergency or if the show chair is occupied with an event hearing or other duties that may require the chair's time.

Accepting a judging assignment does not constitute an emergency and judges should make a choice between a judging assignment and their responsibilities as show chair. A different show chair should be appointed and reported to AKC Event Operations prior to the show when the assigned show chair is aware they will be unable to attend their event and fulfill their commitment.

DO YOU WISH TO RESIGN OR REQUEST EMERITUS STATUS?

RESIGN

Judging record marked resigned; you will be removed from all directories and will not receive newsletters, updates or any other judge related correspondence from the Judging Operations Department. Please be advised, in order to request reinstatement, documentation of continuous activity in the sport will need to be reviewed prior to making a determination.

EMERITUS

Judging record marked Emeritus; you will be removed from the front portion of the printed Judges Directory and placed in the back. On the searchable judges' directory located on the Website, your name will not appear. You will receive all the newsletters and any related correspondence from the Judging Operations Department. In recognition and appreciation of your many years' service & dedication to the sport of purebred dogs, you'll receive a certificate. Please be advised once emeritus status is granted there is no reinstatement!

Yes I, _____ wish to resign my judging privileges.
Name/ judges #

Yes I, _____ wish to join the emeritus program.
Name/ judges #

Effective date: _____

Judging Operations Department
PO Box 900062
Raleigh, NC 27675-9062
919-816-4225 fax

PBGV RING PRESENTATION-BEATING THE DEAD HORSE

By KITTY STEIDEL, JUDGES EDUCATION CHAIR
PBGVCA

"How Long Has This Been Going On?" Remember the song? Well, issues over grooming and presentation of the PBGV have persisted since the founding of the Parent Club, PBGVCA, in 1984. Because the breed is meant to be rustic and casual, not meticulously neatened, we have tried to address the broad category, grooming, in the standard. We have had a standard change to guide judges and breeders relative to overall appearance. I do not believe it is the standard but rather it is the individual interpretations that may be at fault. Very recently, I had a discussion with a highly respected all rounder on PBGV presentation. I was asked, "Isn't it a matter of common sense?" Great question! And yes, it is just that. Why do we not use our common sense? It seems dog people take things to extremes. If a little is good, more must be better. Or, we have the other extreme too: breeders not grooming the dogs whatsoever. Long nails, burrs, dirty legs, no hair touched and hair camouflaging the overall dog.

Let's look again at the word casual. As the JEC for the PBGVCA since its founding, I have heard the same comments and complaints. The gist: breeders and judges are ignoring the standard. I ask myself "what is so difficult in understanding casual?" It means informal. It means a bit askew. It means not slick, not sculpted, not bluntly scissored and shaped. Breeders, judges and handlers seem unable to grasp the distinctive quality of the PBGV overall appearance. Or they do not recognize or admit that another's interpretation could be equally correct or within the general parameters of casual. When another breeder, judge or handler lends a shade of difference to the neatening it is not necessarily wrong. There is a range of acceptability. It does not necessarily have to do with length or quantity of coat. The slightly unkempt look is important to breed type. In some cases it is as simple as just roughing up the topcoat ever so slightly to make it more casual. The look should be that of a tough little hunter not a dandified lap dog.

Opinions as breeders and judges will vary. Just as there is no perfect or ideal dog there is no one perfect treatment of



the coat. The revised standard (August 31, 2005) states: "dogs whose coat has been altered by excessive grooming, sculpting, clipping, or by artificial means shall be so severely penalized as to be effectively eliminated from competition." (August 31, 2005) This appears to be a very strong statement. But is also meant to give an out to a judge if the EXTREME comes into the ring. Judges still need to use their judgment in determining what constitutes excessive or extreme and it probably will not be the same for everyone. If it is so severe as to

ruin your interpretation of the whole then you have the option of eliminating it from competition. This is where your common sense comes into play.

Most important to remember is any fault should be penalized to the extent of its deviation from the ideal and a coat deviation is no exception. How does one determine if a coat is enhanced to the extreme? The "look" is all wrong: blunt scissor marks, every hair in place; pouffed, stiff leg hair; shaped ears or toes; sticky feel of product. A natural coat will never appear bluntly scissored. The latest grooming infraction is the creation of an evenly cut, sporting underline. PBGV has very little tuck up and his hair creates a natural uneven underline of shorter and longer hairs along posterior sternum to the rear. However, each of these infractions must be evaluated in the context of the whole. Most exhibits will not have all of these infractions in one animal.

