gazette

JUNE 2022

VOLUME 139, NUMBER 6



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

VIDEOS

BREED COLUMNS

Toy Group

Brussels Griffons
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels
Chihuahuas
Havanese
Italian Greyhounds
Japanese Chin
Maltese
Papillons
Pekingese
Pomeranians
Shih Tzu
Toy Fox Terriers

Non-Sporting Group

Bichons Frises
Boston Terrier
Chinese Shar-Pei
Chow Chows
Dalmatians
French Bulldogs
Lhasa Apsos
Poodles
Schipperkes
Shiba Inu
Tibetan Spaniels
Tibetan Terriers

Herding Group

Bearded Collies
Belgian Malinois
Belgian Sheepdogs
Belgian Tervuren
Bouviers des Flandres
Briards
Cardigan Welsh Corgis
Collies
Finnish Lapphunds
Norwegian Buhunds
Old English Sheepdogs
Pembroke Welsh Corgis
Pulik
Swedish Vallhunds

BREED COLUMNS SCHEDULE

Sporting and Working Groups
January, April, July, and October issues

Hound and Terrier Groups
February, May, August, and November issues

Toy, Non-Sporting, and Herding Groups
March, June, September, and December issues



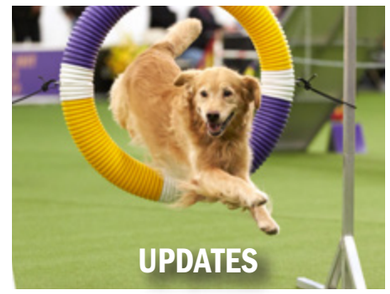


SECRETARY'S PAGES

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Links to AKC Parent Clubs appear following Secretary's Pages

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THE 2021 PURINA® PRO PLAN® TOP 100 ALL-BREED CHAMPIONS**

RANK	DOG'S NAME OWNER(S) NAME(S)	BREED	DOGS DEFEATED	HANDLER(S)
1	**GCHP CH Vanderbilt 'N Printemp's Lucky Strike** *J Elford/B Elford/M Ralsky/C Pacht-Ralsky*	Samoyed	111642	Laura King
2	**GCHS CH Kan Trace Very Cheeky Chic** *V Malzoni/S Zdunic Sinkovic/A Lucin*	Lagotto Romagnolo	72473	Phil Booth
3	**GCHG CH Foxcliffe Claire Randall Fraser** *C Dove/R Dove/A Lloyd*	Scottish Deerhound	65992	Angela Lloyd
4	GCHG CH Charteroak Traxx Of Grandeur *G Vaccaro/M Vaccaro/E Rechler/B Rechler/M Canalizo*	Afghan Hound	46854	Teri Tevlin
5	**GCHG CH Fox Canyon's I Won The War At Goldshield CGCA CGCU TKN** *S Fox/M Fox/P Payson/A Vorbeck*	French Bulldog	40334	Perry Payson
6	**GCHS CH Heywire N Deep Harbor Love That Dirty Water CD JH AX OAJ NF** *L Friess/J Jacobs/B Brawn/P Laurans*	German Wirehaired Pointer	38697	Annmarie Ruggieri
7	**GCHG CH Kp-Burlwood Who's Lookin' Now** *R Kenney/K Paulson*	Boxer	38272	Dylan Keith
8	**GCHS CH King's Mtn. Henry Higgins** *T Bell*	Dandie Dinmont Terrier	35147	Luiz Abreu
9	**GCHP CH Cerise Bonanza** *D Cherry/H Huber/K Huber*	English Springer Spaniel	35028	Howard Huber, Jr.
10	**GCHG CH Tamarin Tattoo** *L McIngvale Brown/D Girouard*	Affenpinscher	34442	Alfonso Escobedo
11	**GCHG CH Simpatico Journey Of Thrills** *B Rosenberg Md/J Rosenberg*	Weimaraner	33648	Keith Pautz
12	**GCHG CH Pouch Cove's Alright Alright Alright** *K Mallinson/P Helming/D Blandina*	Newfoundland	32887	Karen Mammano
13	**GCHG CH Limelite's Cha Cha Cha** *A Tavares/S Ashley-George/M Mullin*	Australian Shepherd	32169	AJ Tavares
14	**GCHB CH Cordmaker Punchinello** *E Charles/S Kaul/M Feltenstein/R Beinhauer/L Pitts/P Kelly*	Puli	31352	Linda Pitts
15	**GCHP CH Stonehaven Bayshore Secret Sauce** *K Mallory/J Margeson/J Bayliss/B Rhoads/J Dale-Margeson/A Bialozor*	Australian Shepherd	29091	Jamie Clute
16	**GCHP CH Carmel Sky High Wish Upon A Star** *M Jacobs/M Lande/S Soos-Kazel/C Ewer/Y Phelps*	Miniature Schnauzer	28053	Jorge Olivera
17	**GCHP CH Lk Michigan I'm Yours** *M Boomsliter/R Boomsliter*	Australian Shepherd	27131	Megan Hof
18	**GCHS CH Livanda Del Potro** *D Jenkins*	Pekingese	26960	Hiram Stewart
19	**GCHB CH Sky Hi Hunt Song Of Fire And Ice** *J Donahue/D Pfeil/G Sisneros*	Greyhound	25283	James Donahue
20	**GCHP CH Chaselands Mathew Moss** *N Shaw/C Howard*	French Bulldog	25002	Justin Smithey
21	**GCHP CH Sabe's The Sky's The Limit** *M Sanborn*	Boston Terrier	24684	Jorge Olivera
22	**GCHP CH K'Mander Dawnglow Arnage** *K Anderson/N Atkins/E Atkins/E Neff*	English Cocker Spaniel	24646	Meagan Ulfers
23	**GCHP CH Crystal Boy De La Pomme** *P Jaruthavee/F Askin/F Melville*	West Highland White Terrier	23562	Rebecca Cross
24	**GCHG CH Dawin Heart's Desire** *L Campbell*	Standard Poodle	23297	Sarah Perchick
25	**GCHP CH Foxwoods Ivywood All Hallows Eve** *K Lyons/D Mauterer*	English Cocker Spaniel	22533	Kristin Lyons
26	**GCHP CH Russian Bears Play It Again Sam For Old Times Sake RN** *J Tuggle/J Einowski/E Foster/K Wilson-Einowski*	Black Russian Terrier	21248	Luke Baggenstos
27	**GCHS CH Integra Maja Beach Please!** *M Lucas/T Catterson*	Italian Greyhound	20887	Mark Lucas
28	**GCHG CH Hightide And A Splash Of Tarquin** *C Manelopoulos/R Corbin/D Backe/M Galloway*	Miniature Poodle	20884	Christian Manelopoulos
29	**GCHG CH Clarity Reach The Sky Vjk-Myst** *C Simpson/S Acevedo/V Nunes-Atkinson/Y Hassler-Deterding*	German Shorthaired Pointer	20668	Valerie Atkinson
30	**GCHG CH Irresistibull Winter Is Coming Of Danditops** *A Nobles/L Newcomb*	Bulldog	19299	Jay Serion
31	**GCHB CH Sidekick's Life Is A Highway** *J Brown/B Humphrey*	Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen	19224	Janice Hayes
32	**GCHS CH Irvonhill Voignier** *G Herrick/N Herrick/R Carusi*	Wire Fox Terrier	19172	Robert Carusi
33	**GCHG CH Crivitz Humphrey Bogart Von Diable** *A Shaffer/J Low/W Matthews/T Skinner*	Standard Schnauzer	18994	Tiffany Skinner
34	**GCHG CH Gem-N-I River Of Urloved CGC** *R Waits*	German Shepherd Dog	18683	Lenny Brown
35	**GCHP CH Barnstorm Blue Blood Royalty By Dzine** *D Planche/M Lafler/M Demers/P Bernardo*	Tibetan Terrier	18062	Lois DeMers
36	**GCHG CH Lagniappe's From The Mountains To The Bayou** *H Reed/C Reed/L Mason/M Mason*	Giant Schnauzer	17387	Alfonso Escobedo
37	**GCHG CH Southports Ares God Of War** *C Sanchez/A Sanchez/D Hall /L Watson*	Mastiff	17386	Terry Smith
38	**GCHG CH Woodside's Arabella** *K Swecker-Thacker*	German Shepherd Dog	16699	Scott Yergin
39	**GCHG CH Chyscott's The Greatest Showman** *W Shafer/L Shafer/K Simmons*	Scottish Terrier	16647	Krissy Simmons
40	GCHG CH Mcvan's Stardust *V Huber/M Krolewski*	Scottish Terrier	16228	Christian Rangel
41	**GCHP CH Valifyre Freespirit Icy Sparks** *M Mosing/K Laan/C Laan*	Papillon	16209	Brian Livingston
42	GCHP2 CH Rummer Run Maximus Command In Chief *S Anderson/A Anderson/L Dissinger*	Boxer	16069	Ricky Justice
43	**GCHG CH Trifecta Fantasia CGC TKA** *J Will/D Scott/S Hedgepath*	Pembroke Welsh Corgi	15840	Kara Janiszak
44	**GCHB CH Ta-Jon's Walk Of Fame** *D Hunter/T Simon*	Maltese	15534	Timothy Lehman
45	**GCHP2 CH Nirvana's Skittles** *E Veltman/V Cox-Flatley*	Pug	15500	Susie Olivera
46	**GCHS CH Hi-Kel Terrydale Nanhall Mizzconceived** *M Wooldridge/A Cukier*	Lakeland Terrier	15437	Ariel Cukier
47	**GCHG CH Isengard Un Poco Loco V. Medieval RN BN-V** *G Ceresa/L Greene/S Janner*	Rottweiler	15094	Erin Piercy
48	**GCHS CH Solivia's Whatever Thy Soul Lusteth After** *A Adam/P Lyster*	Pointer	15027	Kevin Chestnut
49	**GCHG CH Pequest Wasabi** *S Middlebrooks/I Love/D Fitzpatrick/P Steinman*	Pekingese	14949	David Fitzpatrick
50	**GCHG CH Point Dexter V. Tani Kazari** *J Rahn/F Ott/A Lancaster*	Affenpinscher	14520	Mark Bettis
51	**GCHP2 CH Oeste's In The Name Of Love** *P Odette/M King/B Odette/R Schindler/T McFadden/J Vogel*	Havanese	14234	Taffe McFadden
52	**GCHS CH Rivergroves Just In Time** *J Boyd/R Comer*	Great Pyrenees	14176	Angela Lloyd
53	**GCHP CH Sandbar's Hardcore Hank MH** *D Baker/A Levy/A Barouche*	Chesapeake Bay Retriever	14129	Devon Kipp Levy
54	**GCHG CH Marlex Classy Finale** *A Angelbello*	Miniature Pinscher	13990	Armando Angelbello
55	**GCHP CH Empee's Cyber Monday** *M Panlilio/S Hentschel/M Ingco*	Pomeranian	13805	Stephanie Hentschel
56	**GCHP2 CH Leoralees Lets Boogie With Barstool Mw** *M Singleton/R Addison/M Tipple*	Miniature Wirehaired Dachshund	13774	Marietta Singleton
57	**GCHP CH Diamond Gold Majesu Pisko Bulls** *K Gordon/J Fisher/J Flores/N Chavez*	Bulldog	13672	Eduardo Paris
58	**GCHG CH Stone Run Written In The Skye** *C Unger*	Standard Poodle	13263	Chrystal Murray
59	**GCH CH Pequest Fortune Cookie** *D Fitzpatrick*	Pekingese	13122	David Fitzpatrick
60	**GCHB CH Vin-Melca's Vanguard** *R Simpson*	Norwegian Elkhound	13042	Darcie Cantor
61	**GCHG CH Silhouette's Cast A Spell** *C Cassidy*	Weimaraner	12653	Michelle Scott
62	GCHG CH Jager's Perfectly Designed For Silhouette *J Cates/P Croley*	Doberman Pinscher	12547	Cindy Lane Smith
63	**GCHG CH Kazuri's All I Want For Christmas CGC TKN** *S Sweetman/M Kurtzner/K Kurtzner*	Beagle (Over 13")	12412	Michael Kurtzner
64	**GCHS CH Collina D'Oro Solo Un Bacio** *C Wisch Abraham/S Belt*	Spinoni Italiano	12297	Kelly Shupp
65	**GCHP CH Scott's Lady Liberty** *C Wathen/T Wathen/J Olivera/S Olivera*	Bearded Collie	12260	Jorge Olivera
66	**GCHP CH Far Away Black Star CGC TKI** *L Taft*	Portuguese Water Dog	12259	Kimberly Calvacca
67	GCHG CH Meadowlake High Times *D Fitzpatrick/D Tack/K Richardson/S Simaan*	Border Terrier	12119	Simon Simaan
68	**GCHP CH Starline Windborn Classique** *J Truitt/J Zolezzi/L Wilson-Paust*	Whippet	11983	Lori Wilson-Paust
69	**GCHP CH Bret D N Adventureland Star Coach** *J Bachey/M Zink/K Tomchek/J Shupp*	Dalmatian	11743	Dave Slattum
70	**GCHG CH Juslyn Choptank Dream On Tenterra** *R Sutton/D Eryes/K Graham/C Sutton/M Phillips*	Norfolk Terrier	11670	Roxanne Sutton
71	**GCHP CH Lyonnese Blueprint Of A Legend** *N Davis/M Tauber/D Holly*	Rhodesian Ridgeback	11653	Frank Murphy
72	**GCHG CH Now And Then Watermark Cruisin At Kelkary** *A Berry/J Osterbauer*	Bearded Collie	11533	Mark Bettis
73	**GCHS CH Xeralane's Shut Up And Kiss Me** *Xeralane Knl/B Prato/E Takamoto*	Lhasa Apso	11528	Devon Kipp Levy
74	**GCHG CH Reinem-N-Dynamic Drake** *M Hetterscheidt*	Australian Shepherd	11132	Jessica Plourde
75	**GCHP CH Touche's Espionage** *J Martenson/R Baggenstos*	Japanese Chin	10887	Luke & Rowan Baggenstos
76	**GCHG CH Aquarius The Legend Continues Alcher CGC** *A MacKenzie/T Stone/C Green*	Doberman Pinscher	10742	Diego Garcia
77	**GCHG CH Bayaway Kalan's The Powers That Be** *D Rezendes*	Black and Tan Coonhound	10708	Heather Buehner
78	**GCHB CH Dunkirk Just One More Time** *L Macedo Delgado/J Deluna/T Reese/R Winters*	Pekingese	10688	Tim Reese
79	**GCHP CH Protocol's I Came I Saw I Sparkled CA** *J Mullins/K Mullins*	Doberman Pinscher	10618	Andy Linton
80	**GCHG CH Sevenoaks Weymouthcatchingfire** *J Spiers/C Hodges/P Disienna*	English Setter	10511	Stuart McGraw
81	**GCHB CH Poole's Ide Sargeant Sloane CD RN MX MXJ XF** *S O'Reilly/G Siner*	Irish Water Spaniel	10456	Stephanie O'Reilly
82	**GCHS CH Blaesing's Catching Fire To The Wind** *T Vandezande/K Blaesing*	Irish Terrier	10372	Allison Sunderman
83	GCHG CH Aryggeth's Shake Down PT *N Kato*	Rough Collie	10359	Laurie Jeff Greer
84	**GCHG CH Whispering Pines Lover Boy BCAT DM DS** *K MacFarlane/R MacFarlane/J Plourde*	Schipperke	10233	Jessica Plourde
85	**GCHS CH Seagryphs Oh Shucks** *M Rogers/A Bernardin/E Hackett/V Rickard/M Kornfeld/E Kornfeld*	Brussels Griffon	10227	Adam Bernardin
86	**GCHG CH Wil-Orion's If Wishes Came True** *J Vanderlip/B Fink/S Hatch/E Pike/J Johnson*	English Springer Spaniel	10222	Robin Novack
87	**GCHB CH Dekenchar's Howlaway's Leader Of The Pack** *S Macquiddy/R Mellon/D Steffen/K Steffen*	Otterhound	10140	Holly Leftwich
88	**GCHG CH Doubloon's Extreme Gamer BCAT** *E Landa*	Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier	10076	Elena Landa
89	**GCHP CH Hollyhunt Not By Chance** *K Stout/M Hunsinger/C Hunsinger*	Gordon Setter	10046	Kristyn Stout
90	**GCHG CH Vermilion's Sex, Lies, And Serious Money** *S Nordstrom/B Foote/M Foote/A Bernardin/J Ziech*	Irish Setter	9976	Adam Bernardin
91	**GCHP2 CH Syringa - Akadia The Corsair** *T Crady/K Rickard/D Sirdofsky*	Shetland Sheepdog	9886	Tyler Crady
92	**GCHG CH Soyara's Devilish Delilah** *P Hlatky/G Hlatky*	Borzoi	9836	Brian Livingston
93	**GCHG CH Brighton Benchmark** *A Carter/M Lamb*	Standard Poodle	9834	Lindsay Gorder
94	**GCHG CH Rustic Lane Not My Planet From Fwaggle @ Absolut** *D Young/D Horowitz*	Toy Manchester Terrier	9740	Matthew & Ellen Perry
95	**GCHB CH Ringo Star Ot Nevskogo Hobbita** *P Caldwell/R Caldwell*	English Toy Spaniel (B & PC)	9738	Christopher Keith
96	**GCHG CH Sunlit's King Of Queens** *T Richardson/P Winkelmeier/A Morrison Jones/J Souza-Bartlett/M Hunter*	Afghan Hound	9657	Alicia Morrison-Jones
97	**GCHP CH Timeless Slice Of Life** *K Keller-Ross/P Cutler*	Miniature American Shepherd	9635	Clint Livingston
98	**GCHB DC Ace's Chain Reaction HXAds HXBd** *J Reifschneider*	Bouvier des Flandres	9527	Larry Fenner
99	GCHG CH Aurora's Rhythm Of My Heart *J Mueller*	Saluki	9523	Julie Mueller
100	GCHS CH Martin's Time Bomb Puff *R Kusumoto/D Martin/J Kusumoto*	Maltese	9518	Daryl Martin

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**Dog News Magazine Top 100 Dogs based on AKC All-Breed Competition and RBIS through 12/31/21. Purina trademarks are owned by Société des Produits Nestlé S.A.

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Honors *and* Milestones



Summer is upon us, and we are excited for our clubs that are holding events around the country to showcase the beauty and versatility of our incredible dogs.

As it is June, there are just a few more weeks to nominate outstanding dogs making an impact in your community and on the lives of others for the 2022 AKC Humane Fund Awards for Canine Excellence (ACE). Each year, we are honored to award five exceptional dogs that have made or are making significant contributions in the lives of their owners and their communities. The categories of nominations are Search and Rescue, Uniformed Service K-9, Exemplary Companion, Therapy, and Service.

Since their inception in 2000, over a hundred ACE awards have been presented to dogs of various breeds from across the country. Past ACE recipients have included a Labrador Retriever that ice skates as a part of a program for children and adults with autism and other developmental disabilities, a Belgian Malinois who assisted with victim recovery at the Surfside condo collapse, and a German Shepherd Dog responsible for millions of dollars in drug seizures.

Each year, these stories touch our hearts and inspire us. The dogs represent the beauty and necessity of the human-canine bond. Recipients of the AKC Humane Fund Awards for Canine Excellence will receive $1,000 to be awarded to a pet-related charity of their choice, and an engraved sterling-silver medallion. We encourage you to nominate your exceptional dogs and share their story with us. Honorees will be announced in the fall.

In the spirit of awards, we want to congratulate the 18 recipients of the 2022–2023 AKC Veterinary Scholarships. These scholarships aim to support those with backgrounds in AKC events and programs seeking to promote animal health and medicine. The recipients have demonstrated dedication to furthering their education, the future of purebred dogs, and the well-being of animals. A total of $70,000 was awarded, and we look forward to seeing how the recipients contribute to the future health and well-being of animals.

We are also recognizing and congratulating our clubs! In May, our Club Development department recognized clubs that have been holding AKC events for over 100 years and are essential to our sports. Through the efforts of these clubs, the sport of dogs remains strong and available for dog owners to enjoy throughout the country for many years to come. Clubs that have reached this milestone will receive a commemorative banner to proudly display, acknowledging their many years of support for dogs, their promotion of the sport, and their affiliation with the American Kennel Club. We are very grateful for their continued commitment to furthering our sport.

Last and certainly not least, this a gentle reminder to sign up for the AKC Meet the Breeds Dallas event. If your local club has not yet signed up, we encourage you to do so. AKC Meet the Breeds is an excellent way to directly interact with and educate the public about our breeds and responsible dog ownership. It is always a great time for families, exhibitors, and their beautiful dogs.

We wish you a happy and healthy summer and look forward to seeing you in the ring.

Dennis B. Sprung
President and CEO

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AKC Honors
Century Clubs

From the beginning, the AKC has described itself as a "club of clubs." And among the extant 5,000 AKC-licensed and -member organizations there are 106 clubs, as of this writing, that have been holding AKC events for at least 100 years.

"These clubs were formed for the purpose of holding AKC events," Executive Vice President Doug Ljungren says. "This is where the passion for AKC sports resides. Their efforts have enriched the lives of generations of dogs and their owners.

"One hundred years is a remarkable achievement, and the AKC is proud to honor these centennial clubs."

The AKC has launched a new program to honor its hundred-year members. Clubs reaching the century milestone will receive a commemorative banner to display at their events, acknowledging a hundred years of commitment to the AKC, our sport, and the responsible breeding and ownership of purebred dogs.

For information on the centennial banner program, write to clubdevelopment@akc.org.

Link

Roster of AKC 100-Year Clubs



Ladies' Kennel Association of America, 1977: English Cocker Spaniel Am./Eng. Ch. Buff Tip of Broomleaf is Best in Show under judge Nancy Lindsay. The handler is Lawrence "Laddie" Carswell. The LKAA, established in 1900, is among the AKC's oldest member clubs. (Photo by Gilbert)

ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL/AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

On Our Cover:
Silky Terrier, David Woo ©AKC





146th Annual Dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club

Lyndhurst at Tarrytown, New York



Westminster Viewer's Guide

Saturday, June 18
Masters Agility Championship preliminaries
Livestream: *westminsterkennelclub.org*
8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Sunday, June 19
Masters Agility Championship finals
TV: FOX 12:30 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.

