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* 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

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AKC Weekly Winners Gallery

PRESIDENT'S LETTER



In just a few short weeks, many of us will be in Orlando, Florida, celebrating a year of canine competition at the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship, AKC Agility Invitational, and AKC Obedience Classic. We hope you enjoy everything the week has to offer as we celebrate the best of the world of dogs.

Two events dedicated to our breeders and owner-handlers return in 2014.

The AKC will host the second "AKC Breeder-2-Breeder" seminar on Friday, December 12, from 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. at the Orange County Convention Center. Respected experts presenting include Anne Bowes, Jimmy Moses, nutritionist Russ Kelley, and theriogenologist Dr. Marty Greer, with AKC Assistant Vice President Mari-Beth O'Neill and Bowes moderating. The seminar will cover the selection and evaluation of dogs for breeding purposes, neonatal and early puppy nutrition, the science of dog reproduction, and raising and training puppies.

Attendance at AKC Breeder-2-Breeder is completely *free* for all interested breeders, exhibitors, and judges. Simply e-mail *breeder2breeder@akc.org* with your name to reserve your spot. The seminar videos will be posted on *akc.org* after the event if you can't attend in person.

The National Owner-Handled Series (NOHS) Finals also return in 2014 with a new twist: NOHS Best in Show will be judged in the arena on Saturday evening, December 13, after the breed and group judging on Friday. NOHS Best in Show and other evening events will be live streamed on *akc.org*.

Other new additions this year include the Veterans competition, culminating with Best Veteran in Show on Sunday evening, the AKC Juniors Classic for AKC Rally, and the first-ever North America Diving Dogs (NADD)/AKC Diving Dog Championship. We look forward to cheering on all the new exhibitors competing in these events.

For a complete schedule of events, see "AKC Updates" in this issue. Full AKC/Eukanuba coverage will be available at *akc.org*—don't miss a minute!

Sincerely,

Dennis B. Sprung

Dennis B. Sprung
President and CEO

We'd love to hear from you about what you think about our organization and our staff. Please write to us at feedback@akc.org.

TOP: RUSSELL BIANCA ©AKC

EDITED BY BUD BOCCONE *BJB@AKC.ORG*

6 Days of Orlando Magic

If you love dogs—if you really *love dogs—have we got a week for you!*

ORLANDO, FLORIDA—In December, Orlando becomes the center of the canine universe for six sunshiny days of dogs, dogs, and more dogs. The fun begins Tuesday the 9th with the Space Coast KC of Palm Bay dog show and culminates on the 14th at the Orange County Convention Center, when Ron Menaker selects his Best in Show winner at the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship.

Here's the GAZETTE's annual guide to all things AKC/Eukanuba.

Judges

Best in Show Ron Menaker, **Best Bred-by-Exhibitor** Patricia Laurans, **NOHS Best in Show** Charlotte Patterson, **Best Junior Handler** Helma Weeks, **Best Veteran** Roger Hartinger, **Best in Miscellaneous** Kari Järvinen (Finland)

Groups

Sporting Edd Bivin, **Hound** Michael Dougherty, **Working** Dorothy Collier, **Terrier** Karen Wilson, **Toy** Margaret Reed, **Non-Sporting** Elaine Lessing, **Herding** Roberta Davies



Ron Menaker



Patricia Laurans

Bred-by-Exhibitor Groups

Sporting Anne Savory Bolus, **Hound** Dr. Anne Gallant, **Working** Joan Anselm, **Terrier** Robert Black, **Toy** Peggy Lloyd, **Non-Sporting** Toddie Clark, **Herding** Kathleen Steen

Day by Day

Tuesday, December 9

Space Coast KC of Palm Bay dog show
NADD/AKC dock diving; runs through Sunday, December 14
AKC/DJAA Advanced Judges Institute (Hound and Herding groups); runs through Friday, December 12

Wednesday, December 10

Brevard KC dog show
Orlando Dog Training Club obedience and rally; runs through Friday, December 12

Thursday, December 11

Central Florida KC dog show
Orlando Dog Training Club (obedience and rally)
AKC Institute: Judging Junior Showmanship
AKC Show Committee Seminar
AKC/CHF "Canines & Cocktails" reception

Friday, December 12

Specialty shows/Group shows
FSS, Miscellaneous-breeds open shows
Juniors Agility Competition
National Owner-Handled Series, breeds and groups
Delegate luncheon; Lifetime Achievement Awards
AKC Breeder-2-Breeder Seminar
AKC Wicket and Scales seminar
Breed-specific education and seminars
Michael J. Sauve Memorial Benefit



Saturday, December 13

AKC Meet the Breeds
Conformation showing (daytime, evening)

TOP: ROBERT YOUNG/©AKC; BOTTOM: COURTESY SUBJECT

Day by Day *continued*

AKC Agility Invitational
AKC Obedience Classic; AKC Juniors Classic (obedience)
National Owner-Handled Series, Best NOHS in Show
Eukanuba Breeder's Stakes Championship

Sunday, December 14
AKC Meet the Breeds
Conformation showing (daytime, evening)
AKC Agility Invitational
AKC Obedience Classic; AKC Juniors Classic (rally)



Best in Show Dogs and Judges

2001 Bichon Frise Ch. Special Times Just Right! (Dorothy Nickles) **2002** Kerry Blue Terrier Ch. Torums Scarf Michael (Constance Barton) **2003** Norfolk Terrier Ch. Cracknor Cause Celebre (Frank Sabella) **2005** Bloodhound Ch. Heathers Knock on Wood (Michele Billings) **January 2006** Alaskan Malamute Ch. Nanuke's Snoklassic No Boundaries (Jane Forsyth) **December 2006** English Springer Spaniel Ch. Felicity's Diamond Jim (Robert Forsyth) **2007** Sealyham Terrier Ch. Efbe's Hidalgo at Goodspice (Maxine Beam) **2008** Pointer Ch. Cookieland Seasyde Hollyberry (Dr. Robert Smith) **2009** Scottish Terrier Ch. Roundtown Mercedes of Maryscot (Robert Moore) **2010** Australian Shepherd Ch. Propwash Reckon (Jean Fournier) **2011** standard Poodle GCh. Jaset's Satisfaction (Polly Smith) **2012** Wire Fox Terrier GCh. Afterall Painting the Sky (Edd Bivin) **2013** Potuguese Water Dog GCh. Claircreek Impression De Matisse (Barbara Alderman)



2011: London goes to town.

Cash Prizes

(courtesy Eukanuba)

Best in Show $50,000, Group I $1,000, Group II $750, Group III $500, Group IV $250, Best Miscellaneous in Show $500, Best Veteran in Show $500

Best Bred-by-Exhibitor in Show $15,000, Bred-by Group I $1,000, Bred-by Group II, $750, Bred-by Group III $500, Bred-by Group IV $250, Best Bred-by in Breed $100, Best of Breed/Variety Winners $100, Best Bred-by in Breed $100, Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed/Variety $50

Juniors Scholarships First $2,000, Second, $1,500, Third $1,200, Fourth $1,000; finalists will receive $50 iTunes gift cards

ROBERT YOUNG ©AKC

AKC/CHF: $268K to Epilepsy, Hypothyroidism

The AKC Canine Health Foundation has announced the funding of two grants for canine epilepsy and one grant for canine hypothyroidism. These grants, totaling over $268,000, will ultimately equip veterinarians with more effective treatments and give researchers a better knowledge of the underlying causes of these diseases. CHF has funded more than $600,000 in research grants in 2014.

When treated with current therapies, about 30 percent of all dogs diagnosed with epilepsy are unable to achieve relief from seizures. Treatment options also carry possible negative side effects.

The CHF has granted Sam Nicholas Long, Ph.D., of the University of Melbourne, $116,000, and Ned Patterson, DVM, Ph.D., of the University of Minnesota, $104,781. The researchers aim to better classify the disease, understand the underlying mechanisms that predispose dogs to epilepsy, and introduce new drugs into the canine-epilepsy treatment pipeline.

Hypothyroidism is well understood in humans, but it's difficult to accurately diagnose in dogs. It remains one of the greatest challenges in veterinary medicine. The CHF has granted Jan A. Mol, Ph.D., of the University of Utrecht, $48,195 to investigate three methods that may provide a more accurate diagnosis for hypothyroidism. Better diagnostic tools give hope for earlier diagnosis, and possibly early intervention, to prevent progression of thyroid tissue damage.

To support canine-health research, visit *akcchf.org*. Between now and December 31, the AKC will match donations from a new or lapsed donors.

dogFACE

In this occasional feature, we make the rounds of AKC member-club Facebook pages to bring you the best in club photography. Is someone in your club taking outstanding photos? Share them with your fellow fanciers at the GAZETTE Facebook page.











Photos we're loving right now, clockwise from top left: Dalmatian Club of America; Westminster Kennel Club; Monterey Bay Dog Training Club; Cane Corso Association of America; and Minnesota Dachshund Club

COURTESY CLUBS

Club Reminds Pols: *We* Are the Dog Experts

From the AKC Taking Command *newsletter's "Tales from the Trenches" series:* ***Christopher L. Sweetwood,*** *AKC delegate from the Trap Falls Kennel Club, describes how his club uses RDO Day as an opportunity for government outreach.*

MILFORD, CONNECTICUT—Each year members of the Trap Falls Kennel Club work to make our Responsible Dog Ownership Day bigger, better, and more effective. One of the goals for this year's event was to educate lawmakers about the valuable services that AKC, its affiliates and AKC clubs provide to the community.



U.S. Senator Richard Blumenthal awards CGC rosette and medallion to K-9 Saint Michael and Officer Felicia Figol.

I invited every local, state, and federal politician in the area to attend the "Kanine Karnival," on September 27 at Milford's Eisenhower Park. We asked U.S. Senator Richard Blumenthal to be a featured presenter at the event, and we asked Mayor Ben Blake to proclaim Responsible Dog Ownership Day in Milford. On August 21, in a ceremony on the town hall steps, Mayor Blake signed and presented the proclamation to TFKC members and their dogs.

On RDO Day, Senator Blumenthal awarded AKC Canine Good Citizen medallions and ribbons to two working K-9s: Saint Michael, a police dog purchased for the town of Newtown through donations from a group of local AKC clubs, and Trent, a narcotics-detection dog for the town of Orange. Following the senator's presentation, I gave him a half-hour tour of the event and discussed all that the AKC does for the community.

The event, which attracted a crowd of 4,000 to 5,000, featured demonstrations and presentations, agility, CGC testing, microchipping, a Doggie Fun Zone, 65 meet-the-breeds booths, 25 vendor booths, and booths devoted to "My Dog Can Do That!," club information, and raffles and donations.

Officers from the Newtown, Orange, and Westport police departments staged demonstrations. They discussed various aspects of K-9 work and expressed their appreciation for the AKC's involvement in the program. Another highlight was "Adopt a K-9 Cop," which helps law-enforcement agencies purchase new dogs.

A TFKC booth staffed by officers and members provided information about AKC events and programs. We discussed the value of microchips in recovering lost pets and directed interested dog owners to on-site microchip clinics. Club members raised funds through raffle-ticket sales, and donation jars strategically located throughout the site. Attendees donated a pickup truck–load of dog food and supplies for the Milford Animal Shelter.

We invited local youth groups, including the Happy Endings 4-H Club, Congregation B'nai Israel, and Girl Scouts, to support and participate in the event. Boy Scout Troop 103 assisted throughout the day with setup, cleanup, and parking-lot directions.

At the end of the day, both the public and key government officials came away with a better idea of who we are and what we do. Responsible Dog Ownership Days not only serve to provide education on dog care, they can also demonstrate the AKC brand and AKC message to the public and our elected officials.

So the next time you have a public event, please consider inviting your area politicians and help spread the message that AKC clubs are the "go to" experts on dog issues.—***C.L.S.***

To subscribe to Taking Command, *visit the Government Relations pages at* akc.org.

AKC Government Relations: We're Here to Help

You can bolster your club's legislative-outreach materials with the AKC Government Relations Toolbox at *akc.org*. The Toolbox is packed with all kinds of free downloadables, including handouts, flyers, position statements, issue briefs, model letters, and other items that help clubs fight the good legislative fight.

Clubs working to influence dog laws in their area should avail themselves of these tools, which put the resources and expertise of AKC Government Relations at your fingertips.

COURTESY CHRISTOPHER SWEETWOOD



November 1984: William Kendrick and Hatter with, left to right, show chairman Charles A.T. O'Neill, AKC President William Stifel, Canadian Kennel Club President Dr. Richard Meen, handler Jim Moses, AKC Chairman William Rockefeller, and Kennel Club (England) Chairman John MacDougall

They Didn't Call Him "Wild Bill" for Nothing

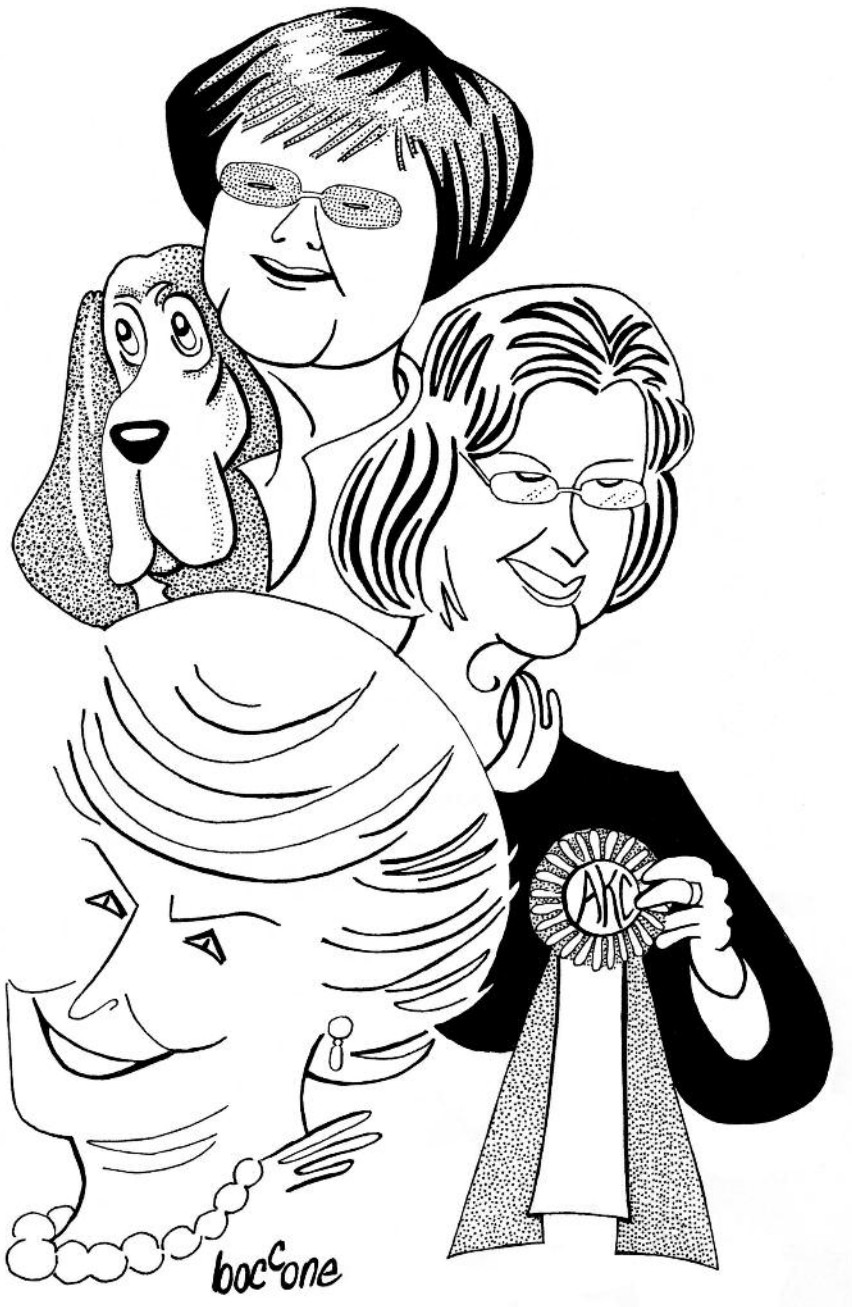
Thirty years ago this month William L. Kendrick put up German Shepherd Dog Ch. Covy Tucker Hills Manhattan as Best in Show at the AKC Centennial Show in Philadelphia.

Kendrick was a natural choice for the assignment, being president of the Philadelphia Kennel Club and a revered all-rounder who brought into the ring 60 years of judging experience. "It was his whole life," friend and fellow all-rounder Henry Stoecker said. "I was amazed that anyone knew so much about dogs. It was truly amazing."

Hatter was a crowd favorite, but the unpredictable Kendrick made a career of ignoring the popular choice. He was known to award top placements to breeds usually overlooked, and to hell with what the rankings and glossy advertising said. Spectators held their breath whenever the man they called "Wild Bill" stalked the ring.

Over the years Kendrick's frank, sometimes brutal, opinions on the show scene filled many a dog writer's notebook. Here he is on ratings systems: "Some of the top-ranking dogs leave much to be desired. I feel all rating systems should be consigned to the ashcan." On junior handling: "We should be judging dogs, not kids." On pro handlers: "The best handling is the least handling." And on club hospitality: "The exhibitor is the forgotten person. Judges invariably are provided with luncheon, but the exhibitor is lucky to be able to buy a hot dog."

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Tennessee Is in the House

The Volunteer State will be well represented when Best Bred-by-Exhibitor is judged in Orlando next month: Three of the Bred-by group judges are Tennesseans. The Tennessee three are, from top to bottom, **Dr. Anne Gallant** *(Springfield),* **Mrs. Anne Savory Bolus** *(Harrison), and* ***Mrs. Houston "Toddie" Clark*** *(Decatur).*

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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.

Breed Columns Editor: Arliss Paddock (AVP@akc.org)

hounds

Afghan Hounds

The following was written by Patricia Gilbert.

King of Dogs

I cannot say strongly enough that the Afghan Hound is the King of Dogs (or Queen, Prince, or Princess, depending on age and gender). He has his personal fun moments, but his public persona is one of great arrogance, dignity, and toleration or disdain of his surroundings. His attitude and appearance are also strongly due to his movement, which is well described in the standard.

There is some discussion of Afghan Hound movement arguing for spring at the trot, which is incorrect. If you separate the words of the standard into the two distinct gait segments, there should be no confusion.

The standard first describes the working gait of the gallop, and then the show-ring gait of the trot:

Gait—When running free, the Afghan Hound moves at a gallop, showing great elasticity and spring in his smooth, powerful stride.

The *spring* and key to this portion of movement is running free at a gallop. This is the double-suspension gallop. Here is your spring and athleticism. The Afghan Hound's compact and square body, along with his large and strong feet, aids him in handling the crags and rough, mountainous terrain on the hunt. He must have a strong spring and jumping ability to maneuver.

The second portion of the standard's description of movement refers to what we see in the show ring or alongside us on a loose lead:

When on a loose lead, the Afghan can trot at a fast pace; stepping along, he has the appearance of placing the hind feet directly in the footprints of the front feet, both thrown straight ahead. Moving with head and tail high, the whole appearance of the Afghan Hound is one of great style and beauty.

These words describe an efficiency of movement at the show-ring trot. A correctly compact and square body does not permit any unnecessary kick-back, bouncing, or springing. You only can have a proper trot with the correct footfall and timing as described—*placing the hind feet directly in the footprints of the front feet*. The trot is only flashy due to the arrogant carriage and level topline coupled with the peculiar coat pattern and silky coat on the move.

In my mind, going and coming are two of the three important aspects of gait. Side gait provides more information, but seeing the gait going and coming provides you with a firm indication of muscle condition. The movement going and coming also indicates efficiency of the front and rear assem-

bly. Efficiency and economy of movement are important to athleticism and stamina.