I am told that judges are saying, "your dog is the best in the ring, but the parent club is cracking down on over-grooming," and putting up the inferior dog. If this is true (the statement by the judges) they are wrong. Grooming is not genetic, but each part of the best dog in the ring is genetic; his hair treatment is not. You must use your common sense just as you do in many breeds requiring your educated opinion. Evaluate the whole structure and coat as one. The best overall dog should win. Now if that dog borders in your educated opinion, on the slightly over-groomed, say something. If it distinctly violates your sense of what a PBGV should be due to coat and you have an alternative, go with the alternative. Use common sense.

THE MEMORY BANK

Can you define the following?

1. Hare foot
2. Paper foot
3. Slew feet

(Answers on page 12)

**The 2009 Judges Directory
will go on sale in January - \$20
You may purchase
The Directory by contacting the Order
Desk (919) 233-9769
or orderdesk @ akc.org**

INTERPRETATION OF THE FRENCH BULLDOG STANDARD ON COLOR

SUBMITTED BY VIRGINIA ROWLAND

JUDGES EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The French Bull Dog Club of America would like to clarify what our standard lists as acceptable colors and disqualifying colors.

The breed standard has included the same color requirements since the 1911 standard was approved by the AKC. It lists as acceptable colors all brindle, fawn, white, brindle and white, and any other color except those which constitute disqualification. The following colors are listed as disqualifications: solid black, mouse, liver, black and tan, black and white, and white with black.

Brindle is one of the most common colors in the French Bulldog. Brindle Frenchies have a base coat of fawn hairs through which black hairs extend in bands to produce a coat that can range from a tiger brindle in which fawn hairs predominate to the more common dark brindles in which the black hairs predominate. In some dogs, the black hairs are so numerous there may only be what the French Bulldog standard refers to as a "trace of brindle." This trace should have enough fawn hairs to demonstrate the brindle pattern. It may be located in a part of the body that is not visible so if a judge has any concern on where the trace is, he should ask the exhibitor to point it out. A solid black French Bulldog without any brindle trace should be disqualified as being black. A dog with white on the chest, toes, or head and no trace of brindle in the black coat should be disqualified as being black and white. In the brindle pied dogs (registered with the AKC as white and brindle) one of the pigmented patches must have a trace of brindle; otherwise the dog should be disqualified as white with black. A brindle, brindle and white or white and brindle (brindle pied) French Bulldog must have a black nose. If a French Bulldog of any these colors doesn't have a solid black nose he must be disqualified.

Fawn in the French Bulldog can range from a reddish color



through yellow to a pale cream. In the lighter colored fawns a lighter colored nose is acceptable but not desirable. Some fawn Frenchies have a black mask; this is recognized and accepted.

The disqualifying colors of black and tan and of liver do occur in French Bulldogs but can be truly described as rare and are unlikely to appear in the show ring.

The color "mouse" in the AKC standard refers to the mouse-grey coat shown by dogs expressing the recessive 'blue dilution' (D/d) gene. Many people call this color blue. It has become quite widespread and it's possible a judge might see a French Bulldog with this disqualifying color:

In dogs expressing the "blue" gene that produces the color that our standard calls "mouse,"

- what should be the black hairs on a brindle dog (as well as black pigment on the nose and paws) are a slaty blue-grey "mouse" color;
- the fawn hairs on a fawn or fawn pied (white with fawn markings) dog, are a silvery fawn "mouse" and the nose, the dark mask (if there is one) and paw pads are slaty blue-grey.
- Any French Bulldog that has mouse colored hairs should be disqualified as mouse.

Mouse can occur as a solid, brindle, pied, fawn and dark masked fawn. The coat color constitutes a disqualification - as does the nose color.

The French Bull Dog Club of America has a CD that is used as part of our judges education program that goes into detail on what are acceptable and disqualifying colors and includes representative photos of these colors.

Any judge interested in getting a copy of the CD should contact Virginia Rowland, Judges Education Chair; blackslate@aol.com / 978-424-1044. The Breed Standard Illustrated of the French Bull Dog Club of America can be downloaded at <http://www.frenchbulldogclub.org/ht/d/sp/i/269/pid/269>

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Beautiful leatherette zippered breed standard binder embossed with AKC logo includes monthly planner and breed standards \$45.00 shipping & handling included.