Monday, June 20
Hound and Herding breeds; Masters Obedience Championship
Livestream: *westminsterkennelclub.org*
8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.TV: FS2 LIVE 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Tuesday, June 21
Terrier, Toy, and Non-Sporting breeds; Hound, Toy, Non-Sporting, and Herding groups
Livestream: *westminsterkennelclub.org*
8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
TV: FS2 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.; 7:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.

Wednesday, June 22
Sporting and Working breeds; Junior Showmanship Finals; Sporting, Working, and Terrier groups; Best in Show
Livestream: *westminsterkennelclub.org*
8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
TV: FS1 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.; 7:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.

(All times EDT; breed judging videos on demand at *westminsterkennelclub.org*)

JUDGES

Best in Show
Dr. Donald Sturz Jr.

Sporting Group
Dr. Elliot More

Hound Group
Eugene Blake

Working Group
Faye Strauss

Terrier Group
Richard Powell

Toy Group
Rosalind Kramer

Herding Group
Sharon Ann Redmer

Junior Showmanship Finals
Karen Mammano

LEFT: TK; RIGHT: DAVID WOO ©AKC

Alston-Myers *Returns as Field Rep*



Jane Alston-Myers of Ocala, Florida, has rejoined the executive field staff. Alston-Myers previously served as a field rep beginning in 2014.

"Jane has been immersed in the sport practically since birth," AKC Conformation Field Director Sandy D'Andrea says. "Having been a past executive field representative, current group judge, along with her extensive involvement in AKC conformation events and in-depth knowledge of handling and breeding, will be valuable assets. We are excited and fortunate to have her return to the AKC staff."

A third-generation fancier, Alston-Myers handled more than 200 AKC champions from all seven groups, including a Westminster Best in Show and 12 national-specialty winners. She has bred Golden Retrievers, German Wirehaired Pointers, Parson Russell Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, and Poodles. Alston-Myers is approved to judge the Sporting Group and 12 additional breeds and their varieties.

Alston-Myers has an associate's degree in applied science from SUNY at Cobleskill and is a certified histotechnician. She will cover the New England territory.

Companion Events **Scholarships Awarded**

Seven exceptional students have received 2022 AKC Companion Events Junior Scholarships. This year, $10,000 in scholarships were offered to high school and college students.

Applicants are evaluated on academic performance, involvement in AKC events, and community outreach. They are required to be active club members. Applicants are also asked to submit an essay on their involvement in promoting companion events within their school and community, and the impact it has had on their life or the lives of others.

2022 AKC COMPANION EVENTS JUNIOR SCHOLARS

Emily Burrier (Ohio) agility/rally; Kathryn Doane (Wisconsin) agility/obedience; Dana George (Illinois) agility; Jordan Phoenix (Texas) agility; Samantha Schwarz (Missouri) rally; Danielle Wagner (Minnesota) agility; Drew White (Iowa) obedience/rally

COURTESY SUBJECT

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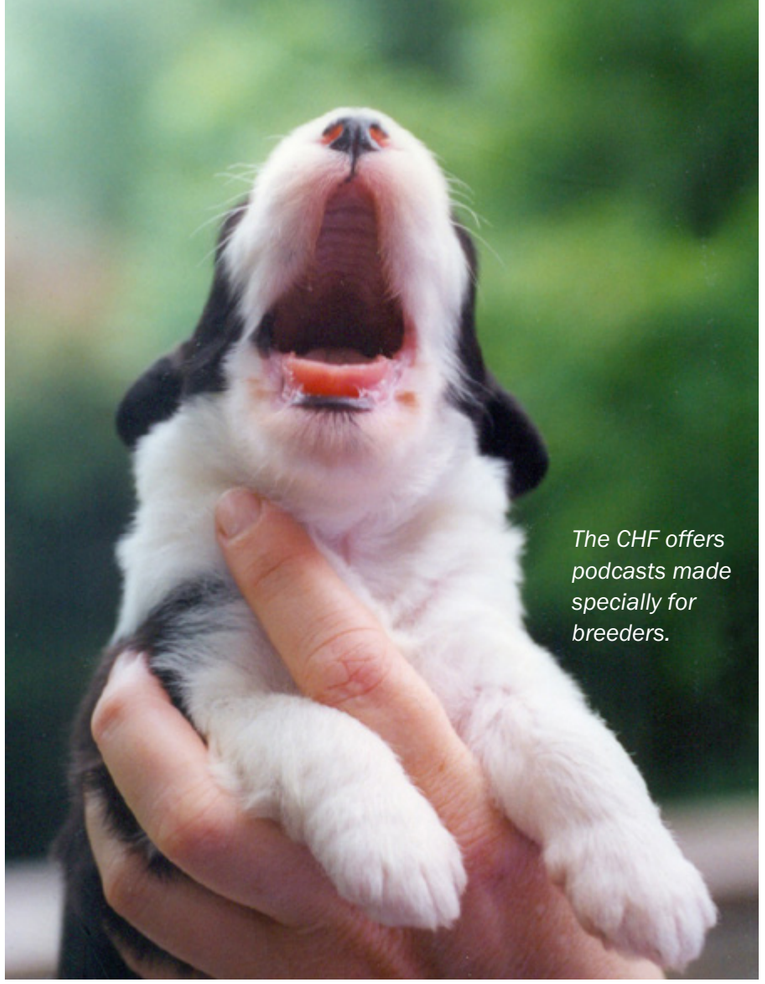
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UPDATES

Canine Health Roundup



The CHF offers podcasts made specially for breeders.

STUDYING SEASONAL ALLERGIES

Atopic dermatitis, also known as atopy or seasonal allergies, is a common and frustrating problem affecting up to 25 percent of dogs in the United States. The disease is characterized by an exaggerated immune-system response to allergens in the environment. Intense itching is the most common clinical sign, accompanied by secondary skin and ear infections, hair loss, and skin thickening and discoloration.

We know that atopy is influenced by multiple factors including the environment, a genetic predisposition, immune system activation, and the production of various inflammatory molecules. We do not fully understand, however, how this disease develops in dogs, so we don't know which molecules or pathways are useful for disease monitoring or worthy of study as new treatment targets.

The AKC Canine Health Foundation funded investigators at the University of Florida conducted a pilot study to explore potential biomarkers for canine atopic dermatitis.

Continue Reading

PODCASTS FOR BREEDERS

The AKC Canine Health Foundation was way ahead of the curve where podcasting is concerned.

Long before the current craze, when it seems as though everyone with a microphone and a laptop has their own podcast, CHF and corporate ally Zoetis were distributing expert-level podcasts geared to the dog fancy.

The long-running podcast series contains many episodes covering issues of special concern to breeders.

Here are just a few of the available breeder-friendly CHF podcasts. You can listen to them on demand or download a transcript for reading and sharing.

"Nutritional Concerns for Pregnant and Post-Partum Dogs" Dr. Emmanuel Fontaine

"Canine Semen Evaluation" Dr. Cheryl Lopate

"Tips for Success with Fresh-Chilled Semen Breedings, Part I: The Stud Dog" Dr. Scarlette Gotwals

"Tips for Success with Fresh-Chilled Semen Breedings, Part II: The Brood Bitch" Dr. Scarlette Gotwals

"Whelping and Dystocia" Dr. Cindy O'Connor

"Pregnancy Diagnosis" Dr. Autumn Davidson

Also, checkout the CHF/VetVine webinar series.

Board Approves **Standard Revisions**



The Akita is among the breeds whose revised standards go into effect in August.

At its May meeting, the AKC Board approved revisions to the Akita, German Pinscher, Rottweiler and Sloughi breed standards. The revisions are effective August 8.

The Sloughi revisions will affect most sections of the standard. The revisions to the Akita standard are limited to color and nose pigment; the revision to German Pinscher standard is limited to the removal of the statement that the breed is examined on the ground; the revision to the Rottweiler standard is limited to the tail.

The revised standards will be posted at *akc.org* immediately before the August 8 effective date. Approximately one month before the effective date, all Akita, German Pinscher, Rottweiler, and/or Sloughi judges will receive a link to the revised standard formatted to be printed and inserted into the standards booklet. They will also receive an updated cover-page insert for the Working Group or Hound Group.

PUPPY/CHET JEZIERSKI ©AKC; AKITA/COURTESY LYNDA BEAM

RINGSIDE

SIBERIAN HUSKY CLUB OF THE TWIN CITIES, APRIL 16 AND 17

Photos by Kathleen Riley

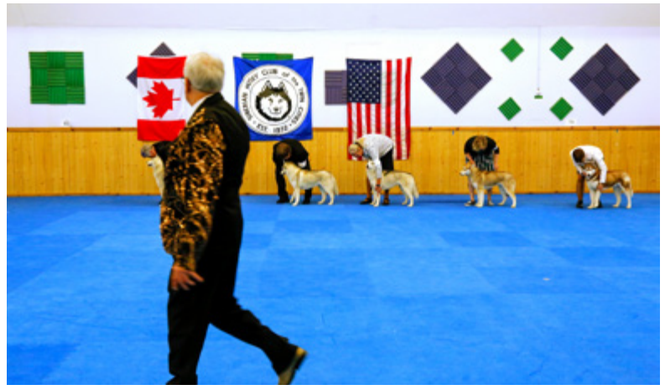
LAKE ELMO, MINNESOTA—Celebrating its 50th anniversary year, the Siberian Husky Club of the Twin Cities held back-to-back specialties at the Animal Inn Training Center on April 16 and 17. The festivities included Puppy Sweepstakes, Veteran Sweepstakes, a Breeder's Showcase, and obedience and rally trials. Delbert Thacker and Nancy Russell judged the conformation shows.

Thanks to Kathleen Riley for the photos, and congratulations to SHCTC members in this milestone year.



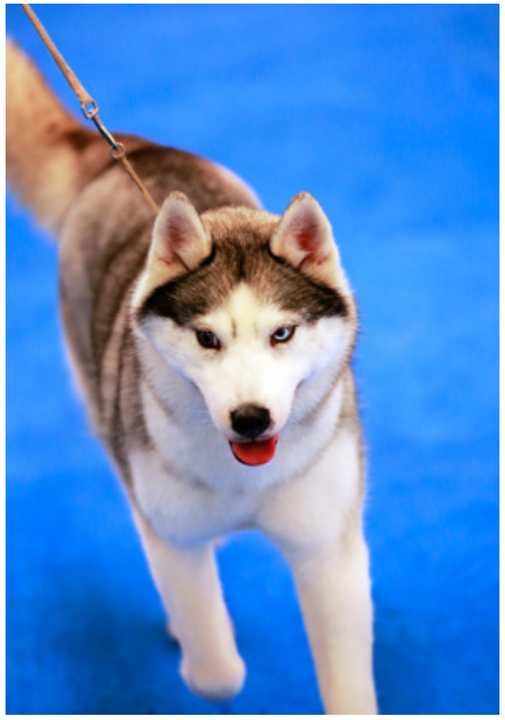


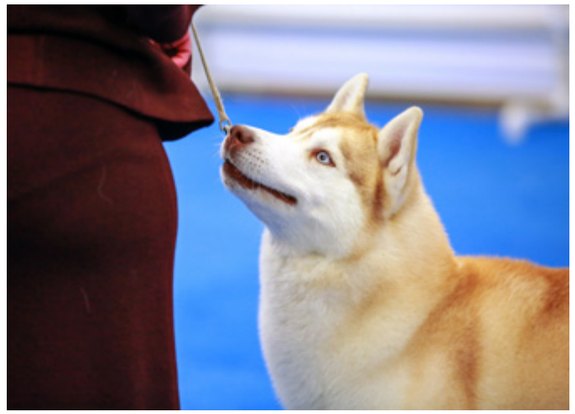


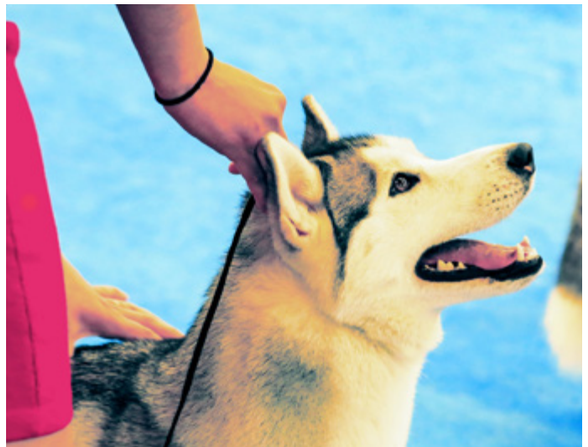












COURTESY KATHLEEN RILEY

RINGSIDE

VIZSLA CLUB OF AMERICA NATIONAL SPECIALTY, APRIL 26 TO 30

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA—It was a busy week at the Canterbury Park Event Center, where the Vizsla Club of America National Specialty was held April 26 to 30. The esteemed Michael Faulkner judged conformation and Juniors classes. Also on the schedule were obedience and rally, Sweepstakes, Veteran Sweepstakes, 4–6-Month Beginner Puppy, AKC National Owner-Handled Series, and a Pee Wee special attraction. The buzz on social media suggests that a wonderful time was had by all. Kathleen Riley served as official show photographer.



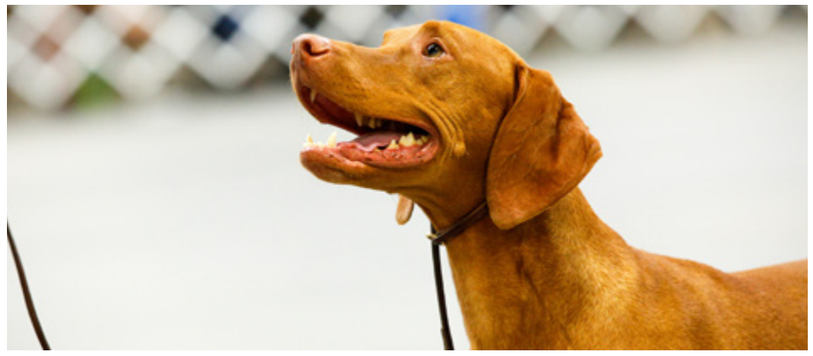












Photos by Kathleen Riley





COURTESY KATHLEEN RILEY

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SLIDESHOW



AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

There are those AKC breeds with unique characteristics that set them apart from all others. Here we present of a few of the breeds that prompt the uninitiated to ask, What kind of dog is that?

How many unique physical characteristics can one breed possess? Consider the Chinese Shar-Pei, *from head to tail: the broad "hippopotamus" muzzle; the blue-black tongue; the small, sunken eyes; the tiny triangular ears; the folds of loose skin about the head, neck, and shoulders; the high-set, tapered tail—all blanketed by a uniquely harsh, sandpapery coat.*

The stubbly mohawk hairdo of the hairless ***Xoloitzcuintli*** *is a unique feature of the breed. It caps a thoughtful and intelligent face and a forehead that will wrinkle when a Xolo is deep in thought.*

The ***Bergamasco Sheepdog*** *has hair of three different textures that form naturally occurring "flocks" (strands of hair woven together, creating flat layers of felted hair) or loose mats, covering the body and legs.*

The ***Dogue de Bordeaux****'s massive head—featuring an undershot jaw, expressive eyes, and a furrowed brow—is proportionately the largest head in the canine kingdom.*

The ***Chow Chow****'s distinctive features include a lion's-mane ruff; a blue-black tongue; a scowling, snobbish expression; and a stiff-legged gait.*

The hairless variety the Chinese Crested, with its spotted pink skin, spiky "crested" hairdo, furry socks, and feathery tail, is the very embodiment of the word unique.

Unique should be the ***Norwegian Lundehund****'s middle name. Note the feet with six toes and extra paw pads, the "elastic neck" that can crane back so the head touches the spine, the ears that fold shut, and the flexible shoulders allowing forelegs to extend to the side, perpendicular to the body, producing the breed's distinctive rotary gait.*

The ***Neapolitan Mastiff,*** *with its pendulous lips and profuse hanging wrinkles and folds, is a guardian of startling appearance. The breed's parent club describes the head as "astounding." Give the club credit for hitting upon just the right adjective.*

The naturally occurring white cords and majestic size of ***Komondorok*** *make it impossible to mistake them for anything else.*

The ***American Hairless Terrier****, a native of Louisiana, is the only hairless breed indigenous to the United States, and the only hairless breed in the Terrier Group.*

The distinguishing characteristic of the ***Rhodesian Ridgeback****—indeed, one of the rarest of all canine traits—is the ridge that runs down the RR's back, formed by hair growing in the opposite direction of the rest of the coat.*

(Photo credits appear on the slideshow's YouTube page.)

Reveille, *First Lady of Aggieland*

A breeder gives us an insider's look at how Texas A&M campus mascots are bred, conditioned, and selected for stardom.

By Russell Dyke

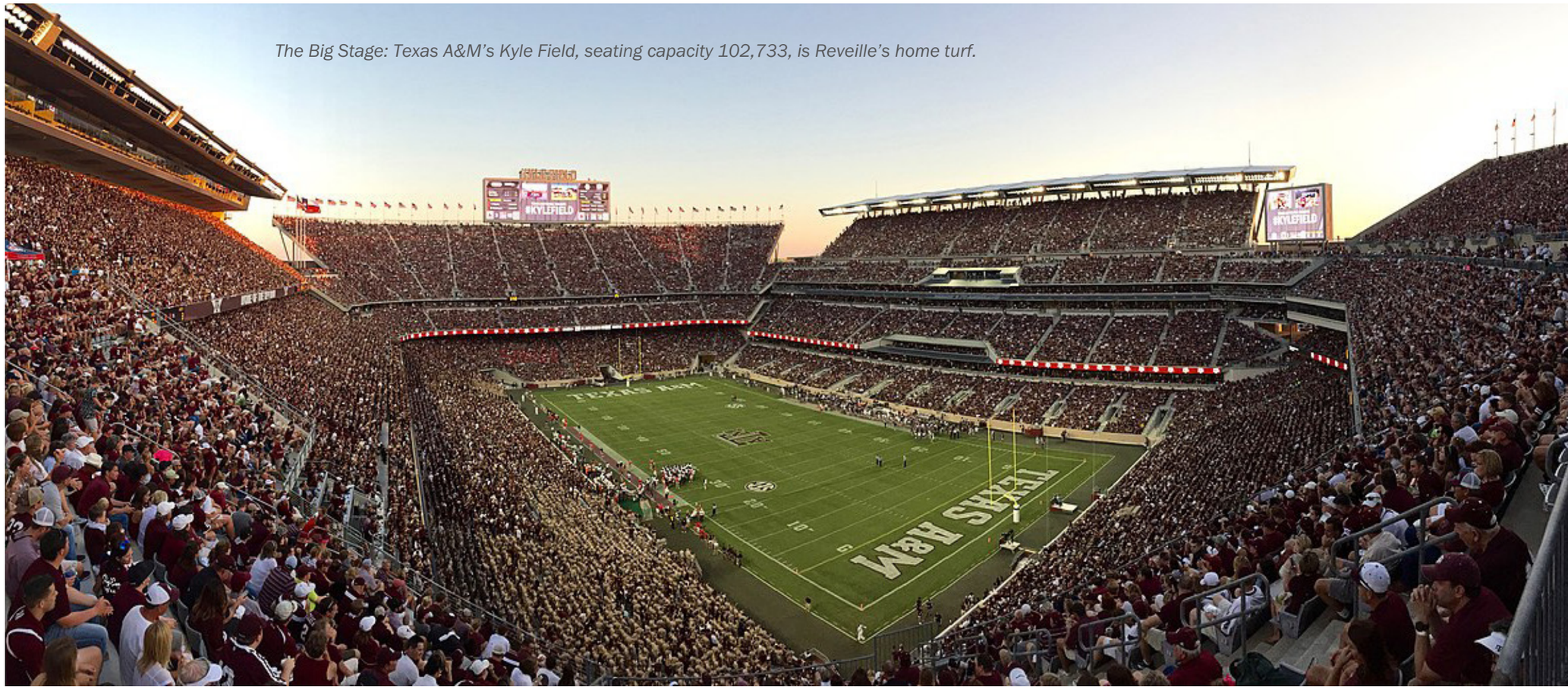
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS— Reveille is a female sable-and-white rough-coated Collie who is the official mascot of Texas A&M University. Juell Collies is the first kennel to provide more than one Collie to serve as Reveille, which puts us in a unique position to illuminate the selection experience for choosing the First Lady of Aggieland.*

** In full disclosure, Reveille VIII was the puppy Juell Collies received for whelping the litter for Steve and Lisa Finken, of Tapestry Collies. We were the owners, but not the breeders, of record for Reveille VIII. We are the breeders and owners of record for Reveille X.*



Texas A&M cadets enjoy the affections of Reveille X—"and oh, by the way, your Collie outranks you, by a lot."

COURTESY COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA



The Big Stage: Texas A&M's Kyle Field, seating capacity 102,733, is Reveille's home turf.

Imagine for a moment you are a young college student at a major university with an active social life, with just one catch: No matter where you go your Collie goes with you, no exceptions.

You go to class, your Collie goes with you. You go on a date, your Collie goes with you. No business in College Station would stop your Collie from coming in. You are in the Corps of Cadets—and oh, by the way, your Collie outranks you, by a lot.

You have a Twitter account with your followers; so does your Collie, but she has 43,600 plus followers. She has a student ID and a personal cellphone. One bark in class and class is dismissed.

When, in the end, she passes over the Rainbow Bridge, she is given a formal military funeral including a 21-gun salute and buried outside the north end of Kyle Field, where they have a scoreboard built specifically over the grave sites, so the past Reveilles will know the football score of their beloved Aggies.

Texas A&M is a university steeped in traditions that they take very seriously. Since 1931. one of those traditions has been a dog serving as their official mascot. Beginning with Reveille III, she became and remains today a purebred Rough Collie. Unlike the other 127 colleges with dogs as their mascots, there is only one at a time, and she lives with a student on campus.

CELEBRITY CHALLENGE

It takes a very special and unique Collie to successfully serve as Reveille. As exhibitors, we are sensitive to dog crates banging as our dog is in the ring, not wanting them to be disturbed. Reveille must handle 100,000 screaming fans and cannon fire. On a home game day she will pose for several hundred photographs that will hit social media, where she has to look attentive. In comparison, we worry about getting good ears in the show ring under much more ideal circumstances. Oh, and no tugging on the lead; she has to march during the parade and into the stadium on game day with a loose lead. When walking to class she cannot be concerned with

JAN REAGAN/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

bikes, skateboards, or squirrels. In today's social media–cell-phone-camera–driven society, she is in the public view whenever she leaves her room.

