Table of Contents

AKC News  2 President’s Letter  3 Updates  7 Times Past  8 Dog People  33 Secretary’s Pages

Breed Columns

Hounds
9 Afghan Hounds
10 Basenjis
10 Basset Hounds
11 Beagles
11 Bloodhounds
12 Borzoi
12 Dachshunds
13 English Foxhounds
14 American Foxhounds
14 Ibizan Hounds
15 Norwegian Elkhounds
15 Otterhounds
16 Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens
17 Pharaoh Hounds
17 Rhodesian Ridgebacks
18 Salukis
18 Scottish Deerhounds
19 Whippets

Terriers
19 Airedale Terriers
20 American Staffordshire Terriers
20 Australian Terriers
21 Bedlington Terriers
22 Border Terriers
22 Bull Terriers
23 Cairn Terriers
23 Smooth Fox Terriers
24 Wire Fox Terriers
25 Glen of Imaal Terriers
25 Irish Terriers
26 Kerry Blue Terriers
26 Lakeland Terriers
27 Manchester Terriers
28 Miniature Bull Terriers
28 Norfolk Terriers
29 Norwich Terriers
29 Parson Russell Terriers
30 Soft-Coated Wheaten Terriers
31 Sealyham Terriers
32 Welsh Terriers

* Links to AKC Parent Clubs appear following Secretary’s Pages *

BREED COLUMNS SCHEDULE

Sporting and Working  January, April, July, and October
Hound and Terrier  February, May, August, and November
Toy, Non-Sporting, and Herding  March, June, September, and December
Please join AKC & The AKC Humane Fund for
THE BARKFEST AT BONHAMS CHARITY BRUNCH:
A Celebration of the Dog in Art
Sunday, February 12, 2012, 10 am -12 pm

Enjoy the Splendors of Canine Art at
BONHAMS NEW YORK
580 Madison Avenue (between E. 56th & E. 57th Sts.), NYC
Bring Your Canine Companions!

Admission is a $50 donation to the AKC Humane Fund (with pre-paid reservations), or $60 at the door.
All proceeds benefit the AKC Humane Fund, Inc., a 501 (c)(3) charity, which promotes the joy
and value of responsible pet ownership through education, outreach and grant-making.

To reserve a space, please call AKC’s RSVP line at 212-696-8306
Occasionally we spotlight an AKC club to celebrate canine accomplishments that go beyond the competition ring. This month, I’d like to share the story of Boardwalk Kennel Club (BKC), a New Jersey club that recently honored six police K-9s at its dog show.

BKC has hosted police-dog demonstrations during its show at the Wildwood Convention Center in Wildwood, New Jersey, for the past eight years. The club’s involvement with K-9s goes back even further, however, beginning when the club purchased a dog—Remy—for the Westville Police Department, in Westville, New Jersey.

Before the annual K-9 demonstration, the club presented Certificates of Valor to the human partners of the six K-9s to honor their outstanding dogs, both living and deceased. One of the dogs honored by the club, Jordon, is still working, while the rest (Shultz, Cliff, Sabre, Blaze, and Rocky) have died in the line of duty or of natural causes.

K-9 Rocky had participated in previous demonstrations at the BKC shows and accomplished 379 utilizations, 91 patrol-related finds, 55 demonstrations, and 188 arrests before his death. Jordon was shot in a hostage standoff, but was able to return to active duty.

The six dogs honored served at several police departments in the New Jersey area, including the Gloucester Township Police Department, Vineland Police Department, Salem Police Department, Galloway Township Police Department, and Mantua Police Department.

What a great way to celebrate the dogs that serve us so faithfully! Thank you to BKC for all you do for your community. We enjoy hearing about the wonderful things AKC clubs do for the dog owners and organizations in their area.

Sincerely,

Dennis B. Sprung
President and CEO
Top Dogs

Bivin, Trotter head AKC/Eukanuba judges panel

Edd Bivin will judge Best in Show and Patricia Trotter will judge Best Bred-by-Exhibitor at the 2012 AKC/Eukanuba National Championship, to be held in Orlando, Florida, on December 15 and 16.

Bivin, of Fort Worth, Texas, first judged toy dogs at match shows at age 15. He was approved to judge Pomeranians at point shows in 1961 and is today approved for all sporting, working, terrier, toy, and non-sporting breeds, and several herding breeds. He served for 32 years as an administrator at Texas Christian University, with 18 of those years spent as vice chancellor for administrative services.

Trotter, of Carmel, California, is the founder of the Vin-Melca line of Norwegian Elkhounds, internationally famous as both show dogs and breeding stock. They include the top sire and dam in the breed’s history and 10 breeder-owner–handled group firsts at Westminster. Trotter became an AKC judge in 1994, and has since judged at national specialties, Westminster, Morris & Essex, and AKC/Eukanuba. Author of the ever-popular book Born to Win, Trotter was the GAZETTE’s longtime “Better Breeding” columnist.

Groups
- Sporting: Terry Stacy; Hound: Carla Molinari; Working: Norm Kenney; Terrier: Peggy Beisel-McIlwaine; Toy: Rey Burgos; Non-Sporting: Andrew Mills; Herding: James Frederiksen; Miscellaneous Classes and Best in Miscellaneous: Hiroshi Kamisato

Bred-by Groups
- Sporting: Sheila DiNardo; Hound: Dana Cline; Working: Patricia Laurans; Terrier: Rosalind Kramer; Toy: Timothy Catterson; Non-Sporting: Carl Gomes; Herding: Sheila Polk

Eukanuba World Challenge
- World Challenge Winner: Miguel Teixeira (Portugal); Section Judges: Keke Kahn (U.S.), Cristian Stefanescu (Romania), Ramon Podesta (Chile); Guy Spagnolo (Australia)

Best Junior Handler
William Shelton
This month, we’re pleased to launch a new event that will take place at select dog shows around the country: the AKC Owner-Handler Series.

Owner-handlers are the core of the conformation dog sport, making up the majority of show entries. We’re pleased to put the spotlight on all of our owner-handlers and acknowledge the time and dedication they put into their dogs.

The Owner-Handler Series will take place after Best of Breed judging in each breed ring. This competition will be open to all nonprofessional owner-handlers, whether experienced or novice. All dogs’ eligibility must be indicated by checking the Owner-Handler box on the entry form at the time of entry and will be marked as Owner-Handler eligible with an asterisk in the steward’s book and catalog.

Owner-Handler Best of Breed will be selected from the dogs eligible to compete in Best of Breed competition, including Winners Dog and Winners Bitch. If the Best of Breed/Variety winner is Owner-Handler eligible, it will automatically be Owner-Handler Best of Breed/Variety. If BOB is ineligible and Best of Opposite Sex is eligible, BOS winners are both ineligible, the judge will choose Owner-Handler Best of Breed from the eligible Selects and eligible WD or WB. If one of the Selects is eligible, the judge will excuse dogs of the same sex as the Select and judge the remaining dogs of the opposite sex, including the eligible WD or WB. If the BOB, BOS and Selects are not eligible, the judge may choose any eligible dog remaining in the ring.

Based on points from breed, group, and Best in Show wins accrued throughout the year, we’ll rank the dogs and invite our top owner-handled exhibits to a special year-end event to compete for a Best Owner-Handler Award.

AKC Owner-Handler Series Point Scale
(Note: Owner-Handler Series points do not contribute to championship points)

- Best in Show 100
- Group I 30
- Group II 20
- Group III 15
- Group IV 10
- Best of Breed 5

I hope that many of you will take part and we look forward to your feedback about the new Series. We plan to add shows featuring this new event throughout the year, so stay tuned for updates at akc.org.

Sincerely,
Ron Menaker

Upcoming AKC Owner-Handler Series Events

- Colorado Kennel Club, February 19
- International Kennel Club of Chicago, February 26
- Ft. Worth Kennel Club, March 24
- Atlanta Kennel Club, April 14
- Greenwich Kennel Club, June 9

Questions or feedback? Contact Bri Tesarz (glt@akc.org; 919-816-3514).

NEW ACQUISITION

New to the AKC Museum of the Dog collection is Lloyd, by Reuben Ward Binks (1880–1940). Originally from the collection of Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge, the gouache Bloodhound portrait came to the museum as a gift of Elizabeth Mendenhall. museumofthedog.org
Puparazzi

NEW YORK—A special celebrity guest has RSVP’d to an invitation to this year’s Barkfest at Bonhams: Yes, GCh. Jaset’s Satisfaction, reigning AKC/Eukanuba National Champion (London), will be in the house.

London will greet guests at the annual charity brunch and art-sale preview at Bonhams auction house on Sunday morning, February 12. The magnificent standard Poodle will be in town to compete at Westminster.

Also in attendance will be Miki the Pomeranian therapy dog, a 2011 AKC Humane Fund ACE winner and subject of the “ACE Files” column in the latest AKC FAMILY DOG magazine.

For full information on Barkfest, see the ad in this issue.

Colorado Federation Wins Bebout Award

DENVER—The Colorado Federation of Dog Clubs has won the AKC Walter Bebout Memorial Award for Leadership in Canine Legislation.

Named for the late director of the AKC Government Relations Department, the Bebout Award recognizes federations and organizations actively involved in educating legislators about responsible dog-ownership issues and have worked to preserve the rights of responsible owners and breeders.

Bebout Awards are announced quarterly. Winners receive a $1,000 donation to help offset the costs associated with their legislative efforts.

“AKC Colorado federation and Legislative Liaison Linda Hart have made a tremendous difference in protecting the rights of responsible dog owners in Colorado,” AKC Director of Government Relations Sheila Goffe says.

“Between their work to repeal breed-specific legislation in communities like Denver and Aurora, protecting the rights of responsible dog owners at the state level, and even helping out their neighbors in Wyoming, this group is a great example of how federations and kennel clubs really do make a positive difference in the lives of the dog-owning public.”

Founded in 2000, the Colorado Federation was organized to encourage and promote the welfare of dogs, and to protect the interests, rights, and well-being of responsible dog owners and breeders.

Self-made Honor

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND—Tori Self and Border Collie NAC/MACH Sagehill’s Change the World, OF (Rev), will represent the AKC at the International Agility Competition during the Crufts Dog Show, March 8 to 11.

Self and Rev were selected based on their accomplishments in 2011, including an AKC National Championship in the 26-inch height class and winning the Large Dog Team Jumping class over 93 teams at the FCI World Agility Championships in France.

“We wish the best of luck to Tori and Rev, and we know they will make us proud!” AKC Director of Agility Carrie DeYoung says. “Thank you to Crufts for the invitation to this prestigious competition.”

Self is a former junior handler who now balances college with agility training and competition.
Diagnosing Pancreatitis Before It’s Too Late

Pancreatitis is almost as frustrating for doctors to deal with as it is for dog owners. It’s one of those diagnoses that is incredibly difficult to make before it’s too late. The symptoms are vague, and the current tests are hard to perform, unreliable, or both. That’s why it’s so important that researchers continue to hunt for a simple and effective way to diagnose pancreatitis.

It’s not an easy task.

Diagnostic tests are evaluated on two criteria: sensitivity and specificity. The sensitivity of a test measures how good it is at detecting dogs that have the condition it’s looking for. A diagnostic test for pancreatitis with a sensitivity of 85 percent would correctly identify 85 out of every 100 dogs with pancreatitis as having the disease.

In contrast, the specificity of a test measures how well it identifies dogs who don’t have the condition of interest. A diagnostic test for pancreatitis with a specificity of 90 percent would correctly identify 90 out of every 100 healthy dogs as not having pancreatitis.

Playing the Percentages

The usefulness of a test depends on not just sensitivity and specificity but how common a condition is in the population where the test is being used. After all, in the vet’s office, you don’t know if any dog has pancreatitis or not—that’s what you’re trying to find out.

But, if you know how common pancreatitis is, and the sensitivity and specificity of the test you’re using, you can determine its positive predictive value—the likelihood that any positive test you get is actually accurate. That’s important because you don’t want to treat a dog for pancreatitis if you don’t need to, but you do want to intervene if it will help. A positive predictive value of 85 tells you that 85 out of every 100 dogs who test positive are actually sick—a much more valuable statistic for the clinician than the sensitivity. In fact, it turns out that the positive predictive value is actually far more dependent on the specificity of the test than the sensitivity in most circumstances.

All of that explains why, with support from the AKC Canine Health Foundation, researchers from the University of California, Davis, recently set out to investigate the sensitivity and specificity of a new blood test for pancreatitis and compare it to several other blood tests that might be useful in detecting the disease. The developers of the test, known as the Spec cPL, had determined its sensitivity as 63.6 percent, but they hadn’t figured out how specific it was. This meant it was difficult to tell how accurate any positive results might be. One previous study had investigated the same question, but more data was clearly needed.

Getting Closer

They got it.

The scientists found that the Spec cPL was relatively sensitive and specific, depending on the specific cutoff values used for the tests. There was a tradeoff, as there often is, found when they chose different cutoff levels—increasing the sensitivity of the test came at the expense of specificity, and vice versa. However, Spec cPL clearly provided better diagnostic results than any of the other tests they tried, giving hope that it might one day ease the diagnosis of canine pancreatitis.

Further research is still needed, particularly as the study contained few dogs with healthy pancreases, which could affect the calculated specificities. Still, this research moves us one step closer to a reliable blood test for canine pancreatitis—a safer, easier way to start treatment and improve the quality of dogs’ lives.

This work was funded by AKC/CHF Grant 1227-A.
Two things the GAZETTE staff here in New York are eagerly anticipating: Westminster this month, followed by next month’s return of our favorite TV drama, *Mad Men*.

Among the effects *Mad Men* has had on our culture is a new appreciation for men’s styles of the 1960s, when shoes shone at a high gloss and a guy could cut his finger on the crease in his pants.

As we follow the action at the Garden, we’ll be looking to see if the well-dressed handler of today can match the *Mad Men*-ish elegance captured in these vintage Westminster photos.

**Clockwise from top left**

- **1962** The impeccable Mel Downing’s gabardine suit, narrow silk tie knotted four-in-hand, and French cuffs are pure Kennedy-era class.
- **1964** Harry Sangster stacks Pointer Ch. Crookwise Danny of Muick. Presenter Dr. Samuel Milbank sports an old-style tuxedo suggestive of the 1950s, while judge Clark Thompson’s tux—with its tapered lines and plunging shirtfront showing three studs—is of the modern European cut that would define men’s formal wear for the rest of the ’60s.
- **1964** Tall, dark, and handsome Robert Forsyth, the Don Draper of dogdom, with Whippet Ch. Courtenay Fleetfoot of Pennyworth. The superbly tailored suit has enough give to be ring practical, yet it hangs crisply across the broad shoulders of this ex-Marine.
- **1968** Late in the decade, three-piece suits made a comeback. Here’s dapper Peter Green in a three-button number whose color nicely complements the great Lakeland Terrier Ch. Stingray Derryabah. Note the Welsh-born Green’s black horn-rims, standard equipment for stylish Brits of the day. The look was popularized by actor Michael Caine.

**Mad About the Boys**
The 2012 AKC/Eukanuba judges panel announced in this issue is a reminder of the show’s unique international flavor, with judges representing five continents. Among them is the master breeder-exhibitor Hiroshi Kamisato, of Japan. He gained his fame in Cocker Spaniels but more recently has cultivated an interest in his country’s little aristocrat, the Japanese Chin.
BREED COLUMNS

Breed Columns Index

Hound Group
9 Afghan Hounds
10 Basenjis
10 Basset Hounds
11 Beagles
11 Bloodhounds
12 Borzois
12 Dachshunds
13 English Foxhounds
14 American Foxhounds
14 Ibizan Hounds
15 Norwegian Elkhounds
15 Otterhounds
16 Petit Bassets Griffons Vendéens
17 Pharaoh Hounds
17 Rhodesian Ridgebacks
18 Salukis
18 Scottish Deerhounds
19 Whippets

Terrier Group
19 Airedale Terriers
20 American Staffordshire Terriers
20 Australian Terriers
21 Bedlington Terriers
22 Border Terriers
22 Bull Terriers
23 Cairn Terriers
23 Smooth Fox Terriers
24 Wire Fox Terriers
25 Glen of Imaal Terriers
25 Irish Terriers
26 Kerry Blue Terriers
26 Lakeland Terriers
27 Manchester Terriers
28 Miniature Bull Terriers
28 Norfolk Terriers
29 Norwich Terriers
29 Parson Russell Terriers
30 Soft-Coated Wheaten Terriers
31 Sealyham Terriers
32 Welsh Terriers

ABOUT THE BREED COLUMNS

The breed columns are a time-honored feature of the AKC GAZETTE. Each columnist is appointed by a breed’s national parent club, which preserves the breed’s standard and helps to educate breeders, judges, and the public about the breed’s history, function, and possible health issues. A national parent club comprises dedicated breeders and fanciers, and it represents many years of collective experience in the breed. Columnists are asked to write about topics of interest to the fancy in general as well as those of specific interest to judges and devotees of the breed. The breed columns rotate by group so that each breed’s column can appear four times a year.

Information and opinions expressed in the breed columns represent the views of their authors, not necessarily those of the breed’s parent club or the AKC.

Afghan Hounds
Breed Treasures

The history of a breed is in its photographs, articles, and other written information. The recorded past points the direction to a breed’s future. But how do we preserve these treasures of our past and make them available to those who want to learn? To serve this purpose, the Afghan Hound Club of America maintains a library. Founded by people who cared deeply about preserving the breed’s history, both recent and not so recent, the library’s directive is to acquire and collect material relevant to the Afghan Hound and to make these educational materials available to those who are interested.

The difficulties of maintaining a breed library are seemingly endless. They include matters such as space limitations, moves, costs, and the need to find ceaselessly devoted people to maintain it. Despite the challenges, the AHCA library exists and has served the fancy for 41 years—from its founding in 1971 by the late Karen Armistead to its present position in the home and care of Helen Stein.

Lack of space has informally restricted the collection to items of print and paper, which are more easily housed than are sculptures, ceramics, paintings, and other larger items. Presently the library contains issues of magazines about the breed, many now out of print, and includes a nearly complete set of Afghan Hound Review. Also included are copies of the AHCA newsletters, breed columns from the AKC GAZETTE, and copies of the AKC Stud Book. There are photos and scrapbooks from earlier influential breeders, including Marjorie Jagger, of Majara, and Kay Finch, of Crown Crest. There are photos of the winners of all our specialty shows. Many of these photos have now been put on CDs for preservation.

A selection of the library materials and videos is on display at all of our national specialties. The club owns reels of film from the 1960s that are so fragile that they can’t travel, but hopefully these will eventually be transferred to newer digital media so that they may be viewed.

The collection includes videos from many specialty shows. Much of this material is available for rental, with a deposit required. A listing of available videos is included on the AHCA website at afghanhoundclubofamerica.org—click on “Regional Clubs” in the menu bar at the top of the page, and then select “Media Library” from the dropdown menu.

The library also makes available our excellent booklet “Introduction to the Afghan Hound.” Originally compiled in 1974, during a period of very high breed popularity, this booklet explains the intricacies of ownership to newcomers considering the Afghan Hound. Highly informative, this booklet served us well for about 30 years. Helen Stein has just completed an update to “Intro,” which is now available in both booklet and CD format. It has been distributed to all regional Afghan clubs and may be purchased, at $5 per copy, either from Helen at AHCALibrary@aol.com or from Sue Busby at banakiafs@peoplepc.com.
BREED COLUMNS

Afghan owners or fanciers who have materials they feel might be a welcome addition to the library or who would like to obtain more information on the materials available can contact Helen at the e-mail address above.

Libraries are vital to the understanding of a breed. It would be wonderful if there were a central, easily accessible library covering all AKC breeds. Until this is the case, the AHCA is eternally grateful to those who maintain ours.

—Betty Stites; sighthound2@att.net

Basenjis

Not Your Normal Checklist: Flying With Basenjis

B ring cash for bribes. Bryan Gregory’s group was departing from the Kinshasa, DR. Congo, airport in February 2010 with five puppies in two Sherpa bags. The pet fee of $200 cash was tendered to the Royal Air Maroc agent—who put it directly in his hip pocket.

Exploit puppy love. In New York, when the above group of travelers transferred to a national airline, the gate agent said that one puppy would fly in cargo because of limit on the number of pets in the cabin. Lisa Saban reached into a Sherpa and pulled out Peanut—the tiniest, most malnourished and wormy pup—and pleaded, “These babies can’t fly in cargo.”

They didn’t.

Don’t argue. When one fancier heard the loudspeaker announcement about the flight delay to Kentucky (for the 2009 national), she worried about the patience of her young red-and-white bitch, “M,” who had never flown in a Sherpa. As a distraction, “M” and her owner cruised the crowded gate area. “M” behaved marvelously: She gave wet kisses to children, licked the hands of two elderly travelers in wheelchairs, and offered her belly to a group of mentally elderly travelers in wheelchairs, and when she approached the gate agent to pay the pet fee. The response: “Oh, there’s no charge because of limit on the number of pets in the cabin. Lisa Saban reached into a Sherpa and pulled out Peanut—the tiniest, most malnourished and wormy pup—and pleaded, “These babies can’t fly in cargo.”