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SOLD OUT



“AS I SEE IT”

By SUE VROOM

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. Beginning with this issue, we will feature an article written by an experienced judge 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.

By DOROTHY WELSH

A first invitation to judge a specialty show is exciting. This is a good time to play act all possible scenarios in your mind and imagine all the ways you will handle the large classes.

At most specialty shows, a judge has three pluses before the class is assembled. First, the rings are large enough and have good footing. Second, the stewards are knowledgeable, all armbands are distributed and known absentees noted. Third, the physical size of the breed is known, and the number of exhibits in each class can be pretty closely determined.

My pattern has always been to bring all exhibits into the ring, regardless of number, in catalogue order. I want to see the totality of the entree. In a large breed, groups of 10 to 15 will be kept. In small breeds, if the class is less than 25, I keep all in the ring. In most cases at a specialty where dogs are being studied for breeding purposes, the more the gallery can watch all dogs, the more education everyone gets.

My steward has been given my written plan. He keeps track of each group as it comes in and leaves, either for good or for a period of time. I keep a note pad on the judge's table which just says In and Out on the top. As I examine each dog, I decide whether I wish to see him again or not and put his armband number in the appropriate column. If the class has been divided due to space, all dogs come in again at the end of the initial judge's period. I have found that sometimes, a dog will gather himself as he shows. After seeing the entire group, you may decide that an initial elimination is not correct based on the balance of the dogs. My steward knows I will be dismissing some dog from future competition.

Usually I use the center to collect the dogs I am keeping whether it is a small or large breed. All “in” dogs go there, all dogs to be excused are on the outside mat. I take the outer ring dogs around together one more time and then ask my steward to excuse them. On the last go around, I may decide to bring one of the outer ring exhibits in. I then note that on

my sheet, so I can keep track of totals. When the outer ring dogs leave, I put the middle mat dogs in numerical order at the beginning of the line and start a new list. I want to be down to ten that are my best interpretation of the standard before I start to place dogs. One last go around together, and then I begin to make final decisions. The eventual winner will go up in front of the center mat. I will pull the dogs in order of evaluation from the ten, when I check the last time. I may make a change based on something that only becomes apparent when the dogs are in that final line.

When the class is placed and leaves the ring, I always place my sheets in my purse, or shred them. I need them to keep track while judging but I do not need them for future reference.

In a large class, I feel the public and the breeders must have as many chances to evaluate each dog personally as a judge can give them. Breeders are making choices on breeding stock, new judges are learning, both by watching and listening to mentors. Cuts are made that enhance the learning process while protecting dogs from too long an interval in the ring. Whatever process will be used throughout all large classes must be set in a judge's mind, and communicated so that each exhibitor has confidence that passes down to his dog.

If a show is held outside, weather must be part of any judging pattern. If it is hot, if it is rainy, the judge needs to inform the contestants of his (her) plans. If the ring is inside but the area is smaller than you would like, the welfare of the dog and his agent must always be the determining factor.

At this point in our history, it is important that the public and all exhibitors see that the main concerns of the judge are to truly be knowledgeable and to protect the welfare of the breed and the vitality of each dog in the ring.

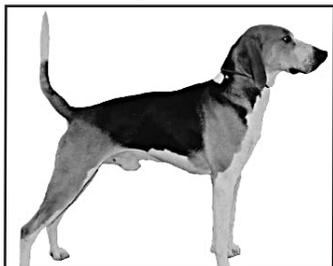
As a last aside, large classes can be nerve wracking for exhibitors, stewards, dogs and the judge. Politeness, kindness, good sportsmanship, and enthusiasm are to be expected of all participants.

TREEING WALKER COONHOUND BREED STANDARD

MISCELLANEOUS CLASS

EFFECTIVE:

JANUARY 1, 2009



General Appearance

Characteristics – Called ‘the people's choice’ among all coonhound breeds, the energetic Treeing Walker is perfectly suited for the task for which it was bred – tracking and treeing wild raccoons in their natural haunts. The Breed's competitive spirit makes it an ideal choice for competitive coonhound events where the breed

excels. The Treeing Walker coonhound is alert, intelligent, active, courteous, and courageous with extreme endurance and the desire to perform

Size, Weight, Proportion, Substance

Height – Slightly more at shoulders than at hips. Shoulders should measure: Males, 22' to 27", Female, 20' to 25". Balance is key with all of the parts coming together in proper balance to form the whole.