With increased speed, the Afghan Hound converges in both the front and the rear. The rear must be strong. If the front appears a little loose, it may be due to the dog looking from side to side to find his way around the obstacle, the obstacle being the judge. This is a sighthound, with all that term implies.

Please remember, there is never anything generic about the Afghan Hound's movement, whether it be in the show ring or hunting. His movement, while efficient, is always regal and "above it all." When he is on the hunt, you can add a certain determination and purpose to his gallop.

Regarding Afghan Hound movement, remember: *Moving with head and tail high, the whole appearance of the Afghan Hound is one of great style and beauty.* —P.G.

Afghan Hound Club of America website: *afghanhoundclubofamerica.org*

Basenjis

Dr. Jo: Biology, Bonobos, and Basenjis

Basenji fancier Dr. Jo Myers Thompson received the Rolex Award for Enterprise in 2004. The award "celebrates enterprising individuals who take on major challenges to improve lives or protect the planet." The byline is "Anyone Can Change Everything" (*rolexawards.com*).

Thompson received the award for establishing the Lukuru Wildlife Research Project and Foundation in the remote forest in central Democratic Republic of Congo (*lukuru.org*). She first visited the region in 1991, while carrying out fieldwork for her Ph.D. in biological anthropology and primatology from Oxford University in England.

"I have worked for more than two decades as a conservation biologist and gained an intimate knowledge of the most primitive people at the heart of the Democratic Republic of Congo," said Thompson. "As a field scientist working to preserve one of the rarest species of great ape [the bonobo] and other important wildlife of conservation concern, it has been my privilege to live amongst and know some of the most unchanged and isolated people on the continent."

In 2002 Thompson received another honor: A bonobo ape born at the Columbus Zoo in Ohio was named "Jo T" in honor of Thompson's conservation efforts.

The heart of the DRC is also the heart of native Basenji country, but it's not only Basenjis that are well known to Thompson. She has broad experience across Central Africa, has traveled extensively throughout the entire continent, and is familiar with the different types of dogs in all regions.

"My approach to nature conservation is a human-centered approach, so I pay close attention to the domestic animals associated with human populations," said Thompson. "For two decades now I have evaluated the local domestic dogs living commensally [symbiotically] with the isolated, forest-dependent, traditional hunting people and have monitored the dogs as baseline indicators of the human condition."

Twenty years ago, Thompson's initial observation of native Basenjis was surprise at the incredibly consistent phenotypye. "That first impression was reenacted for me a couple years ago when a writer and photographer from *National Geographic* came to my research field site to write an article that had nothing to do with dogs," said Thompson. "As we arrived in the villages, they asked—without any prompting or mention of dogs—'What breed of dog is this?' My astonished response was 'Why do you ask that?' and they said, 'Because they all look exactly alike!' "

When first introduced to the Basenji fancy on Internet chat-lists, Thompson remembers, "People commented with apparent surprise about my 'eye' for a good, typey Basenji. I found that so strange, because I had been living with Basenjis in their native homeland for decades and knew very well the original type."

Thompson imported four Basenjis from her field site in 2007. Three remain part of her pack in the United States; the other was placed with an established breeder in the fancy.

As a member of the Basenji Club of America, Thompson has volunteered at national and local specialties and has served on numerous committees, including the Health and Research Committee and the Native Stock Committee.

When she has the time, Thompson enjoys attending a dog show and "the opportunity to marvel at the gorgeous dogs and skillful showmanship." She also considers herself an enthusiastic ringside cheerleader.

I cheer your efforts, Dr. Jo, and your rare perspective on the Basenji.

—Marcia Woodard,
marcia@barkless.com

Basenji Club of America website: *basenji.org*

Basset Hounds

Finding New Basset Breeders to Mentor

Breeding Basset Hounds is not for the faint of heart. Bassets are hardy adults, but they are a challenge to breed. The bitches can have a hard time carrying puppies (think of their belly size and those short legs), the puppies chill and die easily, the mothers can get sick with mastitis or an infected uterus resulting from retained placentas, the puppies have to be taught how to nurse and often require supplemental feeding, and the dams can be clumsy—stepping or rolling onto a puppy. All Basset breeders live 24/7 with their dam and newborn puppies for the first two weeks to prevent problems. It can be exhausting.

So what keeps Basset breeders going, and why would anyone want to pursue this life? For Basset, breeders the answer is simple: It's the puppies. You have not known absolute cuteness until you see and hold a 2- or 3-week-old Basset puppy, or watched a 6-week-old Basset

puppy trip over its ears. When they are old enough to walk, they start following their human pack leader as a group. We often play this Pied Piper game to move a litter of puppies from one location to another. Their pack behavior starts young. Basset puppies define cuteness.

However, I do not know many young people who want to live the kind of life it takes to get a litter of Basset puppies through their first two weeks. I don't know too many people who are willing to give up their annual vacation to be a full-time Basset nanny, and there are not many careers that will allow a breeder to bring a dam and puppies to work every day. All hobby breeders have other careers to support themselves, or they live with a partner who makes enough money to support the household. Is the absolute cuteness of the puppies enough of an incentive to lure more people into becoming breeders?

As I look around, I see that many AKC Basset breeders are approaching retirement age, and few have mentored new breeders into the AKC arena. I don't know if our system of breeding and showing AKC dogs is losing its appeal to young people, or if we have merely become invisible to them. Maybe it's time we look for ways to go to them, instead of waiting for them to find us.

Perhaps a place to begin looking for new Basset breeders is among the kids who are already showing an interest in animals in school. Perhaps breeders need to start talking to the kids in 4-H programs and FFA programs in high schools. Perhaps we can introduce our purebred, absolutely cute puppies to kids taking classes on small animal care in school and ask if they'd like to work with us or come to shows with us.

In this climate of animal-rights activism, dog breeding has become a tarnished avocation. It's time to start turning that around. It's time to reclaim our virtue and recruit new breeders—before the knowledge and wisdom of our retiring breeders is gone for good.

—Jacquelyn Fogel, *ccpetresort@aol.com*

Basset Hound Club of America website: *basset-bhca.com*

Bloodhounds

Guest columnist Emily Williams of Fayetteville, Arkansas, is a longtime owner of Bloodhounds, a breeder, and a passionate advocate of Bloodhound rescue in word and deed. She can be reached at *emewill@aol.com*.

A Philosophical Question on the Value or Harm of Rescue

While this article was written for those of us in the Bloodhound world, it is my belief that the points made, with the notable exception of particular breed characteristics such as size, are applicable to any breed.

The question of whether or not we should be involved in rescue, and if so to what extent, seems to be a constant and divisive issue within our regional and national clubs. After 25 years of involvement with Bloodhounds I would like to offer my perspective as a Regional Rescue Director, a breeder of one litter, a potential breeder, and lover of the breed.

The presence of Bloodhounds in inappropriate homes, in shelters, or loose on the streets is obviously a very complex issue. For the purposes of this article I'm only going to talk about how rescue plays into one small but crucial aspect, and that is public perception.

On many fronts the purebred dog is under increasing assault. This is not because people don't want purebred dogs—they clearly do—but because of the widespread breeding and selling of dogs from puppy mills and the undereducated breeders we call "backyard breeders" (BYB), with all of the attendant bad publicity.

Some of these dogs will have health and temperament problems that lead to their being abandoned in a shelter or to the streets. In many cases the primary problem is a lack of education of potential owners as to the breed's temperament or personality and eventual size, leading to the Bloodhound ending up in the wrong home.

Simply put, the new owner is often unprepared for the breed, and the sellers are either unethical and don't care, or are themselves uneducated and don't know how to find a good home for puppies. And there are many, many purebred Bloodhounds in shelters and on the streets.

In the end, when dogs end up in bad circumstances, whatever the route, it causes problems for those of us who care about ethical breeding and placement, and about the dogs themselves.

How many of you have seen posts that read, "Don't breed or buy while shelter pets die"—or worse, "I was in a shelter and no breeder came to get me, but a rescuer did"? These two statements sum up, for me, why we as a breed club need to be involved in rescue. It is a matter of public perception, plain and simple. We are losing the public relations battles, and the war.

When the general public—and the vocal public—see "breeders" as the problem, then we have lost. We can have no effect on legislation, education, or outcome when we are the enemy. When those who are against purebreds and breeding can pull up example after example of abandoned Bloodhounds to use in their publicity campaigns, we have a problem.

So what can we as a breed club do? For me, working with the very same dogs that are being used against us is necessary, humane, and vital. If we are visible to the shelters, rescuers, and the public as stepping up to help the breed we are involved in breeding, it is much more difficult for us to be accused of being "in it for the money," being uncaring, or contributing to the problem. Visibility gives us the standing to address the issue of puppy mills and BYBs without it appearing to be a matter of competition. Rescue puts us in good standing with the public and changes their perception of who we are and what we do. It gives us legitimacy with those who are interested in buying a puppy. And it gives us an opportunity

to work with the small breeder who may just need a mentor to do a better job.

While it is obvious I have a passion for helping the Bloodhound in need (my first Bloodhound was from a shelter), I don't believe that is the basic question we have to start addressing as a breed club. I believe the question is *Can we as a breed club afford* not *to do rescue in this day of social media and pervasive animal-rights messages?*

—E.W.

Thank you, Emily, for this thoughtful and thought-provoking discussion of the necessity for breed rescue.

—Anne Legge, *annelegge@comcast.net*

American Bloodhound Club website: *americanbloodhoundclub.com*

Borzoi

Borzoi Club of America 2014 National Specialty

I recently had the opportunity to judge the Borzoi Club of America's 2014 National Specialty, which was held in Albuquerque. Considering the remote location, the entry was a very respectable size. The committee was wonderful, and my ring steward was the ever-efficient Karen Mays.

The overall quality of the entry was very good, and the Borzoi of today are in the hands of some very good breeders. In my 30 years in Borzoi, the ebb and flow of good dogs seems to be back on the upswing.

One observation is that at most shows across the U.S., the quality is often not anywhere near the caliber of what is seen at our national. Where are these dogs the rest of the year?

In evaluating the entry I was pleased with silhouette, side gait, breadth and depth of chest, and shoulders. There were some stunning heads and excellent coats. Bone and feet were generally good. There were more than a few of the entries who were way too narrow and lacked the capacity for good lung and heart.

On average, no matter where I judge, the frequency and amount of missing teeth is universal—neither an issue for concern nor a cause for a major penalty, but an issue that still plagues this breed. However, size of teeth are getting smaller, and we need good, strong, large teeth set in a well-developed underjaw (with a "U" shape, not "V" shape).

One of the general faults in profile was Borzoi who had necks set at too upright an angle, with poor placement into the shoulders and croups that were too steep. We all need to be cognizant of the correct smooth, continuous curve from nose to tail.

A general observation is that soundness on the down and back has not improved over the years, but we can hope.

One personal criticism was that too many dogs "changed shape" on the move. Standing they may have looked fine, but moving, their shape was entirely something else. I want to see a Borzoi as beautiful on the move as he is on the stack.

This is not a breed to be sculpted but to show naturally, yet clean and tidy about the head and feet.

As usual, the class bitches were better, with more depth on average than the dogs. Proportion and silhouette are improving, and toplines were very good and well within the correct placement for form and function.

Tails are an ever-challenging issue for this breed. Many were set too high, with steep croups and gay carriage. This year it was surprising that the length of tails on average was short. The standard calls for the tail to reach the hock, but many went only just to the hock, and a good, long tail was an exception.

One of the deciding factors for my winners was that they had a beautiful shape both standing and moving. Often a Borzoi will look lovely standing but when moving the topline drastically changes, or the hips are higher than the withers, or the tail is carried too high. The Borzoi needs to move in an effortless, ground-covering gait and possess beauty and elegance, with a look of a swift hound who can easily accomplish his task.

—Jon Titus Steele,

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Dachshunds

Four Fundamentals Revisited

While perusing through the fourth revision of *The Complete Dachshund,* by Milo Denlinger, I chanced upon a short article titled "Four Fundamentals," written by Albert E. Van Court. This revision was done in the late 1950s and reflects Van Court's observations of the change of emphasis on various aspects of the Dachshund by the breeders in his day.

He felt that by attempting to produce a larger dog, a smaller dog, a better front, a better head, or a better whatever, breeders sometimes forgot four basic fundamentals that are necessary to have a quality dog. Some may have attained their desired goal in improving one particular part of the dog, but in so doing had lost basic fundamentals which he identified as *type, balance, temperament,* and *condition.*

The opinions expressed by Van Court contained valuable information for those involved in breeding and showing in his day and are still valid today. He noted that *type* is an attribute difficult to define exactly, just as the words *beauty* and *elegance* are hard to explain.

It appears that not much has changed over the years, for type is still not an easy concept to explain or to understand. Van Court felt that for a Dachshund to have type, he must be endowed with a proper head, neck, backline, body, and outline, which classifies him *immediately* as the correct example of what the experienced breeder demands as a correct specimen.

If the head is not correct, if the neck is too short, if the backline is not level, if the body is not developed and of sufficient length, if angulation (front and rear) is lacking, then the whole dog loses that eye-filling appeal that perfect type demands. It is hard for a Dachshund to have good type without a good head and a true Dachshund

expression. A short neck, shelly middlepiece, or improper angulation also removes that dog from being classed as typical.

A Dachshund must have *balance.* One part should not be overdeveloped to a point where the symmetry of the whole is destroyed. An example might be that if a well-developed forechest with properly angulated shoulders is paired with underdeveloped, poorly angulated hindquarters, the desired balance is lost. All parts should form a symmetrical whole.

Another basic fundamental is a good *temperament*. A Dachshund who is timid, irritable, or snappy or who is not alert should be penalized. Van Court cites that the line in the standard that says a Dachshund should be *clever, lively, and courageous to the point of rashness* is too often forgotten. The real Dachshund is joyful, happy, and alert. He is not a plodder or a dullard.

Condition was also important to Van Court. He observed that a dog in full bloom is in good health, and the dog's nobility and elegance are enhanced if the dog is exhibited with a shiny, well-conditioned, radiant coat that covers firm muscles and flesh.

VanCourt noted that movement is a great exposer of virtues and faults. Poor angulation prevents good movement. His method for studying a Dachshund was that he preferred to study a Dachshund more from the viewpoint of virtues than faults. He said that he did not mean that serious faults should be overlooked; he acknowledged that most dogs have a few faults, but some have so much type and quality that the virtues overshadow the faults. Conversely, a dog with only negligible faults might never be a top dog because it lacks type, balance, or elegance. The dog who does not rise above mediocrity can usually blame his plight not so much on his faults, but more on his lack of virtues.

The article ends with the statement "The perfect dog does not exist, but a great dog, if shown fearlessly under many judges, will find his proper place at the top, and you will always find this great dog having type, balance, and sound temperament."

In his closing statement he omitted condition, which he had noted as one of the basic fundamentals. He would agree that condition is a very important factor that goes into the making of a top winner.

There is really nothing new or earth-shattering about the basics that were presented in this article, yet it is always helpful to review these principles. Often it is easy to become so caught up in our own showing agenda and breeding program that we lose sight of the important guidelines that should be followed in order to produce Dachshunds as consistently as possible who are fine examples of the breed.

—Ann Gordon, *angora119@aol.com*

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American Foxhounds

Remembering American Foxhound Puppyhood

I've never given birth to any "two-legged children" myself, however I have heard it said that mothers forget the pain of childbirth after a while, thus continuing the human race. (However, I do have a friend who insists that 30-plus years later, *she* has never forgotten giving birth!)

What I can say without question is that I had forgotten the joys and challenges of living with a baby American Foxhound. When we brought a new puppy into our family, however, the memories came back loud and clear!

The first fact I had forgotten is that American Foxhound puppies have absolutely no idea of their *size.* My 6-month-old puppy, although closing in on 50 pounds, simply could not understand why I wouldn't pick her up like I do the 15-pound Beagle. Don't I love her, too? Of course I do, but my back just won't take that kind of affection anymore; it's enough affection when she jumps up on me to say hello and sends me staggering across the room.

Honestly, it is easier to think of a little Beagle as a baby as compared to a much larger American Foxhound pup. It is important to remember, however, that American Foxhound puppies *are* babies and need our support and guidance when experiencing new circumstances. We are fortunate that our girl has "never met a stranger," and so far the most frightening situation she's encountered was a blaring loudspeaker at a dog show—which, to be fair, scared me, too! That's when I discovered that she just loves to have her ears rubbed. So this has become my standard response to unfamiliar and potentially unsettling situations, and a little ear-rubbing along with a soft "You're safe" soothes both of us.

We cannot forget those long puppy legs! Having an American Foxhound puppy in your home is something like having a very young colt or filly living in your house. Sometimes she flies like a gazelle, and then only a few minutes later she is skidding across the tile floor like a novice ice-skater. Those long legs can also be used to propel her to heights that I, again, had forgotten foxhound puppies can scale. Recently she discovered that the Beagle next door had a chew bone in her crate, which is stacked on top of another Beagle crate. Did I mention that the foxhound puppy absolutely adores chew-bones? The next thing I knew, she was wedged in the 300 crate—of course, the one on the top row! Fortunately she was able to get back out on her own, treasured bone in tow, before I had to dismantle the crate, foxhound pup and all!

Another consideration is the American Foxhound voice, which is of course a very important aspect of the breed. However, it can also remind one of the old Memorex breaking-glass commercials. I have to admit to resorting to a quick spritz of water, and my puppy learned the meaning of "inside voice" very quickly. American Foxhounds are quick learners!

All things considered, the joy, entertainment, and pure pleasure of seeing the genuine love in the eyes of your American Foxhound puppy more than

makes up for any minor challenges you may experience.

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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 Strahin, a Certified Canine Rehabilitation Practitioner.

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 as well in a conditioning routine to improve a dog's physical and mental well-being and prevent 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 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 preventing 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 and 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 cavelletti 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, and confident and will give 100 percent mentally and physically to the performance.

Thank you, Jason, for sharing your time and knowledge.

—Kris Eckard, *gspointer@hotmail.com*

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Ibizan Hounds

Understanding the Ibizan Hound Topline

The breed's current AKC standard reads, "Neck, Topline, Body," and then proceeds to describe such. Herein lies a source of confusion, because in describing the topline, it begins at the line of the neck, about which is said: "The neck is long, slender, slightly arched and strong. The topline, from ears to tail, is smooth and flowing." This does not describe a straight line. Unfortunately our current standard does not address the profile line of the withers. The old Spanish standard just says, "the withers are high." There should be a rise above the withers that supports the longer spires of the backbone. This is the area of muscle attachment for strong, well–laid-back shoulders.

Next is the back. The back is only that hand-span behind the withers and in front of the loin. The phrase *the back is level and straight* does not mean the topline is level, like a tabletop. Unfortunately the standard then goes on to describe the body—the brisket, chest, and ribs—and then returns to the line of the loin and the croup, which are also part of the topline. There should be a slight arch over the loin.

The old Spanish standard clearly says, "loins are arched." The Ibizan Hound is a galloping, jumping, athletic rabbit-hunter; he should not have a flat, under-muscled loin.

The Ibizan is only slightly longer than he is tall. Having a long, straight topline is counterproductive to the function of the breed. Ibizan Hounds in coursing condition have a well-muscled but never bulky loin. The croup is slightly sloping, and the long tail is set on low.

The carriage of the tail also enhances the topline. The tail can be carried high or low, and in the shape of a saber,

sickle, or open ring; there is no preference. The tail should not curl within itself nor lie on the back.