Consider a second Sherpa. Chris Maxka envisioned a quiet flight home with a sleeping puppy next to her feet. The reality? Make that under her feet. Tebow screamed the entire trip, and when he chewed through the Sherpa, the flight attendant threatened to divert the plane if he got out. For the rest of the flight, Chris flew with her foot on Tebow’s head.

In reality, most pet travel works out well, and the Internet abounds with detailed checklists and other helpful information on the subject. Two of the best sites that I found for pet-travel advice were Cheapflights.com (news.cheapflights.com/top-10-tips-for-flying-with-pets) and Organic Pet Digest (organic-pet-digest.com/pet-friendly-airlines.html). Finally, fancier Katie Campbell’s checklist is a must. You can e-mail her at TAJfl@ktcampbell.com. —Marcia Woodard; marcia@barkless.com

Basset Hounds

Obedience-trained Basset Hounds

B asset Hounds truly are independent creatures, and counting on one to be with you throughout the entire series of exercises when you step into an obedience ring can result in a humbling experience. After all, the Basset Hound is bred to do his job independently. Unlike their herding or sporting cousins, Basset Hounds don’t look to anyone for direction in the field. That independent hound character is what makes training and competing with Bassets in obedience such a challenge.

During two days of competition at the 2011 BHCA national specialty, I watched nearly every performance of 64 entries in obedience and 57 in rally. There were some solid performances, some typical Basset Hound obedience-ring antics, and one downright comical recall.

JEM Holly—Go-Lightly CDX, RA2, and training partner Dave Crawford went High in Trial from the Open B class with a score of 196. Everyone was delighted to help them celebrate their retirement of the Kay Green Challenge Trophy. Typical obedience-ring antics had kept Holly from qualifying the first day. HIT honors were earned on the first day by professional trainer Susan Warren with her Basset GCh. Bobac Chablis JJB from the Novice B class, who NQ’d the down-stay on day two. That’s often the way things go when competing with Basset Hounds in obedience.

What are typical Basset Hound obedience-ring antics? Our hounds tend to be laggars. When interesting smells are detected, it is very common to see wrinkles fall across a hound’s brow as he slows or stops to sniff the mat. When that happens on lead, you’re likely to receive deductions for lagging or a tight leash; off-lead, and you’re performing the heel pattern all by yourself. When the scent trail runs out, your hound may remember that he was supposed to

In New York, when the above group of travelers transferred to a national airline, the gate agent said that one puppy would fly in cargo because of limit on the number of pets in the cabin. Lisa Saban reached into a Sherpa and pulled out Peanut—the tiniest, most malnourished and wormy pup—and pleaded, “These babies can’t fly in cargo.”

They didn’t.

Don’t argue. When one fancier heard the loudspeaker announcement about the flight delay to Kentucky (for the 2009 national), she worried about the patience of her young red-and-white bitch, “M,” who had never flown in a Sherpa. As a distraction, “M” and her owner cruised the crowded gate area. “M” behaved marvelously: She gave wet kisses to children, licked the hands of two elderly travelers in wheelchairs, and offered her belly to a group of mentally elderly travelers in wheelchairs, and when she approached the gate agent to pay the pet fee. The response: “Oh, there’s no charge because of limit on the number of pets in the cabin. Lisa Saban reached into a Sherpa and pulled out Peanut—the tiniest, most malnourished and wormy pup—and pleaded, “These babies can’t fly in cargo.”

Consider a second Sherpa. Ch Chris Maxka envisioned a quiet flight home with a sleeping puppy next to her feet. The reality? Make that under her feet. Tebow screamed the entire trip, and when he chewed through the Sherpa, the flight attendant threatened to divert the plane if he got out. For the rest of the flight, Chris flew with her foot on Tebow’s head.

In reality, most pet travel works out well, and the Internet abounds with detailed checklists and other helpful information on the subject. Two of the best sites that I found for pet-travel advice were Cheapflights.com (news.cheapflights.com/top-10-tips-for-flying-with-pets) and Organic Pet Digest (organic-pet-digest.com/pet-friendly-airlines.html). Finally, fancier Katie Campbell’s checklist is a must. You can e-mail her at TAJfl@ktcampbell.com. —Marcia Woodard; marcia@barkless.com

Basset Hounds

Obedience-trained Basset Hounds

B asset Hounds truly are independent creatures, and counting on one to be with you throughout the entire series of exercises when you step into an obedience ring can result in a humbling experience. After all, the Basset Hound is bred to do his job independently. Unlike their herding or sporting cousins, Basset Hounds don’t look to anyone for direction in the field. That independent hound character is what makes training and competing with Bassets in obedience such a challenge.

During two days of competition at the 2011 BHCA national specialty, I watched nearly every performance of 64 entries in obedience and 57 in rally. There were some solid performances, some typical Basset Hound obedience-ring antics, and one downright comical recall.

JEM Holly—Go-Lightly CDX, RA2, and training partner Dave Crawford went High in Trial from the Open B class with a score of 196. Everyone was delighted to help them celebrate their retirement of the Kay Green Challenge Trophy. Typical obedience-ring antics had kept Holly from qualifying the first day. HIT honors were earned on the first day by professional trainer Susan Warren with her Basset GCh. Bobac Chablis JJB from the Novice B class, who NQ’d the down-stay on day two. That’s often the way things go when competing with Basset Hounds in obedience.

What are typical Basset Hound obedience-ring antics? Our hounds tend to be laggars. When interesting smells are detected, it is very common to see wrinkles fall across a hound’s brow as he slows or stops to sniff the mat. When that happens on lead, you’re likely to receive deductions for lagging or a tight leash; off-lead, and you’re performing the heel pattern all by yourself. When the scent trail runs out, your hound may remember that he was supposed to
be doing something with you. After you’ve about-turned and passed by the hound on your way to the final heel-pattern halt, the hound might turn slowly and begin walking casually in your direction. Generous judges may wait for your hound to stop somewhere in your vicinity and look at you before calling out, “Exercise finished.”

Bassets also like smelling the shoes or the pants leg of their figure-eight “posts,” and being social hounds, they often become dog- and people-watchers. After Bassets have had several days of crated travel, their trainers may have to endure what we call the “zoomies,” in which our hounds run laps around the ring, with never a thought of leaving it—they’re just working the kinks out and soliciting affection from the judge and ring stewards, as well as chuckles and applause from their audience.

The hilarious recall I wish someone had captured on video? After the handler made a second recall command and then additional ones to an immobile hound, accompanied by exasperated “Come here” arm-waving, the Basset finally got up to quickly traverse the recall distance. Then like a base-runner hightailing it to home plate the hound slid the last four feet, ending up on his back at his handler’s feet. That was pretty funny, but then while upside-down, he wiggled and scratched his back until completely satisfied. Everyone laughed with empathy and mirth.

Every Basset handler’s day to be humbled in the obedience ring is coming. No matter how much training and preparation there has been, funny things can and often do happen.—Sandra Launey; sandalauney@comcast.net

Bloodhounds
Owner-Handlers—This One’s for You!

No more whining that you can’t beat the professional handlers. It is just not true! But this is a classic case of “If you can’t beat them, join them.” You have to out-professional the professionals. You have to study the competition and learn from them.

First, there’s your dog. Is he as professionally groomed as the pro’s dog—healthy, coat shining, eyes clear and clean, ears immaculate, nails cropped, and teeth clean? Note that this grooming does not happen the day before the show with Bloodhounds. It is a matter of routine maintenance. And of course your trusty slobber-towel is wielded before it is needed. (Note that the pro swabs the inside of the flews.)

Is your hound as well socialized, conditioned, and trained as the professional’s dog? Have you taken him to handling classes and clinics and practiced until ring procedure is automatic? Do you have his full attention? If you haven’t worked as hard as the pro, you don’t have grounds to complain, do you? And no excuses, please.

How does your appearance stack up to that of your professional competition? Ring attire for men and women is tailored and conservative. This is not the place for mod fashion or for low necklines and high hemlines. Shoes are comfortable but neat, not scuffed and rundown. Whether you’re male or female, your hair should be out of your face.

Yes, I know it is about the dog, not the handler, but really it is a package deal. Your role models are the judges and, of course, those professional handlers.

And speaking of judges, what do you know about them? You can bet the professional competition study judges and know what style, size, and color of dog they prefer. You too can keep records, whether in the form of a spreadsheet or a 3-by-5 card file. You too can go online and research what dogs certain judges have put up. It is not illegal for
you and your fellow owner-handlers to compare notes. If you think some judges prefer handlers, know who those judges are and just don’t show to them. Vote
with your entries. Just be sure your complaint is valid and not just another excuse for losing—to a professional.

The main difference between the whining (and losing) amateur handler and the winning professional is confidence and concentration. The professional isn’t socializing outside the ring, because she is listening to the steward and watching the judge. The professional isn’t babbling to his dog or kissing it, because he is busy making sure the dog is always looking his best, whether stacked or just standing attentively. The professional always knows exactly where the judge is looking and what the judge is doing. Above all, the professional doesn’t have a defeatist attitude, because that will brand you a loser. Finally, never stop showing your dog, because as Yogi Berra famously said, “It ain’t over till it’s over.”

If you are going to play this game, you must look like a pro, act like a pro, and think like a pro, and then you will win like a pro. —Anne L. Legge; annelegge@comcast.net

Borzoi

Our guest contributor for this issue is Kristina Terra.

History of the Borzoi PART ONE

The variety of types in Borzoi often baffles judges and can only be demystified by tracing the breed’s history. The Borzoi ancestry is not as pure as some might think. In fact, many breeds were used in pursuit of developing the ultimate coursing hound that could hunt hare, fox, and wolf on more or less open terrain. As hunting practices and conditions evolved in Russia, so did the Borzoi. While always remaining a functional sighthound, certain characteristics, including some cosmetic features, changed.

The breed’s origin was undoubtedly the combination of the Saluki-type dogs brought to Russia by the Mongol invaders in the 13th century and the native Nordic leggy wolf-like dogs that had been used as sight and scent hounds in Russia for centuries. The resulting cross produced a superior and elegant courser, an exotic dog that became a national treasure. Possessing erect or semi-pricked ears, which over generations turned into rose ears, and exhibiting a thick neck frill and long coat on the body, tail, and the backs of the legs, the original Borzoi had a curved topline, compact format, narrow but deep chest, rear legs set under him, straight tail, shorter neck, and gold sable or grey sable coloration, in both self or spotted patterns. At the time, great speeds on short distances were required for hunting on small cleared fields and forest meadows of Russia, so the ability to accelerate constituted the main selection criteria.

The Greyhound was first brought to Russia in the early 1500s. Much later, in the 19th century, it was systematically crossbred again with the Borzoi to increase speed. The brindle color in the Borzoi is the legacy of the Greyhound. In the early 1600s, the Chart Polski was introduced by the Polish nobles in the court of False Dmitry, the first imposter to the Russian throne. After crossbreeding those two shorthaired sighthound breeds with the original Borzoi, the Chistopsovaya Borzoi emerged. These were best at short-distance pursuits and differed from the original Borzoi in their lighter build, decent spring of rib, longer necks, plush coats, shorter tails, and elegant smaller heads with large eyes.

After the great Northern wars, Russia gained access to the Baltic region, home to the Courland Wirehaired Sighthounds, substantial and tall dogs with shorter legs, sickle-shaped tails, and coats resembling the Deerhound’s. Russian hunters found the breed’s size, strength, and fierceness impressive. The systematic Borzoi/Courland Wirehaired Sighthound crosses yielded a new breed in the 1750s, the Courland Long-Coated Sighthound, which was known for its fierceness, shorter legs, and coat that was smooth on the head, fronts of legs, and tail but profuse and very curly on the body. Since they were inferior to the Borzoi in elegance and speed, the crossbreeding continued, eventually leading to the emerging of the Gustopsovaya Borzoi.

The Gustopsovaya, which literally means “thick-haired,” represents the next stage of the breed’s development and dates back to the late 1700s. These tall and wide dogs had a supreme ability to accelerate on short distances. The variety’s features included high-set, small ears; chiseled, narrow heads with excellent veining; and thick, curly, and long coats furnished with profuse, wavy, or curly feathering—self-colored or spotted in all shades of gold and grey, with or without sabling. The rise to their topline began closer to the shoulders in males, whereas the bitches had flatter backs. —K.T.

Thank you, Kristina. Part Two of this column will appear in the May issue. —Jon Titus Steele; auroral-tm.net

Dachshunds

Judging Techniques

Judges develop individual techniques as they go about the process of judging. Each individual’s technique is given considerable leeway by exhibitors within the boundaries of being sufficient. Exhibitors are generally tolerant of the technique as long as the end results are acceptable.

These techniques range from a very cursory examination of the dog, perhaps just checking the bite and the testicles on a male followed by a brief pat on the dog’s body, to a very involved inspection of seemingly almost every hair on the dog’s body.

The first type of evaluation is most often done by a judge who judges many breeds and who judges most weekends throughout the year; the latter method is more often done by the new, inexperienced breeder-judge.

Reactions to these methods by exhibitors are usually, in the case of the cursory examination, a criticism that the judge hardly touched the dog, while the “fine-tooth” examiner is viewed as not really understanding the breed. It appears that, in the eyes of some
exhibitors, the method employed for individual examination of dogs is more important than making of the right decisions.

This is not to say that it is not essential to handle dogs when judging, particularly when judging the coated breeds. However, in the case of short-coated dogs, is it necessary to dwell on body structure after having checked the teeth, testicles, and the salient features of a particular breed’s body structure?

These different approaches can be seen in the judging of Dachshunds. Both situations occur when judging this breed. More time is needed to examine the structure of a longhair than to assess the structure of a smooth.

With the longhair, the judge must get his hands under the coat to be certain that important structural features of this breed are correct. For example, a lack of fore-chest can be hidden by an abundance of coat covering this area. Similarly, a short keel can be disguised by a long coat. The length of ribbing is more difficult to ascertain unless it is actually felt by the examiner.

Good judges with a great wealth of experience develop an eye that enables them to sum up a dog instantly. This ability is generally more highly developed in the judge who judges more than one breed, and it is something that develops over time. However, some exhibitors seem to keenly focus on the money they paid to enter their dog in the show and expect to get their “money’s worth,” regardless of the dog’s quality. If the judge spends an acceptable amount of time prodding and poking her dog, standing back and hopefully admiring him, the exhibitor feels that she has had her money’s worth, and she is satisfied—win or lose.

Judges are expected to “go through the motions,” even when they know full well that the dog they are examining is not going to be among the top placements. It appears that in the eyes of many exhibitors, what is more important than the judge’s decisions is the manner in which he goes about making them.

For many very experienced judges who are licensed to judge many breeds and several groups, a seemingly cursory examination is all that is necessary for them to make a decision. If a judge’s decisions are sound ones, does it really matter what method she uses to arrive at them? —Ann Gordon; angora119@aol.com

English Foxhounds
Canine Conditioning—Outside the Box

The English Foxhound is a stocky hound, with bone and substance that cannot be too large. As an enthusiast of conformation and performance arenas, I became interested in conditioning this stout hound to be competitive and successful in both. Conditioning a dog for success in competition is as important as conditioning the human athlete to emphasize strength, speed, agility, flexibility, and balance.

Through a series of events with my dogs, a path brought me to Old Mill Veterinary Hospital in Leesburg, Virginia, and Jason Strahn, a Certified Canine Rehabilitation Practitioner of eight years. Traditional methods of conditioning a dog such as biking and swimming are great for building muscle and physical stamina.

Working with Jason brought to mind nontraditional exercises that could be used in a conditioning routine to improve physical and mental well-being of the dog and preemptive measures to injuries. I spoke with Jason to gain insight on his experiences of canine injuries and exercises that can be implemented into conditioning routines for any venue. My questions and his comments follow.

What exercise would be beneficial to a dog as part of a conditioning routine for the show-ring or performance-event competitor?

My most important recommendation would be to implement warm-up and stretching exercises and cooling-down exercises to a dog’s routine, as well as before and after activity, to optimize performance and prevent injury. I feel that more than 50 percent of the injuries I treat in canine rehabilitation could have been prevented with proper stretching and warm-up exercises, conditioning exercises focused for the activity, and post-activity cool-down exercises. When attending events I see dogs removed from their crates and asked to perform. The sudden push for performance can cause the dog to become sore, setting him up for injuries, and prevent peak performance that he is capable of physically and mentally.

How simple are these exercises, and how much time is involved in learning or implementing them?

Most core-strengthening and balance exercises are easy to learn, short in duration, and can be performed almost anywhere. The exercises are most beneficial to the dog if performed five minutes every day routinely as opposed to one minute every few days.

If time is a factor, focus on the dog’s weakness, and perform exercises to strengthen those areas. Hind-end awareness, core-muscle strengthening and proprioception exercises are some area-focused exercises. You can begin these exercises at any age—the earlier the better for the dog to become accustomed to the equipment. It is important to introduce the equipment slowly in a positive manner as not to create fear of the equipment or exercise. Exercises performed daily will produce visual results of stronger core and balance and improved stamina, motor function, and awareness skills.

What equipment or exercises would you recommend that anyone can learn and implement?

Pilates ball and cavalletti work.

What resources would you recommend for information on conditioning dogs?

My top recommendations are Building the Canine Athlete, by Christine Zink, DVM, Ph.D., and Laurie McCauley, DVM, and Stretching the Performance Dog, by Debbie Gross Saunders. These are easy to understand with concepts that anyone can apply to a conditioning routine.

A conditioned dog is strong, balanced, confident and will give 100 percent mentally and physically to the performance.

Thank you, Jason, for sharing your

G7 BREED COLUMNS

hounds
American Foxhounds
A Conversation with the 2011 National Specialty Judge

The 2011 American Foxhound Club national specialty show was held in Ocala, Florida, on November 19. The classes at the Greater Ocala Dog Club all-breed show were designated as the 2011 national, and Mrs. Molly Martin of Pike Road, Alabama, judged the breed entry of two dogs, four bitches, one Veteran, 12 specials, one Stud Dog, and one Brood Bitch. Recently I asked Mrs. Martin to provide her thoughts on judging the specialty and her impressions on the state of the breed from what she saw in her entry.

“Quality was deep in the specials,” Mrs. Martin said. “I was a little disappointed to have so few class entries, but I had wondered if the location of the show would limit the entries due to travel requirements from other parts of the country.”

Best of Winners went to the Winners Dog, Dunstan Tucker, bred by Lou and Emma Guida and owned by Gary Schultz. Mrs. Martin commented that he “really filled my eye. This young dog should have a nice future.” Winners Bitch was a littermate to the Winners Dog, Kelly Mt. Just Do It Daisy, bred by the Guidas and owned by Judy Rea.

Mrs. Martin selected Ch. Kelly Mountain American Idol, sire of the lovely Select Bitch and a male Award of Merit winner, so he’s already contributing positively to the breed.

When asked for her impressions of the breed based on what was brought to her in Florida, Mrs. Martin observed, “The only thing that really comes to mind is a few of the toplines being off, and to me [topline] is a big part of type in this breed. However, there can be reasons for a topline being off, especially with bitches. Still, this is a breed in which conditioning is extremely important, and I look and feel for a muscular arch over the loin. The down and back on a couple of entries could have been cleaner, but side gait was generally balanced even if a few entries could have used a bit more reach and drive. It has become a generic comment, but lots of breeds could use more layback of shoulder and length of upper arm, and American Foxhounds are no exception. All in all, from what I could see, the breeders represented seem to be doing a nice job.”

She added, “My thanks to the American Foxhound Club. It was an honor to judge, and I was thrilled to be invited. I thoroughly enjoyed riding to hounds in my younger days and feel a real connection with the foxhound breeds.” —Julie Lux; deluxehounds@centurylink.net

Ibizan Hounds
Form, Function, or Fashion?

There has been the suggestion that the American show breeder may have changed the Ibizan Hound into a more elegant and leggier dog than the original stock brought to this country. Partly this is true, in that much of the original stock was from Ibiza rather than the Spanish mainland or the other Balearic Islands, particularly Mallorca. I have previously written on the diversity of the Ibizan Hound. There has always been a healthy range of type in the breed, some being more compact than others. I believe we as Americans got used to seeing the more moderate, middle-of-the-road types.

With the great flood of information now available to us, we are more aware of various types in the breed, and most of all the amazing videos of Ibizans hunting in their native land. Seeing the Ibizans flying over high brush in pursuit of rabbits was certainly an eye-opener for me, so I will address the standard and explain why these beautiful dogs are so correct. These wonderful hunting dogs, bred for the hunt and not show, are certainly beautiful creatures.

First, their general size and shape. The size limitations are for the most workable mass of a dog who is expected to be very agile and to leap high in the air and hunt for hours. This is not the swift, short chase of the Greyhound. The dog is only slightly longer, if at all, than his height. For agility and jumping a long body would be counterproductive. Fine, clean bone, dense and bladed as befits a fast, agile dog is required. There should never any sign of heaviness.