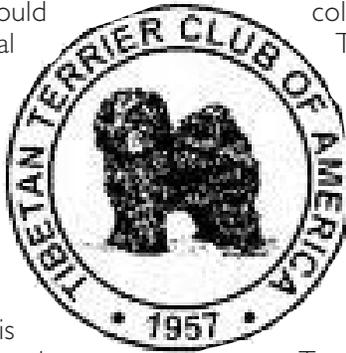
Weight – Should be in proportion to dog's height. Working dogs are not to be penalized when shown, if slightly under weight.

continued on page 11

THE TIBETAN TERRIER CLUB

The Tibetan Terrier Club of America would like to call your attention to several essential breed specific areas that are being affected by judging decisions which are contrary to our breed standard. It is imperative when judging the Tibetan Terrier that the background of Tibet's extreme climate and difficult terrain be considered in the evolution of this breed. These extremely harsh conditions require the Tibetan Terrier to have abundant, protective coat. Our standard reflects this in describing the Tibetan Terrier as a dog that is profusely coated. The proper double coat is an essential breed characteristic and consists of a soft, woolly undercoat and an abundant, fine textured outer coat. While the outer coat hair shaft is a fine texture (as opposed to the Lhasa Apso which has a heavy, straight, hard coat) the Tibetan Terrier's outer coat should not be either silky or woolly. The depth of the undercoat layer may vary by breeding lines, climate, or estrus but should always be apparent in an adult Tibetan Terrier. Due to the varied nature of the changing coat pattern, young adults should not be penalized for having a "half and half" texture. Adult coat generally comes in first over the shoulders but can take a year or even longer for the entire coat to change to adult texture. (Puppy coats are single, shorter and may be softer than adult coats). Please pay special attention to the fact that the outer coat and undercoat are of different textures – this is essential for insulation and protection in the Tibetan climate.

While this is a "coated breed" it is not a "coat breed". The coat may be either wavy or straight. There should be no preference given to either a wavy coat or a naturally straight coat. Ironing of the coat is contrary to the natural presentation required by the standard and should not be rewarded or encouraged. In addition, there are no preferred



colors or combination of colors in the Tibetan Terrier. Different coat colors reflect light differently and the breed has variations of both shiny colors and matte colors; please do not confuse light reflection with conditioning. The lack of a fall of hair over the eyes and foreface is also a fault. This fall was again a protective measure to guard the eyes from the harsh sunlight as well as strong winds and dirt.

According to our standard, "The Tibetan Terrier is shown as naturally as possible." It goes on to state "Sculpturing, scissoring, stripping or shaving are totally contrary to breed type and are serious faults". Requiring the dog to be shown as naturally as possible does not mean unkempt – the exhibit should be clean, brushed and free of mats. The only trimming allowable under the standard is to the hair between the toes and pads, which may be trimmed level with the underside of the pads for health reasons. Our Illustrated Guide to the Tibetan Terrier clearly states our position that both the exhibitors who show scissored and sculpted dogs and the judges who reward them show an intentional and blatant disregard for the standard. While these seem like harsh words, they demonstrate how determined we are as the Parent Club to maintaining the natural and charming look of our breed.

Many years ago an excellent article regarding overgrooming was sent to all judges of Tibetan Terriers entitled "Cake or Frosting?" I would encourage you to review this article before your next TT assignment. If you have further questions or would like to request a copy of this article or the "Illustrated Guide to the Tibetan Terrier," please contact our Judges Education Chair Margy Pankiewicz, Judges Education, TTCA; 1645 Seaks Run Rd., Glen Rock, PA 17327; Malishar@msn.com; (717) 235-6991.

"A dog owns nothing, yet is seldom dissatisfied." ~ Irish Proverb

TREEING WALKER COONHOUND BREED STANDARD

continued from page 10

Head

Skull – Should be medium length with the occipital bone prominent; cranium is to be broad and full. *Fault* – very flat narrow skull; having excess of bone; not in proportion to the body.

Ears – Should be set moderately low and of medium length, reaching or nearly reaching to the tip of the nose; oval or round at the tip, hanging gracefully towards the muzzle. *Fault* – short ears set high on the head.

Eyes – large, set well apart with soft hound-like expression, pleading and gentle; dark in color, brown or black. *Fault* – yellow or light eyes, protruding or small.