It's a lot for a dog, especially a breed known for its sensitivity, to take on. This is why it is so critical for Texas A&M to select the right Collie. Reveille provides a national showcase for the traditional sable and white Rough Collie. The youngest generation is barely aware of Lassie, much less *Lad: A Dog*. Outside of the Collie breeder community, who knows who the last national champion was? However, 43,600-plus of her Twitter followers know Reveille. She provides an opportunity to serve as a shining example of the breed, encouraging others to seek out Collies to continue their long tradition as an excellent family dog.

WHIRLWIND

Working with Texas A&M requires a varied set of skills in addition to those of established Collie breeders. The president of the university is running a very large corporation that has a military division which is responsible for the live mascot. The veterinary school is also heavily involved as expected, given their involvement in canine genetic research. As breed-specific preservation breeders, we are getting much more involved in understanding and testing the genetic patterns as they relate to Collies. However, our backgrounds in corporate America and my military background proved essential in understanding how to speak to the needs important to each group. The ability to anticipate their requirements and speak to them in their language provided an essential advantage in the selection of both Reveille VIII and X.

The first time through with Reveille VIII started a whirlwind of activity and emotions as it was already July and the selection needed to be completed by early August. During that time Texas A&M flew



Reveille X: Russel Dyke says, "We had about a year to work on training and preparing her for her evaluation."

COURTESY COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA

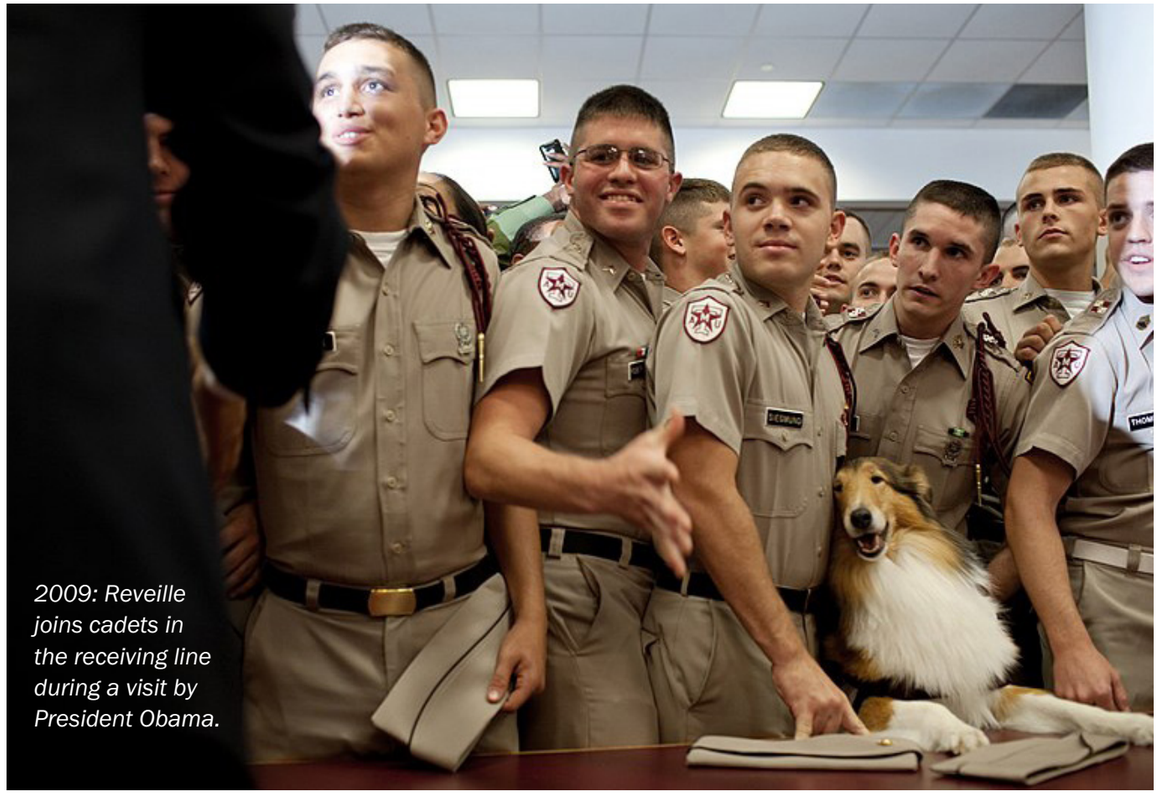
in veterinarians and animal behavior specialists to evaluate our candidate, our kennel, and to an extent ourselves.

Nothing, however, prepared us for what was to come when we drove down to Texas A&M with our Collie. Once we arrived in College Station, we were told not to get out of the car and were escorted directly to a house on campus and into the garage. Except it was not just a house, it was the president's mansion, and we were given unlimited access to the house as she had not moved in yet. The three days we were on site was a blur of people from Texas A&M that came to evaluate our Collie. She was gone for most of one day while the vet school took her for their own evaluation. This was followed by an intense evaluation by animal behavior specialists. We met with the president of Texas A&M, the general in charge of the Corps of Cadets, the head of the vet school, various other senior members of key departments and, last

but not least, key members of Company E-2 who are responsible for the care of Reveille.

Imagine for a minute the requirements for a championship changed to include veterinarian examination, obedience, conformation, and an oral exam where the judges get to ask you questions. Oh, and the obedience testing is done by someone you have never met handling your dog with bicycles and skateboards going by during the evaluation.

I expect before Reveille XI is selected DNA testing will become a requirement. This sounds like a lot, but if you look at it from their viewpoint, they are committing to a dog that will spend its life in the public eye. While Collies are not known for biting, they have a two-bite law in Texas, where the dog has to be put down if it is proven it has bitten more than once. They don't have a kennel of Reveilles to pull from, they have one dog. If anything happens to her, they have a big problem as they cannot go without a Collie serving as Reveille even for a short time.



2009: Reveille joins cadets in the receiving line during a visit by President Obama.



Lassie was long the world's most famous Collie. But today, among people who didn't grow up with memories of Lassie, Reveille is the exemplar of the sable and white rough-coated Collie.

THE CANDIDATE

Our involvement in Reveille VIII's selection was very different with Reveille IX and X. We were contacted when they were looking at retiring Reveille VIII, but at the time our focus was on blue merles and we did not have any sable and white options for them. Instead, we provided a list of reputable Collie breeders, one of which was Overland Collies, belonging to Mike and Marcy Fine. Overland Turning Twix was selected to serve as a very successful Reveille IX.

When it came to selecting Reveille X we were prepared from the beginning. We had a very good understanding of their requirements and had an established relationship. We selected a puppy from the litter and trained her from the beginning to handle the expected requirements. We were also prepared to stop the process if she showed us any reason along the way she should not be the one we presented as a candidate.

When our candidate for Reveille X was about 3 months old, Texas A&M sent a list of behaviors that they required. This was also given to the other breeders participating in the candidate process. We had about a year to work on training and preparing her for her evaluation. During that time we kept in touch mostly by e-mail, which included sending video of her progress. It should be noted that COVID-19 struck and the world stopped right when we wanted to expand her training away from home. This was both good and bad. The good was we were retired and had time to focus on the training. The bad was we were severely limited on our options for temperament testing away from our house. Fortunately, we knew which of the 79 listed behaviors were critical to her success and we focused on them.

We also live next to a public lake with a very wide paved walking path that had a lot of bikes and outdoor activity; this provided a safe socially distancing outdoor location for people during COVID. While we could not replicate game day activities for her, we could replicate daily campus activity with walks around the lake.

LEFT: OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO/PETE SOUZA; RIGHT: LOBBY CARD/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

We were also lucky with the late fall weather in 2020, as this allowed the visit in early November by Texas A&M to be held outside while socially distancing. They flew in approximately eight people from the various groups responsible for selecting the next candidate. We spent a couple of hours socializing safely while we served them a nice Kansas BBQ brisket lunch.

During this time, Rev was off lead to show her ability to behave in large groups where food is available. They were able to observe her ability to handle the requested behaviors even while our cats were inserting themselves into the process. They also took her on their own to walk around the lake to observe her reaction to other people, bikes, and so forth, just as she would going to class on campus.

About a month later, they called us to let us know our candidate was selected to serve as Reveille X.



Reveille IX, from the kennels of Overland Collies, meets her successor, Reveille X, a Juell Collie.

WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT

One thing we are proud of is our ability to negotiate a significant donation to the Collie Health Foundation for both Reveille VIII and Reveille X in place of personal compensation. It gets to the root of why we strive to provide a Collie to Texas A&M as their mascot. We feel it is important to give up a legitimate part of our breeding program in order to ensure the public face of Collies at Texas A&M is one that drives people to appreciate what a Collie represents. It is a sacrifice, one that we gladly accept. While accolades as breeders are important, the preservation of the breed itself takes precedence.—**R.D.**

Russell Dyke and Julie Hinrichsen, of Topeka, Kansas, breed and exhibit under the Juell Collies banner. They are members of the Collie Club of America and Patron-level members of the Collie Health Foundation. Dyke is president of the Kansas City Collie Club. This story comes to us courtesy the Collie Club of America Bulletin.

Taps for Reveille

Since 1943, the north end of Kyle Field has been the final resting place for generations of Revillies who have crossed the rainbow goal line. The bodies of these beloved mascots are interred with the military pomp and ceremony due a five-star general, the rank held by all Reveilles. At the 2013 service for Reveille IV, more than 10,000 citizens of Aggieland turned out to pay their respects.



The dedicatory plaque at the burial site reads:

REVEILLE
"THE FIRST LADY OF A&M"
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY IS AN INSTITUTION FOUNDED ON HONOR, PRIDE, AND TRADITION. THE TRADITIONAL AGGIE SPIRIT HAS TAKEN MANY FORMS, ONE BEING THAT OF REVEILLE, THE UNIVERSITY MASCOT. IN 1931 A STRAY DOG WAS FOUND BY A&M CADETS AND NAMED REVEILLE WHEN SHE BARKED AT THE BUGLE DURING MORNING FORMATION. THE CADETS TOOK HER INTO THEIR HEARTS AND THE SCHOOL ADOPTED HER AS THE OFFICIAL MASCOT. WHEN SHE DIED, REVEILLE I WAS BURIED HERE SO THAT SHE COULD SEE THE SCOREBOARD AT KYLE FIELD. REVEILLE I, AND THE REVEILLES THAT FOLLOW HER, WILL ALWAYS HAVE A SPECIAL PLACE IN AN AGGIE'S HEART AND SYMBOLIZE THE UNDYING SPIRIT OF TEXAS A&M
PRESENTED BY COMPANY E-2
CLASSES OF 1979, 80, 81, 82

FAR LEFT: COURTESY COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA; SIDEBAR: M. PYRYT/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

VIDEOS



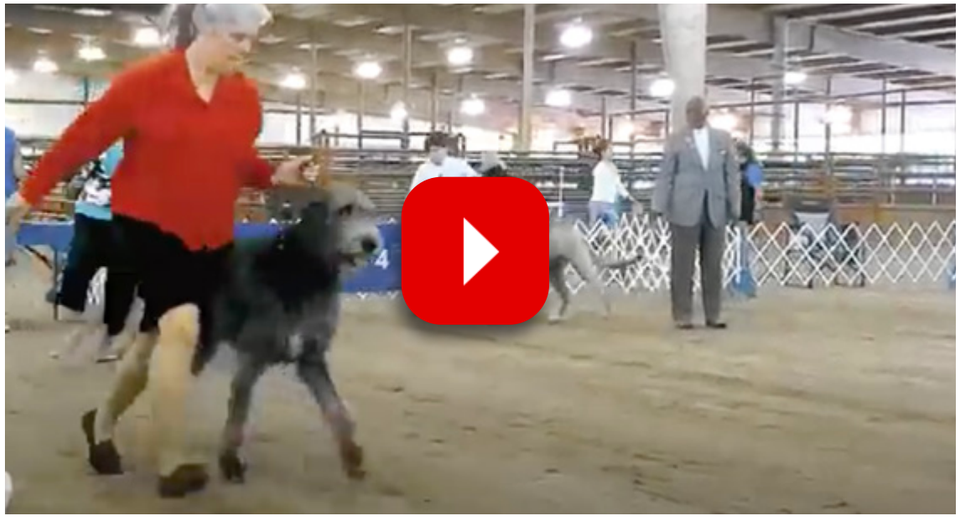
Borzoi National

MESQUITE, TEXAS—There are several excellent YouTube videos from the recent Borzoi Club of America national specialty. 21:24



Meet the Breeds Road Show

TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA—The AKC Meet the Breeds tour gets some love from the local FOX affiliate. Next stop: Dallas, June 25 and 26. 2:03



Once Around with Gene Blake

RUSTON, LOUISIANA— At D'Arbonne KC, the distinguished hound man Eugene Blake appraises the Irish Wolfhounds. 7:04



Westminster Memories

NEW YORK—From our archive, a slideshow gallery of WKC Best in Show dogs. More like this: See "Garden Parties." 1:06

Diamond Jim:
Westminster's Rare Gem

This is the 50th anniversary year of Ch. Chinoe's Adamant James's historic 1972 Westminster Best in Show. The liver and white English Springer Spaniel was whelped in 1968. He came from dog-show royalty, sired by Julia Gasow's celebrated Ch. Salilyn's Aristocrat. His loved ones knew him as D.J., short for Diamond Jim, a name derived from the white diamond marking on his back.

Bred by Ann Roberts, D.J. came to Dr. Milton Prickett as a birthday gift from his children. Prickett, a veterinarian who taught at the University of Kentucky in Lexington, told Walter Fletcher of the *New York Times,* "In the ring, D.J. is all attention. At home, he's playful. In the classroom, while I'm lecturing, he sleeps." Fletcher described D.J. as "very flashy, a real crowd-pleaser." In an early 1971 column, the dean of dog writers predicted great things for D.J.

In the weeks leading up to Westminster, handler Clint Harris campaigned D.J. in Florida, where he won seven groups and three Bests in Show on the citrus circuit. By the time they reached the green carpet in New York, D.J. was in peak form and looked unbeatable.

Judge O. Carley Harriman took 12 minutes to decide his Best in Show. He said D.J. was a wonderful dog in every way, adding, "I'd like to take him home with me."

The strongest competition came from Norwegian Elkhound Ch. Vin-Melca's Vagabond, owner-handled by Patricia Craige (Trotter). Ironically, it was Craige who had showed D.J. to his first Best of Breed—at Contra Costa, California, when D.J was a puppy.

Fletcher's prediction proved correct beyond Harris and Prickett's wildest dreams, as D.J. went on to the greatest year in ring history at that time: In 97 times shown, D.J. racked up a record-setting 94 Bests of Breed, 86 groups, and 48 BIS in 1971. The old record of 73 groups and 45 BIS in a year had been set four years earlier by D.J.'s daddy, Aristocrat.



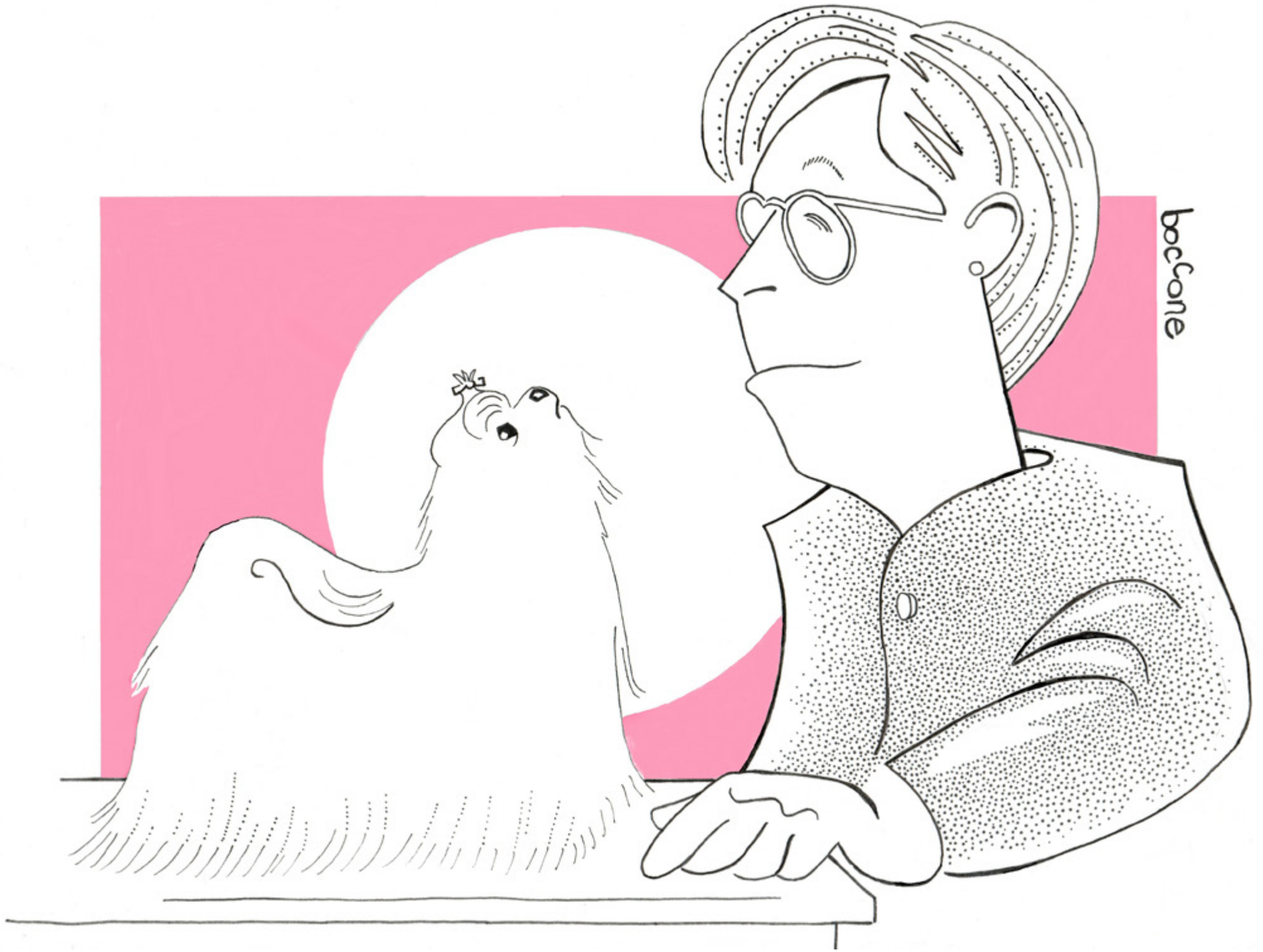
1971: Clint Harris stacks D.J. in the winner's circle after the first of two straight Westminster wins. (Gilbert photo)

D.J. concluded his momentous career in 1972, when judge William Brainard gave him a second straight Garden BIS. This had not happened since 1953 (Doberman Pinscher Ch. Rancho Dobe's Storm)—and has not happened again in the intervening 50 years. "He's one of the greatest sporting dogs I've seen in many a day," concluded Alva Rosenberg, who gave D.J. a BIS at the 1971 Harrisburg KC show over an entry of 3,028. "He's absolutely sound, a great showman, and is very hard to fault."

AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

Rosalind Kramer

Roz Kramer is a member of Westminster's all-star judging panel, adjudicating the Toy Group, at Lyndhurst this month. Like fellow 2022 Westminster judges, such as Gene Blake and Don Sturz, Kramer is the epitome of the dog-show lifer. She bought her first Wire Fox Terrier at age 12. After finishing him in six shows, Kramer says she was "hooked." In the late 1970s, she apprenticed for George Ward, who taught her the "true art of trimming and training terriers." As a handler she scored with some of America's top terriers and toys, and today enjoys a long-held reputation as a big-show judge.



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BREED COLUMNS

edited by Arliss Paddock



This month, the Chihuahua Club of America's Virginia (Jenny) Hauber reminds us that "There Is No Substitute for Good Breeding." She writes, "People tend to learn only their immediate interest. As breeders, we need to broaden our horizons beyond our immediate boundaries. A championship title does not guarantee perfection."

ROBERT YOUNG/AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

About the Breed Columns

The breed columns are a time-honored feature of the AKC GAZETTE. Each columnist is appointed by the breed's national parent club, which preserves the breed's standard and helps to educate breeders, judges, and the public about the breed's traits, history, care, and training. A national parent club is made up of dedicated breeders and fanciers and represents many years of collective experience in the breed. Columnists are asked to write about topics of interest to serious dog fanciers in general as well as those of specific interest to judges and devotees of the breed. The breed columns rotate quarterly 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. For questions about the breed columns, e-mail *Arliss.Paddock@akc.org*.

THIS MONTH

TOY GROUP

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22 Cavalier King Charles Spaniels
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26 Japanese Chin
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59 Pembroke Welsh Corgis
60 Pulik
62 Swedish Vallhunds

PURINA PRO PLAN

TOY GROUP

Brussels Griffons

LIVING WITH SENIOR DOGS

Living with a senior dog of any breed is both a delight and a challenge. I speak from experience, as my house has become an old folks' home. I daresay most preservation breeders have their own stories about their "oldies" and their personality quirks, loving natures, and the challenges they present.

The first challenge is to recognize it is imminent and make a plan, not only for the aging dogs, but how your aging body will care for them. Is the kennel accessible as your mobility decreases? Or do your housedogs present a risk for tripping and falling? There is no telling what health challenges you and/or your aging dogs may face. In my house the blind one has to be carried to the grass at potty time, but she can always find her way to the back door and never misses a morsel on the floor. The one with chronic IBS has to be watched for urgency, and often cleaned up after—not easy as our joints protest. Steps to the couch or bed become a necessity. And poop patrol (our "affectionate" term for scooping the backyard) goes on, rain or shine—or in our case when it's 105 degrees.

The old dogs get as set in their ways as we do. Change never goes well, whether it's food, feeding time, a dog sitter, or the addition of a youngster to the pack. And speaking of adding a youngster, should you? Consider how old you will be when she is 10, or even 15. Depending on the situation, she may need to be walked, or carried to the grass, or cleaned up after. Chores that we easily accomplished at 60 or 65 may not be so easy at 75 or 80.