Tail carriage is not just a fashion statement. The purpose of the tail in hunting is to indicate the intensity of the hunt—the tail telegraphs to the hunter how close the rabbit is. When in a show stack, most Ibizans let the tail hang. This tail should reach at least to the hock, preferably longer. Old Spanish standards called for passing the tail between the hind legs to reach the spine. This spoke of both condition of the dog and tail length. The tail is an extension of the topline.

One fine point now lost to the present standard was the slight backward sweep of the ear in profile. This makes for that lovely, flowing line from ears to tail-tip.

Breeders, fanciers, and judges alike will benefit from watching the many wonderful videos taken of Ibizans hunting in their native Spain. I remember the first time I saw this. It really opened my eyes to the reasons for the beautiful shape of the Ibizan. The Ibizan was bred to hunt all day in extremely rough conditions. The Ibizan is shaped by function. His many unique characteristics have purpose. No other breed makes such spectacular leaps. Anything that compromises this ability is a detriment to the heritage of the Ibizan.

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Ibizan Hound of the United States website: *ihcus.org*

Irish Wolfhounds

By the Numbers

Throughout the history of dog shows there have been occasional attempts to judge competing Irish Wolfhounds by a point system. Although this method was found to be cumbersome, and the hound eventually awarded the top prize through such a system was not always necessarily the most typical animal, these point scales are worth noting because they were drawn up by some of the leading stalwarts in the breed.

Unlike the extremely important "List of Points in Order of Merit" that appears at the end of our standard drafted by Captain Graham, I can find no disclaimer where judges were instructed that in case this scale of points appeared at variance with the standard, it was the latter document which is always correct.

The merit point system first appeared in the book *Dogs* published in England in 1906, 20 years after the standard was written. Judges of Irish Wolfhounds were told they should never approach their work without a copy of these comparative values, which added up to 100 for the perfect specimen.

The point scale was as follows:

12 points for head; seven for ears; three for beard and brows, and three for eyes; for a total of 25 points;

12 points for height at shoulder; 12 for substance and girth; and six for length of body and symmetry, for a total of 25 points;

Nine points for loin and hocks; nine for forelegs; and seven for feet, for a total of 25 points;

10 points for coat; seven for neck; five for tail; one for nails; and two for teeth, for a total of 25 points.

As you can imagine, while the system was in use there were a number of comments regarding it, such as those of well-known breeder and author A. J. Dawson, who wrote at the time:

"There are probably some judges and breeders who would like to see a couple of points taken from coat and given to height, and a couple taken from ears to give to substance and girth, with possibly a couple each from feet and tail to be given to length of body and symmetry. But there is no double that this scale of point values has been carefully thought out by those who really have made a careful study of the Irish Wolfhound; and it is probable that no conceivable scale would appear perfect in all eyes. This writer has bred a number of Wolfhounds, including the biggest of living dogs, and he would always be prepared to accept and abide by the scale given above."

In a footnote the editor, Harding Cox, lamented that more points were not given to the chest, ribs, and shoulders, and he went on to write how he would have described those points:

"Chest very deep and not too broad; fore-ribs long and comparatively flat, allowing free action to elbows; shoulders lying well back to the withers, flat in position, but showing hard muscle in action; back ribs fairly well sprung, giving free play to lung and heart power, and so well contained as to preclude any inordinate length or weakness in couplings."

Then, in a very telling sentence that demonstrated his knowledge of the breed, he goes on to say:

"The Irish Wolfhound is much vaunted for his activity, sweeping action, and stamina; but such could not exist in the case of a specimen lacking the conformation which we have described and what has been so unaccountably neglected in the Club scale."

In today's ring it would be rare for a judge to allot one quarter of his or her selection to the headpiece, and more often than not there is only a cursory examination of the bite. Few judges spend any time examining the planes of the skull and the strength of the jaw, which are key points in the hound's function in life.

The merit point-system for judging Irish Wolfhounds remained in place only a few years at the turn of the last century, but the comments regarding it at the time make for fascinating reading, as the writers were well versed in the breed's purpose as an outstanding hunter of large game.

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Otterhounds

Please Don't Say It's a C-Section!

When we took our pregnant bitch to see an associate veterinarian

at our clinic, we learned from the X-ray that Wickie was having only two puppies. The clinic's staff began to talk with us about the possible need for a C-section with a delivery of only one or two puppies or more than 10.

My initial reaction was "Oh, no—not that!" I thought of my friend whose bitch had a C-section, and they lost two of three puppies. I thought of another friend who had lost four of nine puppies from a C-section, and I was very afraid. The last thing I wanted was to lose these two precious and rare Otterhounds. I needed time to think!

Consulting with a breeder friend, however, I came to the conclusion that a C-section was the safest way to proceed when there are either more than 10 puppies, or two or fewer. With the low number, the concern is that there might not be enough hormones to initiate labor, or the two puppies might come down their respective uterine horns and create a bottleneck that could prevent them from exiting the birth canal. Reluctantly I scheduled a section on the day before Wickie would have been due to deliver her pups.

When we arrived at the clinic, my veterinarian did a progesterone blood-draw to see if the puppies were indeed ready. In addition she gave Wicket a shot that would help ensure that the puppies' lungs were mature enough to function properly.

When the results of the progesterone test were complete, the doctor came to tell us that if possible we should wait another day before having the section. Wickie was not quite ready. The vet did an ultrasound to see that the hearts were beating strongly and that both pups were healthy. All was going well. We went home to wait another day.

The next day when we arrived, the team was ready and waiting. Giving Wickie her "knockout drops," they took her to surgery.

We were able to station ourselves outside the window and watch. It wasn't long until they had her open, and the two puppies were out, with a vet tech working on each one to stimulate them, getting them breathing and crying. A joy, no matter how often you experience it!

Putting the pups into the incubator to keep them warm, it didn't take long for our girl to be out of surgery and snuggled in a warm blanket where we could pet her. As an experienced mom, we felt confident that she would accept these two babies, and indeed they nursed at the clinic. We loaded up the three and headed home.

Arriving home, Wickie awakened and was more aware and was not interested in going into the whelping box. Fortunately for us, our veterinarian had provided us with a bottle of the placental fluid and advised us to put a drop on the puppy's head and rear to stimulate her to lick them. She almost seemed to us that she was worried these pups belonged to someone else and though she wanted to lick them, she didn't think she should join them in the whelping box. The vet had also given us some drugs to stimulate the production of milk. I climbed into the whelping box, drawing Wickie in with me, and stationed my husband in the doorway so she could not easily exit.

We spent the next several hours encouraging her to relax and rest with the puppies. We added her crate mat to the box, which was surprisingly helpful, and in about four hours Wickie and her babies were nestled down comfortably. By then, of course, it became hard to get her out of the box!

Once again, we were thankful for the veterinarian who has provided us with so much guidance.

—Becky Van Houten, *peeble@att.net*

Otterhound Club of America website: *otterhound.org/*

Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

Our guest writer is Bob Cohen, who is our past president and official club photographer and participates in AKC performance events with his PBGVs.

Cross-training and the PBGV

When you think of a dog doing companion events, competitive activities such as agility, obedience, and rally obedience, the short-legged, fuzzy-faced PBGV is probably not the image that comes to mind. However, PBGVs can do any of these activities, as well as things for which they would seem to be more suited with their powerful sense of smell, such as tracking and hunt tests.

I started with PBGVs in 1998. My first, a female, was utterly delightful as a pet—her primary job anyway—but when I tried to train her for obedience, I soon learned that was not high among her priorities. (Off-lead heel thought-bubble: "You want to go over there? See ya, Dad—I think it's much more interesting over here.")

Perhaps I had learned something about training, or maybe he was just a more willing participant, but I got my second PBGV when the first was 4 years old, and the second seemed to enjoy training much more. He got his Novice obedience title, and I shifted to the then-new activity of rally obedience, where he got his Novice, Advanced, and Excellent titles. We were working on his RAE title when I declared him to be retired. I had started him in agility training, but although he was willing to try, he was really too old to clamber up the A-frame and dog walk.

I confess to not being as devoted to training and weekend trials as some are. I'm involved with running my solo law practice and have other interests such as bicycling and photography (sometimes my work can be found in *Saratoga Living* magazine). In addition I spent six years as president of the PBGV Club of America, for many years have been on the board of the PBGV Health and Rescue Foundation, and I seem to have become the PBGV club's "unofficial official photographer."

I've heard it said that one should only train for one type of event at a time, otherwise the dog gets confused. That's not my experience. Dogs are smarter than we often give them credit for, and they enjoy the variety of differ-

ent types of activities. Working on more than one activity is refreshing, gives a sort of cross-fertilization, and is more fun for the dog and the human.

I've found that time spent with a dog practicing obedience, rally, and agility exercises is good for both owner and dog. The time spent together and the interaction with the dog really improves the human-canine bond. I don't think it's a coincidence that I regarded my second PBGV, with whom I did so much work and who earned some title initials after his name, as the dog I thought of as my "once-in-a-lifetime dog" who seemed to understand me and want to be with me more than any other dog I've had.

I'm now working with my third PBGV, a young female, and I've found that she's coming along in training even faster than her brother, who passed away a year ago. I'm not only working with her in obedience and rally; I've found she seems to have a flair for agility. She's fearless going over the A-frame and dog walk, and the teeter doesn't faze her. I hope to enter her in agility trials before long.

She also gets chances to show what that PBGV nose can do. Last autumn I took her to her first PBGV hunt test, where on her first try she passed her Hunting Instinct Test, qualifying her to participate in PBGV hunt tests giving her an opportunity to try to track a rabbit in a fenced field with lots of overgrowth for rabbits to hide in. She didn't do so well in her first real hunt test, but as time permits we'll keep trying.

I'm far from the only PBGV club member to find how rewarding it can be to work with one's dog in multiple activities. At the most recent PBGV national specialty, there were as many dogs entered in the two-day-long hunt tests as were entered in conformation, traditionally the main activity at a PBGV national. And we had a good turnout for agility, obedience, and rally, too. Many dogs were entered in several of these events.

Do stuff with your dog. You'll both enjoy it. —B.C.

Thank you, Bob!

—Susan Smyth, *oldyork2002@aol.com*

Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America website: *pbgv.org*

Pharaoh Hounds

Respect Your Standard

The standard of any breed serves as the official guideline of that breed. Without it, judges and breeders would gradually come to have their own preferences (versions) of what they consider to be the ideal specimen of a breed. The written standard of a breed is a necessity in maintaining its integrity.

Although some people choose to ignore it, or parts of it, the Pharaoh Hound standard is our blueprint for evaluating the breed. It fully describes what the ideal Pharaoh should be. It is not a menu from which one may select various attributes that one personally desires in a Pharaoh, while ignoring other values.

This last may seem foolish, but it is exactly what some breeders are doing. Some make errors in judgment through lack of knowledge and experience. Others are experienced breeders who should know better but are either blind to their own dog's faults or don't care enough about protecting the breed, so long as they have a dog that is "showy" and winning.

We know there will always be judges who know enough about a breed to do a moderate job of judging it, but who do not know enough to refrain from putting up a dog that is faulty but very showy. Since "nothing succeeds like success," some breeders tend to breed toward what is currently winning, faults and all, rather than what is correct according to the Pharaoh Hound standard.

As inept breeding and judging continues, the breed is changing. For example, overangulation in rear continues to be either accepted as correct or totally ignored by many breeders and judges. That fault is being reinforced by breeders who make no effort to correct the problem when planning future breedings. Therefore, we see more dogs that are overangulated in rear and out of balance with their front angulation.

Since the standard says "well balanced," we also find that we are losing part of the Pharaoh Hound general appearance, or what is known as *type,* as well as having dogs who because of incorrect structure, are unable to move as required. One problem leads to another.

And what about markings? Some breeders ignore the obvious danger of having excessive white on their dogs, using them for breeding. Experience shows that white markings can increase alarmingly in one generation—as will flecking, which is specified as "undesirable" in the standard. On many dogs the "star" on the chest has become a totally white chest to point of shoulder, as well as white running up the neck to the throat, while white on toes often becomes socks, sometimes filled with flecking. We are losing the true look of the Pharaoh Hound. White must be kept at a minimum.

The standard was written with great care and deliberation. I know, because I was involved in writing it. During one of my trips to England, I was invited to join a committee meeting where we worked on the proposed English Pharaoh Hound standard at great length. The result was the combination of the Pharaoh Hound standard of the Federation Cynologique Internationale and the proposed English Pharaoh Hound standard, which included more clearly defined descriptions in what we felt was the best possible wording.

I came away from that meeting knowing what the AKC Pharaoh Hound standard should be. I trimmed the English standard to what I knew the AKC wanted in a standard, before presenting it to the Pharaoh Hound Club of America Board of Directors for discussion and eventual approval. Fortunately, three of the Board members, myself included, were experienced AKC-approved judges of other breeds, so we knew we must choose our wording very carefully.

hounds

Our mission to protect this wonderful breed from change continues—an arduous task, so long as there are breeders and judges who disregard the clearly defined terminology of the standard.

—Mrs. Rita Laventhall Sacks, *llaventhal@aol.com*

Pharaoh Hound Club of America website: *ph-club.org*

Salukis

Don't Look for These in the Saluki Standard ...

While widely discussed by Saluki fanciers, the following points do not appear in the breed's standard.

Bite: Hunters that they are, Salukis should have strong teeth with upper incisors that slightly overlap the lowers, for biting and holding prey and scissor-like cutting of meat. However, their teeth are only described as: "Strong and level." In other breed standards at the time of the first Saluki standards (1923, U.K.; 1927, U.S.), teeth are described as "level," and the type of bite is specified *separately* as scissor, pincer, over, or under.

If "level" didn't refer to bite mechanics, what did it mean? A British dictionary contemporary to the period gives the answer: *Level = adjective—horizontal: even, smooth; even with anything else: in the same line or plane: equal in position or dignity.* So, "level" described the position of the individual teeth to each other and their straight appearance—not the bite.

Parallel planes: This concept holds that lines of the muzzle and skull should be parallel to each other, interrupted only by the "stop, not pronounced." The single statement in the standard pertaining to this geometry states the skull is "moderately wide between the ears, *not domed"* (my emphasis). As long as the top of the skull is not bulging upward (as do those of the brachycephalic breeds), the planes of the muzzle and skull don't have to be parallel.

Underline: Other than stating that the chest should be "deep and moderately narrow," there is no description of what the underline should look like. Underline extremes would be either a straight diagonal slope or a horizontal line somewhat parallel to the ground, but we know from observing Salukis that there is generally a rise from the sternum up to the belly, and so the general perception is that the underline should be a curve that defines the deep chest and comparatively narrow waist.

Gait: Surprisingly, there is no mention of gait in the Saluki standard. Most certainly the *reach and drive* of other breeds are *not* called for. The clues we do have about gait appear in the "General Appearance" section: *"The whole appearance of this breed should give an impression of grace and symmetry and of great speed and endurance coupled with strength and activity to enable it to kill gazelle or other quarry over deep sand or rocky mountains."*

The key words *grace, symmetry, speed, endurance, strength,* and *activity* are our guide. If those are desirable, then the Saluki gait must reflect those characteristics—or at least the ability to employ them at need—so we can look at muscle condition as external indicators of potential speed and strength. In the ring, we expect to see an athlete's movement in a trotting Saluki—balanced, agile, easy, efficient, and the sense that the hound's inner resources have yet to be called upon. In a graceful, efficient gait, there is no wasted movement as there would be with overreaching, paddling, hackneyed movement, mincing, weaving, or crossing.

So, even though it is not specifically called out, the standard can guide us in evaluating Saluki gait. Clearly, the kind of speed, endurance, and strength needed to catch live game cannot be demonstrated in a show ring—but then neither can prey drive or hunting savvy, and those are also not in the standard.

—Brian Patrick Duggan, *bpduggan@mac.com*

Saluki Club of America website: *salukiclub.org*

Scottish Deerhound

Breeders Panel 37

I am now asking breeders to discuss what they consider their most successful breedings. Following is a discussion of her most successful breeding from Margaret Sudekum, of Fitzhugh Deerhounds (Ada, Michigan).

"The breeding was Ch. Utkinton Oban x Fitzhugh Gwyneth, SC, FCh. Technically I was only the co-breeder. I had originally wanted to breed Gwyneth (Fitzhugh Gwyneth, SC, FCh., whelped 11/12/98, from Ch. Fitzhugh Fyne Forrester x Am./Can. Ch. Fernhill's Electra at Fitzhugh) to Melvin Kangas's Utkinton Oh Johnny, but life situations interrupted. Then Tom and Tanya Smythe (Utkinton Deerhounds) asked to use Gwyneth to breed to their Oban, the brother of Oh Johnny (Ch. Utkinton Oban, whelped 9/30/96, from BISS Ch. Soren Algonkian x Utkinton Leapin' Lena). I figured I'd never get closer to the one I wanted to use, so I said yes."

1. What you were aiming for; what were your goals for the breeding?

"I was looking for balance and outline, and keen hunting ability. I also like the dark, shorter coats, but that is a secondary characteristic that I will give up in exchange for the other traits."

2. Why did you select the specific sire and dam?

"I usually select sire and dam based on their phenotype and pedigree, but truthfully I am also influenced by location, since I far prefer to have a natural breeding rather that an AI."

3. What about the results made this your most successful breeding, in your estimation?

"I did achieve what I was looking for. I got the lovely outline and fabulous coursing ability, which enabled me to get a field championship as well as bench championship on the one whom I kept, DC Utkinton Fitzhugh Tiarnan, SC.

"There were five dogs and three bitches in the 'T' litter: My Tiarnan and Tasia; Michelle Cowan's Tris (Ch. Utkinton Fitzhugh Tristram, FCh.); Mel Olsen's Tia (Utkinton Fitzhugh Tia, FCh.); Betty Stephenson's and my Tally (DC Utkinton Fitzhugh Talon, SC, FCh.); Tom and Tanya Smythe's Tilla and Tynan (Utkinton Fitzhugh Tilla and Utkinton Fitzhugh Tynan—rarely shown because their children were very active in sports at that time);

hounds

and a boy who went to a pet home in Denver.

"Tiarnan's wins included Winners Dog at the 2002 national specialty; ASFA lure coursing Best in Field at the 2003 national specialty; Award of Merit at the 2005 national specialty; Award of Merit at the 2006 national specialty; ASFA lure coursing Field Champion Stake winner at the 2007 national specialty; Best Veteran Dog at the 2009 national specialty; ASFA and AKC lure coursing Veteran Stake winner, at the 2010 national specialty, and winner of the 9-Plus Veteran Dog class.

"I also kept Tasia, FC Utkinton Fitzhugh Tasia, SC, who was ASFA Lure Coursing Field Champion Stake at the 2004 national specialty.

"Tia was ASFA lure coursing Best in Field at the 2002 SDCA National Specialty, the same year that Tiarnan was Winners Dog. Tia also won the ASFA Open Stake at the 2003 specialty and ran off against Tiarnan, who had won the Field Champion Stake. That year Tiarnan did finally beat her to win the ASFA Best in Field. According to Betty Stephenson, Tally had an AKC BIF, and he also had an Award of Merit at the 2006 national specialty. He sired four litters, the last being a natural breeding when he was 10 years old. There are many champion and dual-champion offspring who have competed well and are titled in conformation, obedience, and lure coursing."

Thank you, Margaret.

—Joan Shagan, *jubalhil@yahoo.com*

Scottish Deerhound Club of America website: *deerhound.org*

Whippets

Some Judging Considerations

The Whippet's individual examination may be on either the ground, the ramp, or the table. The surface and the level at which the exam takes place are entirely at the judge's discretion. Some judges have a clear preference, while a few ask for the exhibitors' consensus. Most Whippet exhibitors prefer the ramp because it is at a level where the dog is off the sometimes cold, sometimes hot, and often uneven ground, and yet it is not so high that the dog is uneasy or expecting to get his nails done.