Muzzle – Medium length and rather square; medium stop, neither Roman-nosed nor dish faced.

Nostrils – large and black. *Fault* – any other color than black

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck and Throat – clean with no excess of skin, neck of medium length, rising from the shoulders cleanly; strong but not loaded, smooth. *Fault* – short, thick neck carried in line with the shoulders; throatiness.

Shoulder – blade sloping forward and downward at a 45 degree angle to the ground; presenting a laid back appearance, neither loaded nor heavy, providing freedom of movement and strength. Length of shoulder blade and upper arm to be equal.

Chest and Ribs – Depth of chest is more important than *continued on page 14*

IT'S A SMALL, SMALL WORLD

By SYDNEY GOOD & LINDA HURLEBAUS
AKC EXECUTIVE FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

"It's a world of laughter, a world of tears. It's a world of hopes, it's a world of fear. There's so much that we share, that its time we're aware, it's a small world after all"

Just about everyone is familiar with those lyrics from the Disney attraction, even if they haven't visited the park itself. We have our own version of "Small World" in the Toy Group; always a hit with dog fanciers and spectators at the shows with a variety of appearances and personalities.

Toys require proper approach and handling and like the song says, "It's time we're aware". Imagine how you would go through life where everything around you is gigantic in proportion to yourself. Imagine going to a dentist that had hands larger than your whole head.

While judging Toys there are "small" considerations that should be kept in mind.

- Don't wear large necklaces that dangle and could fall forward into a dog's face, as well as large rings that can catch strands of hair during examination.
- Ladies – long fingernails are attractive but can catch a lip or scratch a gum. Be extra attentive.
- Gentle and proper approach to checking bites is

PROVISIONAL ASSIGNMENTS — LOW ENTRY BREEDS

Effective immediately the judging of a provisional Low Entry breed in a group will count as an assignment. The "Low Entry" breeds list in effect when regular status is applied for will determine which breeds are eligible for this consideration. Provisional judges are responsible to keep track of groups they judge where these breeds have actually competed and include that experience with their request for regular status.

RINGSIDE OBSERVATION REMINDER..

Over the past several years, judges have been completing their Ringside Observation forms incorrectly. In order for a Ringside Observation to be considered an enriching component you must have the form completed by an observer with specific comments on the entry and signed. Also, if you list a Ringside Observation on your application you must attach the form. A total of three (3) with two (2) being majors are required.

If you have any questions, please call Judges Operation at (919) 816-3570.

paramount. Remember how small those mouths are. There is no need to pry them open like a Doberman.

- If it's evident that you will have a problem examining the mouth, ask the handler to show you the bite. Many times, small dogs are spooked or unintentionally hurt during mouth exams and are ruined for future shows.
- Never examine a toy on the ground. If you would like to see a certain aspect of the dog again, have the exhibitor put it back on the table. Two dogs can be compared on a table at one time, but no more than two.
- Don't be intimidating. Toy reruns of "Attack Of The 50 ft. Woman" aren't attractive.
- Look at the dogs from the side and then approach from the front so that they are not suddenly overwhelmed by your appearance overhead.
- When doing individual movements, use the center mat when possible. Often, other breeds waiting for judging are by the fences and large dogs can be intimidating for the toys, especially when that big face is staring at them at ground level.

When judging Toys always keep one thought in mind – FRAGILE, HANDLE WITH CARE – and remember how the world looks from their point of view.

REQUIREMENTS FOR REGULAR STATUS

Effective January 1, 2009 New Breed applicants are to attend a Basic Judging Institute presented by the American Kennel Club prior to requesting regular status but not earlier than two years prior to submission of initial application. This requirement does not apply to judges who already have provisional status or whose applications are post marked prior to the effective date. These institutes will be used to remediate judges who have received three or more unfavorable procedural observations from at least two different Field Representatives and may be used as an alternative to probationary status.

SWEEPSTAKES AND FUTURITY ASSIGNMENTS

Effective January 1, 2009 Sweepstake/Futurity judges may not exhibit within 200 miles of an assignment on the day of their assignment. Sweepstake/Futurity judges will continue to be allowed to exhibit the day before and the day after the event they judge. A multi-day specialty is considered one event, and the restriction will apply for the duration of the event.

MEMORY BANK ANSWERS From page 8: 1. Hare foot Foot on which the two center digits are appreciably longer than the outside and inside toes of the foot, and the arching of the toes is less marked, making the foot appear longer overall. 2. Paper foot A flat foot with thin pads. 3. Slew feet Feet turned out.