Brussels Griffon

COURTESY LYNDA BEAM

Another absolutely necessary plan is designating someone to care for/take your dogs in the event you cannot care for them any longer. First and foremost, ask them, and then let them know you have listed them in your will. Your will/living trust should also contain any other directives towards placing the dogs, and a stipend to help with their food and vet bills. Nothing is sadder than the elderly dog who has been sent to the shelter because the owner has to go to assisted living or worse. We see them often in Brussels Griffon rescue. I have pulled a few of them myself—they are confused, withdrawn, upset, and do not deserve to end their lives in a shelter after having a loving home all their lives. The good news is they end up in foster homes, or adopted, and adjust admirably well, once again becoming someone's loving companion. National Brussels Griffon Rescue, http://www.brusselsgriffon-rescue.org/, has a separate program for them, called the Paws of Winter, and has re-homed dozens of senior Griffons.

We are living longer, and so are our dogs, but it comes at a price: medications, supplements, mobility devices, special diets, and frequent trips to the physician and the vet are all money drains. Think now about what needs to be done. Don't add a dog you won't be able to care for. Make sure your finances will support you and your aging animals. Keep the house or kennel in good repair now while you are able. Most of all, though, enjoy your senior companions. I love the oldies! —*Anne Catterson, 2016 American Brussels Griffon Association*

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Cavalier King Charles Spaniels

MOVEMENT, THE FRONT ASSEMBLY: LET'S TALK ANATOMY

I spend a good amount of time around dogs and the show ring, watching, listening, reading and thinking. I hear much about movement in our breed, the way they should move and the way they should be constructed. I hear terminology, but sometimes I question what exhibitors and judges really understand, especially as I watch some selections.

I thought that we might start with a discussion of the Cavalier front end, its anatomy, how it works, and why some dogs have a smooth stride with good reach and seem to float around the ring, while others have a choppy gait and can't cover ground. The reader should remember that I have a special interest in anatomy from my education and my work as an orthopedic surgeon, as well as my love of dogs.

We hear much about shoulder layback, front assemblies, and proper movement—but what constitutes a good front, and why? Let's start with the anatomy and begin with the shoulder and upper arm. I was interested many, many years ago listening to a respected group judge Dr. Sam Draper educate a number of judges on the anatomy of the shoulder assembly. He was an expert and a good teacher. I continue to be amazed at the number of judges and exhibitors who don't understand basic anatomy, like



Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, AKC Meet the Breeds

the point of the shoulder or what constitutes layback, or even where the prosternum is, and why they are important to movement.

Shoulder anatomy is similar in name in dogs and humans but vastly different in form and function. The shoulder in a human is suspended or hangs from a cage created by the clavicle (or collarbone) and the scapula (or shoulder blade). It is further secured by attachment to the sternum or breastbone. This is an excellent arrangement for an arm that is used for grasping or hanging from trees, as our ancestors may have done, but it is not suited to running or carrying weight, as a quadruped requires. The human shoulder allows for 180 degrees of motion, while the canine requires just 90 degrees.

The shoulder blade of the dog doesn't hang like the human's but floats on the chest wall, with bony attachment to the breastbone and stabilized by strong muscles which do well to cushion the front legs when moving. These muscles also pull the upper arm forward and then help to pull the arm back, propelling the dog forward. An interesting point to consider: While the human's point of shoulder is obvious, the canine point of shoulder is the forward projection of the shoulder blade and where the upper arm meets it. So, if asked for the point of shoulder and you placed your finger on the base of the neck or withers, you are dead wrong.

Now, why is this important, what is angulation or layback, and how does it affect motion? The forward projection of the scapula and the dish within which the head of the humerus rests is called the *glenoid.* The range of motion or how far a dog's arm can extend will depend on the angle of the scapula and the surrounding muscles, plus some other factors. Simply put, a flatter scapular will lead to greater reach. There is an additional 15 degrees of forward extension, produced by shoulder rotation.

So in the Cavalier, a layback of 40 degrees or so will result in a very attractive and functional reach. Of course, one must also consider the depth of chest, as well as the positioning of elbows and lower legs. Contrary to this, a dog who is "upright" in the shoulder will have a choppy or short-reaching gait that won't cover ground effectively. In addition, an upright shoulder will give the appearance of a shortened or "ewe" neck, which is very unattractive. Additionally, appropriate layback will result in the "Forelegs … being well under the dog."

There is much to consider in evaluating a Cavalier, while the Cavalier standard simply says, *"Forequarters: Shoulders well laid back. Forelegs straight and well under the dog with elbows close to the sides."*

There are several excellent resources on canine anatomy and movement. The best in my opinion is Rachel Page Elliott's *Dogsteps,* or any of the various reprintings, such as *Dogsteps: A New Look, 3rd Edition,* and the Cineradiology that can also be purchased. Another excellent source on anatomy is Claudia Orlandi's *ABC's of Dog Breeding.* No dog library is complete without these.

There is much more on anatomy and movement, but we will save that for another time.

—Dr. John V. Ioia, MD, Ph.D.,
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American Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club

DAVID WOO ©AKC

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Chihuahuas

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR GOOD BREEDING

We all start at the same place, but it doesn't take long before we think we know everything. Eventually we admit to ourselves this is probably not the case, and we begin again. It is at this point that we really start learning, and hopefully we continue learning for the rest of our lives.

People tend to learn only their immediate interest. As breeders, we need to broaden our horizons beyond our immediate boundaries. A championship title does not guarantee perfection. Knowing and understanding your *breed standard* is all-important. With that, you also need to know canine anatomy, animal husbandry, and the understanding of genetics and DNA testing. Once all these puzzle pieces are gathered, we put them together to begin a breeding program.

It is always good to make it a habit to look at "virtues" first and "faults" last. If you are a "fault-finder," the faults will override the total perspective and leave a lingering impression. Always weigh the faults against the virtues. Do the qualities outweigh the faults? Because of the complexities of genetics and the many variables of inherited characteristics, a breeder must be willing to gamble with nature, taking the worst along with the best. With conviction and courage, triumph will eventually



Chihuahua

emerge, and a great dog will be born.

A breeder must realize that every puppy, in reality, is two different beings and therefore cannot be bred with any degree of skill. *Phenotype* is what the animal looks like on the outside. Certain genes have come together to create its physical appearance. What a dog looks like on the inside is *genotype,* a blueprint of inherited traits from its ancestors. If you like jigsaw puzzles you will enjoy putting your genetic knowledge to work—but remember, 75 percent is luck, and 25 percent is skill.

Now that we know everything is inherited, even the dog's show spirit or ability to perform tricks, we can make better choices. Many faults can be eliminated from a bloodline, and superior qualities introduced, through selection and understanding of the laws of heredity. Therefore, a dog's true qualities are not necessarily evidenced in his physical appearance but are also concealed in his genetic framework.

As breeders, we all understand that there is no perfect dog. Don't be in a hurry for that great one. It is far better for a breeder to move slowly toward an eventual goal by tackling one problem at a time, collecting virtues into the genotype and discarding faults through strict selection. The "overall" dog must be kept in mind. The best package has the best chance in the show ring. Not only does it require a quality dog but also a dog that is properly raised, conditioned, trained, groomed, and handled. This is hard work and there are no shortcuts

The all-important pedigree should never be ignored. What a dog transmits to his progeny depends on the genetics and actually has little to do with the number of champions we see in the pedigree.

The idea that an inferior dog will produce something greater than himself because he has an impressive pedigree is a fallacy. Unless he carries in his genetic makeup a combination for a desired quality, he cannot pass it to its progeny.

Probably one rule stands out above any other, and that is "breed only the best to the best, and don't be satisfied with anything less."

Happy breeding!

—Virginia (Jenny) Hauber,
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Chihuahua Club of America

Havanese

'TIL DEATH US DO PART?

Probably, if you are taking the time to read this column in this publication, you are a breeder, have been a breeder or hope to be a

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breeder. No doubt, you think of yourself as a responsible "elite" breeder, and you've studied pedigrees and have health-testing recorded for both the sire and dam of your litters. The pedigrees are robust with champions and rosettes of every color. But have you taken all the steps to be considered a truly responsible breeder?

Let's start with how you screen the myriad puppy-buyer applicants with whom every Havanese breeder is besieged. Applications for your puppy buyers to complete should be very thorough, perhaps even intrusive for some. Dutifully, I respond to every inquiry, and my reply asks if they want to complete an application to be put on my waiting list. If they say "yes" and they then return the application, my review work begins. After the initial questions of name, address, and contact info, I ask simply "Ages of people in the home." That's the one question I want to explore thoroughly in this column. For lack of space here, I will save other puppy questionnaire points for other columns.

"Age" seems like an easy, non-offensive question, right? Wrong. The responses or nonresponses raise big red flags for me. First, if that question goes unanswered, I write back immediately pointing out the apparent "oversight." Rarely was it an oversight. Usually, it is a question people don't want to answer. No answer? No puppy.



Havanese

MARY BLOOM ©AKC

First, personally, I don't want to place dogs with families where there are children aged 5 or under, unless the home is very dog experienced or there is already a pet in the household. I always have to meet, in person, with puppy buyers, and that includes everyone in the household, young or old. The kids who arrived with their parents to pick up their new puppy and were using my furniture as trampolines did *not* work out for the puppy, or for me. I learned the hard way that overactive, undisciplined children were not the best companions for my puppies. Granted, another breeder might not have had any issues with those children. (Not surprisingly, the puppy was returned a week later, unharmed. Thank goodness.)

Perhaps even more important than the ages of the children, are the ages of the adults. I can't stress this enough. Our puppy contract specifies our "lifetime guarantee" of taking back any puppy that can no longer be maintained with the original purchasers. I think very seriously about the issues of what happens if the dog outlives them. I want to know specifically what the contingency plan is for a puppy I sell to seniors. We have now been breeding long enough to have sadly witnessed the passing of several owners. Our contract specifically states that while the puppy *must* come back to us, we won't withhold permission for a trusted family member or friend to be the successive owner, *if we approve* that person.

We have experienced several different situations regarding aging and dying puppy owners. Here are some:

Mr. Q calls to say that he and his wife were going into an assisted living facility together and the dog (then age 10) could not go with them. No one Mr. Q knew was interested in this beautiful dog. So off we go, picked him up, and within 48 hours he went to live the rest of his healthy and long life with a lovely woman who had recently lost her dog and had been waiting patiently for one of our Havanese. Perfect! Older dog; older person. He is the apple of her eye and has reinvigorated her. If the dog outlives her, he will go to her children who have another Havanese of ours.

This month we received a tougher call but with an equally happy ending. A lady we have known in Havanese for decades had lost both her Havanese to old age. She was pining away for another one. She was a woman in her mid-70s at the time. She was very frank about being in long-term remission from brain cancer but assured us her adult children would love to have a dog if something

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happened to her.

She fell in love with one of our retired show dogs, and after many discussions about her age and health, Dizzy entered her very privileged and active life. A year or two passed, with many pictures and happy emails. Then the worst phone call came. The cancer had returned, and we were put on notice that the "end" would not be too far off. We were prepared to take our Dizzy back, of course. But … enter two angels. Next-door neighbors who were devoted to Dizzy's owner had fallen in love with Dizzy. While Dizzy's owner had 24/7 home health care and then hospice care, the neighbors were there to take care of Dizzy without extricating her from the home prematurely. We fell in love with them and their concern for Dizzy's mom and for Dizzy. Last week the call arrived that Dizzy's mom had passed, and Dizzy, now well familiar with the neighbors and their home, was already enroute to her new home. Pictures of my happy baby keep arriving.

Plan for surprises—be clear about the "what ifs" if the worst does happen. Have you looked at your puppy application and contract recently with this in mind?

Written in loving memory of Dibbie Clark.

—Alice L. Lawrence,
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Havanese Club of America

Italian Greyhounds

HOW TO BUY AN ITALIAN GREYHOUND PUPPY

For starters, please note that this is not an article on *who* to buy an IG puppy from. We assume that a knowledgeable, responsible breeder has already been located. Maybe this column should be titled "How *Not* to Buy an Italian Greyhound Puppy. There are some definite "no-no's" when it comes to looking for a purebred puppy of any breed, but there are some things that apply to IGs that might not be an issue for other breeds.

The first "no-no" that comes to mind is to specify when contacting a breeder that you would prefer a brindle puppy. Brindle is genetically not possible for the IG. An Italian Greyhound who is brindle or is white with brindle markings is definitely not a purebred. While on that subject, it also will not endear a prospective puppy buyer to the breeder to make color the number-one issue. As far as the breed standard is concerned, there is no preferred color. There are only disqualifying colors. Brindle is one of them, and a black or blue dog with the tan markings seen on a Doberman, Miniature Pinscher, or some terrier breeds would be disqualified. A preference for a certain color is all right, but a prospective puppy buyer who narrows his or her choice to a certain color may find it difficult to acquire a puppy from a responsible breeder.



Italian Greyhound

DAVID WOO ©AKC

One sure way of alienating a breeder is to initiate a conversation, whether in person, by phone, or via e-mail, with a question such as "What do your pups go for?" My gut reaction to that has been to respond with, "Oh … rabbits, squirrels, and things like that." The price breeders ask for their puppies is generally not negotiable. It is usually based on the cost of maintaining a residence in that part of the country where one can breed and keep a number of dogs. There is nothing that turns a responsible breeder off like the idea that the price of a puppy is the most important thing in a prospective buyer's mind. It's all right to ask the price, but not until some kind of rapport has been established.

The best way to initiate a relationship with a breeder—and this should definitely be a *relationship,* rather than a "business deal"—is to state the reason for wanting a puppy. Are you interested in showing? Are you into performance activities like agility, obedience, or lure coursing? Is your new family member going to be strictly a pet? If so, are you an active person,

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or are you looking for a loving couch-potato? Some IGs can be very active, especially as youngsters. Sometimes if the pet is to be for an older person or for a less energetic individual, it might be better to seek out an older dog rather than a puppy, one who is old enough for his personality and activity level to be accurately assessed.

In any case, don't be afraid to tell the breeder what you want. A responsible breeder will make sure that you get it.—*Lilian S. Barber, 2015*

Italian Greyhound Club of America

Japanese Chin

ARE YOU UP FOR THE CHALLENGE TO MENTOR SOMEONE?

Do you remember the first time you took a Japanese Chin puppy home? The very first time you walked into the conformation ring with your new puppy? Do you remember your first Chin litter? Have you thought about what would happen to our beloved Chin breed if you retire from breeding, conformation, or versatility activities?

Let's take a moment to look at the big picture. Through hard work, planning, and a little luck, we have all contributed to the divine Chin legacy of attempting to improve a breeder's line and in turn, improve the breed.


Japanese Chin

When we all move on to greener pastures, who is left to carry on our line and, in essence, contribute to the function and stability of the breed?

Merriam Webster defines the word *mentor* as "a trusted counselor or guide"—a coach, if you will. A mentor should be passionate about their breed. That enthusiasm is contagious. A mentor is one who can give detailed information about the standard and apply it to the dogs being studied. A mentor is able to describe what a Chin is, not what it isn't. A good mentor can focus on breed-specific traits.

Upon entering the world of serious dog showing and breeding, I have been very fortunate to have the most helpful and friendly mentors. Whether it was my beginning with Toy Fox Terriers, Lhasa Apsos, or sighthounds, I was able to receive a most welcomed tutoring in these breeds. The world of the Chin is no exception. Thanks to our present Japanese Chin enthusiasts, I was welcomed with open arms. There are many things in a breed that only experienced mentors have encountered and in turn shared with me. All of which are certainly appreciated.

Becoming a mentor can take many forms. Some as simple as guidance in nutrition, such as the food you feed or what type of grooming works well for you. Other more essential information may cover genetic issues in the breed or anything unique regarding breeding and whelping. I think the best compliment a mentor can have is to see a mentee obtain an immense win. It's a wonderful feeling to see them ecstatic in their victory (think back to when it first happened for you). And it's very possible that in the joy of the moment, they may not remember to say "Thank you." The important thing is that you have played a role both in the learning process and in the victory. Enjoy the moment, and congratulate the newbie who may not be so new anymore.

What is going to happen to our lively, diminutive Chin? How can we pass on the torch? I am willing one day to take the challenge and mentor a newbie to make sure they are tutored as my mentors did (and still do) for me. Are you up for the challenge? —*Cese Resnick, 2016*

Japanese Chin Club of America

Maltese

JUDGING THE MALTESE

What constitutes a Maltese and makes it unique from any other breed? Most importantly, it is a toy breed with a white, silky coat, and with black eyes and nose, that flows around the ring. With this in mind our standard describes our dogs, and basically this will be the end result.

The word *medium* is used many times in our standard, which should be kept in mind in judging the breed. Nowhere does it say anything about exaggerated necks, legs, or heads. Our standard calls for a dog ideally from four to six pounds, but overall quality is to be considered before size.

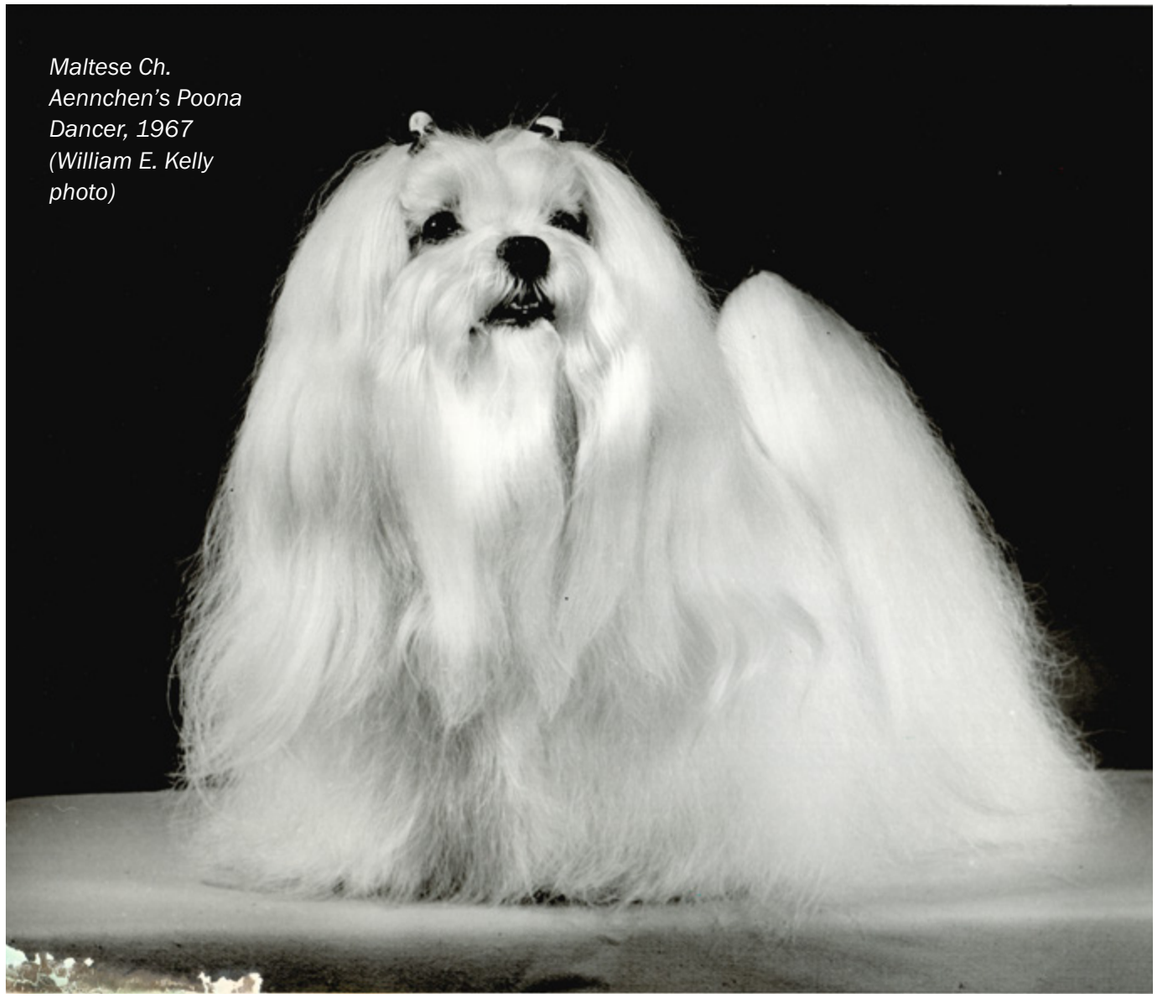
Sometimes pounds do not properly describe a dog, as you can have a large, rangy Maltese who weighs only five pounds, and you can just as easily have a very well-bodied, smaller dog who can also weigh five pounds.

Our breed's coat texture is unique as it is

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Maltese Ch. Aennchen's Poona Dancer, 1967 (William E. Kelly photo)

silky, but not at all the same as that of Yorkies or Silkies. You can have a Maltese who has silky hair and has 100 hairs per square inch, which will make the coat look fuller, but still silky, or you can have a dog who has silky hair and has only 50 hairs per square inch. Beware, as sometimes Maltese who have less hair may not necessarily have silky hair, but very fine hair that easily breaks, and this does not mean it is silky. Those types of dogs even have a very fine undercoat that mats, therefore easily damaging the long hair that grows.

Our dog's expression is unique to our breed as well. Their heads are not rounded, as what would be referred to as a Chihuahua head, nor are they totally flat terrier heads. Our standard says "moderate," from the rounding of the skull to the moderate stop as well. Of course we do not want upturned Shih Tzu faces, nor down-nosed "pencil faces" either. The Maltese expression is enhanced by black rims around the eyes and a black nose.

As fashion has set in other breeds, the word "halo," or the skin around the eyes, does make a more piercing expression; however, nowhere in our standard is that called for. Many dogs who are from regions where the sun is stronger or out longer often have better halos. However, if a dog is a very good specimen of the breed, it should not be penalized for lack of halos, providing the total eye pigment is around the eye.

If the Maltese flows around the ring, generally the build of the dog is correct. Just think if you can put a plate on the back of the dog in your mind, and the plate doesn't go up and down but stays level, all the legs are working correctly. Also, the tail-set should be coming straight off the backline, up and over the back, with the tip touching the hindquarters.