The head is long and narrow, but in the form of a cone. This gives the Ibizan the long jaw to snatch up a rabbit on the run but the delicacy to retrieve it alive. The eyes are set obliquely and not large, giving good peripheral vision and keeping them not so much in danger of injury from brambles. The ears, the crowning glory of the Ibizan, are set high and are quite large. Ibizans use their sense of hearing to trace the rabbit through heavy, dry cover. The large ear also helps in cooling the dog as it leaps and runs.

The lovely, arched neck is used for reconnaissance in heavy cover. Though the neck is flexible and quite mobile, the characteristic high carriage allows for the lift in the movement. The shoulders are well laid back, but the upper arm is straighter, though not dead-upright, dropping straight from the point of the shoulder but set slightly back, but well in front of the
Norwegian Elkhounds

The perfect Elkhound has not yet made an appearance in the show ring. Or, perhaps, we did not recognize it. There are some undeniably good dogs being shown. Visualize the Elkhound with dark ears of good leather, a tightly curled, center-set tail, strong, arched neck of good length, short loin, and movement correct coming and going as well as viewed from the side. Ask yourself if the dog’s true beauty and character would shine through without the bait thrust in front of him. Take a good look at the dog who was placed at the end of the line because he was so different from the others. Maybe that was the perfect Elkhound.

Elkhounds are sometimes judged against the winning dog, not the breed standard. Too often a bitch is bred to a winning dog with total disregard for the standard. Success breeds success—or does it? For the most part, the winning dog is the best dog. The point remains that the standard for the breed, the blueprint for the perfect Elkhound, is the basis for the ideal breeding plan. A discerning breeder takes into account the possibility or probability of unforeseen factors that exist in every breeding. Breeding based solely on show wins can be venturesome.

On the flip side of the coin, the original standards were descriptions of the best dogs available at the time—or of dogs owned by those who were writing the standard or by breeders who dreamed about the one that got away. Breeders may have etched in their minds the ideal Elkhound and interpret the standard to match what they are producing. As long as breed characteristics are preserved, with emphasis on structure and function, there is no requirement that every Elkhound must fit into the same cookie-cutter mold.

The Elkhound is foremost a hunter, a multipurpose dog endowed with stamina, athletic prowess, and intelligence. Even though he often is bred for other purposes, his breed characteristics must be maintained. Leg length is important for providing the agility to maneuver rocky terrain and to outmaneuver the moose or other prey. Elkhounds tend to become couch potatoes and put on more than the suggested weight for their frame. Ideally, they are kept in lean, hard condition, ready for the hunt.

The Elkhound breed is not immune to trafficking. An occasional Elkhound gets into the wrong hands and is used to produce puppies for dog traffickers. There are enough reputable Elkhound breeders that it is not necessary to buy from or supply puppies to a pet store. It is sad and embarrassing when the pedigree of a pet-store puppy lists the name of an honorable, well-known breeder who had no intentions of being involved in such a situation. It is advisable to use judgment in placing Elkhounds with unknown buyers.

There is no unwritten rule that implies all Elkhounds must be shown. However, they do need the tender, loving care of their owners. After all, you may have the perfect Elkhound.—Dr. Nina P. Ross; nnaross@bellsouth.net

Otterhounds

Our guest writer for this issue is Marilyn Hajjar.

“Amiable, Boisterous, and Even-Tempered”

The Otterhound standard describes the temperament of the breed with just three adjectives: amiable, boisterous, and even-tempered. When more than 32 Otterhounds, plus a litter of puppies—comprising nearly four percent of the world’s population of fewer than 1,000 of the breed—gathered last September for the Otterhound Club of America’s 31st national specialty it was proof that this rare breed possesses consistency of lineage throughout. Even more interesting, their people seem to have similar personalities.

We came from every quadrant of the U.S. and even Canada for this four-day weekend in tiny Brownsville, Oregon. No one had expected the record-breaking hot weather, above 90 degrees each day, yet little dampened the spirits of the attendees and our double-coated hounds. Tracking and conformation events were exciting, with great wins and new titles, stuffed ducks for each of the entered dogs, and artfully crafted trophies and medals. Applause was freely given, friendships solidified.

I’d looked forward to this specialty for over two years and made the 1,300-mile trek with my hound, Barley (Ch. VSOP Canis Major Phoenix Rising). The Modest host hotel gave us an enthusiastic welcome, supplying gift bags for their canine guests and “Pets in room” door tags. Barley loves staying at hotels and responded in his usual manner: slobbery kisses for all. The staff was fascinated by our many gentle giants who shuffled past the front desk, quietly rode the elevator, and patiently congregated on the grounds at all hours while their humans met old friends and newcomers.
It was exciting to put faces to the names of so many people I had only known through phone calls or group e-mail lists and to meet the very dogs that were the topics of our exchanges. I finally met the first Otterhound breeder I’d ever spoken with—back in 1996! She as well as several others had come without their dogs, there to share their friendship, experience, and knowledge. Although I’d always had pedigreed dogs of other breeds, I’d never become involved in the dog show world, not even with my first Otterhound, Gulliver. I’d never participated in a specialty. Now it was different. When Barley was 6 months old I was convinced by my California Otterhound friends to show him, to expose our little-known breed to the world, and since then I’ve discovered that not only my dog, but I too, three years later, continue to enjoy showing. Being there made us all winners.

There were some unexpected heartbreaks. There was the sudden, mysterious illness and subsequent loss of a champion tracking hound bitch; a dreaded call from my daughter, just as the dogs were entering the Best of Breed ring; she had been diagnosed with Stage 2 breast cancer; then the next day, a befuddled judge who made his final cut in Best of Breed before examining all the dogs. Nonetheless, we were there for one another, supportive and caring. Throughout, the dogs were always amiable, boisterous, and even tempered.

The details entailed in putting a specialty together are innumerable. It had taken months of planning and cooperation for the local hosting committee. Organizing multiple venues had to be overwhelming. Not only had those who put on the event succeeded beyond expectations, they were still talking to each other when it was over.

Now we look forward: Tennessee this year, Wisconsin in 2013.

Barley and I hope to be there—amiable, boisterous, and even-tempered. —M.H.

Thank you, Marilyn, for giving us an impression of the first Otterhound national specialty she has attended. We hope this was the first of many! —Becky Van Houten; peeble@att.net

Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

Much appreciation to Lauren Kovaleff for bringing us up to date on progress in breed health and rescue programs and problem-solving in fund raising. Lauren is a longtime PBGV owner, active PBGVCA member, and current president of the PBGV Health and Rescue Foundation.

The PBGV Health and Rescue Foundation

In 1997 the PBGV Club of America formed a foundation as a means to provide funds for health research and to support the health and welfare of the breed. The resulting PBGV Health and Rescue Foundation, consisting of a board of up to 13 members, achieves this goal by sponsoring research and education and by making funding available for the rescue of purebred abandoned or neglected PBGVs. The PBGV Health and Rescue Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)3 corporation, which allows us to offer donors the opportunity to designate donations as tax deductions.

The PBGV Foundation works closely with the PBGVCA and its health committee, rescue committee, and National Specialty Education Committee to identify specific funding needs. During our first operational decade, funding was mainly dedicated to supporting research projects in partnership with the AKC Canine Health Foundation. We also sponsored health- and breeder-education programs. As our appealing breed has become more popular in the U.S., raising money to support PBGVCA rescue activities has had to become a priority.

Initial foundation activities included the development of a PBGVCA DNA bank at the University of Missouri. Approximately 500 PBGV samples are currently stored there. Early successful handwritten breed-health surveys were conducted, followed by a modestly successful online survey. Attempting now to collect a solid database of current PBGV health, we are now trying a “short form” paper survey that is downloadable on the PBGVCA website.

Educational health programs for owners and breeders continue at the PBGV national specialties. These educational programs consist of a noted researcher or veterinarian speaking during the day on a particular topic, followed by a dinner with the speaker. This format allows further discussion in a more informal, relaxed setting.

To provide funding for these projects, fund-raising activities over the years have become increasingly more sophisticated. While initial efforts to raise money mainly occurred at the PBGV national specialty shows in the form of live and silent auctions and 50-50 raffles, with the advent of genetic-research possibilities and the increased needs of our PBGVCA Rescue Committee, we needed to switch gears.

Though the PBGV Foundation boards have been filled with breeders and other dedicated PBGV lovers, we needed to tap into even more knowledgeable fund-raisers. Because we are a small breed, money isn’t available to obtain fund-raising expertise, so we’ve educated ourselves and cultivated programs that take advantage of the strengths of available volunteers.

Fund-raising programs are helping us to meet increased challenges. We have opened a new online “emporium” of PBGV related items, and we hold an annual holiday auction on eBay. We’ve developed a new “Leave a Legacy” program for individuals interested in making bequests to the PBGV Foundation in wills or living trusts. Regional PBGV Clubs have begun competing by seeing which club can make the most money for the Foundation each year. Vacation spots have become a popular donation item and have done very well for fund-raising. Other smaller activities like the “Pennies for PBs” banks make available fund-raising options for every budget.

All of these innovative programs are helping us face our new rescue-funding challenges as well as look to research and education to assist PBGV breeders with
their breeding programs, and PBGV owners with the knowledge and understanding to provide the best care possible for our wonderful breed.—L.K.

Thank you, Lauren.—Kitty Steidel; ksteidel@aol.com

Pharaoh Hounds
Type and Terminology

The next time you hear a person say something about “type”—for example, when someone says, “I don’t like that dog’s type”—ask that person what she means by type. You may get a surprising answer. It may not coincide with the meaning as expressed in the standard, which refers to the essential characteristic qualities of a particular breed.

As applied to Pharaoh Hounds, according to the standard, type means that the general appearance of the dog is one of grace, power, and speed. The Pharaoh Hound is medium sized and of noble bearing, with hard, clean-cut lines—graceful, well balanced, and very fast, with free, easy movement and alert expression. An example of a fault in type would be coarseness, which is a lack of elegance and nobility. Naturally, one must know the meaning of coarseness in order to recognize it as a fault.

The problem of people being involved with Pharaoh Hounds but not having understanding of the full meanings of dog terms was brought to my attention recently. I was discussing a particular dog I was looking at with a person whom I assumed was reasonably educated regarding our breed. When I brought up the subject of type in relation to the dog the conversation came to a halt, as the person did not have a sufficient understanding of the meaning of Pharaoh Hound type.

After I explained what is meant by true Pharaoh hound type, further conversation revealed that she did not know as much as about Pharaohs as I had presumed. If you stood ringside with her, you would find that she could pick a good dog but could not put into words her reasons for doing so.

This is not an unusual talent. Often, people with an eye for symmetry and beauty can pick out the best dogs without knowing anything about the standard of that particular breed. Years ago, I knew someone who actually knew nothing about dogs but who could usually pick the winning dog of any breed he was watching. However, that is not the norm, and one cannot base selection of a dog nor plan a breeding program on pure instinct. A blueprint that sets out the desired qualities for the perfect dog is required—a written standard for a breed.

It is essential that we fully understand dog terms and their definitions before we can correctly apply their meanings to the standard and have that standard make sense. There are times when people use the wrong terminology when evaluating a dog, saying one thing when actually meaning another. This can lead to misunderstanding and difference of opinion, where there may actually be none at all.

I strongly recommend to all breeders and owners that they review a glossary of dog terms—as a refresher course for those who are experienced, and as a necessity for those who are novices.

On a less serious note:

Reality check—How many of you have found that your dog just couldn’t be more affectionate and had to climb into your lap to prove her love with kisses, only for it to become clear that she was just cleaning up the cookie crumbs you had dropped on your sweater?—Rita Laventhal Sacks; Llaventhal@aol.com

Rhodesian Ridgebacks
Hurdles

We sit expectantly on the newspaper-lined floor. The bitch braces, grunts, and soon that familiar brownish-red blob appears. We rip the sac, cut the cord, clear mouth and nose, and rub, rub, rub until we hear that deliciously indignant squeak.

Holding the puppy by the waist, palm cupping the belly, we towel away the slime and blood.

At this point, most breeders turn the puppy over to see what sex it is. The Ridgeback breeder, however, looks at the back: Is there a ridge?

If yes, the next question is: Is it the right ridge? Immediately after whelping is an optimal time to look for the two symmetrical crowns called for in a correct show ridge. The slick, wet newborn coat clearly shows the number and location of the crowns, or whorls. Over the next several days, the puppy coat will become fluffier and the ridge harder to scrutinize.

If there is only one crown, or more than two, or if the required pair of crowns is too asymmetrical (American breeders, being sensible, forgive a slight offset), then that ridged puppy, too, joins the “pet puppy” brigade. Sometimes hard to spot is a “lazy” or “half” crown, basically a partly formed whorl. (Judges miss them, too, especially if the exhibitor is adept with tweezers.)

Fighting for the breeder’s attention at the same time are white markings. The standard permits a little white on the chest and on the feet up to the toes, though Ridgeback breeders in the U.S. almost universally ignore a little “extra paint” on an otherwise sound and typical dog. Still, white socks that do a credible impression of a knee high are too much for most anyone, and those pups too are destined for civilian duty.

Next comes palpation for dermoid sinus, a neural-tube defect in which a tube about the size of a strand of spaghetti vents to the surface of the dog’s skin, causing repeated infection and abscess if not removed. Some breeders do surgery, others cull, but none would consider such a puppy for breeding stock.

Tails are next. South African breed expert Major Tom Hawley called kinked tails a defect “as tenacious as old mamma Bulldog herself,” a drag of the breed harking back to the early introduction of Bulldog blood. Whatever ancestor is responsible, that’s another potential show dog that bites the dust.

That’s enough for the first five minutes of puppy’s arrival. But as time goes on, so does the laundry list of obstacles: In some but certainly not all lines, megaesophagus can be a devastating discovery in weeks to come; in others, entropion, a more treatable scenario,
I watch the dogs very carefully when I’m out in the field and I hadn’t seen any indication of Ringo being bitten. Over the years I’ve seen our dogs encounter rattlesnakes, and they are very wary—especially once they hear the buzz of the tail. A six-foot circling pattern is a sure sign the dogs have found a snake. In this case, with the tall, thick cover, I believe Ringo was trotting along, stepped on the snake, and it flipped up to bite his leg.

Ringo made a fabulous recovery. He was in back in action one week after the incident, but this was in part because he had several things going for him:

1. The bite was low on his body, and not closer to his heart.
2. I didn’t mess with it; I got him straight to the vet. Remember: Your best snakebite kit is your car keys! Never treat the bite yourself—go to the vet immediately!
3. He is a larger dog. Smaller dogs and cats are at far greater risk.
4. I had my cell phone charged and usable—which saved valuable time in locating a vet who had the antivenin in stock. Antivenin is most effective if started within four hours of the bite.
5. I had a fabulous veterinarian and staff who were well versed in treating rattlesnake-bite victims.

I would like to remind everyone to be cautious in the spring and summer about where we exercise our dogs. Spring is the time of highest risk for snakes—they are just out of hibernation and are hungry and slow. They don’t get out of the way as quickly as they will when the temperatures warm up, so they are more apt to become defensive and strike. Ask your vet about rattlesnake vaccine, and stay out of fields with heavy ground cover where you cannot see underfoot.

This was the first snakebite episode I’ve had in decades of coursing with my Salukis—and with this new knowledge and a bit of luck, I hope it will be the last! —K.L.

Thank you, Karon. —Brian Patrick Duggan; kzyylkum@jps.net

Salukis

This month I have invited Karon Lonero, a Saluki breeder with almost 40 years’ experience in open fieldwork, as a guest columnist with a very timely topic.

Rattlesnake!

So, you think your dog(s) are aversion trained, and perhaps they’ve even been professionally trained, right? I found out on a cool April morning in California’s central valley that snake training is not a guarantee your hound won’t be bit.

Our Salukis were out in a natural field to run when I noticed Ringo hold up his right front paw. All I could find was a tiny, bloody nick under his dewclaw, so I figured he must have just caught it on something while running. Minutes later he was in distress, however, so I quickly headed to the car and emergency services. I called the vet clinic while driving and asked if they had rattlesnake antivenin. They did, and I got instructions on how to get there.

The vet ran a specific blood test for indicators of rattlesnake bite. Ringo had been bitten. Treatment is antivenin, fluids, pain medications, and antibiotics. The antivenin took several hours to administer as a drip solution to regulate how quickly it is absorbed, and there was a critical window (plus or minus 20 minutes) where they monitor for anaphylactic reaction. Fortunately, Ringo had smooth sailing.

Despite the antivenin, Ringo was in back in action one week after the incident, but this was in part because he had several things going for him:

1. The bite was low on his body, and not closer to his heart.
2. I didn’t mess with it; I got him straight to the vet. Remember: Your best snakebite kit is your car keys! Never treat the bite yourself—go to the vet immediately!
3. He is a larger dog. Smaller dogs and cats are at far greater risk.
4. I had my cell phone charged and usable—which saved valuable time in locating a vet who had the antivenin in stock. Antivenin is most effective if started within four hours of the bite.
5. I had a fabulous veterinarian and staff who were well versed in treating rattlesnake-bite victims.

I would like to remind everyone to be cautious in the spring and summer about where we exercise our dogs. Spring is the time of highest risk for snakes—they are just out of hibernation and are hungry and slow. They don’t get out of the way as quickly as they will when the temperatures warm up, so they are more apt to become defensive and strike. Ask your vet about rattlesnake vaccine, and stay out of fields with heavy ground cover where you cannot see underfoot.

This was the first snakebite episode I’ve had in decades of coursing with my Salukis—and with this new knowledge and a bit of luck, I hope it will be the last! —K.L.

Thank you, Karon. —Brian Patrick Duggan; kzyylkum@jps.net

Scottish Deerhounds

Deerhound Humor PART TWO

Let me share several additional examples of Deerhound problem-solving and humor. I ended my first “Deerhound Humor” column by describing how Deerhounds expect us to read their minds rather than make an effort to show us what they want.

Cindy Crofoot described how, at 16 months, their Bluey would “stand by the front door, unblinking and gazing deeply into our eyes.” When someone would get up to open the door for him, he would race back to jump into the newly vacated place on the couch. He pulled this same stunt repeatedly until they finally learned to resist his hypnotic eyes, keep their seats, and order him to go “out the back” (where there was an available dog door).

I could easily believe in Bluey’s clever manipulation because of the litt-ernate I had at home: At that same age, my Alex was still confined to the “dog room” in the back of the house, and I would spend several hours a day working in there to keep him company. He would try to lure me into play, even amazingly throwing toys or balls right to me, to engage me in a game of catch.

Alex also began sneaking his rawhide outside to hide it, knowing I would look for it to bring it back. Often I couldn’t find where he’d hidden it, so I watched out the window. He went up the hill to a little hollow between the roots of a large tree, nosed aside some long grass, pulled out his rawhide as if to check on it, then put it back in the hollow and actually patted the grass back over it with his paw!

There were other toys I wouldn’t let Alex take outside, so he developed a “trick” of leaving one near the door, coaxing me into opening the door for him, then wheeling back to grab the toy and rushing out before I could stop him. Of course I caught on pretty quickly, but he took such pleasure in putting one over on me, I let him continue to “get away with it.”

On days when I found it too cold to spend as much time in the back of the house as Alex wanted, I would leave...
**BREED COLUMNS**

**Airedale Terriers**

Montgomery Weekend

I have two special stories from the October 2011 Montgomery County dog-show weekend to share with those who were unable to attend.

The terrier world has lost one of its all time great men with the passing of Ric Chashoudian. The following, sent in by Carol Scott, is a brief overview of the lovely memorial service held in his honor at the show.

“I’d like to share a note about the memorial service at Montgomery for Ric Chashoudian. The service was well attended. Lydia Hutchinson did quite a job leading everyone in songs, and then a number of handlers spoke about Ric’s important influence in their lives. Scotland’s first handler-mentor in 1974, a Ric ‘handling graduate,’ said that when he was about 15 years old and hanging around Ric’s set-up after a show, Ric (with his usual cigar hanging from the side of his mouth) said, ‘Hey, kid, would you like to help load the truck?’ The excited teenager said, ‘Yes, sir—wow, I get to help load the show dogs!’

That kid was Woody! I guess to work for Ric was like being accepted in the Harvard School of Learning to be a Dog Handler of the Future.”

“arbitrary year” for Whippets.
BREED COLUMNS

American Staffordshire Terriers
What Is Your Type?

When a dog person talks about “type,” what does he mean? Type is the set of characteristics that differentiate one breed of dog from any other breed. These characteristics, in addition to physical attributes, also include a combination of behavior, temperament and carriage that demonstrate the essence of that breed. For example, some of the key physical characteristics that define the Bloodhound include: ears that are extremely long and set very low and a superabundant amount of loose skin on the head which, when the head is carried low, falls into loose, pendulous ridges and folds, especially over the forehead and sides of the face. These characteristics, among others described in the Bloodhound breed standard, not only make him recognizable as a Bloodhound, they also allow him to do the job he was originally bred for in the first place—to track by scent. So when a dog closely adheres to the breed standard, he is said to be “typey.”

Comparison of typey dogs of the same breed shows that there are sets of dogs that have characteristics that are...
similar to each other, yet are distinctly different from others of the breed. This distinct “look” or “style” could be created by a breeder within their line because of their slightly different interpretation of the breed standard. Different styles can also be created by groups of breeders geographically separated. For example, the style of head in the breed on the East Coast of the U.S. can look very different from the style of head on the West Coast. It is natural to prefer one style over the other, but that doesn’t make either style wrong, as long as both fulfill the guidelines described by the breed standard.