Since the judge is the one who is on her feet all day, her comfort should play a part in the decision, especially if the entry is large. I think that many exhibitors do not understand or appreciate the physical effort required to adjudicate a large entry of dogs, whether it is one breed or many. Couple that with the intellectual demands of repeated decision-making, staying on time, marking the book correctly, and coping with all the other aspects of the job which are out of the judge's control, such as bad weather, poor stewards, incompetent handlers, and badly behaved dogs, and it is remarkable that most of the judges serve us as well as they do. Every exhibitor should try judging at least once to gain a greater appreciation of the challenge.

With particular regard to the Whippet, if I have one suggestion for the judges to keep in mind, it is that regardless of the height or surface chosen for the individual examination, *most* of the ultimate consideration and selection should take place with the dog on the ground, preferably standing on his own.

The table or the ramp are great for adjudicating the fine points and assessing details such as head properties, feet, condition, and musculature. Either is also good in terms of making it easier for the judge to feel the dog's ears, although no judge should ever penalize a dog for not using its ears while on those platforms.

It should be remembered that this is a silhouette breed, and the outline should never be assessed on an artificial surface. The outline should be observed and assessed with the dog standing relaxed on the ground and moving on a loose lead.

Perhaps a judge should try assignments at the various heights and then decide which works best for her, as long as she remembers that each individual examination should include the overall view of the Whippet outline in motion and standing freely on the ground—and *that* natural outline is the view upon which to judge the dog.

—Phoebe J. Booth, *Shamasan@aol.com*

American Whippet Club website: *americanwhippetclub.net*

terriers

American Staffordshire Terriers

The following was written by Sara Nugent.

How Much Is Too Much?

The American Staffordshire Terrier's ancestry includes 18th-century combinations of early English terriers similar to today's Manchester Terrier with English "bully" types that resembled the Bullmastiff of today more than the modern Bulldog.

The resulting bull-and-terrier mixes were developed in England and Ireland and brought to the United States by immigrants. They were further developed here into a completely American breed.

The breed's official standard, accepted by the AKC in 1936, was written to describe a well-muscled terrier with great strength for his size but very agile and graceful. The original intent was a dog balanced between the two physical types from which it was created. The standard says that the dog's height and weight should be *in proportion*. Unfortunately, it doesn't state what those proportions should be.

To better understand what is meant, it is necessary to look at the dogs from the period when the standard was written and to think carefully about the tasks that the dogs were created to perform. There is an optimum size, weight, and shape for a given task. The correct breed type should reflect these intended proportions. A dog who is too

lightly built will not be as strong for his size; however, a dog who is too heavy will not be as agile and graceful as he should be. A dog with too much bone and thickness of body will not be able to work as long without tiring as can a somewhat lighter dog, nor can he dissipate heat as well when working. A dog with a large and heavy head will be clumsier and slower moving than a dog with a medium head. A too-short muzzle or a weak jaw will not have biting or holding strength.

The American Staffordshire Terrier of today does not have much work to do. Most are pets or show dogs. Unfortunately, that makes it harder to keep the breed balanced between the two types. Over the last 30 years, many American dog-show judges and breeders have lost sight of the original dog. Many now prefer a dog who is decidedly leaning toward the breed's bully-type ancestry. This is incorrect according to breed history and not in keeping with the type dog called for by the standard.

It only takes a quick look at early photographs of the dogs to see the type called for by the standard. Most of the dogs of today look like a completely different breed. Although a 17- to 18-inch bitch and a 18- to 19-inch dog are preferred according to the standard, today we are faced with many dogs and bitches of 20–22 inches in the ring, and it has become quite difficult to finish a 17-inch bitch or an 18-inch dog. Standard-sized dogs and bitches look like miniatures and are almost always judged as lacking in size when indeed they are the correct size. Again, the dogs of standard proportions are thought of as light-boned or lacking in substance when compared to the oft-seen, more massive dogs of today. Weight and bone size have also skyrocketed, to the extent that it seems the majority of show Am Staffs of today could not physically do the same work as the dog of 1936.

Purebred dogs are supposed to be bred to conform to an agreed-upon written standard. The breed standard for the American Staffordshire Terrier has not been altered since the breed's AKC acceptance in 1936. (A typo was corrected a few years ago, but the standard remains otherwise unchanged.) The standard did not exist in a vacuum. It was written to describe a dog that already existed. To understand the standard, it is necessary to look at the dogs of that time. To understand the correct proportions, it is necessary to understand why those proportions are correct for performing the jobs that the dog was designed to do. —S.N.

Staffordshire Terrier Club of America website: *amstaff.org*

Australian Terriers

Australian Terriers make terrific therapy dogs, and their size, intelligence, and good looks appeal to both seniors and children. Their "attitude" never allows it to become boring. Your patience, flexibility, and time commitment are key to shaping your Aussie into a therapy dog. Your dog must have good manners and be stable in a variety of situations very different from the show ring or home. Your commitments, in addition to visits, include training, lots of grooming, and maintenance of volunteer memberships (for example, with a hospital).

Fiona, otherwise known as Wismiss August Moon Rose, BN, RA, THDX, CGC, is the first Australian Terrier to earn the Therapy Dog Excellent (THDX) title. She is loved, trained, and owned by Eileen Wittfelt, of Longmont, Colorado. Eileen is our guest columnist, and this is their story.

The Australian Terrier as a Therapy Dog

As soon as Fiona joined our family, at 5 months old, I knew she would make a great little therapy dog. She's quiet, looks to me for guidance, responds well to praise, and is very steady in unusual situations. However, she also keeps life interesting and fun with lots of "terrier moments." A basic obedience class sponsored by the recreation department started her training, and we continued it with rally. Rally has proven to be an excellent way to practice the good manners and obedience needed on a therapy dog visit. We both enjoy rally and are never bored, as the course is varied at each class.

At 14 months, Fiona passed the tests and requirements to qualify for certification by a national therapy-dog organization, which provides insurance, guidance, and support to members.

Her first therapy visits were to a senior residence. At 2 years of age, she passed the requirements to begin participation in the therapy-dog program of our local hospital. She also now participates in a library program. I consider therapy-dog volunteer work to be my ministry, and at 5 years old Fiona had logged enough time to qualify for the AKC's THDX title.

In addition to continuation of the senior-residence visits, where a therapy dog is often the only visitor a senior will have, we visit the hospital once a week and on holidays. Fiona's costumes that we substitute for her normal hospital vest on holidays are a big hit. A favorite tradition, because Christmas is an especially difficult time to be in the hospital, is to visit during Christmas Eve and morning. We visit with nearly all the patients and most of the staff, and we still have plenty of time for church, family, and friends. In the hospital just walking down a hallway brings smiles, and each patient visit is a positive experience. We've been rewarded more than a few times by a patient's family member, tears in their eyes, offering hugs and kind thanks.

The children's library reading program is Fiona's favorite thing to do. We serve as one of the therapy-dog teams scheduled each month. The children have 15-minute "reading appointments" with Fiona as she lies on her quilt in a quiet room for one and a half hours. Having a child read to a therapy dog is a very positive experience. The dog listens and offers no criticism, just a wagging tail.

The emphasis should always be on

the dog, not on the human half of the team. My job is as Fiona's guardian while we are on visits. The rewards are those you will hold in your heart. —E.W.

Thank you, Eileen.

—Grace Cartwright, *gracec@vims.edu*

Australian Terrier Club of America website: *Australianterrier.org*

Bedlington Terriers

What's It All About?

While scissoring my Bedlington for the show ring, I overheard a passerby comment on all the coiffing in the grooming area. I laughed when she said, "This is just like *Toddlers & Tiaras*!" referring to the TV show about child beauty-pageants.

As I looked around, I realized that in some ways she was not far off in her analogy. Besides the similarities between the hours spent grooming our dogs for the show ring and the hours the subjects of the show spend applying makeup and up-dos to young beauty contestants, there are other similarities. Dog-show handlers use bait, and pageant parents use candy. We stack and move our dogs in front of a judge, while beauty contestants perform dance routines. We compete for the big ribbon, while they vie for the oversized crown.

I put down my scissors to explain that dog shows are not actually "beauty contests," rather that conformation showing is a comprehensive evaluation by a judge who determines which dog best meets the written breed standard. I explained that the grooming we do enhances the beauty of a Bedlington Terrier while making sure the judge is still able to see the dog's correct structure, sound movement, and overall balance.

It wasn't the first time I have answered questions about dog shows or my dog. The Bedlington is a breed that draws a crowd with never-ending curiosity and questions.

A "Meet the Breeds" event is a great way to educate the public about the breed, but you can also share a lot of information at a regular dog show. There are several things exhibitors can do to manage the inquisitive:

1. Designate one person in your group to answer questions. Take turns so everyone has time to get her dog ready for the ring.

2. If you are alone, allocate a time after showing when people can return to talk with you and pet your Bedlington.

3. Hand out a breed brochure that answers basic questions. Include your contact information and details about the breed's parent club.

4. If people visit your Bedlington before you're done competing, allow them to pet him under his chin, around his front, or over his shoulders, where they won't mess up the coat. Remember, the judge is soon to have his or her hands all over your dog, so if you have groomed your dog correctly, the coat should easily comb back into shape.

5. Whenever possible, let people meet your Bedlington who is entered in performance competitions rather than a dog being groomed for the conformation ring.

Truth be told, many exhibitors do not take the time to talk with spectators attending shows. The repetition of questions, reaching of hands, and interference in the aisles can get annoying. We need to remember, however, that some of these people are future puppy owners, and we must be good ambassadors for our breed as well as for the fancy in general and the AKC.

As breeders, owners, and handlers, we enter conformation events to show our dogs and win ribbons, but we are also there to educate and promote the breeds we love so dearly.

I will never forget one young boy who stood wide-eyed with his family, eager to meet my Bedlington. He asked if he could pet my dog, and I said yes. His curiosity led to a series of questions about the breed.

As the family walked away, the boy said, "One day I am going to have a Bedlington Terrier!"

Answering his questions took less than five minutes of my time but obviously made a lasting impression. Now *that's* what it is all about!

—Laurie Friesen, *bedlingtonlover@hotmail.com*

Bedlington Terrier Club of America website: *bedlingtonamerica.com*

Border Terriers

Breeder-Judges Respond to Questionnaire

I took the opportunity to ask four of our breeder-judges to answer a questionnaire consisting of just three questions.

The judges participating were Ruth Ann Naun, Barbara Dalane, Harriet Haydon, and Patrick Glover.

1. What parts of the Border Terrier do you feel are lacking quality in the breed ring today?

Both Ms. Naun and Ms. Dalane responded that they feel that the breed today is much improved since many years ago. Ruth Ann just finished judging our national specialty this past May and only found a few problems with the shoulders and lack of forechest.

Ms. Hayden feels there is a problem with the ribs in this breed today. "We've lost sight of the long rib cage our dogs need to do the job they were bred for. They should be longer than tall, and most of that length should be in the rib, not the loin."

Mr. Glover feels the proper coat is being ignored. "Dogs shown continually in tight jackets and overgroomed are a steady march away from true Border type."

2. How do you feel the breed should be prioritized when judging them in the ring?

All of the judges expressed how important it is to judge them as a true working terrier. Can the dog perform the tasks they were originally bred to do and as the standard requires?

Most mentioned characteristics such as large teeth, loose hide, harsh jacket, and agility in the body. Form follows function. Can the dog cover ground most of the day, in any kind of weather, and still have the energy needed to go to earth?

3. Are there any changes you would like to see occur in the future of our breed?

Ms. Naun did not mention an actual change. However, she did express being hopeful that our breed will remain as it is, "that the conformation of the Border Terrier and the working Border Terrier will continue to be the same interchangeable dog."

Ms. Dalane has only an important point to make: "Border Terriers *are* allowed to drop their sterns (tails) in the ring. A sensible Border Terrier can be laid back about showing, and that is perfectly OK."

Ms. Hayden feels there is a need to clarify (not change!) the breed standard. "The wording on how a dog is measured for length is very confusing, and I still find myself explaining it to people."

Mr. Glover responded with "It would be nice to reverse the trend and see more properly coated and not overly groomed animals being shown." He also feels it is extremely important not to stray from the proper temperament in breeding decisions just because you want to end up with a flashier and more competitive show dog. "When not hunting, a Border by nature is a fairly undemonstrative, low-key, relaxed animal. …The reason we are in the ring is to choose exemplary stock we would like to breed from."

I really appreciate these judges taking the time to answer this questionnaire. I for one found all of the answers extremely interesting, informative, and right on key. The purpose for this exercise was to allow all others who judge Border Terriers to get an inside look at breeder-judges and their guidelines, priorities, and current concerns.

Hugs to yours!

—Lynn Looper, *LLooper1@msn.com*

Border Terrier Club of America website: *btcoa.org*

Bull Terriers

Please, Please Call!

In the past two years, we have taken back three male Bull Terriers. We have had a very small, limited breeding program, and getting three dogs back in a short time frame like this was a first for us.

In each case, there was no fault on the part of the dog. The owners had varying issues, but essentially all were busy and/or had a changing family situation and no longer had time for the dog.

In the first case, we were out of country, but with the help of the wonderful rescue coordinator in the San Francisco bay area, 7-year-old Bear was gathered up. Then through a number of e-mails and long-distance coordination, friends adopted him.

In the next case, the dog was only 3 years old but was underweight and had calluses on legs, elbows, and feet. We placed him in a new home with a Marine Corps family. The husband and I began talking when he was working with service dogs in Afghanistan. He had had Bull Terriers before and was anxious to have another when he came back stateside. When I called to let him know that this boy was available, he and his wife drove up the next day. Thanks to this couple's great care, this boy is in process of returning to beautiful condition and may yet be shown in conformation. Further, he has demonstrated his intelligence and loyalty to his new family by protecting and assisting his mistress on several occasions.

Next came the litter-brother to Bear. The co-owners e-mailed, saying they wanted to travel and didn't want to pay boarding for the dog. At 8 years of age, this boy was sweet, personable, and grossly obese. Weighing slightly over 100 pounds, he waddled away from the only family he had known except for the first 9 weeks of his life.

Five months later, his weight is normal, and he looks terrific. He is enjoying good health and a wonderful life with his brother and his new human family in Carmel, California, where exercise and good nutrition are a daily part of life.

Like most quality breeders, our sale contract specifies that the dog can *not* be transferred to someone else without our knowledge. We specify verbally and in writing that we are always willing to take back any dog we have bred or placed. Most co-owners respect their agreement. Some don't. The heartbreak comes when a breeder finds that one of theirs has been dumped into a shelter or abused.

The AKC GAZETTE breed columns are excellent sources of information. A recent issue included a piece by Pharaoh Hound breed columnist Rita Laventhall Sacks titled "A Frustrated Breeder Asks, 'Why Didn't You Call?'" It may help buyers understand that breeders care and want to stay in touch with families who have their dogs.

Part of being a good breeder always includes working with buyers and rescue, and being responsible for taking back or making provision for any dog bred or placed. Every litter bred means potential commitments for the next 10 to 15 years. Thank you to every one of our BT family who has called us about one of ours. We are here for them.

—Carolyn Alexander, *brigadoonbt@aol.com*

Bull Terrier Club of America website: *btca.com*

Dandie Dinmont Terriers

Our guest columnist is Karen Dorn.

A Great Second Breed

Everyone smiles when they see a Dandie Dinmont Terrier. They can't help it. Whether on show grounds, sidewalks, or parks, the smiles are always there. The general public will ask, "What is it?" The knowledgeable will say, "How nice to finally see one!" Regardless, they all greet the Dandie with a big smile.

Bringing new folks into a rare breed is challenging, and necessary for the breed's survival. If the Dandie were a wild species, it would be on the endangered list. The gene pool has become a gene puddle, and it is up to the lovers of the breed to spread word of its virtues to prospective owners.

The Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club

of America has welcomed exhibitors of Border Terriers, Corgis, Saint Bernards, Irish Wolfhounds, Dachshunds, Basset Hounds, and Sealyhams, to name just a few. Our members' past dog experiences have brought new and fresh ideas to the Dandie club.

An example is Gary and Kathy, successful breeders-exhibitors of Border Terriers. They visited my Dandies at several shows and were supportive and helpful. I sold them a bitch who was pick of the litter. Within three years they made her the DDTCA's Dandie of the Year and a Bronze GCh., and they had their first Dandie litter!

The Dandie is a great introductory breed for a person who is new to the sport. The novice will need help with the basics of showing a dog, as well as the specific grooming needs of the Dandie. Living near a breeder or exhibitor is helpful so the new exhibitor can get assistance in both of these areas, but it is not necessary. Most Dandie fanciers are willing to share their knowledge with new exhibitors.

The owner-handler has a better chance of success with a Dandie than with many more popular breeds. I co-owned a nice Dandie male with Tyan, a dog groomer who wanted an attention-getting model for a grooming competition. He helped hold dogs one day, and the following day he helped with grooming and showing. The next weekend he arrived dressed for the ring and brought his partner, Tom, a computer consultant, who thought the whole thing was silly. They both quickly got "hooked," however, and are now ardent Dandie owners and exhibitors. Tyan has also been successful with his Dandie at grooming competitions, showing the breed to a whole new audience of dog lovers. Tom became an excellent handler, showing to BOS at the DDTCA national specialty.

Everyone smiles when they see a Dandie. They can't help it. Get a Dandie, and keep on smilin'. —K.D.

Thank you, Karen!

—Barbara A. Baese, *fine_n_dandie@hotmail.com*

Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America website: *ddtca.org*

Smooth Fox Terriers

Buy a Smooth!

For a dog whose good points and bad points are as patent as an ad on a show window, choose the Smooth Fox Terrier. There is no deception in his body build or in his disposition.

For a game he always has some new tricks with which to entertain you; for a hale and hearty dog, for a friend who is always ready for a new adventure with you, choose a Smooth.

No fuss or extra care is necessary for keeping his coat in condition, no worry about having room for him in the car, and "hard as nails"—that is the Smooth Fox Terrier.

For a lot of courage, for a sunny disposition, for a great deal of intelligence, for a never-failing watchdog, for an enemy to rats and other vermin, for a whole lot of dog in a little bunch—buy a Smooth Fox Terrier.

The above was written in 1984, and I do not believe a better description could be made.

What you see is what you get, and if you are contemplating getting a Smooth, be prepared. They can be tricksters, and as I have always said, you need a sense of humor to have one (or more) in your home. They are perfect for young and old because you will never be bored. They love people and kids, and they want to be with you constantly, to the point of being annoying at times.

As to being watchdogs, they are sure to announce that someone or something is here, and they are eager for you to please open the door so that they can greet them properly.

They are very intelligent, and if you take the time and patience they can reach high levels in obedience, rally, agility, and, of course, earthdog, which is already in their makeup. A Smooth Fox Terrier also has ESP in that they seem to automatically know what *Let's go, dinner, hungry* and *walk* mean. They know what time their meal is served, although they like to start reminding you well beforehand.

If you are looking for a lovable pet, they are ideal. They are game for whatever you like to do, be it hiking, riding, watching TV, or playing with the kids.

As you can probably see, I am sold on this breed!

After you have had one Smooth Fox Terrier you'll never want to be without. They are truly addictive.

—Billie Lou Robison, *Raybillfox@aol.com*

American Fox Terrier Club website: *aftc.org*

Wire Fox Terriers

Selection—Natural and Artificial

Different kinds of dogs developed according to the climate, terrain, region, and job description of their place of origin. Early on, these changes were based on natural selection—and even when man got involved, these changes were in tune with nature, for they were based on the ability to do things that contribute to the survival of man and beast.