—Daryl Martin,
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American Maltese Association

Papillons

BE GRATEFUL FOR HEALTHY PUPPIES

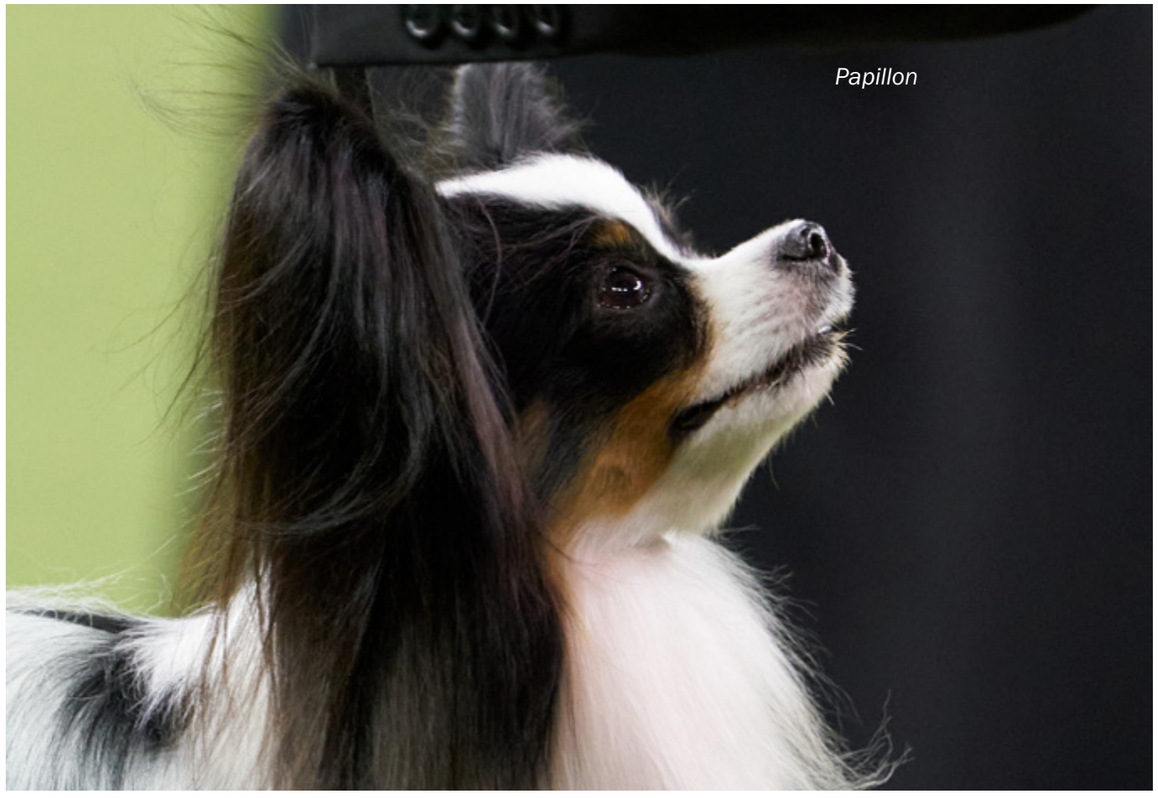
Happiness is having a healthy and beautiful litter of puppies. We should always be grateful that the dam was able to whelp her litter without any issues. And that each and every puppy was viable and healthy. However, as most Papillon show breeders, we look for perfection: The "perfect head markings", that is, symmetrical blazes and no "mismarks!"
A symmetrical blaze is the white coloring in the center of the head, which is even on both sides. This blaze helps to accentuate the crowning glory of their beautiful large butterflylike ears. Their blaze can be narrow, wide, or off a bit to one side, but a mismark is when the hair around the eye and eyelid is white and not fully covered in color over the eye. This is more of an issue for show breeders because it can be a fault depending on the how much the color covers their eyes.

Papillons are beautiful (ask any owner), no matter what their markings may be! However, those markings may not be "show quality" in conformation if the dog doesn't meet up to the AKC breed standard for the Papillon. A pup could have markings like *The Phantom of the Opera,* and we still will love its adorable face! But it would never be acceptable in the conformation show ring because of our AKC breed standard.

AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

BREED COLUMNS

TOY GROUP



Papillon

Here is what our AKC breed standard says: *Color:* Always parti-color or white with patches of any color(s). On the head, color(s) other than white must cover both ears, back and front, and extend without interruption from the ears over both eyes. A clearly defined white blaze and noseband are preferred to a solidly marked head. Symmetry of facial markings is desirable. The size, shape, placement, and presence or absence of patches of color on the body are without importance. Among the colors there is no preference, provided nose, eye-rims, and lips are well pigmented black.

The Papillon breed standard continues to say: *The following faults shall be severely penalized:* Color other than white not covering both ears, back and front, or not extending from the ears over both eyes. A slight extension of the white collar onto the base of the ears, or a few white hairs interspersed among the color, shall not be penalized, provided the butterfly appearance in not sacrificed. *Disqualifications*—An all-white dog or a dog with no white.

So many Papillons have such beautiful coloring, such as hound tris, that it really doesn't matter whether or not they have a white blaze in the center of their head, or no blaze at all. What matters most is, how does the dog meet up to the Papillon breed standard? Plus, Papillons are judged "on the day," and what the quality is in the ring. If the dog doesn't even have a blaze, it won't matter just as long as the dog has four good legs, can move like a dream, is in beautiful condition, and will show well for the judge.

—Roseann Fucillo,
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Papillon Club of America

Pekingese

WHAT IS A PEDIGREE?

What is a pedigree—and how can we effectively use pedigrees to plan successful breedings?

Literally, a pedigree is the recorded presentation of the family tree of dogs behind a particular dog. The names on a pedigree tell the relationships that exist between certain dogs and the frequency or intensity of inbreeding, line-breeding, and outcrossing. A pedigree will also have abbreviations of titles next to the dog's name that represent achievements of obedience and/or conformation honors.

It is very important to remember that the number of champions in a pedigree does not determine a dog's worth or its ability to produce quality puppies. A large number of champions in a pedigree only mean that there are certain merits in the litter along with the presence of some excellent genes.

Many serious breeders go beyond just looking at pedigrees and make notes on the outcomes of certain breeding and keep records on the offspring. Needless to say, the pedigree should be studied and evaluated by both the owners of the sire and dam.

"Dog breeding is really a combination of art and science—along with a little bit of luck."

It is necessary to understand some basic concepts of genetics in order to be intelligent about your own breeding plans. Each dog has 78 chromosomes of 39 pairs, and these chromosomes contain thousands of inherited genes. These genes remain unchanged from generation to generation and their distribution to a particular puppy can be like the shuffling of cards; this shows how different each dog will be, and how he will be unique.

Genes are described as dominant or recessive, and one gene is inherited from each parent to make a gene pair. The dominant genes are the

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Pekingese: "Duskinta of Matsons" by Persis Kirmse

carriers, and the recessive genes can suddenly appear in future generations even though they do not show at the present time.

One type of breeding is *inbreeding*, which is the mating of close relatives such as father to daughter, mother to son, brother to sister, etc. This type of breeding is not recommended unless all of the dogs are sound both physically and mentally. If inferior puppies are kept they should never be bred from. Some of the finest animals in the world have been produced by inbreeding.

Line-breeding consists of the mating of relatives although a common ancestor may only appear in the fourth generation. The more distant the relationship, the more varied the puppies will be. It is important to remember that inbreeding is line-breeding, but not all line-breeding is inbreeding.

Outcross breeding is the mating of unrelated dogs. Sometimes breeders resort to outcross breeding to correct a fault. Often one complete outcross can correct the fault. An outcross sire should be selected for its attributes and quality, and *not* just because of a winning record.

There is a lot of discussion today about breeding for "type." The most popular is mating dogs whose pedigrees are closely related with dogs of the type you like. The best overall breeding program is to try and reach a balance of type and quality. It is very important to know where in the pedigree the virtues and faults come from as this way you can concentrate on the virtues and avoid the faults.

As I have said before, "Dog breeding is really a combination of art and science—along with a little bit of luck!" —Carol Kniebusch Noe
The Pekingese Club of America

Pomeranians

THE EYES HAVE IT

Fanciers of the Pomeranian are drawn to many things, including the breed's buoyant, larger-than-life attitude and look of inquisitiveness and intelligence. A pivotal part of this alert expression depends on the correct balance and build of the headpiece, including the proper shape and set of the eyes.

Over the course of canine domestication, as dog breeds were developed to perform specific jobs, their conformation, including the skull shape and eye shape and placement, developed in turn. As the saying goes, "form follows function." For example, compare the rounded skulls of some toy breeds to those more elongated skulls of sighthounds. The Chihuahua, with an "apple dome" skull, has shallow eye sockets, leading to full, large, round eyes, while sighthounds with long and narrow skulls have almond-shaped or oval eyes that are set laterally on the head for a wide field of vision needed for hunting.

The eyes of the Pomeranian—and the other spitz breeds—also follow their original function. Even though the specific beginnings of the spitz dogs are not well known, they can be traced back to Siberia and the Arctic as dogs used for herding, pulling a sled, and other jobs. With snowy, bright conditions for most of the year, the spitz dogs were bred with an almond-shaped eye. This shape works in conjunction with a long and narrow pupil to protect their eyesight and reduce glare off the ice and snow while maximizing the field of vision.

Two thousand years ago, humans discovered the importance of the almond-shaped eye and recreated the functionality for themselves. The Inuit, original inhabitants of the Arctic,

COURTESY BONHAMS

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TOY GROUP



According to the breed standard, the Pomeranian's eye is "dark, bright, medium sized, and almond shaped."

developed snow goggles to prevent snow blindness. The goggles covered the whole eye, with a narrow slit in front. This allowed for a wide range of sight while also reducing the glare off the snow and ice. This example of form following function is an important reminder of why dogs and breeds were developed as they were.

The Pomeranian's eyes must be "dark, bright, medium sized, and almond shaped; set well into the skull with the width between the eyes balancing the other facial features." The head should be "in balance with the body, when viewed from above, broad at the back tapering to the nose to form a wedge," the muzzle is "rather short, straight, free of lippiness, neither coarse nor snipey. Ratio of length of muzzle to skull is ⅓ to ⅔." All of these features combine to create a foxlike expression.

Over the years, Pomeranians have started to lose the correct proportions of the muzzle to skull. Muzzles have become shorter, skulls have become more rounded, and the amount of stop has significantly decreased. This relates directly to the shape and depth of the eye socket, and leads to many of today's Pomeranians having round, protruding eyes that resemble those of a Chihuahua. While some may consider this "cute," a round, domed skull—and subsequently a round eye—is a major fault in the Pomeranian and should not be rewarded.

Eye color has recently become a hot topic of discussion. As merles become more popular, more attention has been drawn to the Pomeranian's one and only disqualification. Any amount of blue in the eye—whether the eye is light blue, blue marbled, or blue flecked—is not allowed. Eyes must be dark and one solid color.

When judging the Pomeranian, it is important to observe the facial features and expression while the dog is on the ground. Much of a dog's expression is hidden once they are placed on the table. Even the most trained dogs often can be uncomfortable with heights and will lay their ears back and look "worried" as a judge approaches. This will drastically change the expression, and even correctly shaped eyes can appear "bulged." The table should be used to feel under the coat and to check the shape of the skull and muzzle, size of ears, color of eyes, alignment of teeth, and so on. When you walk down the line to examine the class as a whole, or as the dog free-baits at the end of the down and back, this is the perfect time to examine expression. Using a squeaker, a shaken container of Tic Tacs, or another intriguing noise can attract the dog's attention to best judge the facial features.

A correct expression is as beautiful and attractive as it is functional, but head, eyes, and expression do not make the whole dog. The Pomeranian must continue to be a sound dog and a proper-moving dog. However, it is important to remember why our standard articulates the head features as it does. Form follows function, and breeders and judges should strive to uphold the correct balance and build of the headpiece in the whelping box and in the ring.

—Stephanie Hentschel,

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American Pomeranian Club

Shih Tzu

IF WE WANT MORE VOLUNTEERS, WE MUST MENTOR NEWCOMERS

Unfortunately, it seems that the same individuals almost always decorate Meet the Breeds booths and specialty banquet tables, sell catalogues, assemble welcome bags, collect trophy donations, run raffles, etc., etc. As many club members become older, frailer, and more burned out, the demands on the time of those who are still willing to volunteer continues to escalate. Does anyone notice? Does anyone care?

The few young people entering the sport often do little besides show their own dogs. While an unwillingness to volunteer is a problem throughout the dog world, it is one that also exists outside of it. Life is certainly harder than it once was for many of us, particularly those who are forced to work ever more hours at jobs that are less and less secure or well paying. Yet with participation in our sport and membership in our clubs shrinking, and expenses for holding shows on the rise, volunteers are increasingly critical. Everyone needs to step up to the plate, or at least express some appreciation for those who still do.

COURTESY STEPHANIE HENTSCHEL

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TOY GROUP



Shih Tzu

If we want new volunteers, we need to be more willing to mentor newcomers. If we are not, why should we be surprised when they are not willing to give back to our sport? Ringside these days is often not a very pleasant place. In part, that is because it has become much more expensive and time-consuming to take a dog into the ring, so competition is more cutthroat. Yet experienced exhibitors and breeders were all once novices. Even as we moan over how things have changed, we need to remember that. Those who now give back are most likely those to whom much was once given. Once judging is over, do you immediately pack up and leave, grumbling if you did not win, or do you hang around for a while? This can be a time to soak up more knowledge and offer advice and encouragement to novice exhibitors or educate spectators wanting to know more about our breed or about the dog show world. We are all ambassadors, like it or not, and we need to become pleasant and effective ones.

In addition, longtime volunteers need to be more open to fresh ideas. Past mistakes have given them valuable perspective, but that doesn't mean that all things must always be done the way that they have been. Think outside the box. Those who are most enthusiastic about volunteering are often pet owners who do not breed or show, or those involved in agility and other performance events where one tends to encourage fellow exhibitors rather than criticize them and their dogs.

Have you sold puppies to people who love their breed and dog shows and become quite knowledgeable about both, perhaps with your help? Is there a way we can involve such individuals in our activities, whether or not they are club members? Their time at shows is not filled with grooming and the stress of competition. Some jobs require a lot of knowledge and experience, but others do not. A warm welcome and a willingness to share what you have learned is key to getting people to stick around and want to help. And when they do, thank them profusely rather than taking them for granted. Enthusiasm, when encouraged and effectively channeled, can be catching!

—Jo Ann White,
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American Shih Tzu Club

Toy Fox Terriers

GETTING YOUR FIRST TOY FOX: MALE OR FEMALE?

Congratulations! You've decided to get a Toy Fox Terrier puppy. You've fallen in love with our breed and are ready to bring one into your home.

But what to get—what gender will the puppy be? One of the most difficult decisions for some when they've decided to get a puppy is whether to get a male or a female. For others, they feel strongly about the puppy's gender from the beginning. The decision appears to be based on preconceptions about the two sexes. In fact, with Toy Foxes, almost inevitably the pet buyer looking for their first puppy asks for a female. They are often disappointed to be told that no females are available but the breeder has a boy puppy or two looking for

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the right home.

Toy Fox Terrier breeders are often puzzled at the reluctance of pet people to consider a male puppy. You see, we know what marvelous, sweet, and loving dogs they are. We know females are affectionate, for sure, but often on their own terms. We have a saying in our breed: The girls love you, but the boys are *in love* with you. Many experienced TFT owners firmly believe the boys are more affectionate. While each dog is an individual, the adult behavior of a TFT is more a result of genetics and how he or she is raised and trained, rather than the dog's gender.

Frequently we are told the reason they don't want a male is "We don't want the dog to lift its leg to urinate on things," or "I heard that males are harder to housebreak." First, if it's a pet and will be neutered, then it won't have the drive to mark everything, and it's a simply a housebreaking issue. Both genders of Toy Foxes are fairly easy to house-train. Those of us with unaltered males find that using a belly band—a piece of lined soft cloth that wraps around their belly over their "boy part"—serves as a reminder to them of their house manners. I find that mine only need that reminder when the girls are in their heat cycles.

Some people want a female because they think their new Toy Fox's adult size will be smaller. This isn't accurate in Toy Foxes, as it is genetics that determine size. Toy Fox Terriers have a range in the breed standard of 8½ to 11½ inches at the withers, and height does not correlate to gender.



Toy Fox Terrier puppy

COURTESY SUSAN THIBODEAUX

In personality, the female Toy Foxes tend to take themselves a bit more seriously than the males. Many of us find our male TFTs are happy-go-lucky and easygoing compared to the females. That's not to say our TFT girls aren't sweet and cuddly, but many owners feel they are also more independent and likely to want to reign over the house compared to the boys.

What we often see in Toy Foxes is that once a person gets a male, they are more likely to get a male again. It doesn't take long for owners to figure out how much fun they are to live with and how devoted the dog is to them.

Additionally, neutering a male dog normally costs less than spaying for the females, which is a much more invasive surgery.

So, if you are seeking a Toy Fox Terrier puppy, and the breeder you carefully researched said they only have males available, don't change your mind about getting a puppy or decide to wait. Get the boy, and enjoy all the fun and joy that Toy Fox Terriers will bring to your life.

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American Toy Fox Terrier Club

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NON-SPORTING GROUP

Bichons Frises

BEING AN AMBASSADOR IN DOGS

As breeders of purebred dogs, we constantly deal with the public and other exhibitors. Here are some helpful things I've learned over the years.

• Join and/or volunteer with the local breed club, as well as the breed's parent club. Start slowly, and as you learn more, take on more responsibility if you can.

• Join/volunteer with the local all-breed club—ditto.

• Attend your club's specialties and shows. Reach out to others with a friendly smile or offer of help.

• Promptly return phone calls inquiring about puppies. Be patient with those who are seemingly clueless. If you feel our breed is not really what they want, help steer them toward a more appropriate breed for their needs.

• Be nonjudgmental. We were all newbies once.

• Learn about other breeds besides ours, and make friends with some of their breeders.

• Watch the group judging, and talk to those nearby. You might learn something, or you might have an opportunity to teach something. You might even make a lifelong friend!

• Every person who contacts you gives you an opportunity to promote your breed, purebred dogs, the AKC, and so on. Enjoy it. Take advantage of it.



Dog shows and events offer great opportunities for learning.

• Be polite: "Excuse me." "I'm sorry." "Congratulations!" "Your dog has such a beautiful [fill in the blank—be specific, and tell the truth]." "I like the way you [fill in the blank—be specific, and tell the truth]." "Can I give you a hand there?" "Would you like to join us?"

• Don't complain, gossip, or denigrate someone else's dog(s). It's ugly and will only hurt us all. (Go home and punch the pillow if need be!)

• Introduce your dog to a youngster, and you might recruit a junior to our wonderful breed.

• Be a mentor. If you see someone struggling in some way, a friendly suggestion given with a good heart can go miles.

• When it feels right, you have a nice dog, and someone wants a show dog—take a chance. Sell them a good one and mentor them along. That is how I got started. I originally was looking for an obedience dog that was hypoallergenic, but I agreed to get a lovely show dog and breed her once. It was the beginning of a new and wonderful life in the world of purebred dogs because her breeders mentored me along, introduced me to people at the shows, and showed me the ropes.

• Learn the breed standard by heart, and know what it means. If you need help understanding it, ask someone with more experience.

• Be familiar with dog show rules and regulations. Everything is right there on the AKC website.

• Look for and pick up the free dog show magazines at the shows. In addition to checking out the ads, read the articles. They are usually quite educational.

• If someone approaches you during a show at an inconvenient time, don't just brush them off. Tell them when you would be glad to talk—and then follow up on it.

• Don't argue—the customer is "always right," and you will lose in one way or another.

• Clean up after your dog—always carry a poop bag, and (without judgment) give one to someone else in need.

• Get along with your fellow breeders. You don't have to agree on how to do everything, but being full of animosity toward one another accomplishes nothing good. Forgive and forget.

• Read the AKC Code of Sportsmanship and follow its precepts.

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COURTESY MAYNO BLANDING

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Boston Terriers

CHAMPION, SHOW DOG, OR SPECIAL?

There is a big difference between a champion, a show dog, and a specialty-level Boston Terrier. It can be all three, or maybe only one. Deciding which it maybe depends on a lot of things. A breeder can sell a beautiful animal that fits the standard and should become champion but doesn't because of how it's trained, shown, and cared for. It takes dedication, time, and patience, as well as conditioning with a good diet, exercise, training, and listening to the right people. Never get advice from someone who knows less than you do. Instead, go to the most successful breeder-handlers you can find. Most reputable breeders are happy to help teach you when seeing the effort you have put into it. Everyone needs help and can always learn more. We are not just helping this generation but many more to come.

Andy Turner, old-time breeder of the Tops Again bloodline, which produced over 100 champions, saw me exhibiting in 1979. I was showing Flipper, who outperformed all the dogs in the ring but wasn't a show dog. Never ask a good breeder to tell the truth unless willing to take their advice. Being told I had a nice pet but not a show dog was the last thing I expected. The good news was, if I sold her to a good home, then Andy would sell me a dog who could finish its championship. He had seen the effort I put into grooming, training, and wanting to succeed. Before then, I was a filler to help other dogs get points. This is what happens to so many new people, and why they lose interest in our breed.



Boston Terrier

We have to go back to when we were starting our journey and remember the caring breeders who help made us what we are today. Stop finding fault with new Boston Terrier owners, and help them, even if it means they may beat you in the ring. Andy Turner was a mentor who is remembered by so many Boston Terrier people still today. Make our breed proud by carrying on his tradition.

What is the winning factor that makes one champion beat another in the ring? The dog has to love to show, and with its expression the dog makes the judge see the driven desire of knowing it's a winner. Everything has to do with condition, stamina, spirit, and expression. Dogs with the "winning factor" show like their handler is not even there. An example: The late Johnny Johnson showing Ch. Shines Cupid Dolly at the seventh-annual AKC Eukanuba show, in December 2007. Johnny had to have a chair to sit in before showing because he was so weak and sweating. Dolly would only show for him. As she entered the ring, Dolly knew how sick he was and wanted to make him proud of her. People couldn't take their eyes off this little Boston showing her heart out to win the show. This is a true story of the big heart and desire to please that makes them a special. That's when you can really say the dog won, and the handler was just there in spirit.