The Australian Terrier type is described by the breed standard, the Clarification of the Standard, and its history, all of which can be found under “About the Breed” tab on the Australian Terrier Club of America website (australianterrier.org). He is a “fast, sturdy, weather-resistant and fearless little dog that the (Australian) settlers needed as they expanded the frontiers of their country … This is a breed that was developed in a land of great variety, and it must be agile, surefooted, and move with long, reaching, smooth and driving motion in order to fulfill its heritage as an all-around worker: one that excels at herding, guarding and vermin control.”

The Aussie is a low-set terrier breed of medium bone and is somewhat longer in length in relation to height, which is 10-11 inches at the withers. The length comes not just from the length of back but also from the breastbone (keel) and correct angulations of the front and rear assemblies. “There should definitely be something to put your hands on in front of the forelegs (the keel) and behind the tail (buttocks).” The breed has a harsh outer coat and a soft undercoat (blue/tan, red, or sandy in color). A definite ruff of longer neck hair extends into an apron covering the breastbone and on under the body. A soft-textured topknot and an area of the muzzle that is free of hair in the adult dog are further characteristics used to describe breed type.

You can have a perfectly moving, sound dog, but if he doesn’t have breed type he isn’t a good specimen of an Australian Terrier. —Grace Cartwright; gracec@vims.edu

**Bedlington Terriers**

Right Brain vs. Left Brain

The brain is divided laterally by the right hemisphere and left hemisphere. Theoretically, each hemisphere has a different way of processing information, making some people right-brain dominant and some people left-brain dominant.

Right-brain-dominant people are visual and process the whole picture before seeing the details. These people are creative in the way they think and more artistic in their abilities. Right-brain thinkers are subjective and focus on aesthetics. They process information in a varied order.

Left-brain-dominant individuals are more objective and process information in a linear order. They are verbal and see things more analytical or scientific. Left-brain thinkers process information in details then put those details together as a whole.

Right-brain judges will instantly look at a Bedlington Terrier as a whole dog. They see overall balance by focusing on images and patterns in the structure and outline. These judges have a tendency to take their time studying each dog down the line, processing information before individual examination on the table. Once the entry is on the table, a right-brain judge starts to see specific details that make up the whole dog. Hands-on examination of these details may or may not confirm their first impression of a well-balanced dog.

For example, the judge might start with the head, looking at length of muzzle (longer in jaw, shorter in skull), find no cheekiness, a small eye, and a low ear-set. If the dog has a short muzzle or a long, snipey muzzle, the head could be considered unbalanced. A large, round eye; wide, houndlike ear; or narrow “string ear” also throw the head off balance. The examination of details continues with the neck, shoulders, and front legs.

Right-brain judges are less likely to focus on hypothetical number values such as “45 degrees of shoulder lay-back.” They will focus more on sensory input and how well the neck flows into the shoulder layback and down to the front legs.

The distance from the shoulder to the elbow should be the same distance from the elbow to the ground on a well-balanced front. Following the body, Bedlingtons are slightly longer than tall. They descend from the Otterhound, not the Basset Hound. Too long in body, lack of sufficient tuck-up, and a flat topline are incorrect.

On a balanced, well-angulated rear, the right-brain judge imagines a straight line from the point of buttocks to the ground, making sure the line passes in front of the toenails on the rear foot. A dog straight in the rear is as unbalanced as one that is over stretched past this imaginary line. These are some of the details in balance a right-brain judge might process after first seeing the dog as a whole.

A left-brain judge will not see the Bedlington as a whole upon first impression, instead concentrating on individual parts or details. There is less focus on balance until these details of the dog are examined on the table. Being more analytical, the left-brain judge will innately put more emphasis on numbers and measurements. For instance, the ear should be approximately three inches at greatest width, with its length reaching the corner of the mouth. But does the ear fit with the overall balance of the head? A left-brain judge needs these details before deciding.

The left-brain judge will look for a shoulder layback as close to his definition of good angulation, an important detail he will measure before continuing with the front. The same holds true for the angulation of the rear. He might also look at height in terms of inches before studying length of body, length of leg, and structural balance. Once the examination is complete, the left-brain judge processes these details and organizes the information as a whole. Overall
The definition of a balanced dog is universal among breeders and judges. The perception of balance, however, depends on which side of the brain is more dominant in pragmatically processing the information.

—Laurie Friesen; bedlingtonlover@hotmail.com

Border Terriers
Poppycock? You Be the Judge

My good friend and fellow breeder, Leslie Sprando, insists the Early Neurological Stimulation technique on litters works wonders. Poppycock, I’ve always told her! How can a method so simple produce an entire litter of confident, outgoing, siblings, no matter the breed?

In my experience, with each litter of my Border Terriers there are a few bold puppies, a few I call observers, and at least one puppy who needs a little more coercing than the others to join in life’s fun.

Since I work at home, I’ve always believed I have an advantage with my litters. I can socialize my puppies by interacting with them the entire day, as well as into the night. Kennel staff, friends, and family love to join in with the puppy playtimes.

Like clockwork, certain behaviors can be expected during each week of life in my Border Terrier litters. At 6 weeks, the puppies are invited to venture out of the kennel room into the kitchen. Typically they will trot right out, each one feeding off of the confidence of the other. The kitchen is large so that ultimately they begin to hesitate, with one or two of them retreating back to the safety of their trusted kennel room. Their mother coaxes them out and eventually, with my help, teaches her offspring about the safety, freedom, and joy of exploring the entire house.

With Leslie planning to get a puppy from my newest breeding, she once again became a nuisance, insisting I use the stimulation technique on the expectant litter. Forwording me the link to Dr. Carmen Battaglia’s article on early neurological stimulation (breeding-betterdogs.com), she made me promise to perform this on my litter. Still a skeptic, I responded, “Only for you!”

The litter arrived, and when the pups were four days old I carried out my vow by taking each one individually and tickling his paw with a Q-Tip; holding him with head held erect, then held down, then in supine position; and lastly the doing the thermal stimulation by laying him on a damp, cooled towel—each step performed for three to five seconds only. Admittedly I missed two days out of the recommended 13, and I was relieved when the time frame had ended, since I could not grasp how this could possibly work.

The puppies grew as usual, opening their eyes at 2 weeks, learning to play and yap by 4. The day came for them to leave their nest and experience the big kitchen. Off they went, and to my astonishment, there was no hesitation at all. I lost sight of the frontrunners trotting out ahead of me and had trouble keeping up with the ones behind. The dam of the litter joined in, and that really got the pups going. Nothing fazed them!

From that moment on I became a believer. I now tease Leslie that I may not do this again since these pups jumped out of the puppy pen, tried to climb my staircase, and learned the doggie-door-way too early for my supervision preference. I did head counts many times daily!

For breeders out there like myself who feel this may just be poppycock, I challenge you to try this on your next litter. It certainly surprised me. I expect I’ll be eating crow to my friend Leslie for a long time on this one! —Lynn Looper; llooper1@msn.com

Bull Terriers
Fault-Judging: Color and Markings

The AKC standard for white Bull Terriers calls for the coloring to be white though markings on the head are permissible. Any markings elsewhere on the coat are to be severely faulted. Skin pigmentation is not to be penalized.

Bull Terriers evolved from other breeds. One was the Dalmatian. Most American BTs do not have many issues with coat ticking, but some in other countries do. In the U.S., judges will find a fair amount of body pigmentation, which may show through the coat. That is perfectly acceptable and in no way constitutes a fault. Judges will also find an occasional spot of color in the coat. Somehow, this distracting spot will almost always be on the show side of the back, at the base of the tail or on the neck, and to the chagrin of the exhibitor, will be very obvious. Judges should deal with a small spot or two as a fault, gaining in severity by the size and number of spots or patches. If the dog is otherwise a quality example of the breed, please understand that small amounts of coat-spotting is a lesser fault than a mediocre head, poor topline, incorrect make and shape, or in-standing canines.

The standard for the colored BT says: Other things being equal, the preferred color is brindle. A dog which is predominantly white shall be disqualified. Things will not be equal, so judges should not be too concerned about color. Because they are not flashy, solids are often overlooked, but they should not be. They can be important in good breeding programs. Only once in my 35 years in our breed have I seen a BT who was close to predominantly white, and she was an ROM champion. One well-known judge has dismissed colored BTs from the ring because of white splashes on the back. The standard does not address such splashes, but this judge has such a strong prejudice that no knowledgeable BT exhibitor will show to him.

Although they are unlikely to see one, judges should be wary of liver-colored BTs. A BTCA committee some years back found that this was not a desirable color. Although their findings have never been incorporated into the standard, liver color is gener-
**Cairn Terriers**

**The Welcome Waiting**

As I write, fall’s phoenix has faded and the land is preparing to settle into winter’s slumber. The days grow short, and I find myself revisiting memories of the decades in which one or more (usually more) Cairns have shared my life and made my home their own. The latest yearbook of Cairn Terrier Club of America is often in my hands. I find myself offering a thank-you to its editor, Katrina Berg Sussmeir. I don’t quite know how she manages it, but year after year, she prods and pleads and then produces this consistently impressive record of “the year in Cairns.”

As I turn the pages they call to mind the Cairns and through them, the people whom I’ve met at shows, at club meetings, in parks, at shopping malls, on city streets, in country fields, and—more and more these days—online via social media. The reminders of the friends made and yes, foes (hopefully few) collected along with rectangles of ribbons, rosettes, trophies, dog-eared programs, show catalogs, and photographs are many, and so much more than mere memories.

Except for the preference of one king of England and the love and determination of a young girl from Kansas named Dorothy, the Cairn Terrier is a breed that has eluded the dubious benefits of the public’s fickle, fleeting, and usually damaging obsession with the purebred breed du jour. The reminders of the friends made and yes, foes (hopefully few) collected along with rectangles of ribbons, rosettes, trophies, dog-eared programs, show catalogs, and photographs are many, and so much more than mere memories.

For the preference of one king of England and the love and determination of a young girl from Kansas named Dorothy, the Cairn Terrier is a breed that has eluded the dubious benefits of the public’s fickle, fleeting, and usually damaging obsession with the purebred breed du jour. Those who know and love Cairns are, for the most part, content, comfortable with the breed’s relative obscurity, while working tirelessly to promote and preserve “the best little pal in the world.”

Who are these people? What draws them to this breed in particular? Most often the answer will speak of the character of the Cairn. His temperament is game, fearless, and yes, sometimes frustrating. Cairns are intelligent and easily bored by repetition. With Cairns, it’s not as much “Make me do it” as it is “Make it interesting, make me want to do it.” A motivated Cairn is a force to be reckoned with, and so is a motivated Cairn Terrier fancier.

In Cairns, as in all breeds, there are individuals who step forward to give so much of their time and of themselves. They are not always appreciated, but they are always needed. And when they leave us they are always missed.

Recently a number of e-mails and postings carried the news of the passing of a longtime and stalwart member of the Cairn community, Clare Redditt, of Cairnacre. I recall Clare as a forthright individual, fiercely dedicated to the preservation of the history and health concerns of the Cairn Terrier. Her work in helping to develop registries for craniomandibular osteopathy (CMO) and as a chair of the Cairn Terrier Club of America’s health-concerns committee is of inestimable value.

There are others whose names merit mention—the list is too long, this space too short.

In remembrance of Clare and all those who have gone on ahead, imagine they have come to a place “somewhere over the rainbow,” just before a “rainbow bridge” under blue skies and a cloudless horizon. Imagine the voice of their Cairns, the song of their pack rising, swelling with anticipation at the sound of familiar footsteps, explosive with joy as a beloved voice calls them by name. “Recall” is perfect.

They have been and will always be remembered. Imagine, the welcome that waits for each and for all of us.

Safe journey. —Carolyn Alexander; katko2008@gmail.com

---

**Smooth Fox Terriers**

**Perfect?**

I heard it through the grapevine, or should I say on the Internet, that a column written in another dog magazine commented on the overall quality of Smooth Fox Terriers being shown. The author had been at last October’s Montgomery County weekend and felt that our breed was by far the best breed at the shows, commenting that the overall quality in Smooths was higher than most other breeds accepted as a severe fault in our breed.

**Priorities and Virtue Judging**

Anyone who has spent 10 minutes in our sport has heard the call for “virtue judging, not fault judging.” Virtue judging implies that the judge understands and cares about breed priorities. It means judging the whole dog, from a positive point of view, not judging on individual components like gay tails, undershot bites, coat ticking, or back splashes.

Judges who continue to judge on incisors or discard a great dog because of a gay tail-set are a major part of the reason that the BTCA limits ROM-giving authority. The modern and much-loved Bull Terrier is believed to principally come from or at least be heavily influenced by a dog called Ormandy Souperlative Bar Sinister, who had what the AKC essentially considers the ultimate fault. He was monorchid. But Robert Oppenheimer, a man by name. “Recall” is perfect.

**Safe journey. —Karen Ann Filippi; katko2008@gmail.com**
breeds that had only one or two standouts in the ring.

Boy, judging Smooth Fox Terriers is a real test for the judges. You have to thank the breeders for their perseverance and plans that developed this quality.

Now you know there is no such thing as a perfect dog. So these breeders are trying to get there, each in his or her own way. Many make breeding plans into the future. For instance, they breed dog A to bitch B in hopes of getting what they are striving for in puppy C. They've studied the backgrounds of both mother and father and paid attention to both good and bad in each—either what they have produced or what they look like, as well as what the ancestors have produced.

If puppy C isn't all that they hoped for, it may be just the next step in what they hope to produce in the future. They are usually willing to wait and plan again for the future.

Some breeders do inbreeding, line-breeding or out-crosses as a way to strengthen their bloodlines. There are several books on this subject that explain all of the above.

If you have been breeding Smooths for a long time, it really helps if you can visualize what it is you are trying to create.

If you are a newbie, and by that I mean being in the game for less than five years, being mentored by an “oldie” is a good way to learn the ropes. Most who have been in this are truly interested in our chosen breed and in the people who will become the next generation in this game of producing ever better canines.

Two things that must be remembered in breeding these Fox Terriers are health and temperament. You never will be able to create the perfect dog, but hopefully you will get one who comes close as you can. So many things can add up for a near-perfect specimen—structure, movement, size, natural ears and tails, (again) temperament, health, and last but not least, the ability to produce quality in future generations.

You might have noticed that I did not mention color. To me, it is the cover of a very great book, and though it would be nice to have a white dog with no ticking, solid head, and perhaps a saddle, it really doesn't matter when it comes to quality.

This is just my opinion. —Billie Lou Robison; Raybillfox@aol.com

Wire Fox Terriers

Picking a Show-Prospect Puppy

You have whelped your dream litter, watched over them amid numerous cups of coffee and several sleepless nights, and now they are almost 8 weeks old. By this age they will be looking like a miniature of what they will be as an adult. It is now time to decide which pup will be your “keeper,” since it is not fair to the others in the litter to keep them all around for weeks.

Pups are a lot of work to bring up properly with all the attention they need and deserve. In a week or two they will begin to grow in “pieces,” except for the lucky few who do not change as they mature. Since not all puppies in a litter will be exceptional, you need to be quite critical in your analysis of their qualities. I am not at all sure it is worth the work, money, and time to finish a simply adequate Wire, so for this writing we will assume you want to keep the pick of the litter.

I tend to take a cynical view of those people who say they can pick out the show prospects as they are whelped. Those skinny babies with the squished heads and bodies they get as they come through the birth canal look a great deal like little rodents. They do get prettier in a couple of days.

I generally do no evaluation until they are about 3 or 4 weeks old and on their feet, but I will have taught them to stack. Look for the pup who catches your eye as the litter romps around the room as they grow. That puppy shows dominance and is the most likely to love to show, but is he the best one? Keeping in mind there is no perfect dog, find the one who has the best lay-back and lay-on of shoulder, and check to see that the length and arch of the neck looks good. It usually will, if the shoulder is laid back as close as possible to 45 degrees. If you feel a sizable bump in checking the lay-on, it may mean a too-wide front.

Look for that fishhook front outline, and check to see how he sets his front legs. You want just a little easy—westy on the front feet, since when he matures, the rounding of the ribs will move the elbows out a little and the feet will then face straight ahead.

See if you have some butt behind the tail, indicating a good tail-set. It goes without saying that we want a short back and a well angulated rear—however, if the rear angulation is not the same as that of the front assembly, you will have movement problems. Too straight, he will have little drive, and too much, he will have sicle-hocked movement. Check his outline while stacked, and then watch to see what happens to his topline when he moves freely.

Lastly, look at the head, the eyes, and the ear-set. You need the clean, lean look of the head with enough fill in the muzzle to support the large teeth this breed has. The ears should not be big, and I for one prefer not to get them too small. The too-small ones can be a major headache as you glue and unglue them, trying to get them to stay down where they belong. As the dog grows, even perfect ears will take watching and gluing at times.

Oh, yes: Check the bite and the teeth. While most of the teeth will not be in, the bite should be a nice scissors bite by now. Check the boys to see if both testicles are in place, but keep in mind that they may be a little late coming down. It is something to watch for.

Now after you have gone through all the puppies, you hopefully have found one who has almost everything you have been looking for. Unfortunately, luck being as elusive as it is, anything can happen, so do not make any rash decisions about your pick puppy until he is at least a year old and out of the “puppy uglies.” We simply have to hope that nothing unfortunate happens and
The Letter

It has been seven years since the inaugural installment of a Glen of Imaal Terrier breed column appeared in this magazine. I feel that we have gotten to know each other sufficiently well by now that you are, how should I say, “ready” for this.

What I am about to reveal is considered shocking in some Glen quarters—even scandalous—so much so that conspiracy theories exist that question its authenticity. Trust me, it’s authentic. Some find it truthful but terribly politically incorrect. Others, and they are probably the vast majority, see it as a window into the unrecorded history of our breed that fills in the undocumented gap that exists between the 1930s, when the breed was first recognized in Ireland, and the 1960s, when the breed was thrust into a bona fide revival.

That gap, the Depression and war years, was a period when our breed faced near-extinction for a second time. All of our modern Glens have pedigrees that go back no further than the revival period of the 1960s. It has been claimed, by colleagues in Ireland, that pedigrees do exist that trace back to the 1930s, but these have never been produced. Even the coolest of cynologists among us find themselves dropping their jaws when they read this document for the first time. In Glen circles, these fascinating but explosive few paragraphs are known simply as “the letter.”

The letter, dated May 1997, was written by Frank Fallon, former secretary of the Glen of Imaal Terrier Club in Ireland. It is addressed to a Dutch Glen enthusiast. It was published in a Dutch monograph about the breed written by Susanne Bagaya and Jean Beats.

Regarding the names mentioned in the letter, Maureen Holmes was a titan figure in the history of Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers. Dan O’Donoghue was equally iconic in the history of Glens. During the 1930s he wrote a column about canines under the nom de plume “Danny Boy” in The Irish Field that frequently documented goings-on in the Glen world. His column is one of our most invaluable sources for Glen history during the period. Finally, the names Fearless Dan and Tinaheley Lad refer to founding sires in the breed’s revival period of the 1960s. Behind them, the trail vanishes and does not pick up again until 1934.

Here’s Mr. Fallon:

“In the early days, Glens and Wheaten Terriers often came from the same litter. In the late thirties, Maureen Holmes registered the long-legged dogs as Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, and Dan O’Donoghue registered the short-legged ones as Glen of Imaal Terriers ... Fearless Dan’s sire was called Tinaheley Lad, part old Irish Terrier, part Staffordshire Bull. His Dam was a long-legged Wheaten bitch, part Kerry Blue, part White Bull Terrier. Tinaheley Lad was a long, low, powerfully built dog with a short, hard red coat. This bitch also bred several litters of Wheaten Terriers depending on which sire was used. ... In the old days, a dog could be registered on inspection by a member of The Irish Kennel Club, if they conformed to the standard laid down by Dan O’Donoghue.”

In the next installment of this column we’ll examine the significance of Mr. Fallon’s revelations. Meanwhile, as comedian Jack Benny used to say with a gasp, “Well!” —Bruce Sussman;
BLUEKAFKA@aol.com

Irish Terriers
Codes of Ethics—to Praise, Not to Bury

Most breed clubs have them. The AKC has its Code of Good Sportsmanship. Is this just good business, or is it just good PR? Do we mean it? Should we? Here is what I think.

Having a code of ethics shows our commitment to providing a good product with a reliable warranty, and with it we create in the minds of the public, our purchasers, and fellow club members the expectation of fair dealing. Further, it says we want to make sure that our dogs have happy and healthy lives and that their families are satisfied with their decision to buy from us. New owners understand that we will be there for them in good times and bad. It is more than good PR. It says that we have integrity and that we care for our dogs and for our club’s reputation. But having a code of ethics and living by it are very different things.

Recently an article appeared in this magazine that addressed the futility of litigation involving dogs, contracts, and general unhappiness with deals we as breeders thought we had. This reality makes our codes of ethics all the more critical to the maintenance of customer satisfaction and breed protection.