As changes occurred in the lifestyle of man, so too did man's selection criteria change, up until now, when for each breed we use a long-established standard in selecting for the show ring and breeding stock. When we look at a litter to find that next show prospect, we are practicing artificial selection. The best will go on to be champions, and the others are placed in pet homes and removed from the breeding pool.

Successful breeders who can produce quality show dogs over the years are consistent with their selection criteria. They maintain a mental picture of the type they are trying to produce and know what makes up that type, as well as what makes that type sound and functional for the work he was originally bred to do.

The criteria we use in our selection process must be based on the breed standard and the ingredients that make an animal sound. The job is to be as objective as possible.

The selection process starts at the birth of the puppy. Some people claim they can pick out the best one at birth, but I tend to doubt that is possible. It is true that three or four days after birth one can begin to see head shape as the heads start to revert to their natural shape after that rough ride through the birth canal. At about this time you will be able to see bite problems.

I personally do not see very much in my puppies until they are on their feet and starting to walk. Then it is time to start teaching them to stand so that I can use my hands to feel the lay on and lay back of the shoulder. Selection for the obliquely placed shoulder that extends far into the back will make a short back look even shorter and allow for a longer, well-muscled neck to flow down and produce a lovely topline.

A well laid back shoulder demands a well-developed rear, with angulation equal to the shoulder, and a good tail-set. A lot of good puppies will toe out slightly in front even if the shoulder is laid on and laid back correctly; as they grow and rib out, the toes will correct.

You can tell soundness of movement, temperament, and attitude if you watch them as they walk and play. If they move effortlessly from the side as puppies, they always will. The front and rear movement will also begin to solidify to show what they will move like as adults.

We all love a perfectly marked dog, but markings should be the one of the least of your criteria.

The final decision is made when the pups are between 7 and 8 weeks of age. At that time they are miniatures of what they will look like at adulthood. Later they become gangly and out of balance, until they finally mature.

Your selection ability will depend on your in-depth knowledge of both general dog requirements and those specific to the breed. The more you are able to study books written on the breed, talk with successful breeders and judges, and then apply the knowledge they gave to your situation, the better you will understand the development of the breed and be able to select those future champions.

—Virginia Matanic,
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American Fox Terrier Club website: *aftc.org*

Glen of Imaal Terriers

Two Topics: Grooming the Glen and Getting to Know the Breed

In this issue we feature two separate topics relating to the Glen. First is a look at grooming the breed, followed by information for people considering a Glen.

"Tidied to Present a Neat Outline"—Grooming the Glen

Having just seen our 10th anniversary of AKC recognition (October 2004), Glens remain a rare breed who are adored by their owners and breeders but are little more than a photo or video to those who have never had the privilege of meeting one.

In the 2013 AKC ranking of breeds by registrations, Glens were ranked number 167 out of 177 breeds—a drop from the 162 spot in 2012.

Many families setting out to find a puppy have never had their hands on a Glen and do not appreciate the grooming required. With regard to coat, the AKC standard for the Glen reads: "Medium length, of harsh texture with a soft undercoat. The coat may be tidied to present a neat outline characteristic of a rough-and-ready working terrier. Overtrimming of dogs is undesirable."

The Glen is naturally adorable, but the effort required in creating that neat yet natural impression is not to be underestimated. When not stripped or rolled, their coat grows to about four inches in length, and body-clipping of Glens is strongly discouraged.

A quick brushing with a slicker will not suffice. The soft furnishings, especially around the legs and neck, must be combed out on a regular basis to prevent matting. Buildup of soft undercoat can contribute to unhealthy skin conditions.

Because there are so few Glens, and new owners often live hundreds of miles away from their breeder, it's not easy to find hands on assistance in learning to groom. A discussion of grooming should take place between the breeder and every prospective puppy-buyer before the sale is completed—and beyond the sale, until the buyer is comfortable with grooming.

Some might be able to find a groomer, but in parts of the country finding someone who can hand-strip terriers is a challenge. Having someone show you how to strip or roll the coat in person is invaluable compared to reading instructions, discussing it over the phone, or even watching a video.

When properly groomed (and the "properly" part is the tricky bit), Glens shed very little and are less likely to have skin issues—two very good reasons for all owners to make the effort. An investment in a small, sturdy grooming table and a few basic tools to start (comb, stripping knife, nail clippers, and tweezers) will last for many years and help to keep your Glen healthy.

I groomed my first Glen on top of the washing machine in the basement for a year, but a grooming table is an excellent investment, makes grooming so much easier, and can be taken outside into the garden on a nice day.

Glens have handsome heads, with rose or half-pricked ears and beautiful, dark, round eyes, but these features are hidden from view if the coat is not kept neat. Since hand-stripping of ears is something many owners do not want to attempt, I suggest using clippers to neaten the ears of dogs not being shown in conformation classes. Easier on the dog and the owner, this creates a neat, pretty ear with a minimum of stress and effort. Purists will no doubt shudder, but in my opinion the end result justifies the means in this case.

Use the time saved to keep the nails well trimmed. Glens were meant to dig and should have some length of nail, but that's no excuse for neglecting their pedicure.

The challenge in grooming the show Glen is to neaten just enough to highlight the best features of this "rough-and-ready working terrier," while avoiding the overtrimming of dogs that can lead to unwanted comments about "that Dandie–looking dog" who is actually a Glen.

Scissoring is inappropriate and never an acceptable option. Grooming the pet can concentrate on neatness, health, and cleanliness over the perfect outline or hand-stripped ears.

The ideal coat length in the conformation ring is approximately one-and-a-half inches. This can only be attained by stripping or rolling the coat, but remember that correct, harsh texture is far more important than the actual coat length.

I personally love seeing a Glen in a "tight jacket" if it highlights hard body condition and beautiful angulation, including good layback and low-set hocks. Glens with straight shoulders and postlike hind legs are still common, but angulation is definitely improving in the breed. Glens with good layback and good bend of stifle and the movement it begets are a joy to watch and are being rewarded in the group rings.

The Glen is a working terrier. They should move well in order to work well. Proper grooming + good angulation = a beautiful Glen in motion!

"So You Want to Own a Glen …" I'm often asked for advice on how best to acquire a Glen. First, be diligent in your research. Opportunities to learn about the breed include major dog shows like the National Dog Show (held in Philadelphia, in November), the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship (in Orlando, in December), and the Westminster Kennel Club show (held in New York, in February). These give an excellent overview of breeds through televised coverage, and they also open their doors to spectators. Benched shows like these make it easier to find the dogs you want to meet. The AKC/Eukanuba and Westminster shows each include an excellent "Meet the Breeds" event featuring many beautifully designed booths where visitors can meet real, live specimens of the breeds and speak with breed experts.

Can't travel to one of these? The American Kennel Club website has information on over 200 breeds on its website at *akc.org/breeds.* Recognized breeds are divided into seven groups, and there are 30 breeds in the Terrier Group alone. Browse the breed snapshots, narrow your choices, then read the detailed breed standards. Next, visit parent-club websites, such as that of the Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America (GITCA) at *Glens.org.* Find the club's Code of Ethics under "About GITCA." Club members agree to follow this as a condition of membership. Sections on "Breeding" and "Care and Transfer of Puppies" will be of particular interest. Parent clubs require health testing before a breeding takes place.

In Glens, three tests are required. The first is a blood test for crd3, a recessive gene that causes an eye disease called progressive retinal atrophy (PRA). Results for this test are *clear, carrier,* or *affected. Affected* means the Glen would eventually lose all or part of his vision. This loss of vision usually happens slowly and later in life. A heartbreaking situation—but now, thankfully, totally avoidable. Since the discovery of the crd3 gene in 2010, affected Glens will never have to be born again. Carriers of the crd3 gene have normal vision but can pass the disease on to their offspring. This only happens if they are bred to carriers or affected Glens, which should never be done. All Glens used for breeding must have the crd3 test even if they are believed to be clear by parentage.

The second test is a hip evaluation, either by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) or the PennHIP method. Having this evaluation performed meets the COE requirement, regardless of the actual hip score. Glens tend to not have the greatest hips, so breeders should make the effort to "breed up" or mate a dog with dysplastic (poorly constructed) hips to a dog with better, preferably non-dysplastic hips.

Finally, a dilated-eye exam by a canine ophthalmologist should be done every two years to rule out the presence of other eye diseases.

Glens submitting all three tests to the Canine Health Information Center will be assigned a CHIC ID. You can search the CHIC database to see which Glens are certified at *caninehealthinfo.org/search.html.*

OK, you've done your research, and you're certain a Glen is the breed for you. What next? There are fewer than 20 Glen breeders in the U.S., so be prepared to wait for the right puppy. You'll find a breeder listing on *Glens.org,* under "Finding a Glen." Breeders listed here are all GITCA members and have agreed to follow the COE. This is a very good thing!

The AKC Breeder of Merit program recognizes breeders who meet certain exemplary criteria. Read about this program here: *akc.org/breederofmerit/requirements.cfm.* You can search the Breeder of Merit database to see which GITCA breeders are also Breeders of Merit.

Talk to as many different breeders as you can. We love to talk about our dogs! Ask to see the CHIC ID numbers or health-test results on both parents of a litter. Ask about temperament and health in the breeder's lines. Are there allergies, cancers, or orthopedic issues to be concerned about? Ask about show records. Have the sire and dam completed their AKC conformation championships? Do they have performance titles in earthdog, agility, obedience, or other events? Look over the breeder's sales agreement, and then ask questions about anything you don't understand.

If at all possible, make the effort to visit a breeder at home. You'll see where the dogs are kept and where the pups spend the first two months of their lives, and you'll get advice on grooming, feeding, house-training, and more.

I drove six hours from Pittsburgh to Virginia to meet Glens for the first time. Some breeders make an in-person visit a required step before placing you on their waiting list. It may require an overnight trip to finally get your hands on a Glen—but if you're anything like me, you'll never want to let go.

—Jo Lynn, *irishglen@aol.com*

Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America website: *Glens.org*

Irish Terriers

That Question

I could tell before I hung up the phone that Ms. D was ready to crack the whip. "What?"

Ms. D's eyes narrowed. "I'm going to make a flow chart for you to use when that temperament question comes up."

"Why?"

"Because it's better to overexplain than underexplain canine temperament."

"I agree that it's a complex subject."

"Particularly since many prospective clients are looking to own the universal dutiful, perpetually sweet canines portrayed on TV—and your dogs are not that."

"Well, yeah! But you really need to lay the groundwork that establishes how sweet and desirable this breed can be."

"And then right after, explain dominance?"

"Yeah—why not?"

"Shouldn't you try to determine what type of dogs the caller has previously owned? Then you could explain dominance as being either similar to or different from the dogs they've already had. And you have to explain the difference between a dogs displaying dominance toward a person as compared to dominance over other animals."

"That should cover the basics."

"What if they already have a dog?"

"Well, that makes things complex."

"Doesn't the presence of another dog bring out the concern about status that is the hallmark, if not the obsession, of dominant dogs?"

"It does show a whole different side of the dog's character."

"Or what if the caller would end up with three or more dogs?"

"Then you'd have to get into a discussion of gender-driven conflict and generalized pack behavior."

"After the caller has had dominant behavior explained, wouldn't it be a good time to ask specifically whether any of their previous dogs have been dominant dogs, as you've redefined them?"

"Couldn't hurt."

"And whether they've had any experience in training a dominant animal?"

"Or whether they've ever had a dominant animal who could run the whole show."

Ms. D's eyes crinkled. "That too."

—Ellis West, *e.f.west1@att.net*

Irish Terrier Club of America website: *itca.info*

Kerry Blue Terriers

Judges' Education

You have all heard this before: If you lose in the ring, it is the judge's fault.

If you don't place well, I would like to suggest that maybe we really should blame the system rather than the judge. What system? The judge-approval system.

Between the required seminars and assignments already necessary, the system appears cumbersome and lengthy enough. So what is missing?

Recently, the AKC has asked for feedback on this very issue, and for that they should be praised. The problem is that a person can attend numerous lectures, get 100 percent on a breed-standard test,and still not be able to transfer the knowledge practically in the ring. The show's AKC rep can comment on a judge's ring procedure but cannot be expected to be qualified to comment on the dog placements made for every breed. This is where I believe the breed's parent club should be asked to take a more active role.

Perhaps after judging a sweeps, match, or class in the breed, a detailed written review—substantiated by excerpts from the breed's standard—is compiled and given to the judge by the parent club's representative, with the judge being given the opportunity to discuss the review with the person who wrote it, should further clarification be sought.

The possibility of instant feedback from knowledgeable sources could only improve a potential judge's understanding of the breed. Everyone would benefit. More exhibitors would be motivated to enter, being assured of a more breed-knowledgeable judge, as well as the fact that this caliber of judge would be more sought after for future assignments.

One problem would be coming up with a procedure that would be completed tactfully and objectively. After all, no one likes to be criticized or reviewed. Some argue that a written and published judge's critique of his placements would allow the exhibitor to understand the judge's interpretation of the breed standard and help the exhibitor make future entry decisions.

I believe this kind of written critique is done in other countries. This procedure would also allow the AKC and the parent club to assess a judge's need for further breed education.

This written critique would give additional work to the judge, but if the comments were limited to a brief sentence or phrase, perhaps it would not be too taxing for the judge, yet still informative enough to the parent club and the future exhibitor. This would require that the parent club become more actively involved, but the protection of the breed's standard is indeed one of the responsibilities of a parent club, and this should be evidenced by what is going on in the ring, not just on paper.

As a retired educator, I am confident that immediate and informed feedback is a sure way of improving understanding and eliminating misconceptions of interpretation of the breed standard. This improvement in judge's education would benefit all.

—Carol Kearney, *heritagekerry@optonline.net*

United States Blue Terrier Club website *uskbtc.com*

Manchester Terriers

The Investment

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

Manchesters 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 specialed and trained to perform at the end of the lead, show us physical beauty and soundness, as well as a glimpse of their 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 to 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. It seems that all of us who breed and show Manchesters 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.

• 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 bit acceptable in the breed?
6. What temperaments 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; cropped 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*

American Manchester Terrier Club website: *americanmanchester.org*

Norwich Terriers

Rethinking Health Guarantees: Do Puppy Buyers Understand Health-Screening Tests?

Lately I've noticed that prospective puppy buyers, more often than not, ask about a health guarantee. Perhaps this trend—if a trend at all—is motivated by well-meaning websites that offer advice such as this: "Reputable breeders provide clauses that guarantee the puppy to be free from breed-specific defects."

Hmm, sounds good. And, yes, I provide a health guarantee—a rather generous one at that, covering all congenital health defects for two years. The buyer gets a full refund or replacement puppy, *and* gets to keep the original sick (defective) puppy, because it would be cruel to take a beloved pet away.

I can't recall my reasoning for this "extended warranty," but I'm rethinking it now. How can I possibly guarantee that a puppy will not have a congenital or hereditary defect? Answer: I can't, and puppy buyers need to know this.

What about health-screening tests? The Norwich Terrier Club of America recommends health screening "to determine the genetic soundness of the dog or the bitch prior to breeding."

I fully endorse health testing. It provides some information to guide breeding choices. For some diseases, tests based on identification of a specific genetic mutation are available, and tests that identify a dog's genotype are powerful tools for breeders to use to eliminate genetic disease. In Norwich Terriers we can identify genetic markers for one disease, primary lens luxation (PLL)—but so far the condition appears very rare in the breed. Our parent club recommends that Norwich breeders screen for hip dysplasia, patellar luxation, and congenital eye disease as part of the CHIC (Canine Health Information Center) program. However, breeding by the results of these tests does not completely guarantee the health of the progeny produced, because the traits that any dog or bitch will actually pass on to its offspring are largely unpredictable.

Puppy buyers who do not understand the limitations of health testing may have a false perception that breeders can control the genetic makeup of the puppies we produce. Our puppy buyers should have a realistic understanding of what a breeder can and cannot do. Each puppy is a random and unique compilation of planning and chance. We simply do not have the tools to create a perfect gene pool, and it does not serve a puppy buyer when the breeder "guarantees" the pup against defects over which the breeder has little or no control.

For some conditions, such as hip dysplasia, it is known that the condition is not wholly controlled by genes, and that environmental factors such as diet and exercise can contribute. Seizures in dogs are another example: generally attributed to idiopathic (unknown cause) epilepsy, the assumption has been that there is a heritable cause, but a recent study in Border Collies suggests that genes contribute only modest risk.

So, what is reasonable in terms of a health guarantee? It is reasonable for breeders to have puppies examined by a veterinarian, to provide the new owner with their puppy's complete health record, and to ensure that all parties know that the puppy was healthy at the time of transfer (to the extent possible by the health exam). It is also reasonable to stipulate that new owners have the puppy examined by their own veterinarian within several days and, if a health issue is found, to refund the purchase price or provide an acceptable replacement puppy.

I don't think we should make claims and guarantees that we cannot support through conscientious planned-breeding decisions. We should use available tests to screen our breeding stock and report the results to both an open registry and to our puppy buyers. Puppy buyers need to understand the complexity of breeding dogs and assume some of the risks, based on all of the possible information available about the breed and the specific breeding.

While I cannot guarantee perfect puppies, every litter I breed is with the intent of producing puppies that exceed the breed average (in terms of health, temperament, structure, and type) and with the intent of keeping a puppy to improve upon what I have already. That philosophy, backed by practice, is the best reassurance that I can offer.

—Jane R. Schubart,
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The Norwich Terrier Club of America website: *norwichterrierclub.org*

Scottish Terriers

Symmetry and Balance

The principal objective must be symmetry and balance without exaggeration.

Regarding the line above, someone recently asked, "What exactly is that supposed to mean?"

The question surprised me, as the meaning of the sentence in the standard seems self-evident to me. It was always one of my lynchpins in understanding Scottie type. It seemed odd that someone might not realize its importance.

I recalled some lessons from my childhood, when conversations with breeders were totally mesmerizing. I could sit for hours and listen to stories of the past and anecdotal accounts of shows. Most importantly, I loved hearing discussions and debates about our breed. Many of the breeders had their own nuances that influenced their breeding, but they all agreed that *symmetry and balance* was essential in understanding our breed. This was referred to so many times from people like Ruth Johnson, Dick Hensel, Bob Marshall, the Grahams, the Kirks, Mrs. Stalter, Barbara Kingsbury, and so many others that the phrase *symmetry and balance* became imbedded in my brain—so much so that no matter what Scottie I looked at, the overall picture had to be one of symmetry and balance. It even caused me to lose in Juniors when a judged asked me what was the most important thing in my standard and I responded, "Symmetry and balance" and was told I was wrong. I should have said, "Head, movement, or body type."

In later years as a handler I used *symmetry and balance* to help my clients better understand how their dog matched up to the standard, even if some of the parts were not quite perfect, but that their dog might deserve to finish because in the end the picture presented was that of a Scottish Terrier. Maybe their dog didn't have the best head or structure, but the type was still there in that image.

As a new judge learning other breeds, this concept helped me better understand ratios and proportions of other breeds and helped nurture the ability to stand back and see if the silhouette portrayed the correct proportions without getting lost in faults. If I could find that picture, I would always find type. The details would follow.

To answer that first question, "What does it mean?" Webster's definition of *symmetry* reads:

"The quality of having symmetrical

parts; balanced proportions; beauty of form arising from balanced proportions."

And the definition of *balance:*

"An aesthetically pleasing integration of elements; a state in which different things occur in equal or proper amounts or have an equal or proper amount of importance."

When I apply this to our breed I believe it means that if I have a dog with a long, elegant head, I may find that I am looking at a slightly longer body to balance that head. If a dog is a little taller, then all other parts will be a little larger. If we were to shrink that dog to the proper recommended height, all other parts would shrink correspondingly, with the shape remaining the same.