In my lifetime, I've considered only three dogs I owned to be "winning specials." Before spending a lot to campaign a dog, make sure it can compete with the big winners in the group ring too. It costs a lot of money to campaign a dog, so use it wisely.

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COURTESY HOT DOG PHOTOS

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Chinese Shar-Pei

JUDGES' EDUCATION PART ONE



Chinese Shar-Pei

COURTESY LYNDA BEAM

Judges' education is a topic that doesn't get a lot of discussion in my breed, and after decades of doing it, it might be good for people to see it from different angles. My background in Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America (CSPCA) Judges' Ed starts in the mid-1980s. Coming off of being on a standard revision committee, I was part of the first Judges' Education Committee. We designed a script and a slideshow (yes, slides!) Each slide was approved by the Board of Directors. Later, that slideshow was put onto VCR tapes by a professional company, and I provided the script narration. Since then, a digital revision has occurred. Also, when we started, we had typed notes, copies, and a test for the judges. In between the slideshow era and the VCR move, a lovely Illustrated Guide was developed. Using artwork, no real dogs, it was a wonderful representation of the breed.

Beyond the materials that have been developed and used over the years, there are the seminars that the Judges' Education Mentors (approved, experienced breeders) put on all over the country. The staple of the seminars is the national, of course, but there are many clubs and judges' groups who put on seminars throughout the year. Outreach is vital, as new judges and approved judges seek more knowledge in their efforts to best understand our breed.

Over the years the format of the seminar has changed, but the focus remains to share the materials, better explain details, and then let the attendees view and examine live dogs, discuss their thoughts and choices, and better understand what the breed priorities are and how the breed is viewed by breeders. This is one of my favorite times in a seminar, and I'll go into more on this in Part Two, but I can say that sometimes the questions are as fascinating as the breed! For example, "Would a dog with black toenails be better than a dog that doesn't have black toenails?" Answer at the time: "Well, black toenails are lovely, but I'd say, if your class is so great that your choice would come down to toenail color, cool beans, you have great dogs!"

Judges also learn from the history of a breed. The "why" of many parts of a breed lies in their history, their development, their use, and even in how we Americans have changed the dogs. For example, as an Asian breed, Shar-Pei are naturally aloof and standoffish. Judges of other Asian breeds get that. Judges of more personable breeds may not understand that. We taught judges that just because a dog didn't seem thrilled to see them, didn't want to play and be buddies, this was *not* a bad temperament! It was the correct old temperament. But many who like happy, easygoing dogs have slowly impacted that, and we see less aloof and more easygoing dogs now. But we would stress in seminars that aloof is *still* proper and should not be penalized. Aggression or unwillingness to be examined is not the same as aloof and should not be allowed.

Another historical and key point to the breed is the Shar-Pei profile—proud, warriorlike, with that rising topline and high-set tail. This paints a picture of a dog not to be messed with. Why? As the guardian of Chinese farms, they are great perimeter checkers, and if they see a stranger, they plant the feet and strike a pose. It is usually enough to make the stranger keep moving along; they look intimidating, no fight needed. Some things are from Chinese beliefs; for example, the black mouth. If bad

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spirits saw that black mouth while the dog was barking, the spirits were scared off! Both profile and black mouth were for the defense of the home, the family, the pack.

Part 2 on Judges' Education next time.

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Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America

Chow Chows

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CHOW CHOW STANDARD

The original Chow Chow breed standard was created and approved in 1906. It was concise and based upon the notable Chow Chows of the time:

"Peculiars of the Chow Chow"

Head—Skull flat and broad with little stop, well filled out under the eye.

Muzzle—Moderate in length, broad from the eyes to the point (not pointed at the end like a fox).

Nose—Black, large and wide. In cream or light-colored specimens, a pink nose is allowable

Tongue—Black

Eyes—Dark and small. (In a blue dog light color is permissible)

Ears—Small, pointed and carried stiffly erect. They should be placed well forward over the eyes, which gives the dog the peculiar characteristic expression of the breed-viz. a sort of scowl.

Teeth—Strong and level.

Neck—Strong, full set will on the shoulders and slightly arched

Chest—Broad and deep

Back—Short, straight and strong

Loins—Powerful

Tail—Curled tightly over the back

Forelegs—Perfectly straight, of moderate length and great bone

Hind legs—Same as forelegs, muscular, and with hocks well let down. (The standard is silent as to the straightness of hind legs and lack of bend at the stifle and hock joints, but this is nevertheless considered the proper formation of the leg for the chow)

Feet—Small, round, and cat-like standing well on the toes

Coat—Abundant, dense, straight and rather coarse in texture, with a soft woolly undercoat

Color—Whole-coloured, black, red, yellow, blue, white etc. not in patches. (The under part of tail and back of thighs frequently of a lighter colour)

General Appearance—A lively, compact, short-coupled dog, well-knit in frame, with tail curled over the back.

Disqualifying Points—Drop ears, red tongue, tail not curved over back, white spots on coat, and red nose, except in yellow or white specimens



Chow Chow

DAVID WOO ©AKC

Smooth Chows are governed by the same description except that the coat is smooth.

Nineteen years (1925) later, the Chow Chow Club modified the existing AKC standard in an effort to clarify the terminology and improve the description of the ideal Chow Chow. The standard was still concise but stated that the blue Chow was the only exception to the requirement for a black nose. The standard also described the smooth-coated Chow.

The Chow Chow Club Inc AKC standard was again modified in 1941, 16 years after the previous modification. It should be noted that this modification did not recognize the smooth coated Chow Chow, defining the coat as: "COAT – Abundant, dense, straight, and off-standing: rather coarse in texture with a soft, woolly undercoat. It may be any clear

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color, solid throughout, with lighter shadings on ruff, tail and breechings."

The smooth-coated Chow Chows continued to be bred and exhibited in other countries and occasionally were born in the U.S. but were not shown in competition and were placed as pets or culled from a litter. This version was in effect until 1986 (41 years).

The 1986 revision was a major undertaking for the Chow Chow Club, Inc., and lengthened the standard significantly. Each subject area of the standard was expanded to clearly define attributes of the breed. This version of the standard served as the basis for the *CCCI Chow Chow Illustrated Standard* in 1996, when the club developed a Chow Chow Illustrated standard. It is notable that the smooth-coated Chow Chow definition was included in this revision and accepted back into conformation competition.

Clarifications were made to the breed standard in 2005, and in 2020 the nose pigment color for cream Chows was defined, allowing cream-colored Chow Chows to be exhibited in conformation competition: "Nose large broad and black in color with well opened nostrils. *Disqualifying fault:* Nose spotted or distinctly other color than black, except in blue Chows, which may have solid blue or slate noses and cream chows which may have a range of nose colors." *Reds, blacks and cinnamons must have a solid black nose. Blue Chows may have a solid blue or slate nose. Cream Chows may have a range of nose color, from dark black solid pigment, fading to pinkish pigment, with or without darker nose color at the outer edge, as puppies or adults;* a*ll of which are correct.*

Transition Coat of the Chow Chow

To turn attention to another aspect of the breed's standard: Like many of the AKC standards, the Chow Chow standard describes the characteristics of the ideal *adult* specimen of the breed. During a recent discussion of the breed, the question was presented regarding our Chow Chows puppies' lack of conformance to the standard's definition of coat color.

The standard defines coat and color as follows:

"*Coat*—There are two types of coat; rough and smooth. Both are double coated. Rough In the rough coat, the outer coat is abundant, dense, straight and offstanding, rather coarse in texture; the undercoat soft, thick and wooly. Puppy coat soft, thick and wooly overall. The coat forms a profuse ruff around the head and neck, framing the head. The coat and ruff generally longer in dogs than in bitches. Tail well feathered. The coat length varies markedly on different Chows and thickness, texture and condition should be given greater emphasis than length. Obvious trimming or shaping is undesirable. Trimming of the whiskers, feet and metatarsals optional. Smooth The smooth coated Chow is judged by the same standard as the rough coated Chow except that reference to the quantity and distribution of the outer coat are not applicable to the smooth coated Chow, which has a hard, dense, smooth outer coat with a definite undercoat. There should be no obvious ruff or feathering on the legs or tail.

"*Color*—Clear colored, solid or solid with lighter shadings in the ruff, tail and featherings. There are five colors in the Chow: red (light golden to deep mahogany), black, blue, cinnamon (light fawn to deep cinnamon) and cream. Acceptable colors to be judged on an equal basis."

Note the mention of puppy coat: *"Puppy coat soft, thick and wooly overall."* Puppies will frequently be exhibited while changing from the soft, wooly puppy coat to their adult coat. Color variation is most noticeable in the darker red puppies (which may have dark red hairs interspersed or in patches throughout the much lighter-colored red puppy coat) and in shaded red (light reddish-blonde with cream or white shadings) puppies (which may have a notable amount of gray undercoat). Both of these are examples of what the breeder refers to as "transition coat." In most cases, the color deviation will be totally corrected by 2 years of age, when the transition to adult coat is complete.

As adults, all Chow Chows should be in conformance with the standard requirement for a clear-colored, solid coat or coat of a solid color with lighter shadings in the ruff, tail, and featherings.

—Love Banghart,
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Chow Chow Club Inc.

Dalmatians

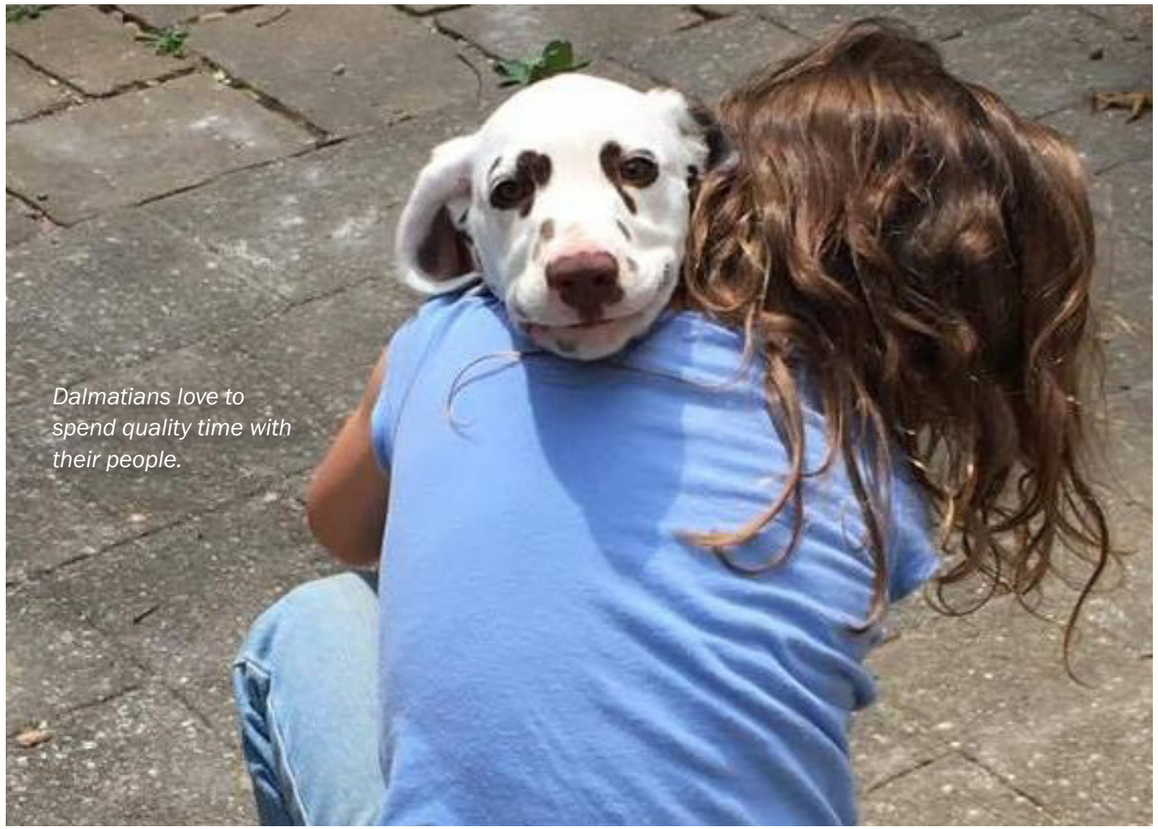
A KID'S BEST FRIEND

There's been an ugly rumor going around, and I think it's time to address it: "Dalmatians are bad with children." There, I said it, and it's simply not true. Any dog can be "bad" with children—it's a matter of how they are raised and trained. And actually, kids can be bad too, so it's equally important to look to their training as well.

Dalmatians are in reality quite good with kids. They have a guard-dog heritage and will assume the role of protector if need be. I know of an instance when a Dalmatian placed themselves between a child and an unknown and barked until help arrived. This was *their* kid, and the threat had to be cleared before things could move forward. They didn't attack, they didn't respond in a threatening manner—they stood their ground and called for help and then waited for clearance.

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Dalmatians love to spend quality time with their people.

And with their playful, childlike persona, they are a natural for any fun and games a child might want to embark on. Dalmatians love, love, *love* to play, whether with toys, humans, other dogs, or even all three at once. They're inventive and clever and will come up with games as need be. However, it must be noted that kids need to be taught how to play with their dogs. No riding them, no playing tug with ears or tails, no anything that could possibly cause injury. Both kids and dogs must be taught to respect each other.

It should be remembered, though, that they are a medium-sized, active dog with lots of strength. A dog running through a room can tumble a toddler onto their fanny if not monitored. Or a game of tug could pull a child right off their feet. I tell people, when they ask about things like this, that you know your child better than anyone. Will they get up laughing or crying? Is your child afraid of a dog who will come up and look them in the eye? Dals will do that, and kids must be taught how to respond appropriately. In my mind, it's up to the parents (and breeders) to determine if specific children can deal with a dog of this size and character.

Thankfully, Dalmatians are incredibly intelligent and with proper training can learn to live with people of all ages, from the youngest to the oldest. They are truly Velcro dogs and will do almost anything to spend quality time with their people.

Don't listen to the stories. Do your research, and see if this fun and energetic breed would be a match for your family.

—Jan Warren Linné,
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Dalmatian Club of America

French Bulldogs

COULD YOUR FRENCHIE HAVE COPPER TOXICITY?

One of my Frenchies had been to the vet for a neck injury and had blood chemistry evaluated for possible clues. My vet called and said that my dog's liver was in trouble, and that it was not a coincidence that I already had one Frenchie being treated for liver issues for the past two years. She suspected copper toxicity. We tested two more dogs, and they also had elevated liver ALT (a liver enzyme called alanine aminotransferase). No, it could not be a coincidence. However, there is one test only that definitively diagnoses copper toxicity, and that is a liver biopsy. We chose to assume the worst and treat for it. The investigation of possible sources of excess copper was eye opening.

We all have briefly scanned over articles telling us that certain breeds are predisposed to copper-associated hepatopathy (CAH). The list includes Westies, Dobermans, Dalmatians, and Labrador Retrievers. But Frenchies are not listed, and still, we need to worry.

Dr. Sharon Center, Emeritus James Law Professor of Internal Medicine at Cornell University's College of Veterinary Medicine, says, "CAH can develop in any dog, and it is expected to happen more and more if copper levels in dog foods remain too high. In fact, it can be actively happening in the liver of a dog showing no outward signs of illness. The excess amount of the essential trace mineral copper in commercial dog food can cause a serious, potentially lethal, illness. The incidence of CAH is increasing at a rate that's causing alarm among veterinarians and dog owners, with one study showing 30 percent of canine liver biopsies revealing evidence of CAH."

I sought answers from the dog food companies I was patronizing. Copper is an essential

COURTESY JAN WARREN LINNÉ

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mineral, and the most accepted amount added to foods is around 7 mg/kg of food. People in customer service are reluctant to discuss any details of their company's formulas. My question was sent over to their veterinarian department, and later that day a vet called me. He asked a lot of questions about my choices for my dogs' food. I alternate lamb, duck, and beef in a freeze-dried formula. They ate three times the amount of beef over the other two because, to me, they seemed to prefer it. He told me to stop the beef immediately. The dog food company added approximately 17 mg/kg to the lamb but added 90 mg/kg to the beef. Why they are doing this was not explained. However, he was very concerned.

I began feeding them a formula that had 7.5 mg/kg of copper added. Their vet put them on Ursodiol and Denamarin for liver support. After one month we tested all four of them again. The ALT had returned to normal in two of the dogs and had gone down considerably in the other two. We all heaved a sigh of relief.

Dr. Center is relentlessly lobbying the FDA to immediately re-establish maximum-allowed copper levels in commercial dog foods and to reconsider current federal canine dietary copper recommendations, but we all need to make our voices heard.

What You Can Do: Contact the FDA



French Bulldog

COURTESY LYNDA BEAM

Dr. Center asks that if your dog has been diagnosed with copper hepatopathy, please complete the FDA questionnaire. Ask your veterinarian to do the same, as entries from veterinarians are taken very seriously. You can start by selecting "Safety Reporting Portal, "and identify yourself as a guest. Then select "Start a New Report."

For a title for your FDA report, Dr. Center recommends "Dog Food Copper Over-Supplementation." Fill out the form to the best of your ability, trying not to leave any entries blank. The entry marked "Problem Summary" is the most important entry, says Dr. Center. Make it clear to the FDA that your dog was affected by copper overdose through dog food and add personal commentary regarding your experience.

Having your vet do a routine blood chemistry once a year on your dog can save the dog's life. We must remain ever vigilant.

Resources:

Dog Dawn

Whole Dog Journal

Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine—Dr. Sharon Center

—Sande Abernathy,
jpaplay@comcast.net
French Bull Dog Club of America

Lhasa Apsos

THE ART OF MENTORING

Children need parents. Puppies need trainers. Newcomers need mentors. None of us has made it on our own, and sound mentoring of newcomers can help in our quest to secure the future of the breed. The opportunity to help someone is a gift. How this help is offered can either sustain a newcomer's interest or crush their desire to continue.

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A mentor may share with a mentee information about his or her own breeding program, provide guidance, motivation, emotional support, and role modeling. A mentor may help with learning pedigrees, evaluating breeding stock, setting goals, and helping with grooming and training skills. A mentor's role is as broad or narrow as the mentor and the mentee choose. Some relationships are brief, while others may last years. Some mentees want to learn how a breeder achieved a certain success to further their own vision of the breed. Others might want to partner with a mentor in future endeavors.

A mentor is a guide, like a sherpa who helps climbers summit Mount Everest. An astute mentor evaluates the skill level of the aspiring breeder-exhibitor, starts at their level, and bolsters their shortcomings. Leading someone as they achieve success should be as fulfilling to the mentor as to the mentee.

The aspiring novice has come to this point out of love and hope—love for the breed and dog or dogs they currently have, and a desire to showcase those dogs. Usually, their desire exceeds their knowledge of dogs and the objectivity toward their own dogs to be successful.

Novices need to learn that love of the breed alone is not enough. However, making this a "tough love" experience risks losing them. Guiding someone to recognize that their beloved dog might not be a show or breeding prospect is delicate. Just as you would have a difficult time telling someone their child is physically unattractive, you should take care with your evaluation.



Lhasa Apso

AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

Asking questions rather than making statements perceived as judgements is a good place to begin. "What do you believe are your dog's strengths?" "What would you improve?" "How do you see yourself doing that?" These can be followed by comments such as "This is what I see …"—starting with good points, and moving toward what needs to be better.

Two schools of thought prevail on moving forward. If their dog is truly hopeless, they should be encouraged to keep it as a treasured pet and find a show prospect. If their dog has possibilities, pedigree notwithstanding, encourage them to use this dog as a learning opportunity for grooming, training, and presentation. Mistakes will happen and should be treated as learning opportunities rather than a catastrophes. Oops, that didn't work. Let's do it another way. Treat challenges as opportunities in work clothes.

As the mentee gains knowledge and confidence, it's time for questions about the future. Are you achieving your goals? Do you feel you are learning? Are you and your dog having fun doing it? If not, is it your dog or you? What do you want to do about it? Take each

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success, however small, and build on it. This person's future in the sport is at stake—and so is the future of the breed.

Some newcomers may move from one mentor to another, gleaning the strengths of each. Exploring new opportunities and viewpoints should be encouraged, not resented or discouraged. Tribalism frequently drives away newcomers.

As novices move forward, they might seek a stud service or a puppy to show and breed in the future. I have always believed that it is best to look first at the potential of the person and their commitment, progress, and personal ethics above the quality of their current dog. You can always improve the dogs; changing people is much harder.

The ultimate reward is when a successful mentee says, "Thank you for trusting me."

—Cassandra de la Rosa,
dlrcas@msn.com
The American Lhasa Apso Club

Poodles

IN SUPPORT OF BREED HEALTH

The Poodle Club of America Health Foundation (PCAHF) was founded in 1989 and is operated for charitable, scientific, and educational purposes. Our funds come solely from the generous donations of Poodle lovers who are interested in bettering the health and wellbeing of all three varieties of our beloved breed. Over the years, the PCAHF has been successful in supporting several research grants that have led to the betterment of our dogs' lives.

One early study that the PCAHF supported was conducted by Dr. Pederson, at the University of California–Davis. That was a study which determined that the Miniature Poodle was no more related to the Standard Poodle than they are to English Setters or the wild dogs of Borneo. This conclusion has allowed us to persuade the Directors of the OFA Blue Book of eye results (which contains a list, as well as guidleines, to those ocular diseases believed to be inherited) to break the Poodle varieties up into separate listings, rather than lump them all together. This is of great help to breeders of all three varieties of Poodles.

Another ongoing study is being done with Dr. Stephen Friedenberg, whose research involves the problem with Addison's disease in the Standard Poodle. To complete the study, he needs more blood samples from nonaffected dogs who are 12 years old or older. Anyone with a healthy, older Standard Poodle who has not already been placed in the study, please contact Dr. Friedenberg at *fried265@umn.edu*. Dr. Friedenberg will guide you through the process of getting the blood drawn and shipped at no cost to you. This is a very important study, and we need everyone's help on it. As many know, OFA is an organization whose goal is to give breeders a platform on which to publish health testing results for their dogs. This way, breeders looking for a suitable mate for their breeding program, as well as the general public looking to find dogs who have been fully health tested, have a comprehensive resource through which one can check out all test results. Each breed has certain tests that must be done in order for the dog to obtain a Canine Health Information Certificate (CHIC).