There is no need for costly and acrimonious litigation if everyone adheres to the code of ethics. If we “walk the walk” of our commitment to the fundamental role the breed club community is supposed to be playing (that is, breed protection), the likelihood of harm or foul is greatly diminished.

Membership in a breed club is like being part of any other special-purpose group. By becoming a member, we surrender some individual rights to the greater purpose. We are willing to do this because we believe that breed protection trumps individual preference or self-promotion. We subscribe to a sense of community, where our love of the breed and enjoyment of our dogs is shared by like-minded people. We sign the club’s Code of Ethics not only because it is a condition of membership, but because we believe in our special purpose.

I suppose there was a time when a code of ethics would have been considered so obvious, so ingrained in the fabric of the community, that its recodification would have been considered superfluous—even a silly wasted effort. Today the environment is different, however.

As a group we have been offended by the assertion of some that breeders
G7 BREED COLUMNS

Kerry Blue Terriers
Are You a Good Breeder?

It takes more than having a litter of puppies to say you are a good breeder. It is hoped that you did your homework investigating the pedigrees of the sire and dam, including possible health clearances required. However, are you ready for the hard work and the responsibilities that escalate after the puppies are born?

Puppies are cute and fun, but it is important to consider your responsibilities for the litter before moving forward with a breeding. Assuming proper nutrition and veterinary care of the dam and her litter helped produce a healthy litter of puppies, you now have to start the process of raising well-adjusted puppies for at least 10 to 12 weeks, until they are placed with their new owners.

- Do you have the time and money to maintain the puppies in a clean and healthy environment, offering them any necessary veterinary care? Three or four visits to a vet may be required before they are ready to leave home.
- Do you have a safe space to allow the puppies to run and play as they mature? A fenced-in area that offers the puppies stimulation with ramps, toys, and tunnels will help build muscle tone and confidence.
- Are you able to crate-train each puppy so that when they go to their new homes they will be secure in a new environment? This will take some patience and more than a few early-morning wake-ups to make sure the puppy does not soil his crate.
- Once the puppies have had the necessary vaccinations, will you socialize each puppy, bringing them for car rides, trips to a park or a walk on a leash? Offering each of them new experiences, independent of the other puppies in the litter, promotes the self-confidence needed during this developmental stage.
- Do you have the equipment and expertise to groom your puppies, or do you know someone who is willing to do this for you? As the breeder, you may need to teach the new owner the breed’s basic maintenance requirements. If you are not personally able to do this, you will need to contact someone in the owner’s area and ask them to help the new owner in this process.
- Should ears need to be set, can you do this for the length of time required, or do you know someone who will do this for you? Other responsible breeders will usually be more than willing to help you. Give them a call first, however, before forwarding their information.
- Are you willing to thoroughly interview each potential new puppy owner and perhaps even visit their home if reliable references are not offered? Placement of the right puppy with the right owner is not the easiest task. Does the dog need a fenced-in yard? Are all members of the family on board for the purchase of a dog? Does the age of the children present an issue? What other pets are in the home? Does anyone in the family have dog allergies?
- Are you able to present the new owner with AKC-registration papers, a contract, the dog’s medical history, and a list of grooming tools required, as well as information about the dietary needs and the puppy’s basic maintenance and training requirements?
- Are you willing to act as a resource for the new puppy owner, answering their e-mails and phone calls as questions arise?
- In the future, should the dog need to be relocated, will you accept responsibility for its rehoming?

Good breeders are committed to placing a happy and healthy dog in the most suitable environment for that dog. They are willing to spend the time and money required to do so and accept all the responsibilities as a resource for the new owners. Join the community of good breeders across the country who strive to place the right puppy for you and your family. Visit uskbtc.com. — Carol Kearney; heritagekerry@optonline.net

Lakeland Terriers
Breed Characteristics

Many thanks to Pat Peters for her years of writing the breed’s GAZETTE columns. She has passed the baton to me, and I would like to take this opportunity to remind the readers that this column belongs to you. Please e-mail me with topics you would like addressed and with feedback on the columns.

One of the objectives of the breed columns is to inform readers who might be interested in owning the breed about characteristics that are unique to Lakeland Terriers, so I will begin with that topic.

Terrier trainer extraordinaire Pat Muller summed it up best when she used a military analogy to categorize various breed personalities. “If you compare dog breeds to the military, terriers would be the Special Forces. And Lakelands would be Black Ops!”

Lakelands are constantly analyzing situations to determine what is to their best advantage, a heritage from their working origins. For a Lakeland to be included in the original gene pool, they needed to have enormous intensity and bravery, tempered with ability to read
the actions of not only their quarry, the Fell fox, but a pack of hounds and unfamiliar terriers so as to emerge intact from a day’s hunt.

How does that translate into today’s Lakeland? Here’s an example: I took a Lakeland back to rehome for a family. They loved him, but he was out of control (as usual, nothing wrong with the dog, just bad handling by the family, beginning with the housekeeper squealing and running from the puppy when he would nip at her heels.) He would nip at the 13-year-old boy, but not the 10-year-old. My observation? This pup was a master of reading body language indicating vulnerability.

The topper was the dog’s self-taught game of attacking people putting on socks. The father in the household had a bad knee. The dog would just stand there and let him put a sock on the good leg, but when the man would start to put a sock on the stiff leg, the dog would fly in and grab the sock (and sometimes toes). Even though this was just a game, survival instincts ruled the dog’s actions, and he waited to attack until the “prey” was at its most vulnerable.

This dog was successfully rehabbed, and a retired show dog (with manners!) was placed with the family with no further incidents. This wasn’t a bad dog, just a bored, clever one. All the earth-working terriers can get mislabeled as stubborn when they are really not. They are tenacious, which is not the same thing. While sporting, working, and herding breeds have been selected for hundreds of generations to take orders, earth-working terriers have been selected to make decisions. For Lakelands and some others terriers expected to kill formidable quarry, these are life-and-death decisions. No way are they going to defer to a human unless they trust that human with their life. That trust must underlie all training (with fairness and consistency), and Lakelands do not suffer fools gladly.

And if you do not make it clear that you want a partnership with a Lakeland, they turn into cats. The classic situation is a person who has a multigenerational household including another breed. They admire the look of the Lakeland and perhaps the breed’s success in the group ring, so they obtain one. So often they complain that the dog is aloof and catlike. Of course; to a Lakeland, if you don’t love him best, or at least make the effort to have a special relationship with him, why should he make the effort?

I’ll discuss unique aspects of conformation next time. —Pat Rock; holly-briar@widomaker.com

Manchester Terriers
The Investment

In order to get something out of a dog of your chosen breed, in our case Manchester, you have to put something into it (aside from food and water).

Manchester terriers have many facets. In order to thoroughly appreciate and understand our breed we need to explore as many of these facets as time and money permit.

Show dogs, those that are being specialized and trained to perform at the end of the lead, show us physical beauty and soundness, as well as a glimpse of temperament and reaction to stress in a controlled environment. Performance dogs—and I really shouldn’t lump them together, since each venue requires a different subset of skills—show us trainability, companionability, tenaciousness, and a sense of humor (often underappreciated).

This kind of familiarity with the dogs in our breeding program makes it easier to achieve our goals, be it the ultimate show dog or a top producer. In my mind, agree with me or not, producing wonderful pets is right up there with the first two. After all, most pups in most litters end up as pets, lap- and heart-warmers, constantly in the eye of the general public. They are our goodwill ambassadors, and don’t you forget it.

The Standard

I was discussing breed characteristics with some Manchester buddies only to discover that they did not own a copy of our breed standard. This surprised me no end, since breed standards contain the only rules of the game, and you can’t play successfully if you don’t have the rules. All of us who breed and show Manchester terriers give more or less credence to different parts of the breed standard depending on the strengths and weaknesses of the dogs we own.

Based on this, I put together a pop quiz for my buddies. See how you do, and I’ll let you know how they did.

Quiz
1. What words describe the breed’s topline?
2. What toplines should be severely penalized in the breed?
3. Which ear type in a standard Manchester is preferred—cropped, button, or naturally erect?
4. What is a level bite?
5. Is a level bite acceptable in the breed?
6. What temperament flaws are considered serious faults?
7. What disqualifies a toy but not a standard?
8. Can you show a toy who weighs over 12 pounds in the conformation ring?

Answers
1. “Slight arch”
2. Flat back or roached back
3. No preference is given to any of the ear types
4. Front teeth (incisors) that meet exactly edge to edge
5. Yes
6. Excessive shyness or aggressiveness
7. Cut or cropped ears
8. Yes, in the standard ring

Historical Notes
The standard for our breed has remained pretty much the same over the years, with a few exceptions. Toy ears once could be cropped; cropping or cut ears became a disqualification in October 1938. Toys over 12 pounds were disqualified; standards had a suggested weight of 14 to 22 pounds, with no disqualification until the two breeds became one with two varieties, in 1959. The disqualification was removed from the toy standard and added to that of...
the standard for dogs over 22 pounds. Over the years the weight DQ for the standards has been hotly contested, some factions proposing a height limit with a DQ instead, others just a height limit with no DQ, and still others supporting leaving the weight limit in place but removing the DQ.

The Doorbell
For all of the years I’ve shared my home with Manchesters, I’ve never had one who barked at the door to come in. Instead, I’ll look out the window by the back door to see one or more of them endlessly running a loop out to the driveway, around the grapefruit tree, pause by the door, and continue running if the door isn’t opened. I’ve been given a Border Collie and am told that the breed needs a job to do.

Well, now he has a job. The Manchesters keep an eye on him when they’re out in the yard together. When he heads for the door, they line up behind him instead of looping about. He barks, I open the door, and they file in, looking smug. — Virginia Antia; inkwood@aol.com

Miniature Bull Terriers
Friends—Not Just on Valentine’s Day
Did you ever wonder what makes people happy? For many people a large home, fancy car, country-club membership, vacation home, and the money to keep everything up and running makes them happy. Others are less inclined to base their happiness on material things; for them a job, a family, good friends, and being able to provide for their family makes them happy.

Let’s look at what makes “man’s best friend” happy. My breed of choice is the Miniature Bull Terrier, so let me introduce you to a few breed traits:

1. Everyone is a friend, so greet them happily and show them you are glad to see them.
2. Life is a fun game.
3. Comfort is as necessary as food.
4. There is no such thing as too much food, playtime, or attention.
5. Everything must be done at one of two speeds: breakneck or slow-motion.

Here is my “best friend list” for every day, not just on Valentine’s Day, and you’ll see why. First on my list is Gemma, great, great grandmother to my current litter. She was a great mother and a foster mother to a litter of Bull Terriers who outweighed her at weaning. She was a puppy guardian and trainer par excellence. She never me a dog, cat, or person that she didn’t like.

She treated my grandchildren like her pups. She kept a close eye on them and tried to keep them clean. All visitors were welcomed at the door like long-lost family. She lived to be 15, and she loved every day.

Molly is next on my list. Molly is always happy to lie in a pool of sunlight by the window or cozy up to the woodstove in winter—typical places for most dogs. But her favorite places are more unusual. For Molly, finding an empty 30-pound dog-food bag or an empty cardboard box sends her into the height of happiness, and even finding a small piece of cardboard that has slipped behind a kitchen bench is cause for joy. How can you keep from smiling over such an easy-to-please dog?

Chip is Molly’s brother, and he finds his happiness in the outdoors. He takes pleasure in his daily walks. He finds large rocks irresistible and enjoys carrying them in his mouth while he hunts rodents. He is a very good hunter and has his Junior Earthdog title. He loves every minute of the hunt, be it per AKC regulations or a daily neighborhood patrol.

Caper is a dog for whom agility is her fun zone. She absolutely loves to work and to please her owner. They make a great team, and Caper enjoys every minute. She has garnered quite a few agility titles along the way and shows no signs of quitting any time soon.

I think we can learn a lot about friendship and happiness from our four-footed friends:

Learn to do something that you love and love what you do.
Make time for fun.
Be a friend, and remember how lucky we are to have such good friends in our dogs.

Make sure you give your dogs lots of Valentine hugs. — Kathy Brosnan; kmbrosnan@earthlink.net

Norfolk Terriers
Time
It’s such a fascinating word; it conjures up so many sayings. Time passes slowly … time flies … time stands still … time is on my side … only time will tell. Surely we all can relate to any one of these expressions.

It seems like yesterday, but in reality it was in the mid-1980s when it was a freezing early morning at the Montgomery show, with actual frost on the ground. Recently I looked at photos of that year, and there were a number of exhibitors and spectators bundled up in blankets. Or the time when there was mud covering the grounds, with many people losing their shoes in the muck. The dogs were carried to the ring rather than allowing their coats to be ruined in mud. It does seem like yesterday, but time flies.

The Norfolk Terrier Club waited to become its own entity, knowing that in some ways time passes slowly. It seemed like forever as we passed through the Norwich Terrier Club, followed by the Norwich and Norfolk Terrier Club, and finally, in January 2009, the Norfolk Terrier Club.

It was worth the wait. One phrase our club will never be accountable for is time stands still. We’re a progressive group. This year we are producing our third club Annual check-full of statistics, advertisements, great articles, and show results. The book is broken down into sections, such as “Foundation” and “Early Breeders,” to name a few chapters. This is a coffee-table publication and one that the club members support with their advertisements and articles.

At the last Montgomery event, Fran Smith, DVM, was invited to speak at the club’s membership meeting. Dr.
Looking to the Future

Inbreeding was common practice back when many breeds including the Norwich Terrier were being developed. With such diverse antecedents as we have in our breed, it was the method to set type. But the downside was the risk of reduced genetic diversity.

The natural outgrowth of inbreeding, line-breeding, was espoused by such giants as Lloyd C. Brackett. He advised mating animals who are “closely related to the same ancestor ... by using for parents dogs who are closely related to that ancestor.” The objective was litter consistency. Breeders who heeded this advice, while succeeding in terms of cementing conformation traits, further limited the gene pool. In effect, we must now cope with the negative genetic residue we’ve inherited from 20th-century practices, not least of which are some fertility and health issues.

The lynchpin to the future of our breed is health. In Brackett’s time, out-crossing and out-breeding were the only way to introduce new, hopefully stronger genes to counteract the deleterious effects of doubling up on negative recessive genes carried by related animals. Out-crossing is the mating of two dogs that are the products of line-breeding but of two distinctly separate lines. Out-breeding is the mating of two dogs who not only are the products of two distinctly separate lines but are not the products of line-breeding themselves. Fortunately we’ve progressed beyond this obvious and clumsy way of making breeding decisions.

Here’s how to help future generations: Test — X-rays for hips, palpation for knees/elbows, Doppler for hearts; scoping for UAS. We can also participate in studies and trials. In addition we must study 10-generation pedigrees to assess inbreeding coefficients. But in addition we can now look to exciting new developments in genetic testing.

Chromosomes come in pairs, one set from each parent. These in turn contain DNA, and segments of the DNA contain genes. If both alleles in the gene are of the same type they are homozygous. If they are different, they are heterozygous. Studies have shown that increasing heterozygosity can enhance reproductive fitness. A new test called Optimal Selection can help in this regard.

According to Mars Veterinary’s website, Optimal Selection “uses a small blood sample to analyze a dog’s DNA on many key chromosomes. The objective is to compare the chromosomes of potential breeding pairs. By comparing the potential sire’s and dam’s chromosomal similarities and differences, the breeder is given the opportunity to diversify the genetic makeup of their puppies and reduce the risk of recessive medical conditions while still selecting for the physical and behavioral traits that are important to them.”

OS is already paying off. A pilot study conducted with the Dandie Dinmont Club of America has seen very positive results in terms of average litter numbers and health. Also, supporting the contention that conformation does not have to be sacrificed to diversity, a Dandie from the first OS litter placed in the group at the Vancouver (Washington) KC show this past October.

Angela Hughes, DVM, Ph.D., Veterinary Genetic Research Manager for Mars Veterinary, advises breeders to still select potential mates through phenotype, pedigree compatibility, and standard health tests, but then also to have stud candidates tested (along with your bitch) to determine which offers the least amount of chromosomal overlap. Then when the litter arrives, test each puppy to find out which carries the rarer genetic profile. This will ensure genetic diversity for future generations.

Dr. Hughes will be speaking at our national specialty in St. Louis on Thursday, June 14. Don’t miss it. — Leandra Little; llittle9@earthlink.net

Raising a Show Puppy

There is significant difference in raising a pet vs. raising a puppy that you plan on showing. Show prospects should be exposed to a variety of things that most pets never will be.

Table work is of the utmost importance for any show terrier. This can be a happy place or a stressful place—it depends on you. I start all of my puppies at 5-6 weeks old eating their meals on the table individually, and all the time they are eating, I am constantly stroking their tails in the upright position. We do this twice a day for two weeks. This starts the mindset of the table being a positive place and no fear of heights.

I then start stacking my puppies on the table, putting them in the stack position with positive reinforcement—just petting them and saying “good stand.”

Most pups want to wiggle and move;
it takes a few times for them to realize they are no longer eating up there, but I use a stern “no, stand, stay,” and rewarding them with praise when they are still usually does the trick.

One thing I can tell you is never use food to lure a puppy into a stack position. Once a puppy expects food as lure, he will always depend on that. Treats can be used as a reward, not a bribe! So if your puppy is quietly standing on the table for 30 seconds and not moving, treat only for the behavior achieved.

It is not necessary to use a lead to train a puppy to trot alongside of you. They learn where the correct position is without pulling on the lead if you start this way. They are food driven and pretty much will follow what’s in front of their nose. I lean down with a treat in my hand and have them follow it as I walk. If you don’t keep it in front of their nose, then they will look up at you—something you don’t want to teach—so bend over to enable them to look forward. Stop after four steps, and reward. Never drop the food on the floor, as it will teach them to “floor-surf.”

I use a Resco show lead that they can drag at first. Once they are comfortable with both trotting alongside of you and with the lead dragging, you can then pick it up!

Never use a choke collar on a puppy. When I see someone showing with a choke collar on a Parson youngster, you can bet that the puppy is not behaving or is stressed out choking on the end of that lead. People tend to try to use the choke collar as a way out of what really are just poor training techniques or lack thereof.

The Parson Russell Terrier can be quirky around strange people and strange dogs. Socialization is imperative from day one. Some are born with a “show gene,” and some you have to mold. A Parson who is well socialized is a pleasure to live with and a pleasure to show.

If your youngster is unsure, take along a confident, sound adult whom he can mimic when you visit PetSmart.

Puppies learn a lot from their housemates. I guarantee that if they see an adult taking treats from strangers, sniffing toys, and happy to be there, they will learn more quickly that this is a fun experience. —Sally Yancey; scyancey@aol.com

**Soft-Coated Wheaten Terriers**

**Winterizing Your Wheatens—Fun Activities for the Both of You!**

Winter can be one of the most challenging times of the year for both new and experienced owners. First there are the holidays, with friends and well-wishers dropping by, and normal routines disrupted, and then there are the short days and inclement weather. What’s a Wheaten owner to do? Plenty!

Exercise is the key to solving many behavioral problems. Just as with people, a busy Wheaten is a happy Wheaten.

Just because there’s a little snow on the ground doesn’t mean you have to have cabin fever. As most of us already know, Wheaten Terriers love snow. Winter walks are good for the both of you. To keep your dog’s feet free of irritating salt or sharp, icy surfaces, some owners invest in well-fitting rubber boots. Dogs can be encouraged to wearing them with praise and tasty treats. Just make certain the boots are not strap so tight as to cause circulation problems.

One of my favorite winter activities is skijoring, which involves skiing with your dog. Depending on the size of your Wheaten, and of course your weight, your dog can be taught to either pull you or to keep you company as they lead up front. Cross-country skis are best—choose the type without metal edges, which are sharp and could harm your dog. Special harnesses with comfortable padding are available, originally designed for sled dogs. A quick-release rope with catch is attached to the harness and then secured to the belt for your waist.

Of course you should be comfortable cross-country skiing before adding the dog. Your dog can be taught to pull using a partner and luring them to tug, although it seems Wheatens pick this up rather quickly. From here you can add commands for right, left, and halt. Start in an open area free of trees, and then try a straight path. For more information on skijoring, visit skijoring.com or skijornow.com. There are also seminars occasionally given and events where you can try it out for yourself.

Some Wheatens and their owners prefer to avoid anything to do with the cold and instead pursue indoor adventures or temperate climates. Thankfully there are many stores that are dog friendly, including many freestanding Apple and Bloomindale’s stores. In some areas, such as Boston’s Back Bay, there are many shopping opportunities and many dog-friendly hotels. Check Fidofriendly.com or Dogfriendly.com to uncover some of these great places to stay and play.

When visiting a store, you have a great opportunity to familiarize your dog with foreign sights and sounds.

Bring some tasty treats and communicate with your dog to ensure he is the politest of visitors and so that he can confidently approach new challenges, including elevators and escalators. Patience is key, as well as lots of encouragement.

Still other Wheaten owners prefer the company of their own homes but get cabin fever. What to do?