As I stand back and look at the outline of the animal, it is ratios of the parts to the whole that will make it pleasing to the eye, with no one part *exaggerated* (Webster: "to enlarge or increase especially beyond the normal"). This is the visual cue that I am looking at an outline of correct type.

Today I find many people discussing our breed and getting so hung up on individual pieces of the dog that the dog as a whole is no longer seen. Basically they no longer see the forest for the trees. The danger is that we then end up with caricatures (exaggerations) instead of a balanced dog. Ultimately that may also lead to fault judging.

Consider that a dog who is not the most sound might win because his whole picture is more correct as a result of being a better balanced dog, as compared to the one who moved around the ring perfectly but has a head that belongs on a smaller dog or a neck so long he might fall over if he leaned forward. This is something I will always try to impart to people new to the breed, because at the end of the day when you look at a Scottie, you should see a symmetrically balanced outline and not have to wonder if it is an Aussie, Glen, Cairn, or Westie.

—Kathleen J. Ferris, *kajalene@verizon.net*

Scottish Terrier Club of America website: *stca.biz*

Sealyham Terriers

Sportsmanship, Grooming, and More

Gazette breed columnists seem to hit every subject in our "dog world" as they address matters concerning their breeds. Though there is always something new for Sealyham column readers, sometimes it's necessary to point to concerns that are not as pleasant as winners, specialties, club member contributions, good health news, and other forward-looking items about the breed. So, "the time has come to speak of other things."

1. *Grooming and living with the Sealyham coat.* Way too many complaints from pet owners are the norm. Without the local grooming establishment, the beloved Sealy pet becomes a hairy beast in the eyes of the owner.

Appropriate grooming for the pet requires high maintenance. An owner can learn to brush and bathe, but the trimming is still nearly always left to the professional. Show grooming is almost an impossibility for a novice who has counted on getting his dog in the ring looking like a blue-ribbon winner.

Without a terrier-owning friend who is willing to share knowledge, stripping tools, and will power, the novice misses the discipline of hand-stripping the coat and will invest a lot of grooming time that will fail to achieve the skillfully prepared Sealyham exhibit. Breeders are challenged to find breeding stock that will produce a more maintainable coat and then vow to breed conscientiously to continue any coat successes they have.

2. *Sportsmanship in the dog show world and in the Sealyham ring.* The AKC has an excellent "code of sportsmanship," and we all would do well to follow its precepts. Because there are so few active participants in the show rings, Sealyham owners who exhibit in conformation or performance events must be especially conscious of their actions and behavior. Attitude and conduct at ringside, in the grooming areas, and after judging set the tone for newcomers, and the tone goes very flat if rudeness and poor sportsmanship are evident. Please read the AKC Code carefully and thoughtfully.

3. *Junior Showmanship and our responsibility to the kids.* On the television coverage in February, David Frei, spokesperson for Westminster KC, more than once identified professional handlers in the rings who had been successful junior handlers not so many years ago. While the Sealyham community can identify several "grown-ups" who have continued their interest in breeding and competition, it is disappointing that currently there are no young exhibitors with Sealyhams in Junior Showmanship competition. What can we do? The future in breeding and showing Sealyhams rests on these young people. Right now, it's a rather bleak future.

5. *"Tales of the Tail."* The official standard says, "tail is docked and carried upright." I urge the parent club to take action to assure judges that while the docked tail is desired, an undocked tail is simply a "fault"—no more so than big, protruding eyes or a slab-sided body. Of course the natural tail is a manmade fault, as it indicates a choice was made by the breeder that the typical dock not be done for a specific reason.

Sealyham Terriers Forever!

—Karen Bay, *raymondbay@comcast.net*

American Sealyham Terrier Club website: *clubs.akc.org/sealy*

Soft-Coated Wheaten Terriers

Move It or Lose It

Did you know that over 45 percent of dogs in the U.S. are estimated to be overweight or obese, according to the Association for Pet Obesity Prevention? Their human owners haven't fared much better. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), during the past 20 years there has been a dramatic increase in obesity in the United States. And the

Journal of Nutrition states that obese pet owners are up to three times more likely to have overweight dogs.

How can we motivate pet owners to take that first step toward getting off the sofa and doing something healthy?

Today there is no lack of media exposure for dog activities. Pet owners can learn all about AKC companion events through both traditional and nontraditional media outlets, including YouTube and Facebook. There are many opportunities for noncompetitive recreational fun, too, such as skijoring, swimming, hiking, kayaking, therapy work, and more.

The foundation to all this fun begins with basic obedience. That's why it is so important to promote the AKC Canine Good Citizen® and S.T.A.R. Puppy programs. These programs not only teach the essentials of creating a well-behaved pet, but they also discuss the role of exercise in maintaining a healthy lifestyle and reducing behavioral problems. The truth is that owners benefit too from a daily exercise routine.

When the benefits of healthy daily walks and nutrition are encouraged in a class setting, the resulting awareness, camaraderie, and social energy often lead to informal meet-ups and group walks as students exchange contact information and plan play-dates.

Of course, before starting any exercise program, it's a good idea for owners and their pets to each get a checkup.

Instructors need to be one part trainer and one part public-relations spokesperson. They are the key ingredient in introducing owners to the big world of dog events and activities. It is at this very beginning that the sense of joy and pride in working as a team develops, and our students need to know that anything is possible. We are the ambassadors who welcome them to the AKC family, and we want them to stay, learn, and participate.

Equally as important are role models and mentors who encourage owners to know more and do more. Each and every one of us has the power to influence others in a positive way concerning our passion for dog-related activities. It's the little things we say that can help people get to the next step. Breeders can promote basic obedience training for the puppies they place and encourage their owners to attend companion events locally or even at the national specialty.

Many owners are not aware that their pets are even eligible for AKC competition, and they really don't know where to begin. This is a great opportunity! If you see a pet owner with a curious look at an event, why not introduce yourself after you've finished competing, and make them feel welcome? You may see them return the next year as an entry!

—Dorice Stancher,
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Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America website: *scwtca.org*

Staffordshire Bull Terriers

Learn By Assisting a Professional Handler

When I was 11 or 12, I worked for one of the well-known West Coast terrier handlers. I was intimidated, awed, quiet, self-conscious, and lacking confidence, but it was so much fun!

As an adult I was given the opportunity again, and I loved it!

I have a "wash-and-wear" breed and do not own a force-dryer, clippers, or strippers—not even scissors. Add to that being a low-volume breeder (one litter every four to five years), and an owner-handler, with a handful of personal dogs, not a kennel, who loves dog shows.

How else can one be involved? Why not couple that with assisting a handler, much the same as you see juniors do? Assisting is an educational eye-opener of hands-on involvement into the professional dog world, no matter your age. It's an introduction into the grooming, washing, blowing, chalking, walking, and playing of show dogs. If you are dedicated, have fun showing and avoid the inner-dramas of the dog show world, go for it!

There is a plethora of handlers who have a dozen or so class dogs and a special or two—rather than the pressure of a stable of BIS winners—to learn from and experience the inner workings of dog shows. There's clients, the clients' dogs, ring conflicts, grooming, bathing, walking, ex-penning … plenty to learn and to do. Add to that having the freedom to show your dog(s), and it's the perfect filler for show days.

Most handlers will pay you a daily rate as well as your gas and/or hotel room. Doing this for clusters helps cover the costs, and (in my example) gave me more shots at points in markets with smaller entries needed for majors.

Be forewarned, assisting is *not* for lollygaggers. You're up at 5 A.M., onto the show grounds by 6. Bathing, blowing, grooming, and ring prep done by 6:30. Make sure you have a cooler full of munchies and drinks for the day ahead of you, as there isn't much time to stand in line for the local food vendor.

If there's a passel of class dogs, your day is a whirlwind till noon, and then you can relax and play with dogs, chat with friends, reflect, and enjoy the day. The day ends late, after all dogs are tuckered out, cleaned, fed, and bedded down. Nothing is more important than the dogs. Nothing.

The assistant's responsibility is to make the handler's job worry-free. You need to be on top of the day's schedule and anticipate issues, conflicts, and the dogs' needs. Keep the set-up, dog crates, ex-pens, and grooming areas clean and organized; know the ring times and conflicts, have dogs ready, bring them ringside, returning with the last class dogs. Make sure the dogs are completely comfortable, happy, clean, excited to show, readied, and praised. Have bait, combs, tools, a towel, and water with you ringside at all times.

The little things are appreciated by the handler—especially when they do not have to worry about anything except the judge they're showing to

and the dog they are presenting. Most handlers already live with the dogs and know them inside and out. Your job is to support that relationship on show days.

Another upside is that you learn about breeds you'd never be interested in. You will fall in love with some, enjoy others, and realize several are just not your type. You are introduced to other breeds' judging, presentation, grooming, coats, structure, faults, virtues, temperaments, and diets—a paid instruction.

You may not have aspirations to be a handler, but the education is invaluable. If given the chance, give it a shot.

—Kristina Estlund, *Gazette@SBTCA.com*

Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America website: *sbtca.com*

Welsh Terriers

Promoting the Welsh Terrier

Because of our love for the breed and desire to keep it out of the hands of disreputable breeders, Welsh Terrier fanciers have protected the breed by keeping it out of the public eye. We have been exceptionally careful to prevent Welsh from being in great demand. Therefore, we may have inadvertently discouraged the promotion of our wonderful breed to the point where few people are even aware that the breed exists or that a Welsh might be exactly what they are looking for.

Welsh Terriers make great companions and superior house pets. They are wonderful dogs for apartment dwellers because of their size. Welsh can be picked up and carried in elevators, while big dogs need to be on the floor, which may be intimidating to other people and dogs in crowded spaces. They can be paper trained as well as trained to "go" outdoors, so bad weather needn't be a problem. Welsh do quite well with two or three walks a day, plus "potty" walks. No need to walk or run for miles each day. Their crates fit nicely in a corner of the kitchen or bedroom. Properly trained, they needn't be barkers. Yes, when they are at dog shows, like most terriers they bark at dogs going by their crates, but in home situations most Welsh are fairly quiet. When they do bark, the bark sounds like that of a much bigger dog, which can be a plus in an apartment complex.

In a suburban setting and with a fenced yard, Welsh are the ideal house dog. They love older children, can be trained to get along with other dogs, and usually will even tolerate cats they are raised with. More pluses are easy maintenance and limited shedding (no dog is free from shedding unless he is completely bald). Brush your dog and cut nails weekly, have him professionally clipped and bathed every 10 to 12 weeks, and that is all the routine grooming he will require.

Welsh usually are very healthy and handle cold as well as hot weather quite well. The average lifespan is 12 to 14 years, with many living longer.

We promote the breed by taking our dogs to obedience classes and showing the rest of the world that terriers are indeed trainable. It's always nice (although it doesn't happen regularly) to get a first in an obedience trial full of Border Collies, Tervuren, Golden Retrievers, and other "trainable" breeds. More people inquire about Welsh Terriers when they see them at obedience trials than they do when they watch them at conformation shows.

If you train your dogs in public areas (always on lead, please) you will get a chance to discuss the breed with many people, so always carry your business card when you go out with the dog. Of course we need to tell prospective owners that the intelligence and activity level of the dogs require training in order to live happily with them.

Older dogs make fine companions for many older people who couldn't cope with a puppy. If our breeding stock is well raised and trained, placement of 4- to 8-year-old dogs is not difficult and is a plus for everybody.

Many of my older dogs go to homes where the people started with a puppy 30 years ago but now on their third one have decided that an older dog would be better this time. These people and their dogs are the greatest salespeople for the breed. Always keep in touch with them, and let them know when there is an older dog available. Chances are they have a friend who has fallen in love with their dog and wants one of their own.

Promoting the breed doesn't mean being careless about placing your puppies. There is a fine line between having people know about how desirable Welsh Terriers are and creating such demand that the disreputable breeders become involved producing Welsh Terriers as just another commodity.

—Diane Orange, *Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com*

Welsh Terrier Club of America website: *clubs.akc.org/wtca*

West Highland White Terriers

Erect Tail Dysfunction

One of the most endearing traits of West Highlands is their sense of self importance. A Westie looks at the world and expects it to look back with admiration!

As we all know, however, that cannot be said of every Westie. For a pet, it means that an essential part of the breed's characteristic sparkle is lacking—surely a loss for the dog and his human family. For a Westie who looks the part but with ears held back, tail held down, and panic in his eyes, all are signs of a dog in which no one could take pride.

Certainly, early socialization plays a major role in molding a cute puppy into a confident show or performance dog or a satisfying companion.

This kind of conditioning is just one part of the equation, however. Like any physical component, temperament is a heritable trait. Just as the wise dog-keeper takes pains to keep her dogs in good flesh and vibrant coat, she must also nourish her inner Westies; you know, the part under the slightly domed skull.

I once spoke to a prospective puppy-buyer who said he was told that I (we) breed for temperament. My response was that *every* breeder should breed for temperament. None of us has the right to bring a gorgeous "couch case" into the ring with the knowledge that his siblings, potential ticking time bombs, have been placed in pet homes.

There is a fine line we walk between protecting young puppies from the perils of a larger world and exposing them to that which they need not fear; that which they must learn to accept as routine. Given the likelihood that a well-bred litter is blessed with proper temperament, it remains for the conscientious breeder to ensure that temperament and conformation are nourished equally and appropriately.

Of course, there are many routes to achieving the happy extrovert. Whether you take puppies to the mall, to a handling class, to a match, or to all these activities, the end result should be Westies full of themselves and ready to hurl themselves full bore at everything good life has to offer. We all know this dog when we see him. He's unmistakable.

Many of us have taken a youngster out of his accustomed comfort zone to test his response. What a thrill it is when a puppy goes on a lead for the first time and reacts to unfamiliar surroundings with head and tail held high, indicating that he is ready to meet that wider world. This is the brash youngster who happily meets you halfway, the puppy who rewards your efforts as a breeder or owner, and the puppy who makes even the dourest judge smile—if only to herself.

"Erect tail dysfunction" and other behavioral speed-bumps need not compromise the efforts of the serious breeder. All the proverbial little blue pills in the world won't make a dent. Successful show dogs don't happen by accident. They are a combination of how a Westie should look and act.

Random selection can be controlled to an extent; what we do with our puppies after day 63 tells the rest of the story.

—Seymour N. Weiss, *weistie@aol.com*

West Highland White Terrier Club of America website: *westieclubamerica.com*

SECRETARY'S PAGE

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MISSION STATEMENT

The American Kennel Club is dedicated to upholding the integrity of its Registry, promoting the sport of purebred dogs and breeding for type and function. Founded in 1884, the AKC and its affiliated organizations advocate for the purebred dog as a family companion, advance canine health and well-being, work to protect the rights of all dog owners and promote responsible dog ownership.

ATTENTION DELEGATES NOTICE OF MEETING

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Rosen Centre Hotel, Orlando, FL, on Friday December 12, 2014, immediately following the 9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. Delegates Forum.

NOTICE

As a result of an Event Committee determination the following individuals stand suspended of AKC privileges. It should be noted that this determination may still be appealed and may be reversed. Upon expiration of the appeal process, an appropriate notice describing the status of the individual's suspension, if any, will appear in this column:

Ms. Jocelyn Smith (Knoxville, TN)
Ms. Dawn Baker (Farmerville, LA)

NOTICE

Mr. Barry Clothier (Elkhart, IN) Action was taken by the Pug Dog Club of America for conduct at its September 5, 2014 event. Mr. Clothier was charged with disregard of published club regulations. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty at a reprimand and a $100 fine. (Pug)

NOTICE

Ms. Cathy Clapp (Hodgenville, KY) Action was taken by the Jaxon Kennel Club for conduct at its August 30, 2014 event. Ms. Clapp was charged with improper treatment in connection with an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty at a one month suspension from all privileges and a $300 fine, effective August 30, 2014. (Chow Chow)

NOTICE

Mr. Marcelo Cicuta (Miami, FL) Action was taken by the Jupiter Tequesta Dog Club for conduct in connection with its July 13, 2014 event. Mr. Cicuta was charged with inappropriate public criticism of a judge, not disruptive, but demonstrating a lack of sportsmanship and leaving the ring without permission. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty at a three month event suspension and a $300 fine, effective September 1, 2014. (Multiple Breeds)

NOTICE

Ms. Hope Levene (Alvin, TX) Action was taken by the Jefferson County Kennel Club of Missouri for conduct in connection with its September 21, 2014 event. Ms. Levene was charged with improper treatment in connection with an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty at a one month suspension from all privileges and a $300 fine, effective September 21, 2014. (Miniature Pinscher)

NOTICE

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Marilyn Hall (Magnolia, NC) from all AKC privileges for ten years and imposed a $2000 fine, effective October 20, 2014, for conduct prejudicial to purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or to the best interests of The American Kennel Club based on her violation of the AKC's Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy. (Multiple Breeds)

NOTICE

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Debra Catledge (Cherokee, AL) from all AKC privileges for fifteen years and imposed a $3000 fine, effective October 20, 2014, for conduct prejudicial to purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or to the best interests of The American Kennel Club based on her violation of the AKC's Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy. (Multiple Breeds)

Proposed Amendment to *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures for Retrievers* Chapter 14, Section 11, Rules for Retrievers

The Retriever Field Trials Committee has proposed the following amendment to

Chapter 14, Section 11, of the Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures for Retrievers, to be voted on at the December 12, 2014, Delegates Meeting.

CHAPTER 14

Section 11: Number of Field Trials/Stakes (starting at end of paragraph 3)

A club may not offer amateur stakes without offering an open stake, except the National Amateur Championship.

Amateur All-Age Only Trial. However an Amateur All-Age stake, run without an Open All-Age Stake, may be selected by a field trial club provided that club has held two all-age trials consisting of both Open and Amateur All-Age stakes in the previous calendar year. This Amateur All-Age only stake is available to qualified clubs on an every other year basis and must be accompanied by two minor stakes.

CONFORMATION 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 permit judge.

Letters concerning judges and permit 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.