XOLOITZCUINTLI

MISCELLANEOUS CLASS

EFFECTIVE:

JANUARY 1, 2009



breed serves as a guard and companion. The Xolo possesses a clean, graceful outline, equally combining elegance and strength. There are two varieties, hairless and coated, identical except for coat and dentition. In the hairless variety, the principal characteristic is the total or almost total absence of hair. The coated variety is covered by a short, flat coat. In conformation, all three sizes are lean, sturdy, well muscled with a spacious ribcage, and moderate bone. The Xolo outline is rectangular, and the distance from the elbow to ground is equal to, or slightly greater than the distance from the withers to the elbow. Typical Xolo temperament is calm, tranquil, aloof and attentive.

Size Proportion, Substance - Size

Height is measured at the highest point of the withers.

Toy: Height at withers at least ten, and up to and including 14 inches.

Miniature: Height at withers over 14 inches, and up to and including 18 inches.

Standard: Height at withers over 18 inches, and up to and including 23 inches.

Dogs less than 10 inches, or over 24 inches are disqualified.

The body is slightly longer than height, in a 9/10 ratio measured from the point of the shoulder blade to the end of the rump. Medium, oval shaped bone is desirable. All three sizes exhibit moderately balanced proportions, and appear strong, sturdy, and well covered with smooth, flat muscle, but never coarse, heavy or over-muscled.

Head

Expression: Thoughtful and intelligent, vivacious, conveying the noble and faithful character of the breed, will show distinctive brow wrinkles when at attention. Eyes are almond shaped, medium size, neither sunken nor protruding. The color varies from yellow to black, the darker being preferred, but lighter color is acceptable. Both eyes must be of the same color. The eyerims may be less pigmented on light colored dogs. Light or spotted eyerims are tolerated but not preferred. Ears Large, elegant and expressive, a thin delicate texture, tapering to a rounded tip. Ears are set high and

Pronounced
"show-low-etz-queent-lee"

General Appearance

The Xolo is an ancient, natural breed, molded by evolution rather than selective breeding. A Xolo is moderate in all aspects of type and conformation, never extreme or overdone. Today the

carried strongly erect when alert. Ears not standing erect by one year of age are a fault. The Xolo should never exhibit ear fringe. Cropping is prohibited. Skull is wedge shaped, when seen from above, wide and strong, gradually tapering to the muzzle. Excessively wide or narrow heads are a fault. Skull and muzzle planes are parallel. Stop is not pronounced. Muzzle: is longer than skull, straight when viewed in profile. The lower jaw is strong and well developed, free from throatiness. Nose is dark on dark colored dogs, lighter on light colored dogs. Lips are thin and tight. Bite Scissors bite. In the hairless variety, the absence of premolars is acceptable. Complete set of incisors preferred but lack thereof is not to be penalized. In the coated variety, complete dentition is required.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck is long, elegant, slightly arched, blending smoothly into the shoulders. In dogs less than one year of age, wrinkled skin may be present. In adults, the skin on the neck is smooth and dry, without wrinkles. Topline is level with slight arch over loin. Body is well developed. The brisket should reach to point of elbow. The ribcage is deep and oval, of good length, with sufficient ribspring to produce a rounded shape, but never barrel shaped. The loin is muscular, with a smooth underline showing a slight tuck up. Back is level and firm. Croup is well muscled, slightly rounded, and broad. It should not be flat or steeply angled. Tail is set low, continuing smoothly off the angle of the croup, long and fine, reaching to the hock. When the dog is moving, the tail is carried in a graceful curve, but not over the back. It is held down in a relaxed position when the dog is at rest. A short or curled tail is a serious fault.

Forequarters

Shoulders are covered with smooth muscle, long and sloping. Shoulder blades are flat and well laid back. Upper Arm (humerus) is equal or slightly longer than scapula, angled to place the forelegs well under the body. Elbows are firm and tight, allowing for reach but not so loose as to allow for elbowing out, nor so tight as to create toeing in or out. Legs are long, straight, and parallel, when viewed from all sides, set well under the body to allow a long stride. Pasterns are flexible, strong and straight, turning neither in nor out. Feet are harefeet, webbed, with well-arched toes. Thin soft pads, splayed feet or rounded feet are a serious fault. Toenails are to be dark on dark colored dogs, light on light colored dogs. Dewclaws may be removed.