Standard Poodle

DAVID WOO ©AKC

For Standard Poodles, OFA has added a heart/cardiac exam as one of the tests needed to obtain a CHIC on a particular dog. This is a routine check most vets perform every time they examine your dog; if they find a heart murmur, then further testing is needed to rule out a potential problem and enable breeders to breed healthier and better dogs. For all three varieties of Poodles, hip X-rays are essential, in addition to a basic health screening. Surprisingly, and disappointingly, over the past three years the number of Poodle hip X-rays submitted to OFA has gone down. So Poodle breeders, please get those hips checked out, and let's put dysplasia behind us.

The Poodle Club of America and PCAHF have supported and will continue to support the AKC Canine Health Foundation on any study that involves any and all of the three varieties of Poodles.

The Poodle Club of America and PCAHF are very sad to announce the passing of our

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longtime president of PCAHF, Pat Forsyth. Given this loss, any questions or requests for grant applications should be sent to the author, Tom Carnealat *twcarneal@gmail.* Also, if you would like to make a donation to help with any of our many studies, please contact me, and I will guide you to the treasurer of PCA or give you the details of how to provide grant money. Remember, these donations are tax-deductible.

Continue to love your hairy friends.

—Tom Carneal, President of the Poodle Club of America Foundation

Poodle Club of America



Schipperke

Schipperkes

HEMIVERTEBRAE

We tout Schipperkes as being extremely healthy and typically long lived, often reaching 16–17 years and older. With the exception of the fatal condition MPSiiib (there is a test) we do not often deal with many of the devastating health problems that sadly plague some breeds. This is not to say Schips never suffer from autoimmune diseases, or cancer, and so on, but overall we enjoy pretty healthy dogs.

When I hear about new or unusual health issues, I'm curious to investigate further. Over the last few years we have been told about some Schips suffering with hemivertebrae. This condition is caused by the abnormal development in one or more vertebrae.

One great aspect of social media is the ability to connect with breeders all over the world easily. In speaking with Susanna Stenberg, a breeder in Finland, who wrote her thesis on "developmental biology of the lumbar spine in dogs," she was able to shed some light for me on this topic. In Finland far more X-rays of the spine and collection of data are done regarding these issues than here in the U.S.

She notes they do have hemivertebrae in Schips in Finland:

"I also know there are different types of hemivertebra, some so mild they don't cause any harm, and some so severe that they can cause paralysis. The latter is not very common in the breed, I'd say, but the first is not super rare. Also, having any type of vertebral anomaly is known to increase the risk for other problems such as spondylosis, cauda equina, vertebral disc prolapse, etc.

"In Finland we have noticed that the breed has a lot of LTV (lumbosacral transitional vertebrae), and quite a lot of vertebral anomalies in other parts of their spine. This is not official data, but since I've seen dozens of X-rays, I would say the most common non-LTV anomaly is T13 being transitional and missing ribs (looks like a lumbar vertebrae but is not one). As far as I've seen, hemivertebrae is most common in T4-T8 area, and most of them are mild (the vertebrae being a little carved from the caudal or the cranial end).

"There is also no evidence of t-box bobtail gene causing vertebral anomalies other than shorter tail with sometimes a few kinks in it. Some breeders tend to avoid bobtailed dogs as they are afraid of vertebral anomalies, but the data collected in Finland (where we have a lot of natural bobtails) doesn't support this belief. Nor does the results in other (t-box) bobtailed breeds such as Aussies and others."

So there's a very brief bit of some interesting information. I want to thank Susanna for her time and willingness to share. As more genetic testing becomes available, and the collective knowledge grows, we must ask ourselves, what

COURTESY HOT DOG PHOTO

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will we as preservation Schipperke breeders be screening our dogs for going forward?

—Virginia Larioza,
livingstoncounty@rsbaffiliate.com
Schipperke Club of America

Shiba Inu

Our guest columnist this month is Alexis Amerosa. Ms. Amerosa has actively volunteered for Meet the Breeds prior to having Shibas. She has been involved in her local Shiba Inu Club since 2013 and is a member of the National Shiba Club of America.

MEET THE SHIBA INU

I had the privilege and honor to oversee the Meet the Breed booth in Tampa, Florida. I have never taken on a project so large. This was my first National Shiba Club of America (NSCA) event, and my first time being directly responsible for a booth. With the booth I wanted to pay homage to the Shiba's original purpose: hunting. I did my best to be true to the nature of the beast as possible, which included taxidermy displays. I searched high and low for a Sika deer, a species native to Japan, to find a shoulder mount and a back hide, which I had shipped from up north. I got creative and used a wild boar mount from South Carolina and skulls to represent the Japanese boar. Shiba were used more for small game such as flushing rabbits and birds. Rabbit pelts and the back hide decorated one table. Sadly missing was the green pheasant, which eluded me. The AKC was generous enough to provide beautiful backdrops featuring examples of our Shiba breed.

The next logical step is selection of dogs to participate in the booth. Shiba tend to be aloof; you need a Shiba who will tolerate the parade and pets that are bound to happen with public interaction. You also need Shiba sound in both mind and body. Some Shiba can't handle the stress of a loud crowd or strangers constantly petting them. Another piece to consider is that the dogs are in one place for extended periods of time, and they need to be comfortable with lying, sitting, or standing for several hours.

We had a total of seven dogs. Another exhibitor and friend brought their three, all of whom did extremely well for their first time at an event such as this. On Saturday, I had my four dogs out for most of the day. Sunday required more rotation to allow them a well-deserved break. They let me know when a break was needed: They would turn their back toward the public and face their crate area. This was a major, two-day long, exhausting event, but it was well worth it; all the dogs handled it with poise and grace. A good temperament, plus the early, ongoing training and socialization is what helped these Shiba succeed at their job of being good public ambassadors!



Shiba Inu ready to greet hundreds of visitors at Meet the Breeds in Tampa, Florida, at the NSCA booth highlighting the breed's hunting heritage.

ALEXIS AMEROSA

Our visitors were most surprised to learn the Shiba were bred first and foremost as a hunting dog. They were a bit confused at booth decor until I explained that in Japan the six native breeds were all hunting dogs. Shiba were typically used to flush out rabbits or pheasants, but if they found quarry they pursued it, and that was dinner. A Shiba could and would track a boar or deer. This requires an agile, athletic, and tenacious hunter that needs to be smart and quick on his feet to live to see another day. Another common exclamation was "They're full grown? I didn't know they were this small!" We had to explain that while Shiba are small dogs, they aren't lapdogs but active canines. They need consistent training, with firm boundaries. The good behavior of Shiba at the booth was the result of

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training, socialization, and consistent exposure to various performance and conformation events in which they are titled.

Besides the small size of the Shiba, the kuro, or black and tan coloring, was also a shock to many. The red Shiba was a far more common sight. Many people asked, "Are these the same breed?" And many had great questions, including "Could this be the right breed for me?"

I've always been and will continue to be a student of the breed; I was more than happy to step up to the plate and answer the basic history questions of the Shiba Inu, while I left the questions about breed personality and day-to-day interactions to the owners and breeders at the booth. Now I am qualified to address all of those questions directly.

In order to participate in Meet the Breeds you need to be involved in either your local breed club or national breed club, or both. You need a Shiba who will handle and enjoy the public's affection as they surround and fall in love with Japan's smallest hunter. It was a rewarding day, as I want to share my love for the breed in hope that the next generation will also be able to enjoy the little brushwood dog.
—A.A.

Thank you, Alexis, for writing this article.

—Letty Hughes,
lettyhughes.nsca@gmail.com
National Shiba Club of America

Tibetan Spaniels

Our guest columnist for this issue is Tibetan Spaniel Club of America member Teri Paris. Teri is also a member of FLSTA and PVTSCA, of which she is a board member. Her e-mail is *ozbark@hotmail.com*.

BIG RISK=BIG PAYOFF!

The other day I heard a quote: "If you are not living on the edge in this life, you are just taking up space."

Buying a dog sight unseen from a breeder in a country far across the oceans can be a daunting undertaking. Never mind scheduling the trip to pick up said puppy during the height of a worldwide pandemic. Some might say it is a Sisyphean task. Some might even say just plain stupid! I never was one to listen to naysayers.

First things first: Make sure you have developed a good relationship with the breeder. Several years of communicating and evaluating their stock would not be unreasonable. In my case I had admired this breeder of Tibetan Spaniels since my early involvement with the breed. I attempted then to import a dog from her kennel, and things didn't pan out. I continued to follow her, and to my great good fortune she had a l litter of four in October of 2021.One boy stole my heart; there was no need to even consider the littermates. The time was right. She knew me well enough and was willing to sell me this puppy. I was in a position that allowed me travel to Finland. Game *on!*

Now the hard part: the airlines. Please learn from my mistake. It almost cost me getting the pup.

I found a great deal through Expedia, nonstop from New York to Helsinki, with one night at the Glo Hotel in Helsinki Centre. I booked the flight, but they wouldn't book the dog on the return flight and assured me that all I had to do was contact the carrier, Finnair. I waited four to five hours every time I called. Because of the time difference and their shortage of staff, I had to call at 5 a.m.! Finnair said they couldn't book the dog; I had to have the managing airline, American, book the dog. American says Expedia must book the dog. This was a three-ring circus that went on for weeks, until I was told the truth by an American Airlines agent. These types of flights are called "Code Share flights." They are bought in bulk by the third party (Expedia), and nothing can be changed once they are purchased. I finally cancelled the whole thing, and believe me at that point I almost gave up, but this puppy was mine and nothing was going to stop me now. I was able to salvage the hotel. Expedia reimbursed me in air miles, which were only good for a flight back to Finland!



Buying a dog from a breeder overseas can be daunting but very rewarding.

COURTESY TERI PARIS

I ended up booking directly through Finnair. Problem solved! The puppy got his seat on the first call to Finnair! The breeder was a gem. She hung in there with me through every turn of the screw, and I was so grateful. She had already

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gotten the pup's international passport, all its required shots, its registration papers, everything it needed to leave Helsinki and enter the U.S.—the folder was quite impressive. I had all the papers printed out before I left just in case.

Lesson: *Never* book a flight through a third party unless you are a glutton for punishment. If you do book your own flight and you are making a stop in another country, make sure you know the health requirements for that country.

The Finnish border control could not tell me until I arrived if they would allow me to enter. There were many Covid-related restrictions, and there was nothing I could do to get a solid answer. It will be decided at the border, Ma'am. There's that bad *risk* word again. I took a deep breath and hoped that it was all a lot of last-minute red tape and that I would fall under the category that allowed entry for economic purpose.

I arrived. They didn't turn me away. I was prepared and had my receipt for the dog showing economic impact.Yay, almost there! I took the subway to my delightful hotel, with a soft down mattress and luxury bath to die for—and did I need the rest. The next morning the lovely Riikka, the handler for the breeder, drove down from Northern Finland with my boy. The breeder couldn't come because she just gave birth to a pup of her own, the human kind, literally the day before! I told you she was a gem.

I took one look at him, and my heart just melted. All the hard work and risk just faded away. We went out for a beautiful Helsinki lunch and chatted dogs, then she dropped me off at the airport.

Fast-forward a month to my puppy's first show, a match—he wins Best of Opposite Sex. Second show, the Tibetan Spaniel national, Winners Dog, Best of Winners and Best Puppy! His third show, The Trenton KC 100th, Best of Breed over specials. I hope to have a very bright future with my young boy!

Risk assessed and paid off! —T.P

Thank you, Teri.

—Mallory Cosby Driskill,
Ambrier@aol.com
Tibetan Spaniel Club of America



Tibetan Terrier

Tibetan Terriers

A "TIBETAN TERRIER" IS NOT A TERRIER

Earlier this year, the author of a post on a Tibetan Terrier Breed Forum page voiced their opinion that the name of our Tibetan Terrier breed should be changed back to its "original" name, Tsang Apso. As one might imagine, this prompted quite a heated discussion!

Juliette Cunliffe, in her book on Tibetan Terriers, writes that there has been some confusion in the past between the Tibetan Terrier and its close cousin, the Lhasa Apso. This is partly due to the fact that Tibetans refer to all small and reasonably small, long-coated dogs as *apsos*. Even to this day, the British Museum houses a carefully preserved Lhasa Apso that is still labeled "Tibetan Terrier."

A further complication was that in the early years, Tibetan Terriers were registered as Lhasa Terriers. Something that these dog breeds had in common was that their tails curled over their backs, a highly Tibetan characteristic of several different breeds known today.

Around the turn of the 20th century, the smaller Lhasa Apso was slowly becoming known outside its homeland, but some enthusiasts were at pains to point out that in Tibet there was another larger breed of dog that was in many ways similar to it. This was of

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course our Tibetan Terrier.

Juliette Cunliffe relates that travelers had seen Tibetan Terriers herding sheep. They were seen leaping from rock to rock, jumping with catlike precision and seemingly without great effort. This would account for our TTs at home, who leap with goatlike agility onto tables and sofa arms!

There was also no room for mistakes for a TT working in the mountainous terrain, with its precipitous drops—most likely the reason the Tibetan Terrier developed such large, round feet, which, as one can see in the breed standard today, are quite differently constructed from those of most other dogs.

The Tibetan Terrier is closely allied to European and Asiatic herding dogs, including the Hungarian Puli and Pumi, as well as the Polish Lowland Sheepdog. All of these dogs are of a similar size to the Tibetan Terrier, and like our TTs they are also excellent companions and watchdogs with affectionate, attentive personalities. Given this alliance, one could argue that it might be more logical if the Tibetan Terrier had been included in the Herding Group.

However, it was due to Dr. Grieg's introduction to the breed, having been gifted a puppy as a token of gratitude by a Tibetan family, that led to the Indian Kennel Club allowing Dr. Greig's dogs to be registered as its own distinct breed, the Tibetan Terrier. Her male, Mr. Binks, born in 1927, became the first Tibetan Terrier champion in India. In 1934, the Tibetan Breeds Association was set up in England, and breed standards were laid down for the Lhasa Apso, Tibetan Terrier, Tibetan Spaniel, and Tibetan Mastiff.

In 1956, it was decided that each of the Tibetan breeds, all still under the auspices of the Tibetan Breeds Association, should form its own specialist breed club. The breed mustered the required number of 25 founder members, and the Tibetan Terrier Club was founded.

The word "terrier" initially caused its own problems among many of the judges not familiar with the breed. The Tibetan Terrier has never been a terrier in the true sense of the word, a dog bred to go to ground after vermin. In the U.S., as in the U.K., the breed is classified as a Non-Sporting (Utility) breed, while in the Federation Cynologique International the Tibetan Terrier is aptly classified as a "Companion Dog."

So today, we find ourselves with our "Companion Apso" dogs—otherwise known and cherished as the one and only Tibetan Terrier!

—Sonam Kushner,
sonamkushner@gmail.com
Tibetan Terrier Club of America

HERDING GROUP

Bearded Collies

COMMUNICATING WITH CANINES

"Of course dogs know how to talk, but only to those who know how to listen." I can't remember where I read this so can't credit the author, but I certainly agree with the idea. Maybe dogs don't actually "talk," but they definitely "communicate." Yes, we've seen videos of talented pups who've learned how to growl a few words. Even my boy Declan utters a very convincing *Awww*, with lots of pitiful emotion, when he learns I'm going out and he isn't. Does that count? Not really.

Dogs aren't great with verbal conversation, but they're quite capable of letting their owners know their feelings—*if* those owners know how to listen or read body language. Conversely, our canine companions are masters at reading our body language. Think of the times your Beardie has appeared to know what you plan to do before you do it. Like dancing by the front door when you've decided to take her for a walk. Or sitting by the fridge when you are considering getting out a special treat. Or hiding in the bedroom closet when you decide it's his bath time. How do they know? Chances are you're telegraphing your intentions with some small movement and you're not even aware of it. Or maybe your Beardie is reading your mind. Don't laugh. I'm serious.

To truly understand each other, it helps if you and your Beardie have bonded. It's rather like people who know each other so well that they finish each other's thoughts or sentences. Trust and familiarity help.

There's a connection that hints at what you could expect. For instance, if I'm holding a treat, my dog will probably sit without my requesting it because he knows that's the usual



Bearded Collie

COURTESY ALICE BIXLER

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HERDING GROUP

way things work. However, if I don't bestow that treasured tidbit, he'll likely drop into a down and look up at me with an enquiring expression. "Was this what you wanted?" If that doesn't do the trick, he'll offer another action from his basic repertoire.

But back to this mind-reading business. OK, I'll admit to believing it's possible. "Dogs think in pictures," say the people who study this sort of thing. Sounds reasonable. After all, pictures are often easier to understand and remember than words. So if I can visualize a picture and mentally transmit it to my dog, what effect will it have? Does my dog have to be "tuned in" to me to receive it?

We were at an obedience trial, doing well so far and heading for the recall exercise. The judge gave me the signal to call my dog and I did. He didn't move, just sat there with a blank look. In desperation I squinted my eyes closed, pictured my boy getting up and trotting toward me. And I mentally sent the vision Priority Express.

Then I opened my eyes, in time to see my Beardie strolling down the mat toward me with a happy expression on his furry face. Did it work, or was it just luck?

I've tried this visualization thing several times. Sometimes it works, sometimes it doesn't. Nevertheless, hundreds of people have stories of how a "connection" with their canines affected their lives. Most recently, there was a tale of a dog who practically dragged his owner out of a building which collapsed moments later. Then there was Cocoa, a Beardie of my breeding who was owned by my parents. Over time, my mom noticed that Cocoa would position herself by the front door 10 minutes before my dad arrived home from work. They decided to try to figure out how she knew the time of his arrival. Might it be the sound of his car's engine? Dad shut off the car a block away and coasted to the house. He rode home with someone else. He stayed later or came home earlier. It didn't matter. Ten minutes before he walked in the door, she was waiting there.

My parents died some years ago. I often wonder if Cocoa was waiting by the Pearly Gates ten minutes before dad entered heaven.

How far can this connection between owner and dog extend? Nancy was a friend who left her beloved dog with her mother in a small Quebec town while she went to France on business. While there, she awoke from a nightmare where her beloved Chester was running through a dark town, confused and frightened. It was so real she wanted to call back to Canada to make sure he was OK. Due to the time differential, she waited until it was morning in Quebec. "Is Chester OK?" was the first thing she asked. She was assured he was fine and sleeping at her mother's feet. "Why did you ask?" her mother wanted to know, and Nancy told her of the nightmare. That's when she was informed that her brother had taken her dog for a walk and removed his leash to give him more freedom. A bad idea. In a strange locale with strange people, the dog panicked and took off. Was he looking for Nancy? Search parties were organized, authorities notified, and Chester was found by the police several hours later as he trotted down the darkened streets of the town. Had this dog's "connection" with his owner extended across the Atlantic?

Do you know what your dog is thinking? Does your Beardie know what you're thinking? Recently I came across an article that suggested giving your dog a command (or suggestion) without using voice or hand signals. That could be a true test of your "connection." Give it a try. —Alice Bixler,

alicejb@att.net
Bearded Collie Club of America

Belgian Malinois

DOWN ON THE FARM

In case no one has mentioned it lately—what with the release of another movie featuring an ex-military Malinois, and the breed's stellar performance in a broad range of sports—the Belgian Malinois is a herding dog. The Malinois has a slightly different, more general-use history than a herding specialist like the Border Collie, but herding is still an important part of the breed's heritage.

Several Malinois breeders in the U.S. focus on herding ability and are successfully producing dogs that can both compete in AKC herding trials and do daily chore work on actual farms. I asked one of those breeders—Tasha Mesina, an ABMC member and an AKC Farm Dog judge—to put together a little primer for us on the Farm Dog test.

Tasha told me that the Farm Dog test has the same relationship to herding as the Canine Good Citizen test has to obedience. That means it could provide a way for a lot more people to get a feel for the atmosphere of herding before deciding if they want to make a wholehearted commitment to this demanding activity. But let's let Tasha tell it:

"In 2016, the American Kennel Club introduced a new activity called the Farm Dog Certified (FDC) test. While it isn't a true test of herding ability, it's an excellent way to get your foot in the door and introduce your dog to farm life. The FDC is a basic test to show whether your dog is safe and under control in a variety of situations you would run across at a farm. It's a Pass/Fail test, with 12 different exercises, open to dogs of any breed.

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Belgian Malinois Asteri, in Finland, otherwise known as s.r. Ch Taikatalven More Money Than Sense, CSAU, NHAT, IHT2. The titles mean that she is a champion in France, and a subject recommended for breeding (sr) by the French breed club. CSAU is a behavior test that all champions must pass. NHAT denotes that she passed a herding instinct test, and IHT2 means that she achieved the second level herding title in Finland. She is only the second Malinois in Finland to earn this title.

"Safety is particularly important around our livestock friends, so your dog should have some basic obedience skills before you take the test. Sit, down, stay/wait, and loose-leash walking are all behaviors that your dog must demonstrate. The dog should be comfortable with a neutral stranger and should display self-control while walking past and around farm animals.

"Your dog will also be asked to:

- jump up onto a hay bale
- remain calm while you move away
- walk across unfamiliar and unstable surfaces
- pass through a gate
- stay quiet and relaxed while the handler feeds livestock
- tolerate typical farm noises from both machines and animals
- behave neutrally around other dogs
- allow the handler to touch any part of its body

"The dog's self-control is assessed while you walk him past livestock routinely found on farms, including cows, ducks, sheep, goats, geese, and horses. For safety, the animals are separated from the dog by 30 feet of distance and a fence. Your dog should not be encouraged to react to the livestock. What you are looking for is a dog that may show interest, but basically ignores the animals. You typically do not want your dogs to disturb the livestock when you are doing chores. In this test, you will demonstrate that your dog doesn't make a ruckus and bother them.

"I do recommend that you make sure to expose your dog to livestock before the test, so you can work on loose-leash skills in that situation. Being interested in the animals is fine, but aggression toward them is not. I like my sheep—they are not snacks.

"In short, the Farm Dog Certified test is something fun you can do with your dog—and it can be an excellent gateway to more advanced herding tests and trials for the Belgian Malinois. You might discover that you like the farm dog life, and who knows? You may find yourself unable to resist buying a few ducks or sheep after your dog qualifies!"