Invent some learning games. Have a spare muffin pan? Hide treats randomly and cover them with tennis balls and say “find.” Praise your dog when he uncovers a hidden treat. Next invest in some inexpensive plastic containers and pierce holes in the tops. Use a permanent marker to write an F on one of the containers. This will always be used for food. Line up your containers and put a tasty treat in the food container, then command your dog, “Find.” You may have to point and gesture to get your dog to drop his nose and understand how to play the game.

You can create variations of this game by placing containers high and
low or arranging them in a different pattern.

Two other great activities for when stuck indoors are to create a homemade agility course or introduce trick-training. There are many good books on the topic, including “101 Dog Tricks” by Kyra Sundance and “Dancing with Dogs” by Mary Ann Nester. Put on some music and get moving!

Whatever you decide to do to keep your Wheaten happy, remember that kindness, consistency, and praise will help to guarantee success and keep things enjoyable for the both of you! — Dorice Stancher; caninescando.com

Sealyham Terriers
Sealyham Celebrations

Another celebration for the Sealyham Terrier occurred last October 9, at Montgomery County KC. Looking back and beginning in 1995, Sealyham Terriers have taken highest honors at the all-terrier show four times, including the BIS in 2011.

This is a remarkable record for a breed that typically has one of the smaller specialty entries. No individual dog has won more than once, and of the four judges, three were from foreign shores. For the record, a list of the winners:

- 1995 Ch. Fanfare’s Goodfellow (Toby);
- 2006 Ch. Stonebroke Right on the Money (Ben Low);
- 2008 Ch. Efbe’s Hidalgo at Goodspice (Charmijn);
- 2011 GCh. Efbe’s Goodspice Easy Money (Valley).

The BIS ring was a real treat for terrier fans, and Keith Lovell from Australia gave them all a fair and thorough turn. Margery Good’s Sealyham bitch looked every bit a BIS competitor and never let down.

At the breed specialty, after choosing his BB bitch, judge Geoff Corish from Lancaster, England, awarded BOS to Ch. Goodspice Brawny Brehannon; WD and BW to puppy Efbe’s Thunder Rd at Burberry; WB to Sutliff’s Ventana; he chose Ch. Thunder Rd Hollywood Nites as his Award of Merit winner, plus two Selects. The 8-year-old Veteran looked good and reminded us all of our Sealyhams who live energetic, healthy years long after “middle age.”

Jill Ferrera, president of the Southern California Sealyham Terrier Club, named the puppy dog Best in Sweepstakes, and Brehannon’s Buche Noel was Ferrera’s Best of Opposite Sex.

Specialty arrangements were managed by chairman Diana Perry, with the weather obliging her special order. Trophies were impressive, the hospitality tent served us well, and the Sealyham ring had a large group of enthusiastic spectators.

Specialties are planned for June 2012 at the Queen Mary Events Park in Long Beach, California. The parent club is hosting its first rotating specialty in many years on Friday afternoon, sharing the day with the Sealyham Terrier Club of Southern California, which will conduct a morning specialty, preceding the Great Western Terrier Association specialties on Saturday and Sunday.

Sally George will preside over the ring in the morning, and Connie Clark will judge the ASTC specialty classes in the afternoon. Nineteen Sealyms (plus a brace) were in the ring last June in California, and 23 entries at our October specialty. Both clubs are counting on increased entries for the June event—think “puppies”!

Queen Mary Events Park rivals the Montgomery site as a perfect backdrop for the Sealy ring. Arnold Anderson serves as the STCSC secretary and will be coordinating with ASTC in disseminating information about Sealyham events.

At the general membership meeting president Sharon Yard announced that registration numbers were up slightly, with 77 Sealyhams registered during 2010. Not exceptionally good news, but up is a lot better than down. Awards to individuals were made for distinguished accomplishments, including the AKC Outstanding Sportsmanship Award to Lois Miller for devoted work with her Jenny in the performance ring. Jenny has inspired other dog-handler teams, particularly in the terrier world, and Lois has been a longtime leader in performance work in ASTC.

Yard also announced the completion of the first Illustrated Standard for our breed.

Our existing standard was adopted in 1974, and for a good many years, club members have hoped to see a commentary and illustration of the standard. The committee worked hard, talked a lot, argued some, e-mailed back and forth incessantly with drafts and edits, reviewed drawings, and with chairman Diana Perry’s prodding and Sharon Yard’s setting of deadlines, the booklet was finished, approved by the board of governors, and copyrighted. The publication is being packaged for mailing to all AKC-approved and provisional Sealyham judges.

While the judges’ education committee is most eager to get the document out to our judges, we are also very pleased to recommend the copies to the membership of the club and to all who are interested in our breed.

Sealyham Terriers Forever! —Karen Bay; raymondbay@comcast.net

Staffordshire Bull Terriers
Owner Handling: Eliminating the Fear of Exhibiting

It still surprises me when exhibitors with bravado ringside fall apart entering the ring. You see it in their uncomfortable actions, complete disconnect with their dog and unawareness of the judge or competitors. For others, showing appears as natural as breathing, with an internal mixture of anticipation and excitement! There’s an indescribable satisfaction and empowerment when you connect with your dog in the ring as a team. I personally love being “in the zone!”

And the key is practice ... when you’re having a melt-down, your Stafford will know the routine and...
could be your biggest asset. Without practice, you have nothing to reference and shouldn’t be entering the ring. Your Stafford didn’t ask to enter this vortex of uncertainty, in fact, you’re doing your dog a complete disservice and if not willing to hone your skills, should entertain saving entry fees or hiring a handler.

I practice every other night when showing my Staffords—no matter their ranking, whether embarking on their championship or competing weekly in the Group, practice. I have been showing since I could walk and still I practice, practice, and practice!

Go to the Westminster site or YouTube and watch breed judging. Attend shows and sit ringside. Ask someone who most represents your vision of handling to give you pointers. Look for a mentor. Find a pro handler (this can be done on a broader scope by watching the groups) to mimic. No one knows you’re copying them. If you can imitate someone you admire, your own style and interpretation of handling will follow.

Know the basic ring procedure:
Enter the ring. Set your dog up and present. Be aware of the other exhibitors, as the judge may circle around each exhibit, so leave ample space between you and the dog in front of you whether stacked or moving.

Next move as a group in a circle. Wait your turn to present your dog. Stack and present. Go down and back, culminating with a free stack, then a circle to the end. When the judge has finished examining each dog, have your dog ready and presented. The judge may have the class do a final circle-around. Do this procedure every day for two sessions.

Be aware of the judge. That’s what your there for, right? To present your Stafford to a judge. Acknowledge that by listening to what the judge says. Show up a breed or two before your ring time, and note the ring protocol. Awareness will help you immensely in your quest for the ribbons.

Don’t bait unless you know when and why. Just having a treat and your dog’s ears up are not enough. Is your Stafford stacked correctly? Teach him to stand and focus. Reward him while staying. Baiting is the final polish of your Stafford’s ring presentation.

Get relaxed and be confident before you step into the ring; or your Stafford may pick up on your apprehension and crumble. You love your Stafford, right? How proud are you of him? Then reflect that! Subtly let the judge know, exuding confidence: This is the best dog you are ever going to lay your hands on! —Kristina Estlund; Gazette@SBTCA.com

**Welsh Terriers**

**Reading the Pictures PART ONE**

Ideally when you are looking for a potential stud or deciding if you might want a puppy from certain parentage, you should see and get your hands on the dogs in question. However, this may not always be possible.

The stud may be on the opposite side of the country or may be deceased or no longer being shown and you are considering frozen semen. In these cases you may need to rely on photos as well as knowledge of related dogs to make your decision.

If the dogs are available for examination, always do so. Think carefully about using a dog that the owner or handler will not let you thoroughly examine. He may have a serious fault that is well hidden, or a temperament problem that would make it unwise to consider using him at all.

Expert grooming can give you the impression that the dog is much better than he is, and poor grooming can have the opposite effect. There are many ways that you can learn to see past the grooming.

When examining the head, the back-skull and foreface should be of equal length and on parallel planes. On a copy of the dog’s photo, use a straight-edge to draw a line from occiput to stop, and then a line from eye to nose. These lines should be parallel with just a slight indication of stop.

Shoulders can be groomed to appear to have good layback even though they are actually rather straight. Viewed from the side, straight shoulders usually have defined muscles on the top edge where the point of shoulder meets the upper arm. Muscles that blend in cleanly from the sides of the neck to the upper arm shoulder connection usually indicate good layback.

The line from neck to withers is not a good indication of layback as the shape of the vertebra determines the way the neck blends into the withers. Look for indications of excess hair to improve the neckline.

The Welsh Terrier front is usually groomed to that there appears to be a straight line from the brisket to the front of the feet. However, the upper arm should have a small amount of return so that the dog stands slightly under his front.

Check where the elbow is in relationship to upper arm–shoulder connection. This will help you determine if there is enough angle to the upper arm to give adequate return. Feet that are directly down from the point of shoulder also indicate a lack of return. A slight degree of return will enable the dog to have more reach when trotting. Keep in mind that a correct long-legged terrier front does not have the amount of return called for by many breeds, and therefore will not have as far-reaching a trot.

Careful trimming of the chest hair can make a dog appear to have more depth of chest than he actually has. The chest should be level with the elbow, deep and level with plenty of heart and lung room.

Photos of a dog moving will reveal the actual depth of chest because the thinner hair on the chest allows you to see through the hair to the chest. Standing photos are not helpful in determining this.

To be continued in the next column. —Diane Orange; Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com
Attention Delegates

Notice of Meeting

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Sheraton Newark Airport Hotel on Tuesday, March 13, 2012, beginning at 9:00 am.

Membership Application

Northeastern Maryland Kennel Club

Delegates Credentials

Bo N. Bengtson, Ojai, CA, American Whippet Club
Sally A. Birgal, Kempton, PA, Berks County Kennel Club
Ann Mariah Cook, Jefferson, NH, Siberian Husky Club of America
William I. Christensen, Palm Springs, CA, Australian Terrier Club of America
Daniel R. Cunningham, Minoa, NY, Onondaga Kennel Association
Marilyn E. Currey, Reddick, FL, American Chinese Crested Club
Deidre E. Gannon, Oaklyn, NJ, German Pinscher Club of America
Ann Lettis, Staten Island, NY, Grand River Kennel Club
Gary Sarvinas, Catonsville, MD, Maryland Kennel Club

Notice

Ms. Kim Leblanc (Ontario, Canada)
Action was taken by the Siberian Husky Club of America for conduct in connection at its October 25, 2011 event. Ms. Leblanc was charged with disregard of published club regulations. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s and sent the penalty at a reprimand and a $100 fine.

Notice

Mr. Robert Portnoy (Atlanta, GA)
Action was taken by the Newman Kennel Club for conduct in connection at its October 23, 2011 event. Mr. Portnoy was charged with abusive or foul language/verbal altercation. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report and sent the penalty at a public reprimand and a $100 fine.

Notice

Mrs. Zee Dasilva (Choctaw, OK)
Action was taken by the Great Dane Club of Tucson, Inc. for conduct in connection with its October 29, 2011 event. Specifically, Mrs. Dasilva was charged with impairing a club’s ability to retain a site and disregard of published club rules. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report, found it in order and set the penalty at a three month event suspension and a $500 fine, effective November 23, 2011. (Multiple Breeds)

Notice

Ms. Patti Maeda (Wildwood, MO)
Action was taken by the Tri County Agility Club of Missouri for conduct in connection with its November 10-13, 2011 events. Specifically, Mrs. Maeda was charged with abusive or foul language/verbal altercation and inappropriate criticism of a judge, not disruptive, but demonstrating a lack of sportsmanship. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee’s report, found it in order and...
set the penalty at a one month event suspension and a $300 fine, effective December 5, 2011. (Golden Retriever)

Notice

Mrs. Maggie Bennett (Marathon Shores, FL) Action was taken by the Indian River Dog Training Club for conduct in connection with its November 18, 2011 event. Mrs. Bennett was charged with failure to control a dog at an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the report, found it in order and set the penalty at a reprimand and a $200 fine. (Bouvier des Flandres)

Notice

The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Mrs. Susan Hammer (Lakeville, MN) from all AKC privileges for six months and imposed a $500 fine, effective November 7, 2011, for having submitted or caused to be submitted litter registration applications that she knew, should have known, or had a duty to know contained false certifications (DNA exclusion). (Shih Tzu)

Notice

The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended the following individuals from all AKC privileges for six months and imposed a $500 fine, effective November 7, 2011, for refusing to make their dogs and records available for inspection when requested:

Effective November 7, 2011
Mrs. Barbara Spencer (Keyser, WV) Multiple Breeds

Effective December 12, 2011
Mrs. Mary Crane (Tenaha, TX) Multiple Breeds

Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendment to Chapter 16, Section 1, (New Sixth Paragraph), of the Rules Applying to Dog Show, to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting.

Chapter 16

SECTION 1, (new sixth paragraph).

At one National Specialty each year, specified by the AKC Breed Parent Specialty Club at the time the event application is submitted to AKC, the dog designated Reserve Winners Dog and the bitch designated Reserve Winners Bitch will be awarded a three-point major, provided that the number of dogs competing in the regular classes of the Reserve Winner’s sex totals at least twice the number required for a five point major, in the region in which the event is held.

In counting the number of eligible dogs in competition, a dog that is disqualified, or that is dismissed, excused or ordered from the ring by the judge, or from which all awards are withheld, shall not be included.

Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendment to Chapter 1, Section 3, (deleted) of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows - Dog Shows Defined, to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting.

Chapter 1

SECTION 3.

A member or licensed all-breed club may apply to The American Kennel Club for approval to hold a show at which championship points may be awarded with entries restricted to puppies that are eligible for entry in the regular puppy class and dogs that have been placed first, second or third in a regular class at a show at which championship points were awarded, provided the club submitting such an application has held at least one show annually for at least ten years immediately prior to the year in which application for a show so restricted is made, and further provided that there shall not have been less than 900 dogs entered in its show for in one of its shows if the club holds more than one show a year in the year preceding the year in which application is made for its first show with entries so restricted.

When an application for this type of restricted entry show has been approved by The American Kennel Club the only dogs eligible for entry shall be puppies that are eligible for entry in the regular puppy class and those dogs that have been placed first, second or third in a regular class at a show at which championship points were awarded held not less than sixty days prior to the first day of the show at which entries will be so restricted.

However, a club making application to hold a show restricted to entries of dogs as specified above may further restrict entries by excluding all puppies or all puppies six months and under nine months and/or by excluding dogs that have placed third or dogs that have placed second and third, provided the extent of these further restrictions is specified on the application.

Any club whose application has been approved to hold a show with restricted entries as described in this section shall indicate the extent of the restrictions in its premium list.
Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendments to Chapter 6, Section 3, of the Rules Applying to Dog Show - Premium Lists and Closing of Entries.

Chapter 6
SECTION 3.

Except at specialty club shows, the general classification of recognized breeds divided into groups and in the same order as set forth in Chapter 2, of the Rules Applying to Registration and Discipline, with the varieties of distinct breeds as described in Chapter 3, Section 1 added thereto, in their proper groups and alphabetical position, shall be published in the premium list.

Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendments to Chapter 3, Section 1, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Dog Show Classifications; to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting.

Chapter 3
SECTION 1

The following breeds and/or varieties of breeds, divided by groups, shall be all the breeds and/or varieties of breeds for which regular classes of The American Kennel Club may be provided at any show held under American Kennel Club rules. The Board of Directors may either add to, transfer from one group to another, or delete from said list of breeds and/or varieties of breeds, whenever in its opinion registrations of such breed and/or variety of breed in the Stud Book justify such action.

GROUP 1:
SPORTING – POINTERS AND SETTERS

GROUP 2:
SPORTING - RETRIEVERS AND

GROUP 3:
SPANIELS

GROUP 4:
SCENT HOUNDS

GROUP 5:
SIGHT HOUNDS

GROUP 6:
WORKING - UTILITY

GROUP 7:
WORKING - MOLOSSER

GROUP 8:
WORKING – SPITZ

GROUP 9:
TERRIERS

GROUP 10:
TOY

GROUP 11:
NON-SPORTING

GROUP 12:
HERDING

Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendments to Chapter 3, Sections 15 - 20 of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Dog Show Classifications; to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting.

Chapter 15
Section 15. A club or association holding a show, if it gives brace classes in the several breeds and recognized varieties of breeds, may also give brace group classes, not divided by sex; such groups to be arranged in the same order and to comprise the same breeds and recognized varieties of breeds as herein before set forth in Chapter 3, Section 1. All braces of dogs designated by their respective breed judges as Best of Breed or Best of Variety as the case may be at shows at which these brace group classes shall be given, shall be eligible to compete in the brace group classes to which they belong according to this grouping.

Section 16. A club giving group classes must also give a Best in Show, the winner to be entitled “Best Dog in Show.” No entry fee shall be charged but the group winners must compete.

Section 17. A club or association holding a show, if it gives brace classes in the several breeds and recognized varieties of breeds, may also give brace group classes, not divided by sex; such groups to be arranged in the same order and to comprise the same breeds and recognized varieties of breeds as herein before set forth in Chapter 3, Section 1. All braces of dogs designated by their respective breed judges as Best of Breed or Best of Variety as the case may be at shows at which these brace group classes shall be given, shall be eligible to compete in the brace group classes to which they belong according to this grouping. All entries for these brace group classes shall be made after judging of the regular classes of The American Kennel Club has been finished and no entry fee shall be charged. In the event that the owner of a dog designated Best of Breed or Best of Variety shall not exhibit the dog in the group class to which it is eligible, no other dog of the same breed or variety of breed shall be allowed to compete.

Effective January 1, 2005. A brace is defined as two dogs of the same recognized breed or variety that are similar in appearance, performing in unison, and presented by a maximum of two handlers. Both dogs competing in brace
competition must have at least one common owner.

Section 18. If a club or association holding a show shall give these group classes, it must also give a “Best Brace in Show” in which the braces of dogs winning the first prizes in the group classes must compete, but for which no entry fee shall be charged. The winner shall be entitled “The Best Brace in Show.”

Section 19. A club or association holding a show, if it gives team classes in the several breeds and recognized varieties of breeds, may also give team group classes not divided by sex, such groups to be arranged in the same order and to comprise the same breeds and recognized varieties of breeds as herein before set forth in Chapter 3, Section 1. All teams of dogs designated by their respective breed judges as Best of Breed or Best of Variety as the case may be at shows at which these team group classes shall be given, shall be eligible to compete in the team group classes to which they belong according to this grouping. All entries for these team group classes shall be made after the judging of the regular classes of The American Kennel Club has been finished and no entry fee shall be charged. In the event that the owner of a team of dogs designated Best of Breed or Best of Variety shall not exhibit the team of dogs in the group class to which it is eligible, no other team of dogs of the same breed or variety of breed shall be allowed to compete.

Effective January 1, 2005. A team is defined as four dogs of the same recognized breed or variety that are similar in appearance, performing in unison, and presented by a maximum of four handlers. All dogs competing in team competition must have at least one common owner.

Section 20. If a club or association holding a show shall give these group classes, it must also give a “Best Team in Show” in which the teams of dogs winning the first prizes in the group classes must compete, but for which no entry fee shall be charged. The winner shall be entitled “The Best Team in Show.”

Proposed Amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendment to Chapter 2 of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Registrable Breeds by Group; to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting

Chapter 2

The following breeds divided by groups shall be all the breeds now recognized by The American Kennel Club as being distinct breeds of purebred dogs eligible for registration in the Stud Book of The American Kennel Club.

GROUP 1: SPORTING – POINTERS AND SETTERS

GROUP 2: SPORTING - RETRIEVERS AND SPANIELS

GROUP 3: SCENT HOUNDS

GROUP 4: SIGHT HOUNDS

GROUP 5: WORKING - UTILITY

GROUP 6: WORKING - MOLOSSER

GROUP 7: WORKING – SPITZ

GROUP 8: TERRIERS

GROUP 9: TOY

GROUP 10: NON-SPORTING

GROUP 11: HERDING

Proposed Amendment to Beagle Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures for Brace, Small Pack and Small Pack Option Field Trials and Two-Couple Pack Hunting Tests

The Board of Directors has approved the following amendment to Chapter 9, New Section 8, Grand Field Champion Title (GFC) of the Proposed Amendment to Beagle Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures for Brace, Small Pack and Small Pack Option Field Trials and Two-Couple Pack Hunting Tests – Entry Requirements and Eligibility; to be voted on at the March 13, 2012, Delegates Meeting

Chapter 9

New Section 8. Grand Field Champion Title (GFC). To be eligible to earn points toward a Grand Field Champion title a dog must have previously been recorded an AKC Field Champion.

To be recorded a Grand Field Champion, a hound must win two first places and 90 points in classes with not less than six starters at AKC selected trials. A list of the selected trials can be found on the AKC website at www.akc.org/to be determined. The GFC title is a prefix title that will appear in addition to the Field Champion title. Upon completion of the GFC requirements, the title will be affixed to
the dog's record. The owner will be notified but no title certificate will be issued unless ordered by the owner. The cost of the title certificate will be determined by the AKC Board of Directors.

Note: If a dog earns its Field Championship title at one of the selected trials, the points in excess of those needed to earn the FC title will not count toward the GFC title.