Hindquarters

The Xolo possesses moderate rear angulation, in balance with the forequarters. The bones of the first and second thigh are approximately equal in length, and the combined angle should place the front edge of the back paw directly under the rearmost point of the pelvis with the hock perpendicular.

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IRISH RED AND WHITE SETTER

continued from front page

Hindquarters

The hindquarters are wide and powerful. Legs - The legs are of strong bone, well muscled and sinewy. The thighs, from hip to hock, are long and muscular. The stifle is well bent. The hock is well let down and turns neither in nor out, hocks are of moderate length and strong. Feet - The feet are close-knit with plenty of feathering between toes.

Coat

Long silky fine hair called "Feathering" is present on the back of the fore and hind legs and on the outer ear flap, also a reasonable amount is on the flank extending onto the chest and throat forming a fringe. All feathering is straight, flat and not overly profuse. The tail is well feathered. On the head, front of legs and other parts of the body the hair is short, flat and free from curl but a slight wave is permissible.

Color

The base color is white with solid red patches (clear islands of red color); both colors show the maximum of life and bloom. Flecking but not roaning is permitted around the face and feet and up the foreleg as far as the elbow and up the hind leg as far as the hock. Roaning, flecking and mottling on any other part of the body is most objectionable and is to be heavily penalized.

Gait

When moving at the trot, the gait is long striding, very lively, graceful and efficient. The head is held high, and the hindquarters drive smoothly and with great power. The forelegs reach well ahead and remain low. Seen from front or rear, the forelegs and hind legs below the hock joint move perpendicularly to the ground with no crossing or weaving.

Grooming

The trimming of an Irish Red and White Setter should be kept to a minimum, maintaining a neat natural appearance and not to be shaved with clippers. Light trimming with thinning shears is allowed. Under the ears, tail, pasterns and hocks may be trimmed for neatness. Feet may be cleared of hair including the bottom and around the edges leaving hair between the toes. No other trimming is allowed including the whiskers which shall remain intact.

Temperament

They display a kindly, friendly attitude, behind which is discernible determination, courage and high spirit.

Faults

Any departure from the foregoing standard is considered a fault and the seriousness of the fault is in exact proportion to its degree.

Approved August 8, 2006

Effective June 27, 2007

TREEING WALKER COONHOUND BREED STANDARD

continued from page 11

width; descending to the approximate point of elbow. Ribs well sprung, never flat or slab-sided.

Back and Loins - Strong, muscular back of moderate length; top line nearly level or sloping slightly from shoulder to rear. *Faults* - higher in the rear (hips) than at the withers, roached or sway-back.

Tail - set moderately high, coming right off the top-line, carried well up and saber-like. Curved gracefully up, tapered and moderately long without flag or excessive brush. *Fault* - having an excess of curve in tail; rat tail; excessive brush.

Forequarters

Forelegs - Straight and parallel to each other, from elbow to pastern. Pastern, from the joint to the top of the foot is strong and distinct, slightly slanting but standing almost perpendicular to the ground. *Faults* - out at the elbow, crooked forelegs, weak pasterns, knuckling over.

Feet - thick pads, well arched toes giving a 'cat foot' appearance, tight. No rear dewclaws. Front dewclaws may be removed. *Fault* - flat, splayed feet.

Hindquarters

Hind Legs - Muscular and powerful with great propelling

leverage. Well muscled thighs of considerable length. Stifles well bent. Clean hocks. Legs viewed from the rear are parallel. Defined angulation denotes endurance and power.

Coat

Smooth hair that is glossy and short, yet dense enough for protection while being a close and hard hound coat. *Fault* - too short or thin or too soft.

Color

Tri-colored is preferred, white, black and tan. White may be the predominant color with black marking and tan trim; or black may be the predominant color with white marking and tan trim, such as a saddle back or blanket back. White with tan spots or white with black spots may be accepted. *Fault* - any other color combination will be penalized when shown.

Gait

Gait is smooth and effortless, free and balanced, showing good reach in the front with powerful drive in the rear quarters, producing efficient movement, covering ground effortlessly.

****NOTE** - Working dogs will not be penalized for scars or blemishes due to hunting injuries.

NEW MISCELLANEOUS BREEDS

The following breeds will become eligible for competition in the Miscellaneous Class effective January 1, 2009

Entlebucher Mountain Dog
Treering Walker Coonhound
Xoloitzcuintli

Please go to http://www.akc.org/breeds/fss_breeds.cfm for further information on each breed.