PERMIT JUDGES

The following persons have been approved on a **Permit** 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

Ms. Mary Ann Clark (97938) KS
(785) 539-2946
ma25275@aol.com
Bichons Frises

Mr. David Gilstrap (98115) TN
(423) 987-0266
dcgilstrap@aol.com
Pomeranians

Mr. David T. Hayek (18871) CA
(760) 738-9171
dthayek@hpk-tropaco.com
Rhodesian Ridgebacks, JS

Ms. Faith V. Hyndman (97719) PA
(215) 345-6447
fhyndman@comcast.net
Labrador Retrievers

Susan L. Ralston, VMD (98027) UT
(801) 829-3005
ridgeviewrr@centurylink.net
Rhodesian Ridgebacks

Mr. Robert W. Rodenski (68179) VA
(540) 775-3015
rrodenski@gmail.com
Bulldogs

Mrs. Laurale Stern (34237) WI
(920) 683-3966
lauralestern1@gmail.com
Border Terriers

Mrs. Erica Venier (98001) PA
(610) 926-1294
venleo@aol.com
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels

Mrs. Roxanne R. Williamson (98028) IA
(712) 728-2036
roxiesrascals@yahoo.com
Bulldogs

APPROVED BREED JUDGES

Mrs. Kathy L. Beliew (18970) CA
(909) 792-2122
bischows@imaginechows.com
Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, American Foxhounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Cirneco dell'Etna, English Foxhounds, Harriers, Plotts, Portuguese Podengo Pequeno, Redbone Coonhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds)

Mrs. Judi Bendt (37568) SD
(605) 787-5431
all4moriah@gmail.com
American Eskimo Dogs, Keeshonden, Lowchen, Norwegian Lundehunds, Xoloitzcuintli

Mr. John Constantine (26418) PA
(215) 527-0056
john@adamis.org
Akita, Alaskan Malamutes, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, German Pinschers, Great Danes, Newfoundlands, Rottweilers, Siberian Huskies, Miniature Pinschers, Boston Terriers

Mr. Bill R. W. Edwards (6636) CA
(818) 956-1170
btrain2@earthlink.net
Balance of Herding Group (Bergamasco, Canaan Dogs, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pulik, Spanish Waterdog, Swedish Vallhunds)

Ms. Marie Ann Falconer (51642) MA
(413) 433-6474
mylaone10@aol.com
Cane Corsos, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Standard Schnauzers, Pugs, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, French Bulldogs, Bearded Collies

Mr. Jeffrey Joseph Gillespie (6337) OH
(440) 994-9929
jeffrey-gillespie@usa.net
Weimaraners, Basenjis

Mr. Carl E. Gomes (7579) NY
(718) 994-0834
cegomes@verizon.net
Black Russian Terriers, Mastiffs

Mr. David W. Haddock (18846) TN
(615) 292-6620
globalfone@aol.com
Balance of Working Group (Anatolian Shepherds, Black Russian Terriers, Boerboel, Cane Corsos, Chinooks, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Komondorok, Leonbergers, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Tibetan Mastiffs)

Mrs. Robin A. Hug (67358) CO
(303) 838-8400
joeandrobin@adair-n-hug.com
Norwegian Elkhounds, Akita, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Great Pyrenees, Newfoundlands, Portuguese Water Dogs, Australian Shepherds

Ms. Karen J. Hynek (35536) MO
(636) 219-6991
jokaregs@aol.com

Boxers, Newfoundlands, Rottweilers, Australian Cattle Dogs, Beaucerons, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Border Collies, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Collies, Old English Sheepdogs, Shetland Sheepdogs

Mrs. Kimberly Meredith-Cavanna (5978) CA
(925) 676-9606
kimberlymeredith@comcast.net
Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, American Foxhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Cirneco dell'Etna, English Foxhounds, Harriers, Portuguese Podengo Pequeno, Treeing Walker Coonhounds), Chow Chows, French Bulldogs, Shiba Inu

Mr. George Milutinovich (15748) CA
(559) 439-7179
milut1@aol.com
American Eskimo Dogs, Bulldogs, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, Dalmatians, Keeshonden, Lhasa Apsos, Shiba Inu

Mrs. Diana L. Skibinski (7258) IN
(219) 662-7725
skibinski1@aol.com
Finnish Spitz, Norwegian Lundehunds, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Spaniels

Ms. Marilyn Van Vleit (67040) OR
(503) 510-1332
mvanvleit@farmersagent.com
Australian Cattle Dogs, Australian Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Shetland Sheepdogs

ADJUNCT JUDGES

Dr. John F. Davidson (25844) IL
(309) 243-7506
johnfd@hotmail.com
Wirehaired Vizsla, Coton de Tulear

Ms. Eileen Boyer Narieka (97955) PA
(610) 926-1681
savmercer@aol.com
Coton de Tulear

Mr. Andrew Ritter (92968) NJ
(908) 996-7355
cerri.bmd@att.net
Coton de Tulear

Mrs. Denise D. Simenauer (90287) FL
(269) 352-4011
diorbriards@gmail.com
Coton de Tulear

Mrs. Kennette Tabor (97959) VA
(757) 439-4163
cottonkist@aol.com
Coton de Tulear

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGES

Mr. Brian P. Meindl (97833) NY
(631) 728-3149
roxbri209@aol.com

Miss Susan Schafer (98015) MI
(248) 404-7756
smschafe89@gmail.com

Mrs. Patricia A. Yaeger (98139) NJ
(732) 616-7677
chuckpat1@aol.com

PERMIT ASSIGNMENTS COMPLETED

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

NEW BREED JUDGES

Ms. Sandra S. Coffman (96285) KS
(785) 582-5186
coffmanfamily@juno.com
Chinese Shar-Pei

Ms. Margaret L. Doster (95343) NY
(716) 646-1694
xpertise__kennel@verizon.net
American Staffordshire Terriers

Mr. Hector Hector (95831) FL
(954) 593-2324
h2enclave@aol.com
Shetland Sheepdogs

Mrs. Meredith Hector (95832) FL
(954) 593-2324
meredith.hector@gmail.com
Shetland Sheepdogs

Mrs. Abigail (Abby) S. Patrizio (97059) CT
(860) 669-2720
caraby@snet.net
Bernese Mountain Dogs

Mrs. Ruth Rohrbach (96986) LA
(318) 965-2469
eldoradochows@bellsouth.net
Chow Chows

Mr. Joseph R. Vernuccio (96251) CT
(203) 829-2428
joevernuccio@gmail.com
Cairn Terriers

APPROVED BREED JUDGES

Mr. Richard D. Albee (57263) AL
(334) 821-7829
albeerd@charter.net
Dachshunds, Pomeranians, Pugs, Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Mr. Bobby Birdsong (96067) NC
(919) 606-2043
bwb3217@bellsouth.net
Balance of Working Group (Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Anatolian Shepherds, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Black Russian Terriers, Boerboel, Boxers, Bullmastiffs, Cane Corsos, Chinook, Doberman Pinschers, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Great Danes, Great Pyrenees, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Leonbergers, Mastiffs, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, Portuguese Water Dogs, Rottweilers, Saint Bernards, Samoyeds, Siberian Huskies, Standard Schnauzers, Tibetan Mastiffs)

Ms. Lynette Blue (7021) OR
(541) 388-0913
polarmist1@aol.com
Boxers

Mrs. Judith A. Brown (0253) TX
(713) 249-3364
judithabrown@sbcglobal.net
Balance of Herding Group (Bergamasco, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Finnish Lapphunds, Icelandic Sheepdogs, Norwegian Buhunds, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pyrenean Shepherds, Spanish Waterdog), Dachshunds, Portuguese Pondengo Pequenos, Whippets, Dalmatians

Mrs. Delores Burkholder (5355) IL
(815) 624-7357
dcburkholder9@msn.com
Balance of Sporting Group (Curly-Coated Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Boykin Spaniels)

Mrs. Barbara L. Burns (6398) IL
(815) 232-7776
medic417@frontier.com
Pointers, German Wirehaired Pointers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Irish Red and White Setters, Clumber Spaniels, Field Spaniels

Mr. Houston Clark (4758) TN
(423) 334-1700
akcclark@gmail.com
Balance of Terriers Group (Airedale Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Australian Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Border Terriers, Bull Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Smooth Fox Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Irish Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Lakeland

Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Norfolk Terriers, Norwich Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Rat Terriers, Russell Terriers, Scottish Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, Skye Terriers Terriers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers, Welsh Terriers, West Highland White Terriers)

Mrs. Houston (Toddie) Clark (4759) TN
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akcclark@gmail.com
Balance of Terrier Group (Cesky Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Rat Terriers, Russell Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers, West Highland White Terriers)

Mrs. Jeraldeen R. Crandall (0432) CA
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jrc_ea_dj@hotmail.com
Balance of Working Group (Boerboel, Cane Corsos, Chinook, Dogues de Bordeaux, Komondorok, Leonbergers, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Tibetan Mastiffs)

Mrs. Judith V. Daniels (4160) CA
(818) 723-3318
starzend@rglobal.net
Balance of Working Group (Anatolian Shepherds, Boerboel, Chinook, Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Leonbergers)

Ms. Christine Erickson (22529) AZ
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chris.erickson@cox.net
Basset Hounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Rhodesian Ridgebacks

Mr. James M. Fankhauser (18843) MI
(269) 679-5095
nexusclumbers@gmail.com
Balance of Sporting Group (Irish Red and White Setters, Boykin Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Wirehaired Vizslas)

Mr. Jack L. Gohde Jr. (5540) NJ
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Brittanys, Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Clumber Spaniels, English Cocker Spaniels, Vizslas

Mrs. Alane L. Gomez (0814) TX
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American Staffordshire Terriers, Australian Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers

Mr. David M. Krogh (1260) OR
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kroghs@aol.com
Balance of Terrier Group (Australian Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Irish Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Norfolk Terriers, Norwich Terriers, Rat Terrier, Russell Terriers, Scottish Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, Skye Terriers, Welsh Terriers)

Mrs. Louise Leone (94619) CO
(303) 618-2008
rightlyso@msn.com
Border Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Norwich Terriers, Welsh Terriers

Mr. Richard J. Lewis (18253) WA
(509) 697-6032
richelieu@elltel.net
Bernese Mountain Dogs, Black Russian Terriers, Boxers, Bullmastiffs, Doberman Pinschers, German Pinschers, Great Danes, Leonbergers, Mastiffs, Saint Bernards, Samoyeds, Tibetan Mastiffs

Ms. Kathryn Madden (92226) NY
(516) 885-4860
madterv@aol.com
Australian Shepherds, Border Collies, Collies

Ms. Pat Putman (34310) WA
(509) 884-8258
patputman@charter.net
Tibetan Mastiffs, Norwegian Lundehund, Belgian Tervuren, Cardigan Welsh Corgis

Dr. Dale D. Simmons (2068) OR
(509) 590-9963
d.d.simmons@frontier.com
Chinese Cresteds

Dr. Arthur Sorkin (5366) AZ
(480) 461-8440
art@web-oasis.com
Otterhounds, Whippets

Mr. Luis F. Sosa (45668) LA
(504) 813-5175
sosaphoto@charter.net
Bernese Mountain Dogs, Cane Corsos, Chinook, Doberman Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Great Pyrenees, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Kuvaszok, Saint Bernards, Samoyeds, Siberian Huskies, Standard Schnauzers

Mr. Michael Staley (5608) KY
(859) 525-7699
bstaley@zoomtown.com
Dalmatians, French Bulldogs

Mr. Cledith M. Wakefield (80829) MO
(573) 760-3616
n2rotts@yahoo.com
Neapolitan Mastiffs, Miniature Pinschers

Ms. Sharol Candace Way (6668) PA
(610) 869-3984
bantryway@aol.com
Curly-Coated Retrievers, Irish Red and White Setters, Boykin Spaniel, Sussex Spaniels

Ms. Lee Whittier (18526) WA
(802) 369-0380
leepacnw@gmail.com
Balance of Working Group (Anatolian Shepherds, Black Russian Terriers, Boerboel, Chinooks, German Pinschers, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Newfoundlands)

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGE

Mrs. Linn Klingel Brown (23263) MN
(651) 226-9080
linnkling@aol.com

REINSTATED JUDGE

The Judging eligibility of the following person has been reinstated.

Ms. Kathy Wilkins (6799) GA
(706) 468-8549
lochlynshelties@wildblue.net

RESIGNED CONFORMATION JUDGES

Mr. James W. Maloney

DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGES

Mr. Joseph Inguaggiato

PROVISIONAL OBEDIENCE/RALLY/TRACKING JUDGES COMPLETED

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

Ms. Nancy Cheski (70979) KY
(502) 241-9127
hrdesign@live.com
Obedience – Utility

Mr. Kenneth Kincaid (91228) FL
(407) 405-3193
ken@kincaidps.com
Rally – All

Mr. Charles Marcantonio (90224) NJ
(856) 665-0415
insurrectr@aol.com
Obedience – Utility

Ms. Hazel Olbrich (90368) CA
(510) 531-2476
h_olbrich@sbcglobal.net
Obedience – Open

PROVISIONAL OBEDIENCE/RALLY/TRACKING JUDGES

The following persons have been approved as a judge on a **Provisional** basis for the class/test indicated in accordance with the Provisional judging system. **They may now accept assignments.**

Mrs. Anita L Eisthen (92984) OH
(513) 235-9399
amangold0@gmail.com
Obedience – Open

Miss Gayle J Geiger (97567) OH
(412) 302-7720
gaylegeiger@comcast.net
Tracking – TD / TDU

Mrs. Marilyn A Johnson (90409) MI
(517) 256-7696
majandmgj@gmail.com
Tracking – TDX

Mrs. Connie Parrish (95297) GA
(478) 361-3477
cmparrish6@gmail.com
Obedience – Open

Mr. William Parrill (34043) GA
(770) 413-0844
parrillb@bellsouth.net
Obedience – Open

Mrs. Robin Scott (97566) FL
(352) 589-1458
fourdogsr@embarqmail.com
Tracking – TD / TDU

APPLICATION FOR BREED-SPECIFIC REGISTERED NAME PREFIX

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been submitted to The American Kennel Club. Letters in regard to these applications should be addressed to James P. Crowley, Executive Secretary:

CASA BLANCA – Pugs – Blanca Clothier & Barry Clothier
CEDARHOLLOW – Mastiffs – Jamie J. Morris & Allen E. Morris
CROWN ROYAL – West Highland White Terriers – David H. Butterfield & Gary C. Sackett
DEE SEA – Cocker Spaniels – Deborah A. Cargill
DERBY CITY – Chihuahuas – Jame M. McCoy
GODDESS VALLEY – Boston Terriers – Silvia do Valle
GRAYHART – Weimaraners – Linda H. Hartheimer & Walter F. Hartheimer
LILYCROFT – Cavalier King Charles Spaniels – Glenn W. Karcher & Carol L. Karcher
MAINLAND – Newfoundlands – Paula S. Johnson & Mike Johnson
MCFINLEY – Miniature American Shepherds – Deborah L. Dulaney & Diane C. McGee
RENFAIRE – German Shepherd Dogs – Denise D. Calabrese
RIVER RIDGE – Rat Terriers – Stacy L. McWilliams
SEDONA – Borzois – Tamara Carey
SOSHOME – Papillons – Cheri A. Sillers

REGISTERED NAME PREFIXES GRANTED

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been granted:

BLACK SADDLE – Beagles – John H. Hurt III
BIG PAWZ – Mastiffs – Janet Torna & Carlos R. Aponte
BRAESIDE – Rottweilers –Leslie A Fried
FOXFEL – Pembroke Welsh Corgis – Patricia E. DeChick
GOLD POND – Golden Retrievers – Alice K. Brown
HOLLYWOODCHIS – Chihuahuas – Vanessa S. Semler & Edwin E. Davila Pollack
LAU-MOR – Beagles – Fred A. Edwards
LUV'N COUNTRY – Bichon –Terri L. Mills
MAJESTIC'S ROYAL – German Shepherd Dogs – Tina M. Blackford
PARAMOUNT – Akitas – Laura L. Pfleghardt
OLYMPIC'S – German Shorthaired Pointers – Zarah J. McIntosh
ROYALMARK – Cavalier King Charles Spaniels – Suzanne McCoy & Todd McCoy
SANDY CREEK – Miniature American Shepherds – Wanda J. Alsleben
SKYBREEZE – Poodles – Frank Furlett & Christine Furlett
STEELER TOWN – Beagles – Niki Happel
SWISS STAR – Bernese Mountain Dogs – Bobbie Hefner
TRUE STORY – Matiffs – Robin F. Tabor

BOARD OF DIRECTORS October 20-21, 2014

The Board convened on Monday, October 20, 2014 at 8:00 a.m. All Directors were present, as were the Executive Secretary, and the Assistant Executive Secretary. The September 2014 Board minutes, copies of which were made available to all Directors, were discussed. Upon a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Arnold, the September 2014 minutes were approved.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Board Action Items

Mr. Sprung gave a status report on previous Action Items assigned to the Staff as well as an introduction of new initiatives.

Events and Entries Update

Mr. Sprung gave a report on entries and events though August 2014. Entries were up 1% and Events were up by 4% compared to same period in 2013.

Breeder of the Year

Based on a request from the Board, staff presented the criterion that is considered in selecting the AKC Breeder of The Year nominees. Criteria considered includes:

- Longevity within the breed: minimum 20 years.
- Success in as many areas that are germane to the breed; this would include conformation champions, obedience titles, agility titles, performance titles, etc. (We weigh percentage of titles in relation to number of litters bred.)
- If they are AKC Breeders of Merit
- Club affiliation: offices held, judges' education, etc.
- Generational involvement in the sport.
- Recommendations from Staff with a personal knowledge of their background.
- Recommendations from Parent Clubs

The Board directed staff to add health testing to the criteria and to require that future Breeders of the Year be Breeders of Merit.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

There were EXECUTIVE SESSIONS during the meeting to discuss sensitive business and personnel matters. Nothing was reported out of these sessions.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Bylaw Amendment - Article XIX

The Board reviewed a proposed amendment to Article XIX of the Bylaws of The American Kennel Club, which was submitted by the Delegate Field Trial and Hunting Test Events Committee. The amendment would change all Field Trial Rules to Regulations. It was adopted unanimously by the Delegate Field Trial and Hunting Test Events Committee. This would make Field Trials consistent with all other Performance Events, which are governed by Regulations. Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Menaker, it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the Bylaw amendment.

This will be read at the December Delegate meeting for a VOTE at the March Delegate meeting.

Requirements for New Breeds

The Board discussed the criteria for the acceptance of breeds into the FSS as well as to their advancement to Miscellaneous and to full registration. Staff was directed to add a health component to the criteria. Prior to accepting a new breed into the FSS, there would have to be a documented health survey of the dogs and the national breed club would be required to outline its plan to address health and other new issues that surfaced in the survey. The same criteria will be placed on breeds for advancement to Miscellaneous and current Miscellaneous breeds prior to advancement to full registration and Championship Competition. Dr. Jerry Bell, a population geneticist was to be invited to address the Board regarding new breeds.

Delegate Advocacy and Advancement Committee Proposals

The Delegate Advocacy and Advancement Committee submitted two papers for AKC Board consideration. One was entitled "A Call to Action: Improving the Effectiveness of the Delegate Body," and the other was "The Future for AKC: an AKC Delegate Advocacy and Advancement Committee (DAAC) Paper." A number of issues involving all aspects of the AKC governance and the Sport were raised.

The Board discussed the papers, the recommendations, and the areas and documents it would cover which could include the Bylaws as well as the various Rules and Regulations. As the scope of the recommendations exceeded the charge of the Delegate Committee making the recommendations, there was a Board consensus that the papers should first be reviewed by the Coordinating Committee, which is charged with determining the scope of Delegate Committees' responsibilities and with coordinating requests for AKC staff and resources, which would be necessary to facilitate the DAAC recommendations. Staff was directed to advise DAAC that this should be done prior to Board consideration.

Shikoku

The Board was advised that the staff Foundation Stock Service (FSS) Committee recently approved a petition made by the North American Shikoku Club for the Shikoku to be accepted in the FSS program.

LEGAL REPORT

Heather McManus, AKC Senior Attorney, participated in this portion of the meeting. She presented a status report on pending litigation and other activities for the month of September 2014.

FINANCE

Peter Farnsworth, Chief Financial Officer, participated in this portion of the meeting. Mr. Farnsworth discussed and answered questions about the proposed 2015 budget.

2015 Budget

The Board discussed the 2015 Budget. Staff was directed to make a presentation of the Budget to the Board at its December 2014 meeting. The Budget is to be presented in the same format as in past years to facilitate comparisons. Staff did recommend a small individual dog registration fee increase, but was directed by the Board not to include such an increase in the 2015 Budget.

MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS

Chris Walker, AKC staff, participated in this portion of the meeting. He reported on a number of business initiatives in development.

The Board Adjourned at 5:40 p.m.

Meeting reconvened on Tuesday, October 21, 2014 at 8:00 am. All Directors were present, as were the Executive Secretary, the Chief Operating Officer and the Assistant Executive Secretary.

AKC 990

There was an Executive Session to discuss the AKC's 2014, 990 filing and income tax returns. Kim Johnson, Greg Goller and Nellie So from KPMG were present for this session as were Peter Farnsworth and Joseph Baffuto, AKC staff.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Robert Amen gave the report as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Mr. Farnsworth, and Joseph Baffuto, AKC staff, was present for this portion of the meeting. A number of AKC financial policies were mentioned, including the circumstances under which there are three bids required on department purchases, and the policies governing who may sign purchase orders, contracts and authorize payments, and when multiple signatures are required.