The total number of wins and points necessary for a Beagle to be recorded a Grand Field champion shall be periodically reviewed and possibly revised by the AKC Board of Directors.

**Proposed Canaan Dog Breed Standard**

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The Canaan Dog, the National dog of Israel, is a herding and flock sentry dog originating in the Land of Canaan. The Canaan Dog is a pariah dog type that is naturally alert, inquisitive and watchful. He is mistrustful of strangers and unfamiliar environments, yet loyal and loving with his family. A square dog of medium size, moderate and balanced without extremes, showing a clean outline. The moderately angulated Canaan Dog moves with athletic agility and grace in an efficient, ground-covering endurance trot. He has a wedge-shaped head with low-set erect ears, a high set brush tail that curls over the back when confident, and a straight, harsh, flat-lying double coat. There is a marked distinction between the sexes.

**SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE**

*Size* - Height at the withers is 20 to 24 inches for dogs and 19 to 23 inches for bitches. The ideal Canaan Dog lies in the middle of the stated ranges. *Proportion* - Square when measured from the point of the shoulder to the ischium and from the point of the withers to the ground. *Substance* - Moderate. Dogs generally weigh 45 to 55 pounds and bitches approximately 35 to 45 pounds. Dogs distinctly masculine without coarseness and bitches feminine without over-refinement.

**HEAD**

Elongated, the length exceeding the breadth and depth considerably. Wedge-shaped, when viewed from above. Slightly arched when viewed from the side, tapering to stop. The region of the forehead is of medium width, but appearing broader through ears set low to complete an alert expression, with a slight furrow between the eyes. *Expression* - Alert, watchful and inquisitive. Dignified. *Eyes* - Dark, almond-shaped, slightly slanted. Varying shades of hazel with liver-pointed dogs. Eye rims darkly pigmented or of varying shades of liver harmonizing with coat color. *Fault* — Unpigmented eye rims. *Ears* - Erect, medium to large, set moderately low, broad at the base, tapering to a very slightly rounded tip. Ears angled very slightly forward when excited. A straight line from the inner corner of the ear to the tip of the nose should just touch the inner corner of the eye and a line drawn from the tip of the ear to the tip of the nose should just touch the outer corner of the eye. Ear motion contributes to expression and clearly defines the mood of the dog. *Major Fault* - In the adult dog, other than erect ears. *Stop* - Slightly accentuated. *Muzzle* - Tapering to complete the wedge shape of the head. Length equal to or slightly longer than the length of the skull from the occiput to stop. Whisker trimming optional. *Nose* - Darkly pigmented or varying shades of liver, harmonizing with coat color. *Lips* - Tight with good pigmentation. *Bite* - Scissors.

**NECK, TOPLINE, BODY**

*Neck* - Well arched. Balance to body and head and free from throatiness. *Topline* - Level with slight arch over the loins. *Body* - Strong, displaying athletic agility and trimness. *Chest* - Moderately broad and deep, extending to the elbows, with well-sprung ribs. *Loin* - Well-tucked up. Short, muscled flanks. *Tail* - Set high. When confident tail will be carried curled over the back, either in a curl or sickle, with one full curl being the ideal. When extended, the bone shall reach to the hocks.

**FOREQUARTERS**

Shoulders moderately angulated. Legs straight. Patterns flexible with very slight slope when viewed from the side. Dewclaws may be removed. Feet - Catlike, pads hard, pigmentation harmonizing with nose and eye rims. Nails strong, hard, pigmentation harmonizing with either nose and eye rims or coat.

**HINDQUARTERS**

Moderately angulated. In balance with forequarters. Straight when viewed from the rear. Thigh musculature well-developed, moderately broad. Hocks well-let-down. Dewclaws must be removed. Feet and nails as in forequarters.

**COAT**

Double coat. Outer coat-straight, harsh, flat-lying. Outer coat of medium length on body, shorter on front part of the legs and head; longer on ruff, tail, top of withers and back of thigh. Ruff more pronounced on males. Thick brush tail tapering to a pointed tip. Undercoat - soft and short with density varying with climate. Excessively long outer coat that masks the clean outline of the dog is undesirable as is any trimming that alters the natural appearance of the dog.

**COLOR**

There are two color patterns. Pattern 1) Predominantly white with mask and with or without additional patches of color (large body patches are desirable). Pattern 2) Solid colored with or without white trim. Color may range from black through all shades of brown - sandy to red or liver. Shadings of black on a solid brown or tan dog are frequently seen. The trim on a solid colored dog may include chest, undercarriage, feet and lower part of leg and tip of tail. In all color patterns self-ticking may be present. Disqualifications - a) Gray and/or brindle. b) All white.

**MASK**

The mask is a desired and distinguishing feature of the predominantly white...
Canaan Dog. The mask is the same color(s) as the body patches on the dog. The basically symmetrical mask must completely cover the eyes and ears or can completely cover the head as in a hood. The only allowed white in the mask or hood is a white blaze of any size or shape and/or white on the muzzle below the mask. Faults - On predominantly white dogs - absence of mask, half mask, or grossly asymmetrical mask.

**GAIT**
The characteristic gait is a brisk and tireless trot covering more ground than expected. Moderate angulation results in the appropriate reach and drive of the natural dog’s endurance trot. In this trot the rear paw steps into the footprint of the front paw. His trot tends to converge to the center at higher speeds. The Canaan Dog is agile, graceful and able to change speed and direction instantly. Correct movement is essential to this breed.

**TEMPERAMENT**
Alert, vigilant, devoted and docile with his family. Reserved and aloof with strangers. Highly territorial, serving as a responsive companion and natural guardian. Very vocal, persistent. Easily trained. Faults - Shyness or dominance toward people.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**
Gray and/or brindle.
All white.

**JUDGES**
As a result of the October 2010 Board Meeting, publication notice in the Gazette was combined into one notice, therefore the judging approval process continues to include an opportunity for the fancy to respond to each provisional judge.

Letters concerning judges and provisional judges should be addressed to the Judging Operations Department at PO Box 900062, Raleigh, NC 27675-9062. Letters concerning Agility, Obedience, Rally, Tracking, and VST applicants should be addressed to the Companion Events Department in North Carolina.

The American Kennel Club will, at the request of a judge or judge applicant, provide that individual with copies of letters received by AKC concerning their qualifications. As a result, it should be understood that any such correspondence will be made available, upon request, to the judge.

It is the responsibility of all Conformation and JS judges to notify the Judging Operations Department of any changes or corrections to their address, phone, fax or emails. These changes are very important because they affect your judges’ record, the web site and the Judges Directory. Please notify Judging Operations at (919) 816-3593 or email, judgingops@akc.org.

**PROVISIONAL JUDGES**
The following persons have been approved on a Provisional basis for the designated breeds in accordance with the current judging approval process. They may now accept assignments and the fancy may still offer comments to Judging Operations.

**NEW BREED JUDGES**
Mrs. Carolyn W. Adams (93723) TX (512) 836-3998 abullrun@flash.net Bulldogs
Mr. Herbert E. (Herb) Adams (93725) TX (512) 836-3998 abullrun@flash.net Bulldogs
Mrs. Jean A Boyd (94716) MD (301) 774-0622 jeanboyd@rivergroves.com Bull Mastiffs, Great Pyrenees
Mr. Wayne L. Boyd (94715) MD (301) 774-0622 wboyd@warnerboyd.com Bull Mastiffs, Great Pyrenees
Ms. Katie Campbell (94459) WA (206) 933-5798 tajii@kcitcampbell.com Basenjis, Ibizan Hounds, JS
Mrs. Estelle Corr (94545) NY (631) 451-7337 kalorodobes@optonline.net Doberman Pinschers
Mrs. Susan Ferroni-Keleher (94689) HI (808) 885-4394 winsheltie@aol.com Shetland Sheepdogs

Mr. Chad Howard (94603) MD (301) 821-1222 chasing16@hotmail.com Smooth Fox Terriers, English Toy Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Toy Fox Terriers, Boston Terriers, JS
Mr. Fred Hyer (94219) MI (616) 874-3647 fred@hyerluv.com Cocker Spaniels
Mrs. Lynn D. Looper (94635) NC (828) 396-3986 llooper1@msn.com Border Terriers
Mrs. Vivienne M. Richards (93613) DE (302) 684-3609 vagantgarde@aol.com Collies
Mrs. Danita Slatton (94469) IN (765) 526-2254 danita@isdeavcom Sussex Spaniels

**APPROVED BREED JUDGES**
Mr. Larry Berg (15640) NY (516) 735-3049 larrybergdogpro@aol.com Balance of Sporting Group (Boykin Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons), Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chihuahuas, Chinese Cresteds, Havanes, Papillons, Pugs, Shih Tzu
Mrs. Terry M. DePietro (4708) NJ (732) 462-6186 jsunfarmskennel@gmail.com German Shepherds, Cane Corsos, German Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Leonbergers, Standard Schnauzers, Tibetan Mastiffs
Ms. Olga K. Evelyn (7591) CT (860) 429-2197 amunique_1@hotmail.com German Shorthaired Pointers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, English Setters, English Cocker Spaniels, Field Spaniels
Dr. Vandra L. Huber (6857) WA (425) 881-5809 vandra@uwashington.edu Havanes, Japanese Chin, Maltese, Pekingese, Shih Tzu, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers
Mr. Robert E. Hutton (15138) KY (502) 375-4109 brocaniretoo@insightbb.com Afghan Hounds, Basenjis, Borzois, Greyhounds, Izbany Hounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Pharaoh Hounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks, Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Whippets
Dr. John V. Ioia (3948) NY (848) 338-2121 bonetix@gmail.com Cairn Terriers, Norfolk Terriers,
Norwich Terriers, West Highland White Terriers, Chinese Shar-Pei, Tibetan Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers

Mr. Douglas A. Johnson (17190) IN
(812) 332-9523
dchasey@aol.com

Affenpinschers, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, English Toy Spaniels, Havanese, Italian Greyhounds, Japanese Chin, Papillons

Mr. Mark R. Kennedy (1191) PA
(724) 733-0588
mkrk404@live.com

Pointers, Gordon Setters, Weimaraners, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Papillons, Pekingese

Mrs. Mareth K. Kipp (2887) WI
(262) 392-2215
tkipp@wi.rr.com

Balance of Sporting Group (Brittanys, Irish Red & White Setters, Boykin Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani, Vizslas), Alaskan Malamutes, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Doberman Pinschers

Mrs. Judy L Lowther (17491) OH
(216) 402-9022
pfyre@pfyrewhpts.com

Afghan Hounds, Dachshunds

Mrs. Marion D. McPherson (4484) CA
(760) 727-0689
mdmcp@cox.net

Beaucerons, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Briards, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Icelandic Sheepdoks, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Swedish Vallhunds

Mrs. Kathleen Rae Moore (90766) CA
(530) 272-1441
kathy@kabrec.com

Afghan Hounds

Dr. Gareth Morgan-Jones (7230) AL
(334) 821-7829
morgang@charter.net

Pointers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Setters, Clumber Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels, Weimaraners

Ms. Joanne (Jan) N. Paulk (7477) NM
(505) 820-6408
janpaulk@aol.com

Anatolian Shepherds, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Black Russian Terriers, Cane Corsos, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Leonbergers, Newfoundlands, Rottweilers, Saint Bernards, Standard Schnauzers

Mr. Jay Richardson (6896) IL
(630) 513-0650
jay-richardson@sbcglobal.net

Balance of Sporting Group (Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Red & White Setters, American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons)

Mr. Harry H. (Butch) Schulman (59014) KY
(502) 267-6374
hhschu@louisville.edu

Pointers, Siberian Huskies, Australian Cattle Dogs, Australian Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepsdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Canaan Dogs, Swedish Vallhund

Mr. Robert J. Shreve (2759) CO
(970) 330-7524
bobshreve@aol.com

Bichons Fries, Chow Chows, Dalmatians, Finnish Spitz, French Bulldogs, Keeshonden, Poodles, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Terriers

Mr. Walter J. Sommerfelt (4787) TN
(865) 986-1614
loracvizsl@aol.com

Balance of Working Group (Akitas, Black Russian Terriers, Cane Corsos, Dogues de Bordeaux, Komondorok, Leonbergers, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Saint Bernards, Standard Schnauzers)

Ms. Judy E. Thill (23393) IA
(563) 888-9380
dubwry@live.com

Balance of Terrier Group (Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Russell Terriers, Skye Terriers), French Bulldogs, Lhasa Apsos

Mrs. Patricia V. Trotter (6420) CA
(831) 624-3954
vinmelca@comcast.net

Bulldogs, Finnish Spitz, Schipperkes, Australian Cattle Dogs, Australian Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Border Collies, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Norwegian Buhunds, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pulik

Mr. Joe C. Walton (5144) NC
(919) 545-0078
jwalton30@nc.rr.com

Pointers, Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons, Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes, Siberian Huskies

Mrs. Alice M. Watkins (6457) MD
(410) 833-1368
kmsnoton@verizon.net

Chinese Cresteds, Pekingese, American Eskimo Dogs, Bichons Frises, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, French Bulldogs, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli

Mr. Michael Wiest (92088) NJ
(732) 469-7747
michael@beechcroftlabs.com

Golden Retrievers

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES

Mrs. Linda Clark (94461) OK
(918) 995-2561
laclastk@aol.com

Mr. Blake Christian Hansen (93661) FL
(321) 750-4906
blakechansen@yahoo.com

Mrs. Doris Honey-Pippin (94609) KS
(913) 721-5260
hdengstr@aol.com

PROVISIONAL ASSIGNMENTS COMPLETED

The following persons have completed their Provisional Judging assignments in the breeds listed, and their names have been added to the list of regular approved judges.

NEW BREED JUDGE

Mr. Jason M. Hoke (92952) WI
(646) 241-5800
jasonhoke@aol.com

Pointers, Great Danes, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chinese Cresteds, Maltese, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Yorkshire Terriers, JS

APPROVED BREED JUDGES

Mr. Richard D. Albee (57263) AL
(334) 821-7829
albeerd@charter.net

Papillons, Shih Tzu

Mr. David L. Anthony (25447) PA
(814) 434-0822
dragonpatch@gmail.com

Bearded Collies, German Shepherd Dogs

Ms. Dyane M. Baldwin (57380) FL
(717) 582-4997
pondholo@pa.net

German Wirehaired Pointers, English Setters, Gordon Setters, Irish Red & White Setters, Sussex Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons

Mr. Jay Beyda (90386) FL
(407) 891-9951
jaybeyda@me.com

Boxers

Mr. Anthony Clemento (5586) PA
(931) 980-0464
andalibellsoleuth.net

Borzoi, Petit Basset Griffons Vendéens

Mrs. Nancy S. Cowley (7131) CT
(860) 928-2626
mkr404@live.com

American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons

Mr. Harry H. (Butch) Schulman (59014) KY
(502) 267-6374
hhschu@louisville.edu

Pointers, Siberian Huskies, Australian Cattle Dogs, Australian Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepsdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Canaan Dogs, Swedish Vallhund

Mr. Robert J. Shreve (2759) CO
(970) 330-7524
bobshreve@aol.com

Bichons Fries, Chow Chows, Dalmatians, Finnish Spitz, French Bulldogs, Keeshonden, Poodles, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Terriers

Mr. Walter J. Sommerfelt (4787) TN
(865) 986-1614
loracvizsl@aol.com

Balance of Working Group (Akitas, Black Russian Terriers, Cane Corsos, Dogues de Bordeaux, Komondorok, Leonbergers, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Saint Bernards, Standard Schnauzers)

Ms. Judy E. Thill (23393) IA
(563) 888-9380
dubwry@live.com

Balance of Terrier Group (Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Russell Terriers, Skye Terriers), French Bulldogs, Lhasa Apsos

Mrs. Patricia V. Trotter (6420) CA
(831) 624-3954
vinmelca@comcast.net

Bulldogs, Finnish Spitz, Schipperkes, Australian Cattle Dogs, Australian Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Border Collies, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Norwegian Buhunds, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pulik

Mr. Joe C. Walton (5144) NC
(919) 545-0078
jwalton30@nc.rr.com

Pointers, Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons, Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes, Siberian Huskies

Mrs. Alice M. Watkins (6457) MD
(410) 833-1368
kmsnoton@verizon.net

Chinese Cresteds, Pekingese, American Eskimo Dogs, Bichons Frises, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, French Bulldogs, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli

Mr. Michael Wiest (92088) NJ
(732) 469-7747
michael@beechcroftlabs.com

Golden Retrievers
nancycowley@att.net
Balance of Sporting Group (Pointers, German Wirehaired Pointers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Red & White Setters, Boykin Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani), Chihuahuas

Mrs. Marjorie (Mims) Datskow
(7263) PA
(215) 836-4399
datels@aol.com
Bernese Mountain Dogs, Giant Schnauzers, Great Pyrenees, Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, Portuguese Water Dogs, Samoyeds

Mr. William G. Daugherty (6220) CT
(203) 266-5496
zack80@aol.com
Balance of Herding Group (Australian Cattle Dogs, Beaucerons, Border Collies, Briards, Canaan Dogs, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Finnish Lapphunds, Icelandic Shepdogs, Norwegian Buhunds, Polish Lowland Shepdogs, Puli, Pyrenean Shepherds, Swedish Vallhunds), Dogue de Bordeaux

Ms. Barbara A. Finch (7567) NC
(828) 693-8353
tuckamore@bellsouth.net
Boxers, Doberman Pinschers

Mrs. Barbara A. Gresser (51618) AZ
(602) 617-8621
barbgresser@gmail.com
American Eskimos, Alaskan Malamutes, English Bulldogs, Frenchie's, Japanese Chin, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Pinschers, Silky Terriers

Mr. Wayne F. Harmon (18525) MN
(612) 374-4691
w harmonic@aol.com
Scottish Terriers, Bichons Frises, Chow Chows, French Bulldogs, Keeshonden, Lhasa Apsos, Poodles, Schnauzers, Shiba Inus

Jamie Hubbard (80432) IN
(812) 332-5923
ozjamiehubbard@gmail.com

Mrs. Rosemary W. Leist (2925) OR
(503) 824-6257
tansa@colton.com
Bernese Mountain Dogs, Boxers, Bullmastiffs, Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Mastiffs, Rottweilers, Tibetan Mastiffs, Belgian Shepdogs, Shetland Sheepdogs

Mr. P. Levi Marsman (1458) MA
(508) 238-0072
rammph@hotmail
Balance of Hound Group (Afghan Hounds, American English Coonhounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Otterhounds, Plott's, Redbone Coonhounds, Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds)

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES
Mr. Philip Capozzolo (71729) NY
(631) 398-9456
phil capozzolo@msn.com

Ms. Janet Cohen (90134) NJ
(609) 566-3217
newfie 219@aol.com

Ms. Jennifer Landers (34161) MI
(989) 859-9576
ducwyn@charter.net

Mr. Mark Lucas (17021) NC
(336) 908-9505
integraken@aol.com

Mr. Tim Peterson (92446) MN
(612) 396-3466
tim@oeccomply.com

BEST IN SHOW
The following person, having successfully completed the required Group Assignments in the first Variety Group for which she is approved, has been added to the list of judges eligible for approval to judge Best In Show.

Ms. Barbara J. O’Neill (51618) AZ
(973) 938-5885
norwiches@aol.com
Australian Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Bull Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Skye Terriers

Mr. Robert (Bruce) Smith (19073) MA
(508) 397-2331
rsmithprint@charter.net
Boston Terriers, Dalmatians

Mrs. Helen Winski Stein (6484) NC
(702) 592-1062
beanie sue@aol.com
Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons, English Toy Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Pinschers, Silky Terriers)

Ms. Luane V. Williams (7160) TX
(972) 539-9309
aru m@fl ash.net
Balance of Hound Group (Afghan Hounds, American English Coonhounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Otterhounds, Plotts, Redbone Coonhounds, Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds)

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES
Mr. Philip Capozzolo (71729) NY
(631) 398-9456
phil capozzolo@msn.com

Ms. Janet Cohen (90134) NJ
(609) 566-3217
newfie 219@aol.com

Ms. Jennifer Landers (34161) MI
(989) 859-9576
ducwyn@charter.net

Mr. Mark Lucas (17021) NC
(336) 908-9505
integraken@aol.com

Mr. Tim Peterson (92446) MN
(612) 396-3466
tim@oeccomply.com

BEST IN SHOW
The following person, having successfully completed the required Group Assignments in the first Variety Group for which she is approved, has been added to the list of judges eligible for approval to judge Best In Show.

Ms. Barbara J. O’Neill (51618) AZ
(973) 938-5885
norwiches@aol.com
Australian Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Bull Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Skye Terriers

Mr. Robert (Bruce) Smith (19073) MA
(508) 397-2331
rsmithprint@charter.net
Boston Terriers, Dalmatians

Mrs. Helen Winski Stein (6484) NC
(702) 592-1062
beanie sue@aol.com
Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons, English Toy Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Pinschers, Silky Terriers)

Ms. Luane V. Williams (7160) TX
(972) 539-9309
aru m@fl ash.net
Balance of Hound Group (Afghan Hounds, American English Coonhounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Otterhounds, Plotts, Redbone Coonhounds, Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds)

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES
Mr. Philip Capozzolo (71729) NY
(631) 398-9456
phil capozzolo@msn.com

Ms. Janet Cohen (90134) NJ
(609) 566-3217
newfie 219@aol.com

Ms. Jennifer Landers (34161) MI
(989) 859-9576
ducwyn@charter.net

Mr. Mark Lucas (17021) NC
(336) 908-9505
integraken@aol.com

Mr. Tim Peterson (92446) MN
(612) 396-3466
tim@oeccomply.com

BEST IN SHOW
The following person, having successfully completed the required Group Assignments in the first Variety Group for which she is approved, has been added to the list of judges eligible for approval to judge Best In Show.