XOLOITZCUINTLI BREED STANDARD

continued from page 13

Legs are straight and well muscled. Stifle is moderately bent. Hocks are short, sturdy and straight, turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws may be removed. Feet are the same as the front feet.

Coat

The principal characteristic of the hairless variety is the absence of hair; however a small amount of short, coarse hair is permitted on the top of the head, the feet, and the last third of the tail to the tip. The absence of hair in those areas is not to be penalized. Hair on any other areas is a serious fault. Hair may be any color. The skin is tough, protective, smooth and close fitting. Moderate head wrinkles are permitted but loose or wrinkled skin on the body is a fault.

The coated variety is completely covered with a short, smooth, close fitting coat. Long, soft or wavy hair is a serious fault in either variety.

Color

A dark, uniform color is preferred, ranging from black, gray black, slate, to red, liver or bronze, although white spots and markings are permitted

Gait

The movement is a free and effortless at a fast trot, with good reach and drive. Legs will converge towards a centerline of gravity as speed increases.

Temperament

Typical Xolo temperament is calm, tranquil, aloof and attentive

Disqualifications

Xolos under ten or over 24 inches in height, measured at the highest point of the withers. Cropped ears.

Approved June 20, 2004

Effective January 1, 2009

YOUR APPLICATION: NOT AN ART, NOT A SCIENCE

By PETER GAETA

Do not be surprised when your application for additional breeds is delayed or returned, because it is not filled out completely or correctly. The final vetting process includes careful scrutiny.

To guarantee efficient, uninterrupted processing of your application, it is essential that it is filled out completely, correctly and printed or written in blue or black ink. Use spaces provided before attaching supplemental sheets. Each sheet must be signed, and you should be aware that you are certifying that all information and verification forms provided are true. Including information that is not documented in the application or worse, not documentable, may jeopardize favorable action on your application and judging privileges.

In October, 2000, The Board of Directors adopted the following policy that provides for specific consequences for representations made on applications to judge.

Mitigated

Mitigating circumstances would include educational experience submitted unintentionally or perhaps as a

result of a misunderstanding of the application form. In this case, Judging Operations would simply hold the application until the information is validated, or withdraw the breed in question.

Standard

A standard infraction primarily applies to claimed educational, owner or breeder qualifications that cannot be verified by the applicant or by kennel club records. The applicant would be assessed a three-year suspension of application privileges and a \$100 fine.

Aggravated

An applicant who lists qualifications or background items that are found to be non-existent would be subject to a five-year suspension of application privileges in addition to a fine of \$300 as well as a review of all judging privileges.

You are accountable for the integrity of your application, and its integrity is considered breached when it is submitted with undocumented or undocumentable claims. Do take the time to proof your application before you send it in, and purge all unverified claims.

JUST THE FAQ'S

By KATIE RUDOLPH

Question: When submitting a request for Regular Status, what other documentation is needed?

Answer: The only documentation needed when requesting Regular Status is the form itself which can be found on the AKC website under "Downloadable Forms" (<http://www.akc.org/judges/conformation/reqregularstatus.cfm>). If you email or fax the form to the Judging Operations Department, it is not necessary to mail it.

50 YEAR JUDGES

Each Year "the Standard" acknowledges those that have been judging for 50 years or more in the sport of dogs. This year we would like to pay special tribute to two judges that

have put time, energy, effort and dedication into making the dog world competitive and fun for everyone.

Congratulations to Ms. Denny Kodner and Mrs. Esme Treen.



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KENNEL CLUB®

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Published by
the American
Kennel Club
for
Approved Judges

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The Standard

**AKC Basic Institute
For Aspiring & Newly Approved Judges**

*In conjunction with the “Celebrate Virginia Cluster”
Northern Neck KC, Greater Fredericksburg KC
and Chesapeake KC of MD*

Fredericksburg, Virginia

One Day Seminar

Saturday, January 10, 2009

**AKC Basic Institute
For Aspiring & Newly Approved Judges**

*In conjunction with the
“Evergreen Colorado Kennel Club Dog Shows”*

Greeley, Colorado

One Day Seminar

Saturday, September 5, 2009

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

To download a registration form go to: www.akc.org/clubs/seminars/seminars.cfm

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