PENSIONS AND INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE

Dr. Garvin reported the actions of the Pension and Investment Committee's July 2014, meeting. After reviewing management's investigation, the committee recommended that approximately 50% of AKC's Reserves for Future Liabilities (separate from any Pension Reserve funds) be managed by Goldman Sachs.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, Seconded by Mr. Menaker, it was VOTED (unanimously) to adopt this recommendation.

MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS continued

The discussion on marketing and communications continued from the previous day. Chris Walker, AKC staff,

was present for this presentation.

CONFORMATION

Doug Ljungren, Alan Slay, Tim Thomas, and Bri Tesarz, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting by video conference.

Reinstatement of a Dog Disqualified for Attacking

The Board reviewed a proposal from the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee which mandates a number of additional requirements and procedures for the disqualification and reinstatement of a dog disqualified under the provisions of Chapter 11, Section 8-A, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*.

The proposal would have amended the Rules to require:

1. That the dog has a permanent unique identification (microchip, tattoo, or some visible unique physical feature.) A dog without such unique identification would be ineligible for reinstatement.
2. That the dog remains in the ring until the unique identification is verified and the dog photographed.
3. That the same procedure would apply to dogs disqualified by Event Committees for attacking outside the ring.

The proposal also would have changed the reinstatement procedure to require:

1. That the reinstatement be done by AKC employees rather than judges.
2. That the reinstatement not be done at a show.
3. That the identification and photograph be checked and that the owner produces a rabies certificate and proof of insurance.
4. That AKC must notify all superintendents when a dog is disqualified.

In discussion, it was noted that an average 5/100 of 1% of the unique dogs shown each year are disqualified for attacking. Of the 77 dogs in conformation and obedience combined in 2013, which were disqualified for this reason, only 7 were reinstated, and only 5 of the 7 were shown again. It was also noted that no judge was required to serve on a reinstatement committee.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Ms. Cruz, it was VOTED (unanimously) to not approve the proposed rule change or the proposed changes in the reinstatement procedures.

Use of Ramp in Judging Chow Chows

Following a motion by Mr. Arnold, seconded by Mr. Ashby, it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the Chow Chow Club Inc.'s request for the Chow Chow to be added to the list of breeds expected to be judged on the ramp in breed, group and Best in Show judging effective January 1, 2015.

Use of Ramp for Basset Hounds, Bulldogs and Chow Chows

Following a motion by Mr. Dok, seconded by Mr. Ashby, it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the following revision to the Board Policy concerning the use of ramps.

"By Board approved policy, Basset Hounds, Bulldogs and Chow Chows are expected to be judged on the ramp in all conformation competition associated with AKC conformation dog shows or at which AKC conformation titles may be earned, effective January 1, 2015"

This policy extends to Junior Showmanship, the 4–6 Month Beginner Puppy Competition, the AKC National Owner-Handled Series (NOHS), and all other special attractions that offer Group and BIS competitions. Superintendents/Show Secretaries are expected to make available the proper number of ramps to support this AKC Board Policy

Ramp at all Levels of Competition

Following a motion by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, it was VOTED (unanimously) that effective January 1, 2015:

> Designated ramp breeds may be examined on the ground (table if applicable) or on a ramp during breed, group and Best in Show judging at the sole discretion of the judge, not the exhibitor. The entire entry in that breed is to be examined on the ground (table) or on a ramp. Examination for a breed must be consistent; therefore, during breed judging, the entire entry in that breed is to be examined on the ground or on a ramp.

The above does not apply to Basset Hounds, Bulldogs, and Chow Chows, which were required to be judged on the ramp in all Conformation competition.

Ramp Notification to Clubs and Superintendents

The Board reviewed the communication that will be going to Superintendents advising them of the Board Policy that ramps as noted in the previous section, are to be provided at all levels of competition without exception, effective January 1, 2015.

Prior Notification for the Ramp

The current requirement for the optional use of a ramp at the discretion of the judge requires the judge to give prior notice of 5-10 business days.

Following a motion by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Mr. Powers, it was VOTED (affirmative: Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Powers, Mr. Feeney, Mr. Dok, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Kalter, Mr. Menaker, Ms. Cruz, Mr. Amen, Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Wooding, Mr. Ashby, opposed: Dr. Garvin) to eliminate the prior notice requirement effective for shows held on and after January 1, 2015.

Letter to Parent Clubs - Ramps

The Board instructed staff to write to the parent clubs of breeds currently on the "ramp breeds list" and ask them to determine if they want their breed to be judged on the ramp at all levels of competition (breed, group, BIS Jr, Showmanship and 4-6 month competition, and NOHS competition). Staff will also inquire if the parent club prefers that the ramp remain optional at the discretion of the judge or does the parent club wish that the ramp be expected for their breed.

It was moved by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Arnold, and it was VOTED (unanimously) to give clubs until March 15, 2105 to reply with the expected effective date of July 1, 2015. Once a club makes the determination, the Board suggest that there be a period of at least five years before it be changed. The decision of each Parent Club would be implemented with no further AKC Board vote required.

Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 2 - Territories

The Board reviewed proposed revisions to Chapter 2, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, that allows a club territory exclusivity for a given period of time around their event(s). This proposal was drafted by a subcommittee of the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee (DSRC) and the Delegate All-Breed committee and approved by the DSRC.

Clubs would be required to hold events in their territory to retain exclusivity, and only provides exclusivity for a defined period of time surrounding the show date. The period suggested for exclusivity is ninety (90) days, a period of sixty (60) days before and thirty (30) days after each show.

The proposed rule changes also provide for an appeal process for clubs which have had permission to continue holding shows in the area if the host club withdraws its permission. The AKC Board would make the determination whether such withdrawal was unreasonable or not. Staff was directed to contact the Dog Show Rules and All-Breed Clubs Committees with the final proposal for final input before the AKC Board votes on it.

Minimum Event Application Fee for Independent Specialties

The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Sports & Events Department to establish a minimum event application fee of $25 for independent specialty shows with an entry of 30 or less at the prior year's corresponding event. Currently there is no application fee for these events. For events with more than 30 entries the application fee is $50. Prior to 2014, this same "low entry—no fee" rate also applied to Companion Events. This was changed to a minimum application of $25 effective January 1, 2014. This recommendation will make independent specialties consistent with Companion Events. This will be discussed further at the February 2015 Board meeting.

Judging Approval Process

There was a discussion on a revised judging approval process, which a majority of the Board supported.

There was a motion by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Mr. Ashby, and it was VOTED (affirmative: Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Kalter, Ms. Cruz, Mr. Wooding, Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Powers, Mr. Feeney, Mr. Amen, Mr. Dok, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Menaker; opposed: Dr. Garvin) to distribute the proposal in its present form as widely as possible with a twenty-one day period for input.

It will be posted on the AKC website and sent by email to judges, Parent Clubs, All-Breed Clubs, Delegates, and Exhibitors. This will include an Overview, the Proposal and a FAQ on the proposal.

The Retirement of a Kennel Name

In September, as part of the Consent Agenda, the Board had VOTED not to retire the Salilyn kennel name. It was requested that the Board reconsider this decision. The Salilyn, had been registered by Mrs. Julie Gasow, a prominent English Springer Spaniel breeder. Mrs. Gasow had the name from 1951 until 1996 when it was allowed to lapse, making it available for any registrant to use.

Since then many English Springer Spaniels have been registered using this name and since 2007 twenty-one dogs of the twenty-five with the name have been registered to two individuals. Under Board policy, a kennel name no longer registered may only be retired if it has not been regularly used by others in the naming of dogs in the applicant's breed. This will be considered further at a future meeting.

Point Schedule Recommendations and Options

Based on a request from the Board, the Event Operations staff evaluated the current point schedule formulation process and the method of using the point schedule to award points. The staff identified several potential alternatives to the current processes. The Board reviewed a proposal to eliminate from the point schedule calculation the breed judging within fifty miles and plus or minus three days of parent club judging for the same breed. Parent club events are currently not included in the points schedule calculation and the proposed change would eliminate the impact of parent club shows on nearby events. The Board will review this proposal further at the next Board meeting.

Other potential changes were discussed such as removing all specialty events from the points schedule calculation process, allowing different combinations of points and majors to attain a championship, and awarding points for placing in group. Many of the other alternatives focused on changes to enable low-entry breeds earn points in a fair way. One proposal would require a rule change. It would increase the chances of the Best of Winners receiving points in low-entry breeds. Under the proposal, if there was no major in either sex for a breed, the dogs of both sexes which actually competed, would be applied to the point schedule for the breed/variety and sex of the Best of Winners to determine the numbers of points awarded. A maximum of three points would be awarded with this alternative calculation. Staff was directed to contact the Parent Clubs, All-Breed Clubs, and Dog Show Rules Delegate Committees for their input on this proposal.

Communications Plan for OCMS

A new version of AKC's Online Customer Management System (OCMS) is scheduled to launch in January 2015. The plans to promote the release were discussed.

Event Applications Submitted on Paper

Given the roll-out of the new Online Customer Management System (OCMS) in January 2015, the Board requested that staff look into when AKC should start charging clubs an additional processing fee for an event application submitted on paper. This will be considered further after the implementation of the new OCMS.

JUDGING OPERATIONS

Doug Ljungren and Tim Thomas AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting by video conference.

Breed Exams

Based on a request from the Board, staff contacted a premier testing service and obtained estimates for the development of comprehensive breed tests for 180 breeds and varieties. This was discussed in detail.

Conformation Judging Application Quarterly Statistics

The Judging Operations staff provided the Board with statistics relating to conformation judging applications that were presented to the Judges Review Committee between July and September 2014. There were 13 new breed applicants, and 45 additional breed applicants

COMPLIANCE

The following AKC Management actions were reported:

(Final Board Disciplinary actions are reported on the Secretary's Page.)

COMPANION & PERFORMANCE

Doug Ljungren, Pam Manaton, and Mari-Beth O'Neill, AKC Staff, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference. Dr. Burch and Carrie DeYoung, AKC staff, participated by telephone conference.

Tracking

The Companion Events Staff presented four recommendations that are meant to reduce the administrative burden on clubs holding tracking tests. Following discussion, there was a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, it was VOTED (unanimously; absent Mr. Gladstone) to approve the following changes to the Tracking Regulations: Chapter 1, Section 8 – to allow participants to wear club clothing, AKC event clothing, and/or clothing with their name or their dog's name. (No titles allowed.)

Chapter 1 Section 8.
Clothing/Identification. Club clothing or AKC event wear may be worn by anyone exhibiting a dog or by test workers. Clothing may display the person's name, the dog's call name and/or the dog's picture. Dog specific titles may not be displayed. Writing or graphics on the clothing must not be in poor taste or contain profanity. Clothing must not display any information that would be in conflict with a sponsor of the trial. Note: Tracking titles that appear as part of a club logo are allowed.

Chapter 1, Section 17d. – To simplify the determination of the number of tracks that can be reserved for workers at previous tests.

# Tracks	# of Workers Tracks Offered
1 – 2	0
3 - 5	1
6 – 8	2
9 – 11	3
12 or more	4

Chapter 2, Section 4 - to reduce the minimum time required between plotting and the running of the track to 12 hours.

Chapter 2 Section 4. For each dog entered, a separate track will be plotted by one or both judges for a TD test and by both judges for TDU, TDX and VST tests at least 12 hours prior to the running of the track.

Chapter 2, Section 19 to provide that once the track is completed, dogs are allowed to play with any of the articles and vehicles are allowed to be parked within 30 yards of the completion of the track.

Chapter 2 Section 19. Food and Other Motivational Items on the Track. Praise and petting of the dog are allowed after the dog finds the article(s). However, exhibitors will not excessively play with articles as toys, toss them to the dog, or throw them on the ground, which may be construed as a restart. Once the track is complete, playing with any of the articles is allowed.
The only items permitted on the tracking field are those items considered by the judges to be essential to the conduct of the test, and permitted by these Regulations. Judges will not allow motivational items for a dog, including but not limited to food, balls, or toys, to be used or carried within 30 yards of any track. The carrying or use of food or other motivational items for the dog by the handler on a track requires that the dog be failed and excused from the tracking test

AKC ROM Type Program

In June the Sports & Events Department introduced the idea of an AKC Registry of Merit (ROM) titling program. Staff did not recommend adopting the Parent Cub ROM procedures, due to the vast differences in their make-up, but believe an AKC-ROM type program can be of significant value to AKC and AKC breeders. Staff will continue to research an AKC Form and Function ROM-type program which will be given a name other than Rom to avoid confusion with parent club ROM programs.

Mary Burch, AKC Staff, participated in the next portion of the meeting via telephone and Daphna Straus, AKC Staff participated in person.

CGC Program Update

Staff provided an update regarding the CGC program. 2014 marks the 25th anniversary of the program. Over 700,000 dogs have passed the CGC test.

Agility Clubs Becoming Member Clubs

To date AKC has not received an application for AKC membership from an Agility Club. Feedback from clubs is that the clubs do not see the value of being a member club. While the initial cost is nominal, the cost of sending a delegate to the meetings can be expensive. They do not think it is a good use of their resources. They feel the sport is being well managed as Regulations under the current system. They believe the field reps are approachable and listen to their input, and they feel the periodic advisory committee system process is successful and is a logical and organized way to provide input for change.

REGISTRATION DEVELOPMENT

Mark Dunn participated in this portion of the meeting. He updated the Board on the development of a new breeder recognition program with the emphasis on health.

CONSENT

Following discussion, there was a motion by Mr. Arnold, seconded by Dr. Garvin, it was VOTED (unanimously, absent Mr. Gladstone) to approve the following Consent Items:

Delegates Approved

Carlee McLane, Delray Beach, FL
To represent Boca Raton Dog Club

Marie Henke, Wadsworth, OH
To represent Medina Kennel Club

Stephen P. Hersey, Hampton, NH
To represent Skye Terrier Club of America

Robert Lachman, Norwalk, CT
To represent Upper Potomac Valley Kennel Club

Kathryn Warner, Kent, OH
To represent All-Breed Training Club of Akron

Julie A. Wilson, Grimes, IA
To represent Des Moines Obedience Training Club

Club Membership Approved

Icelandic Sheepdog Association of America
196 Households, including 2 non-voting Households
First Licensed Show- May 3, 2013
Bylaws are acceptable

The approval for membership to be voted on by the Delegates at the December 2014 meeting.

Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 11, Section 1 – Limited Registration

The Board VOTED to approve the

following changes to *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 11, Section 1 – Limited Registration – to change the timeframe of when a limited registration must be removed for a dog to compete in a breed competition. (Changes underlined)

SECTION 1. No dog shall be exhibited in a licensed or member dog show, unless it is either individually registered in the AKC Stud Book, or individually registered with a foreign registry organization whose pedigrees are acceptable for AKC registration. A dog with an AKC limited Registration shall be ineligible to be exhibited in a breed competition in a licensed or member dog show.

This will be read at the December Delegate meeting for a VOTE at the March Delegate meeting

Match Regulations – Chapter 2, Section 10

The Board VOTED to revise Chapter 2, Section 10 of the *Match Regulations* to bring consistency to the *Match Regulations*. (Changes underlined)

SECTION 10. AKC Publications. All-Breed and Group clubs holding A or B matches must have the latest edition of the *Complete Dog Book* or the most recent set of applicable breed standards electronically or in hard copy at their match. Specialty clubs holding A or B matches are only required to have available a copy of their current breed standard electronically or in hard copy. All clubs holding a sanctioned match are required to have copies of the latest editions of these regulations, the *Rules Applying to Dog Show*s and the *Obedience Regulations* if Obedience classes are being offered, and the most recent regulations for any other type of competition offered.

Coursing Ability Test Regulations

The Board VOTED to make four (4) revisions to the Coursing Ability Test Regulations based on staff recommendations.

1) to increase the number of Coursing Ability Test (CAT) events that a club may hold from eight (8) to twelve (12) per year.
2) Allow the event committee, at their discretion, to require that hanging collar tags be taped up for safety.
3) Clarify that a dog that relieves itself on course shall fail the test.
4) Clarify that time ends when the dog completes the course.

(Changes underlined)

CHAPTER 15 of the Lure Coursing Regulations

Section 6. Making Event Application Second paragraph.

Events may be either stand-alone tests or may be held at the conclusion of a club's Lure Coursing event. In either case the Coursing Ability Test must be applied for a separate event. If a club is concerned that entries may be more than can be accommodated, the club may state a numeric limit in the premium. The application fee shown on the form must accompany the application. A club may hold up to twelve (12) Coursing Ability Tests per calendar year. A club may hold no more than two Coursing Ability Tests on the same day. A test (as identified by an event number) must start and conclude on the same day.

Section 10. Collar/Paraphernalia.

Dogs may wear any collar except a choke collar, a collar with prongs or an electronic training collar. The collar should be snug to minimize the chances of getting hung up on something during the run. Owners should be aware that there is a chance that tags hanging from the collar could become entangled on something during the run. The event committee may, at its discretion, require securing the tags with tape or something similar to ensure the dog's safety. Owners may use clips or rubber bands to hold the dog's hair. The owner assumes responsibility for the safety of the dog with regard to the dog's collar and paraphernalia on the dog

Section 11. Passing Performance

Coursing Ability Test is a pass-fail event. In order to pass, the dog must complete the course with enthusiasm and without interruption within the maximum amount of time for the course length. A dog is considered to have failed the test if it relieves itself while on course. The time ends when the dog completes the required course. The judge keeps the official time and decides the merits of the dog's performance.

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, October 21, 2014 at 4:00 pm.
Adjourned
Attest:

James P. Crowley, Executive Secretary

Parent Club Links

Sporting



American Water Spaniel



Boykin Spaniel



Brittany



Chesapeake Bay Retriever



Clumber Spaniel



Cocker Spaniel



Curly-Coated Retriever



English Cocker Spaniel



English Setter



English Springer Spaniel



Field Spaniel



Flat-Coated Retriever



German Shorthaired Pointer



German Wirehaired Pointer



Golden Retriever



Gordon Setter



Irish Red & White Setter



Irish Setter



Irish Water Spaniel



Labrador Retriever



Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever



Pointer



Spinone Italiano



Sussex Spaniel



Vizsla



Weimaraner



Welsh Springer Spaniel



Wirehaired Pointing Griffon

Parent Club Links

Hound


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


Portuguese Podengo Pequeno


Redbone Coonhound


Rhodesian Ridgeback


Saluki


Scottish Deerhound


Treeing Walker Coonhound


Whippet

Parent Club Links

Working


Akita


Alaskan Malamute


Anatolian Shepherd Dog


Bernese Mountain Dog


Black Russian Terrier


Boxer


Bullmastiff


Cane Corso


Chinook


Doberman Pinscher


Dogue de Bordeaux


German Pinscher


Giant Schnauzer


Great Dane


Great Pyrenees


Greater Swiss Mountain Dog


Komondor


Leonberger


Kuvasz


Mastiff


Neapolitan Mastiff


Newfoundland


Portuguese Water Dog


Rottweiler


Saint Bernard


Samoyed


Siberian Husky


Standard Schnauzer


Tibetan Mastiff

Parent Club Links

Terrier


Airedale Terrier


American Staffordshire Terrier


Australian Terrer


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


Rat Terrier


Russell Terrier


Scottish Terrier


Sealyham Terrier


Skye Terrier


Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier


Staffordshire Bull Terrier


Welsh Terrier


West Highland White Terrier


Wire Fox Terrier

Parent Club Links

Toy



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



Coton de Tulear



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)


Entelbucher 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

AKC
REGISTERED HANDLERS

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

For information on upcoming RHP Handling Clinics:
http://www.akc.org/handlers/jr_clinics.cfm

http://www.akc.org/handlers/adult_clinics.cfm