Ms. Barbara J. O’Neill (51618) AZ
(973) 938-5885
norwiches@aol.com
Australian Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Bull Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Skye Terriers

Mr. Robert (Bruce) Smith (19073) MA
(508) 397-2331
rsmithprint@charter.net
Boston Terriers, Dalmatians

Mrs. Helen Winski Stein (6484) NC
(702) 592-1062
beanie sue@aol.com
Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons, English Toy Spaniels, Japanese Chin, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Pinschers, Silky Terriers)

Ms. Luane V. Williams (7160) TX
(972) 539-9309
aru m@fl ash.net
Balance of Hound Group (Afghan Hounds, American English Coonhounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Otterhounds, Plotts, Redbone Coonhounds, Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds)
MARYBELLE – Bulldogs – Jennifer M. Stilwell
RAMBO RUN – Labrador Retrievers – Jeff Moore
FYRE WYRE – Wire Fox Terriers – Alton J. Pertuit Jr.
FIVE GAITS – Poodles – Susan B. Ford
SILVER DOWNS – Chinese Cresteds – Jewels M. Cohen
PRESTIGE – Chihuahuas – Stephanie N VanGilder
FOXWYN – Cavalier King Charles Spaniels – Caryna Baker-Fox
FAIRCREST – Labrador Retrievers – Colleen Thurston
CK’S – Labrador Retrievers – Marion Stroud-Swingle
POWDER-RIVER – Labrador Retrievers – Sherry A. Kolb
OT VITOSHA – Belgian Malinois – Ivan Balabanov
ASPEN HILL – Wire Fox Terriers – Kathaleen L. Emberson
RIVER REGION – Bulldogs – Robert P. Vilardi
LIVEWIRE – Papillons – Daneen Fox
CASTLE PEAK – Cavalier King Charles Spaniels – Patricia C. Johnson
TUDOR – Manchester Terriers – Donna Ashbrook & Donald R. Bradley

Registered Name Prefixes Granted
The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been granted:
VOM BERGLAND – German Shorthaired Pointers – Richard Ray
GARNETMINE – Golden Retrievers – Robin Montesi
KATS A – Pekingese – Thomas Jenkins & Vincent Hedrick
CLASSEA – Portuguese Water Dogs – Tabitha Thompson
YON-DELL – Shetland Sheepdogs & Japanese Chins – Carol Esther Smale
WEXFORD – Tibetan Spaniels – Dianne Tyree
SINDAR – Weimaraners – Melissa Hartley
AURORA CANIS – Irish Water Spaniels – Russell Nelson
AB-SO-LUTE – Bulldogs – Anne Poekert
KITZUNE – Pembroke Welsh Corgis – Kelly & Ben Meyer
PAINTED-S – Boston Terriers – Sherri Brett
AMASHUTU – Rhodesian Ridgebacks – Barbara McVilly
SUN RUNNER – Golden Retrievers – Lei Taft
PRESTWYCK – Labrador Retrievers – Janice Chadwick
MOONMAGIC – Samoyeds – Kimberly & Erik Johnson
BREATHTAKING – Bulldogs – Jackie Basagoitia
CY’ERA – Cirneco Dell’Etna – Lucia Prieto

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
January 9 – 10, 2012
The Board convened on Monday, January 9, 2012 at 8:00 a.m. All Directors were present, as were the Executive Secretary, the Chief Operating Officer and the Assistant Executive Secretary. Copies of the November 2011 minutes were made available to all Directors. The Board reviewed the minutes of the November 7 - 8, 2011 meeting. Upon a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Ms. Scully, the November 2011 Board minutes were unanimously adopted.

CHAIRMAN’S REPORT
Amendments to ARTICLE VI, SECTION 11, of the AKC Bylaws and to the Standing Rule on Delegates Committees.
The Board considered a proposed amendment to the AKC Bylaws submitted by the Delegate Bylaws Committee and a related proposed amendment to the Delegate Standing Rules on Committees. The effect of both would be to make the appointment to and attendance by an AKC Staff liaison at each of the Delegate Committee meetings mandatory. This matter will be studied and discussed further by the Board.

PRESIDENT’S REPORT
Board Action Items
Mr. Sprung gave a status report on previous Action items assigned to the

Staff.

Events and Entries Update
Mr. Sprung reported that for the eleventh month ended November 2011 aggregate Entries were up by 2.24% and Events were up by 1.77% compared to the same period in the previous year. While the Event recording for all of 2011 have not yet been completed, Agility has topped the one million entry plateau for the year. This is the first time that any sport other than conformation has achieved this level. Mr. Sprung thanked all Agility exhibitors, Staff, clubs and volunteers.

LEGAL REPORT
Margaret Poindexter, General Counsel, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference. She presented a status report on pending litigation and other activities during the months of November and December 2012.

AKC LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY
Margaret Poindexter and Sheila Goffe, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the Board meeting via video conference. There was a discussion on how AKC has dealt with canine legislation on the federal and local levels. There was agreement that the Board had to give the Staff clear direction on the types of positive legislative initiatives AKC should take. Staff was directed to bring a proposal back for Board review.

CONSENT AGENDA
Following discussion, there was a motion by Mr. Arnold, seconded by Ms. Scully, and it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the following Consent Agenda Items:

Delegates
The following Delegate was approved:

Anne H. Bowes, Duxbury, MA
To represent Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America

H. Geoff Geoffrey, Deland, FL
To represent West Volusia Kennel Club
Proposed Tibetan Mastiff Breed
Standard Revision
Mari-Beth O’Neill, AKC Staff, participated in this discussion via video conference. The Board considered the results of the Tibetan Mastiff Club of America’s membership ballot received subsequent to the publication of the proposed changes. Following a motion by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, it was VOTED (affirmative: Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Battaglia, Dr. Garvin, Ms. Scully, Dr. Smith, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Amen, Mr. Arnold; opposed: Mr. Menaker, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Ashby, Dr. Newman; abstaining: Dr. Davies) to table the matter.

Receipt of Event Correspondence
Michael Liosis, AKC Staff, participated in this discussion. The Staff presented a time-table to require all clubs to comply with AKC’s request to provide electronic addresses for at least the Corresponding Secretary and the President, as well as electronically submitting a membership list to AKC annually. This will be discussed further at the February 2012 meeting.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY’S REPORT
David Roberts, and Mari-Beth O’Neill, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Procedure for Approving Breed Standards
The Board reviewed the current procedure for approving breed standards. There was a consensus that when a club was given approval to ballot a particular change, it did not imply Board approval. This approval would come only after any input received after publication was considered. Staff was directed to prepare a clear, written procedure for the consideration and approval of breed standard changes.

Proposed Cairn Terrier Breed Standard Revision
The Board considered proposed revisions to the Cairn Terrier breed standard. The club had requested to ballot the membership on the revision. This request was placed on hold, however, until the Board considers the procedure for approving breed standards in February.

Berger Picard
The Board reviewed a request, from the Berger Picard Club of America, to advance the breed to the Miscellaneous Class effective January 1, 2013. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

Proposed Canaan Dog Breed Standard Revision
The Board reviewed the results of the ballot submitted by the Canaan Dog Club of America on proposed breed standard revisions. The proposed Canaan Dog Standard will be published in the February Secretary’s page.

Chinook
The Board reviewed a request, from the Chinook Club of America, to approve the breed’s acceptance into the AKC Stud Book and to permit the breed to be eligible to compete in the Working Group. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

Lagotto Romagnolo
The Board reviewed a request, from the Lagotto Club of America, to advance the breed to the Miscellaneous Class effective January 1, 2013. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

Portuguese Podengo Pequeno
The Board reviewed a request, from the Portuguese Podengo Pequenos of America, to approve the breed’s acceptance into the AKC Stud Book and to permit the breed to be eligible to compete in the Hound Group. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS
Lisa Gonzalez, David Roberts, Mark Dunn, Michelle Baker, and Michael Ganey, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference. David Roberts gave an update on Registration initiatives. Mark Dunn gave an update on the AKC Canine Partners Program. Michael Ganey gave an update on the commercial sector.

JUDGING OPERATIONS
Darrell Hayes, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference. The Board reviewed a document from The Board of Directors appointed Ad Hoc Committee on the Judging Approval Process, chaired by Dr. Robert D. Smith. On Tuesday, November 29, 2011, the Smith Committee met to further review the currently approved version of the proposal along with the feedback received from the Fancy during the 21-day period mandated by the Board of Directors. Upon this review it was VOTED (unanimously) by this committee that no additional recommendations for modification would be brought to the Board for consideration at this time. The new procedure is effective March 1, 2012. The Board discussed the Judges Review Committee as referenced within this policy. Mr. Sprung advised the Board that he had appointed Patricia Proctor as the Executive Field Representative to the committee, to serve a two year term.
Sprung also discussed with Board the two additional members of the committee that he is to recommend, as referenced in the policy. The two recommendations, accepted by the Board, were Edd Biven, and Dr. Robert Indeglia. The Board Voted unanimously to confirm these two appointments, both of whom graciously accepted.

**AKC/Eukanuba National Championship and Corresponding Delegate Meeting Dates**

Mr. Sprung provided the Board with the dates for the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship for 2012 – 2015, all to be held in Orlando, Florida. He also provided the dates for the December Delegates meetings in those same years. Following a motion by Ms. Scully, seconded by Mr. Arnold, it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the December Delegate meeting dates. *(See Figure 1 on this page)*

**Board Review Committee**

Dr. Newman gave the report of the Review Committee (Dr. Newman, Chair, Mr. Arnold, Ms. Scully). The Committee considered a judging appeal from Mr. David J. Hyman. Mr. Hyman had applied for eleven breeds and been approved for nine breeds by the AKC Staff Committee. The Board Review Committee denied the appeal and upheld the AKC Staff Committee decision.

**PERFORMANCE**

Doug Ljungren and Lisa Carroll, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Associated Breeds to Hold Herding Event**

The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to allow specialty clubs to hold Herding events that are open to their breed as well as “associated breeds” on a special request basis. Associated breeds for this purpose would be those breeds with a common heritage. The special request must be approved by the Performance Events Department. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America Hunt Tests

The Parent Club Performance Event Program allows the AKC to acknowledge the accomplishments of dogs participating in breed specific events which test the purpose for which the breed was developed. The Board reviewed a request from the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America (PBGVCA). It has requested that titles earned in their Hunting Test program be acknowledged by the AKC. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

**Qualifications for American Brittany Club National Gun Dog Championship**

The Board reviewed The American Brittany Club’s request to change the qualifications necessary to enter their National Gun Dog Championships. The change is a refinement to include third and fourth placements earned during the previous year in exceptionally large stakes, as opposed to a first or second place earned in any size stake. Without objection, Performance Events will inform the American Brittany Club that the proposed changes have been approved. There was no objection.

**COMPANION EVENTS**

Curt Curtis, Doug Ljungren, Pamela Manaton, and Julie Eagle, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Business Plan**

The Board reviewed a 2012-2016 Business Plan prepared by the Companion Events Department. Following a motion by Ms. Scully, seconded by Dr. Smith, it was VOTED (unanimously) to adopt the Companion Events Business Plan as outlined below:

**AKC Companion Events Business Plan Synopsis**

**Business Plan Duration 2012 to 2016.**

The direction of this plan is based on request, comments and input received from the sport fancy by the Companion Events Department over the past few years, with input from the AKC Companion Events Team, other AKC staff, along with input from the AKC Delegate Committee for Obedience, Tracking and Agility. The items addressed in the business plan are meant to encourage and increase sport participation, while offering classes and challenges meeting the needs and request of the fancy. The items addressed in the business plan will be phased in over the lifetime of the business plan.

The plan outlines:

- The development and implementation of new competition classes for obedience, rally, tracking and agility.
- The development and implementation of national competitions to include all levels of regular obedience and rally.
- The development and promotion of a Junior’s program for Companion
Research the possible development and implementation of changes to the current judge’s education process for obedience, rally, tracking and agility.

COMPLIANCE
Margaret Poindexter and Jack Norton, AKC Staff, participated via video conference.

Hardship Policy
The Board considered a proposal to permit the transfer of a dog from an owner placed on referral. One recommendation was to prohibit transferring that dog back to the same individual at the conclusion of his/her suspension. There was a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Kalter to include this provision in any hardship policy adopted. This motion was defeated with the VOTE (affirmative: Dr. Garvin, Dr. Smith; opposed: Mr. Menaker, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Amen, Ms. Scully, Dr. Battaglia, Dr. Davies, Mr. Kalter, Dr. Newman.)

Following a motion by Mr. Ashby, seconded by Dr. Davies, it was VOTED (unanimously) to adopt the following Hardship Registration Policy, which would replace the existing Hardship Policy, effective January 10, 2012:

When an individual has been placed on temporary referral, the AKC will consider the transfer and/or registration of dogs and litters listed in their AKC recorded ownership provided the following criteria is met:

• Dated third party documentation to show that the dog was acquired prior to the individual being placed on temporary referral.
• The parentage of the dog or litter is not in question.
• All other requirements for AKC registration are met.

If the suspended individual seeks to have the dog(s) transferred back into his or her recorded ownership at the conclusion of the suspension, the processing fee for such a transfer is $75.

The following AKC Management actions were reported:
(Final Board Disciplinary actions are reported on the Secretary’s Page.)

Meeting adjourned on Monday January 9, 2012 at 5:20 pm

Meeting reconvened on Tuesday January 10, 2012 at 8:00 am. All Directors were present, as were the Executive Secretary, the Chief Operating Officer and the Assistant Executive Secretary.

EXECUTIVE SESSION
There was an Executive Session to discuss confidential business matters.

COMPLIANCE (continued from January 9)
Deficiencies in Care and Conditions Policy
The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to adopt on proper care and conditions for dogs. There was discussion on the guidelines to be included in the policy. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

CONFORMATION
Robin Stansell, Lee Herr, and Bri Tesarz, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Rules Applying to Dog Shows
Chapter 2, Section 3 Territory
The Suffolk County Kennel Club proposed an amendment to the Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 2, Section 3, in order to require clubs to hold events in their territory in order to maintain exclusive privilege in the territory. A second condition of the request would permit clubs to reclaim exclusive privilege after they hold shows within their territory following a prolonged absence. The amendment would read as follows:

Each member club or association not a specialty club which shall hold a show “at least once in every two consecutive calendar years shall have the sole show privilege in the city, town or district which has been assigned to it as its show territory. Clubs that have not held a show in their territory within two consecutive calendar years will be granted the exclusive privilege of their territory one year after the next date they hold a show in their territory.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Ashby, it was VOTED (unanimously) not to approve this recommendation. While the Board was in favor of the insertion of the words “within its territory” to Chapter 3, Section 2, it was unanimously opposed to the new last sentence in the Suffolk County proposal. It felt the first would benefit the Sport by not permitting a club to prohibit other clubs from utilizing available sites in its territory, even though that club did not hold events in that territory itself. However, it did not believe that it was fair to permit a club to re-establish exclusivity after a prolonged absence from an area, displacing clubs which had held events there in the interim.

There was a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Ashby and it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the addition of the words “within their territory” to Chapter 3, Section 2, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, so that it will read:

Each member club or association not a specialty club which shall hold a show within their territory at least once in every two consecutive calendar years shall have the sole show...
privilege in the city, town or district which has been assigned to it as its show territory.

This amendment will be read at the March 2012 Meeting for a VOTE in June 2012.

Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 11, Section 6, Entry Corrections
The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to amend Rules Applying to Dog Shows, Chapter 11, Section 6, to allow superintendents and show secretaries using AKC entry verification to correct entries as appropriate. These corrections to the exhibitor’s entry data would be limited to data fields that concern breed, birth date, breeder, registration number, name, sex and color. This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

CLUBS
Delegates for Publication:
Bo Bengtson, Ojai, CA
To represent American Whippet Club
No current Delegate

Sally Birgl, Kempton, PA
To represent Berks County Kennel Club
Currently represented by Frank Piehl

Ann Mariah Cook, Jefferson, NH
To represent Siberian Husky Club of America
Currently represented by Donna Beckman

Daniel Cunningham, Minoa, NY
To represent Onondaga Kennel Association
Currently represented by Judy Murray

Ann Lettis, Staten Island, NY
To represent Grand River Kennel Club
No current Delegate

Patricia Peel, Lennon, MI
To represent Alaskan Malamute Club of America
No current Delegate

Gary Sarvinos, Catonsville, MD
To represent Maryland Kennel Club
Currently represented by John Ward

Request for AKC Membership
For Publication:
Northeastern Maryland Kennel Club
Bel Air, Maryland (Harwood and Cecil Counties)
55 households, 46 local
First license show—September 7, 1992
Bylaws acceptable

NEW BUSINESS
Several subjects were discussed during New Business. They included:
• A suggestion from Dr. Battaglia that AKC consider recognizing a type of triathlon award for dogs that place in three different types of AKC events
• A suggestion from Dr. Smith that consideration be given to having some type of additional recognition for the Best of Opposite Sex award.
• An update by Mr. Ashby on the AKC PAC and the Legislative Support Fund
• A suggestion from Mr. Amen, that consideration be given to permitting Agility Club to become AKC Members.

EXECUTIVE SESSION
There was an Executive Session to discuss a confidential business matter.

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, January 10, 2012 at 12:20 p.m.
Adjourned

Attest:
James P. Crowley, Executive Secretary
9, 2012 at 5:20 pm
Parent Club Links

- Afghan Hound
- American English Coonhound
- American Foxhound
- Basenji
- Basset Hound
- Beagle
- Black and Tan Coonhound
- Bloodhound
- Bluetick Coonhound
- Borzoi
- Dachshund
- English Foxhound
- Greyhound
- Harrier
- Ibizan Hound
- Irish Wolfhound
- Norwegian Elkhound
- Otterhound
- Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen
- Pharaoh Hound
- Plott
- Redbone Coonhound
- Rhodesian Ridgeback
- Saluki
- Scottish Deerhound
- Whippet
Parent Club Links

Airedale Terrier  American Staffordshire Terrier  Australian Terrier  Bedlington Terrier  Border Terrier

Bull Terrier  Cairn Terrier  Cesky Terrier  Dandie Dinmont Terrier  Fox Terrier (Smooth)

Glen of Imaal Terrier  Irish Terrier  Kerry Blue Terrier  Lakeland Terrier  Manchester Terrier

Miniature Bull Terrier  Miniature Schnauzer  Norfolk Terrier  Norwich Terrier  Parson Russell Terrier

Scottish Terrier  Sealyham Terrier  Skye Terrier  Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier  Staffordshire Bull Terrier

Welsh Terrier  West Highland White Terrier
Parent Club Links

Affenpinscher
Brussels Griffon
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
Chihuahua
Chinese Crested
English Toy Spaniel
Havanese
Italian Greyhound
Japanese Chin
Maltese
Manchester Terrier (Toy)
Miniature Pinscher
Papillon
Pekingese
Pomeranian
Poodle (Toy)
Pug
Shih Tzu
Silky Terrier
Toy Fox Terrier
Yorkshire Terrier
Parent Club Links

Non-Sporting

American Eskimo Dog  Bichon Frise  Boston Terrier  Bulldog  Chinese Shar-Pei

Chow Chow  Dalmatian  Finnish Spitz  French Bulldog  Keeshond

Lhasa Apso  Löwchen  Norwegian Lundehund  Poodle (Miniature)  Schipperke

Poodle (Standard)  Shiba Inu  Tibetan Spaniel  Tibetan Terrier  Xoloitzcuintli
Parent Club Links

Herding

Australian Cattle Dog
Australian Shepherd
Bearded Collie
Beauceron
Belgian Malinois

Belgian Sheepdog
Belgian Tervuren
Border Collie
Bouvier des Flandres
Briard

Canaan Dog
Cardigan Welsh Corgi
Collie (Rough)
Collie (Smooth)
Entlebucher Mountain Dog

Finnish Lapphund
German Shepherd Dog
Icelandic Sheepdog
Norwegian Buhund
Old English Sheepdog

Pembroke Welsh Corgi
Polish Lowland Sheepdog
Puli
Pyrenean Shepherd
Shetland Sheepdog

Swedish Vallhund
The American Kennel Club Registered Handlers Program establishes criteria and standards for responsible, knowledgeable professional handlers. All handlers enrolled in the Program have met these criteria and made the commitment to follow the guidelines and Code of Ethics as set forth by the AKC.

For additional information concerning the Registered Handlers Program, click here: http://www.akc.org/handlers/

To view the AKC Registered Handlers Membership list, click here: www.akc.org/handlers/states/allstates.cfm