Test availability and more information can be found at *https://www.akc.org/sports/herding/farm-dog-certified-test/*.

Stay tuned, folks, because in the next column, we are going to review a day at a French-style herding trial—with Malinois!

—Carilee (Cole) Moran,
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American Belgian Malinois Club

Belgian Sheepdogs

NOTES FROM A ROOKIE BREEDER PART TWO

In December 2019 my bitch gave birth to four boys and three girls. With an experienced breeder friend at my side, and my co-breeder live-streaming, we watched as the first puppy was born. It was a boy, and it was not black. The puppy born of two black parents was a Tervuren. In AKC he became registered as a DQ color Belgian Sheepdog. That puppy could have been exported and registered as a Tervuren to another county. A simple coat dominance test for color is the easiest way to determine if this will be a factor for the dogs you intend to mate.

I was lucky that all seven puppies were born

SAKARI JOENVÄÄRÄ

healthy and my bitch was ready to get to work cleaning and nursing her babies. This is not always the case, sadly. One of the best things you can do aside from speaking at length to your mentors is find some good books and seminars on breeding. AKC has an excellent book available called *The ABC's of Dog Breeding* that can be purchased here. Puppy Culture, found here, is another excellent resource that has books, DVDs, and online courses that cater to both breeders and owners of Puppy Culture puppies.

The first three days were exhausting. I camped out in the whelping room making sure Mom didn't accidently sit on a pup, that the room temperature was right, and that everyone was eating and eliminating as they should. I also started Early Neurological Stimulation on Day 3 that continued to Day 16 with each of the puppies. At 2 weeks, eyes began to open, and that was when my real work began. It's amazing how something so little and rotund can barrel themselves over and out of the whelping box. By 4 weeks they were drinking puppy formula and slowly being introduced to a mush of formula and ground-up kibble. Towels, lots of towels, as this was the point where Mom stopped cleaning up after the puppies.

By week 4, Belgian puppies are emerging individual personalities. A journal with pages



Belgian Sheepdogs

COURTESY SUSAN REED DAVIS

for each puppy will help you in evaluating the litter later. This is also the time to look at your list of vetted puppy inquiries to see who might be getting a puppy from you and reopen the conversation. It is important to note that matching personalities to homes is nearly impossible at 4 weeks of age for a Belgian Sheepdog puppy. Potential owners will want to book flights and travel arrangements earlier if they are traveling to get a puppy. This complicates things, as you cannot commit a puppy you don't know that you have at 4 weeks. I have had flights booked within a week of getting a puppy from my litters.

Belgian Sheepdog litters are typically evaluated between 7–8 weeks for temperament and at 8 weeks for structure. Many breeders will not send the puppies home before 9 weeks of age. Having a knowledgeable evaluator is very important. An experienced breeder in your breed is ideal. If they have experience in evaluating many litters, that is a very big bonus.

Be prepared to go over your list of prospective homes with the evaluator when looking over the final assessments. Listen to your evaluator, but don't throw out your gut instincts, either.

You don't have to keep a puppy. Sometimes you just don't see what you are looking for in your breeding program, and that's OK. That puppy will make some family very happy.

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Puppies come back to breeders for many reasons, and that is part of why we have contracts with puppy owners. Responsible breeders track puppies for life to the best of their ability.

In the end, seeing them off to their new homes is often the hardest part for a Belgian breeder. I admittedly get a little sad, but I also find great excitement for what the future holds with their new families. Nothing is more rewarding to me as hearing from a puppy owner two years later say, "I love my dog." After all, ribbons and awards aside, it's all about loving our amazing breed and realizing we all do that, in our own ways.

Stay safe, friends.

—Susan Reed Davis,
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Belgian Sheepdog Club of America

Belgian Tervuren

Our guest contributor for this issue is Rebecca Grinsell, a former junior exhibitor and head of the American Belgian Tervuren Club's juniors committee.

THE FUTURE OF OUR SPORT

There is an overarching theme to the dog show community that is fast approaching becoming a problem: the aging of the majority of today's exhibitors. While with age comes immense knowledge, wisdom, and experience, so does the responsibility of passing on that trifecta to the next generations. Without those willing to help educate the new population of exhibitors comes the very real possibility of the dog community population diminishing to unrecoverable numbers.

With this incredible need for mentors and educators growing, encouragement to existing trainers, exhibitors, and breeders should also grow at an accelerating pace. Willingness to do so with kindness and understanding is of the utmost importance, keeping in mind the AKC's mission statement to "take whatever actions necessary to protect and ensure the continuation of the sport of purebred dogs."

Consider the core concepts of Junior Showmanship:

- To encourage participation in the sport by young purebred-dog enthusiasts
- To teach good sportsmanship, win or lose
- To educate the next generation of the fancy
- Eligibility is for kids aged 9–18 years
- Opens the door for possible career paths

The only way for the world of dog sports to continue is with the cooperation and willingness of breeders to place dogs or puppies in the hands of juniors.

A certain amount of "gatekeeping" exists in today's dog world. Many juniors feel certain breeds are unobtainable because of the unwillingness of breeders to place puppies not only with a junior, but also not with anyone who has never owned the breed before. This makes it incredibly difficult to bring and enlighten new individuals to breeds who could help further the success of the dogs in a breeding program or be mentored into a lifetime of involvement in that breed. While it is understandable to be wary of someone who has never owned a certain breed to then become interested, it opens the door to mentorship and education. I encourage breeders to take the opportunity to discuss the breed further with the junior and really unfold their rea-



A key to the future of dog sports is the willingness of breeders to place dogs and puppies with juniors.

COURTESY DANA MACKONIS

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soning for wanting a specific breed. You may find that your breed is exactly the right fit, or you may find the opposite. If that's the case, you now have the ability with your experience to put that junior in contact with breeder of another breed that would be a good placement. By taking the extra time to seriously consider and discuss with the junior the different possibilities, you have already welcomed them into the world of dogs. Many juniors nowadays just want to be able to talk with breeders of a specific breed—or, sadly, have that breeder even just respond to their email.

I encourage breeders to help highlight their breed's attributes and strengths. If you have a dog who would be a great teacher for a junior to learn the ropes, try going to a handling class and allowing them practice with that dog. Give the junior some confidence by extending your kindness with a "pushbutton" dog who will teach them in way how to be a good handler.

The hardest part of training a juniors team is training a new junior with a new dog. This creates double the training and can easily turn into frustration on both ends of the lead. By allowing the junior to understand the basic concepts of handling with a dog who fully understands the game, it will give that junior a better picture of what they're trying to accomplish. This also allows the junior to see a new breed and work with the dog to see if that's truly the breed that's best for them. This can be a crucial experience for the junior and the dog to help avoid any unfortunate instances where the homes do not work out in the end.

Distance can add a level of difficulty to mentorship. I find that the best situation for a junior is with a mentor who is within driving distance who can come to classes and shows and is easily reached to help the junior succeed. If you are unable to be close enough to do those things, then finding a trusted dog fancier to help the junior who is close to them would be extremely helpful. If the junior would be interested in learning the concepts of breeding and puppy-raising along with showing, I would definitely recommend a closer relationship distance-wise in this situation.

In the newest updates from the AKC, they have released a pilot program that eliminates the need for a junior to either be an owner or related to an owner on the dog's registration in order to show the dog in Junior Showmanship. This new program opens the door to allow juniors to experience new breeds or their first breed, without the pressure put on parents of having to purchase a new dog or find a breeder willing to add the junior's name to a dog. I hope with this new rule more juniors can experience breeds previously inaccessible to them.

So I ask, as a former junior handler myself who started my career in dog sports at 12 years old, to please extend your kindness juniors. I will be forever grateful to the true mentors I have in my life, and to the friends who I gained in my juniors career. When I first began, many individuals offered their help and advice and sincerely wanted to see me succeed. There were individuals who proved to be a lesson in themselves, but because of them I now have my own mission and was able to set forth goals to be better. Because of them I will always ensure the mentorship I offer the people in my community is for the betterment of the dogs, my breed and breeding program, and the future of our sport. —Rebecca Grinsell

Thank you, Rebecca.

—Dana B. Mackonis,
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American Belgian Tervuren Club

Bouviers des Flandres

A MAGNIFICENT BREED

A gentleman sent me an e-mail saying that he and his wife are interested in adding a Bouvier to their household. Their research had led him to the conclusion, "There is no more magnificent breed than the Bouvier."

He asked, "Does the Bouvier possess the nurturing, gentle temperament necessary to interact with two energetic and much smaller siblings [his Yorkshire Terriers]?" He also sought my opinion on "the behavioral differences of the male vs. female, and which you feel would be a better fit for our situation."

These questions were easy enough—so why did it take me a few weeks to reply? Because though the answer is short, paragraphs of explanation are required.

The reply is, "It depends!" It depends on the individual puppy, based on the breeder's sire and dam selection and their method of raising puppies. It depends on the way the fear periods are handled and the puppy's socialization opportunities. Does the breeder have a focus on one or more aspects of the breed's traditional work? How strong is the prey-drive of the individuals in the pedigree? What is your experience?

Years in the breed prove the adage that Bouviers belong to one person, and everyone else belongs to them. They will defer to that person but treat every other family member and pet as their responsibility.

Bouviers handle that responsibility in their own way. One male played with a cockatoo as a young dog. When he joined my household, he adopted the neighbor's cat. This dog would lie down to let small children greet him. He had an innate gentleness that he passed on to his son, who played an active role in raising puppies—not only did he fill in for the bitch,

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he would wake me if a puppy squeaked during the night. He would lead weaned puppies to their meals, ensuring everyone had their share (including him). I have heard similar reports from fellow Bouvier owners.

Some Bouvier bitches are devoted to each other. Others have held a grudge against a fellow bitch that lasted until the day one of them drew her last breath. Some bitches are tougher than their brothers. The only bitch in a litter of four tortured her brothers dragging them by their ears and knocking them into line. Their relief was visible when she napped. In her new home with an elderly Dalmatian, however, even she had the makings of a natural caretaker and therapy dog. Watching over the old dog, she would rouse the family when her charge needed attention.

We have been loved and cared for by both males and bitches of the breed. So how do I answer? I say it really does depend, and this is a good start. You're in the right direction by asking these questions. Ask more questions. Take your time, and meet the breeder and the dam and sire who will produce the puppy to watch over those Yorkies. Continue the socialization and training that will permit the puppy to realize his or her individual magnificence.

—Jeannette Nieder,
American Bouvier des Flandres Club

Briards

MEMORIES

There are no Briards in residence here, and I truly miss their presence. Due to some physical limitations bestowed upon me by advancing age and a couple of unfortunate accidents (yes, I'm clumsy), I was forced to face up to the fact I'd now have problems living with a large breed, no matter how wonderful they are. And especially a large breed who likes to move you along with head-bumps from the rear.

Or dive between your legs—a problem when their height at the withers exceeds the measure of your inseam.

Though there's no live Briard in my home now, I'm still surrounded by books, magazines, photos, drawings, statues … and memories of this incredible breed. After more than four decades with Briards, I have enough memories to last a lifetime, or what's left of it. Memories and more memories.

Thunderstorms in the night remind me of Mallory, who felt it was her duty to protect me from their roof-rattling noise. She'd hop on the bed, stand over me, and bark at the ceiling. Her message was clear: "If you want to get to her, you'll have to go through me!"

Big, black Max was lovable, though not the brightest bulb in the marquee. There's was the time during an obedience trial when

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he lost me on the off-lead heeling exercise. Something caught his attention momentarily, and when he tried to return to heel, I had moved onward. In distress, he trotted along the ring fencing, peering up at the faces of the onlookers in case I was hiding out among them. At last the judge took pity on him and commented, "Will you please tell that poor dog where you are?" As an addendum to that tale, when Max was back at my side, the judge said, "Now, in the next exercise, you may go in either direction." Looking slightly confused, I reminded him, "Sir, I believe the recall is next." Shaking his head, the judge exclaimed, "See what that dog has done to me!"

Jessie's name would go down in infamy as The Briard Who Ate Ontario. She was an appetite with dog attached. There was nothing she wouldn't eat, and she would go to any lengths to satisfy her cravings. Arriving home one evening, I found she had opened a cupboard, removed a box of pancake mix, carried it onto my bed, and was happily devouring the remains of Aunt Jemima. Then there was the time we returned from a show where a vendor was giving away hamburger-like patties. My son and his buddies had collected about 30 of them. He made the mistake of leaving them in a box in the hallway. Jessie ate all but one. It was the only time she left anything edible uneaten.



Briard

Carlo was my first Briard. My (future ex) husband decided we should have a guard dog, so we went to look at a litter of pups. I was underwhelmed by the pups but found the dam quite nice. The owners weren't inclined to sell her but were willing to part with her litter-brother who had been acquired in a package deal. He was nicely put together but in horrible condition—scruffy, skeletal, and scarred. Carlo entered the room, walked over to where Grant sat, put a paw in his lap, and stared up at him with pleading eyes. "We can't leave him here like this," Grant whispered to me. We had just bought our first Briard.

Kiki should have been named Lola. She was a showgirl. The minute she glided into a show ring, she'd start to sparkle. She knew what it takes to be noticed and never stopped showing while in the ring. At the close of a puppy sweeps, the judge told me, "I didn't think I would do much with your dog, because I'm not that familiar with Briards. But she would not let me ignore her." Once in breed competition judge Ellsworth Howell told me, "I want to see her from all four sides. But don't touch her." After I figured out what he meant, I stood back and directed her through four quarter-turns. Though it wasn't something I had ever taught her, she performed flawlessly. Yes, she went WB.

Then there was Gigi, who didn't mind getting into our raised tub for a bath. The problem was that she never wanted to get out. I had to climb into the tub, put her front paws on the side, and lift her rear. She was black so fortunately did not need to be bathed too often.

Obviously Briards need to be groomed. Most put up with it. Some even enjoy it. But Chantal was definitely opposed to the whole idea. She knew better than to growl or snap to express her displeasure. Instead, she relied on passive resistance. She managed to make any area to be groomed virtually inaccessible. If I wanted to comb her legs and paws, she'd draw them up under her. Take a brush to her shoulder, and she'd plop her chin on it. Grooming Chantal in entirety could take up to a week. It had to be done in sections.

Of course, there are many, many more memories, but I'd rather be petting a real live Briard again.

COURTESY LYNDA BEAM

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—Alice Bixler,
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Briard Club of America

Cardigan Welsh Corgis

A HARMONY OF CURVES



Cardigan Welsh Corgi

When I first became involved in Cardigans over 30 years ago, owners and breeders were in love with the yard-long, short-legged breed.

All-around judges less so.

In fact, one all-arounder said after judging the national that breeders had done a good job, that he used to think if you were to put a photo of a dog beside the definition for "ugly" in the dictionary, it would be a Cardigan.

I once asked a well-known pro handler what his initial impression was of Cardigans. He said they were ugly and crawled on their bellies around the ring.

Judges and handlers don't say that anymore. Judges stop breeders in the ring to thank them for their entry, to declare that the dogs are beautiful. Older judges with longer memories say the breed has come a *very* long way, thanks to hard work by the breeders. Well-known pro handlers *have begun breeding Cardigans themselves.*

Dwarf breeds are difficult. Breeders certainly do their best to achieve the ideal as exemplified in the standard, but the leg bones are not normal. Turnout is supposed to be more *no more than 30 percent,* yet we still see Cardis with severe turnouts. We don't breed for that. But sometimes we get it. And sometimes they are rewarded in the ring.

The correct Cardigan turnout is a living example of "Less is more."

The correct movement, despite those short legs, is smooth, efficient, and flowing. Cardis can accomplish a suspended trot, if they are made right. Making them right is to breed for correct shoulders—layback!—and leg bones of equal length. The latter is very difficult to achieve. We battle short upper arms frequently.

But judges these days do see many Cardis showing off balanced reach and drive. It's important to remember that Cardigans are primarily drovers, and drovers needed to be able to move freely as they pushed livestock down narrow Welsh lanes.

Or pushing livestock in today's herding arena. Even in all-breed herding trials, Cardigans can and do defeat breeds with more leg. Perhaps Cardis are more tortoise than hare in the doing of it, but we all know how that mismatched race turned out.

Yet in addition to better fronts, improved turnouts, and ease of movement, today's Cardigan brings to the ring a happy temperament. Younger ones may prefer to levitate around the ring, or amuse everyone with the dwarf dog version of the Beardie Bounce. When judges ask younger dogs for attention, exhibitors may have to be ready to tame the enthusiastic "You want me? You got me!" reaction.

And they are *pretty.*

Made right, they are a harmony of curves.

At the national two years ago, I was able to visit with my original breed mentor, who had transitioned from the breed ring into herding and no longer bred. We sat at ringside watching a very large class of truly beautiful young bitches.

I said, "Better than they used to be, huh?"

Said she, "I can't believe it."

At that same national, one of the original breeders from the very early days here in America attended for the first time in decades. She stood beside the ring in wonderment. I said, "What do you think of the breed these days?"

DAVID WOO ©AKC

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Tears filled her eyes as she said, "They're *beautiful.*"

Even in an all-arounder's imagination, there isn't a photo of a Cardigan next to the word "ugly" in the dictionary. And pro handlers have them taking Best in Show, not crawling around the ring on their bellies. (Though occasionally a 6–9 puppy may decide to take a snooze.)

Attend a regional specialty. Go to the national. Be amazed by what's become of the Cardigan Welsh Corgi.

Edward Bulwer-Lytton said, "In life, as in art, the beautiful moves in curves."

Breeders? Take a bow.

Now go and bring another beautiful litter into the world.

—Jennifer Roberson

Guest author Jennifer Roberson has been breeding and showing Cardigans for over 30 years under the Cheysuli prefix. She has also served as an officer on the CWCCA Board of Directors, as chair of Breeder Education, and is a former GAZETTE columnist.

Cardigan Welsh Corgi Club of America

Collies

PIECES AND PARTS

"The whole is greater than the sum of its parts." Cars for example, are comprised of many parts, but it isn't until they are assembled they create something defined as a car. More than just an accumulation of materials, combined and unified the object becomes greater.

What makes a Collie? The outline, gait, expression? The head, coat, and temperament? If the sum is greater than the parts, then should we judge on everything together that creates type in our breed or individual components? You can have all the parts and yet still not have the whole; they are not the same.

It's always interesting to watch judges evaluate Collie entries. The process, often, not always, tells something about their priorities. There are the "head-patters," who give the dog's head a friendly pat and then go on to the body exam. Then there is the opposite extreme, the "head-mashers"—the ones who mash the head to see back-skull, stop, head planes, and so on. There are those who base decisions on a general impression—outline and expression, for example—and those who fixate on particular points.

There are a lot of details to choose from in our breed: back-skull, bite, stop, head planes, eye shape/placement, fronts, tails, gait, and much more! In inferred ways, our standard encourages this zeroing-in on details. The standard is broken up into parts about eyes, ears, neck, body, legs, gait, and coat; in other words, piece by piece. Our Collie standard is more detailed than those for many other breeds, and that's a good thing.



Ch. Merrie Oak Humdinger at Collie Club of Long Island specialty, 1955

AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

But in focusing on the details, can we lose the big picture? A breeder must pay attention to the details so that in breeding she can improve and correct what needs fixing. A judge who refuses to put up a dog with a bad bite or inverted molar, for example, makes a point about the bite, but is it at the expense of all the other virtues of the dog?

If a judge refuses to put up a dog with a particular fault and wants to send a message to the breeders that something needs fixing, how are they sending that message? Without an honest critique, how is a breeder or owner to know? To many (most) exhibitors, the decision-making of judges is one of the great mysteries of the universe—or, if disagreed with, the choices are dismissed as "political." Is it the judge's job to make those points, or to just pick the best entry of the day? And we're

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assuming the exhibitor respects the judge's opinion in the first place.

The first paragraph of our standard spells out how we are to look at the Collie; "each part being in harmonious proportion to every other part and to the whole." Almost as a summary near the end of the standard, expression is "one of the most important points." Expression is the culmination of all the parts that make up what we are looking for; eyes, skull, muzzle, not just one part—all the parts.

One specialty show catalog every year highlighted all the faults described in the written standard; the easiest kind of judging. Evaluating based on virtues, how everything comes together, creates type. Fault-judging does not; it finds the average or mediocre. Judges who refuse to put up a bad tail, a straight front, a receding back-skull, or a larger eye are making a point—and no, those things should not be rewarded, but they should also be *part* of the equation, not the entire equation. Yet in any ring you will see dogs with myriad variations of type, virtues, and faults, and decisions have to be made. So, the sum is greater than the parts, do you agree?

—Marianne Sullivan, Charlottesville, Virginia

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Collie Club of America

Finnish Lapphunds

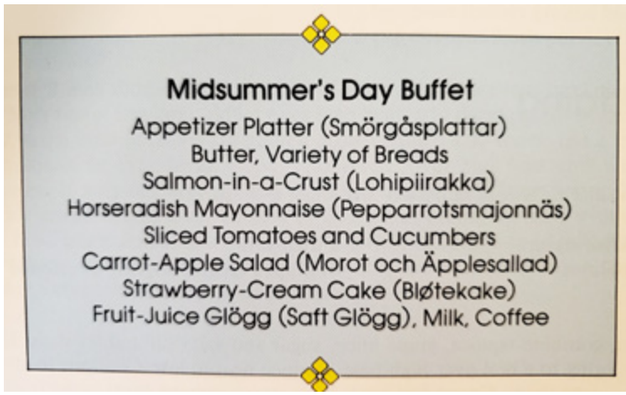
HYVÄÄ JUHANNUSTA!

One of the beautiful things about getting a dog is learning how the breed developed, where their ancestors came from, and thinking about how those dogs of olden times spent their days. Becoming involved with a rare, primitive breed creates even more motivation to learn about the breed and the culture they came from.

Finnish Lapphunds became recognized by the AKC 10 years ago, but their history goes back many thousands of years. From hunter, to herder, to companion, it is fascinating to follow their journey through time. These dogs originated with the Sami people who inhabit the region of Sápmi (formerly known as Lapland), which today encompasses large parts of northern Norway, Sweden, and Finland. These dogs spent their days as a partner in moving and protecting the Sami's reindeer herds and doing domestic chores around the camps. After WWII, the Finnish Kennel Club worked to categorize and document the descendants of these dogs, and the breed is now known as Suomenlapinkoira in Finnish, and Finnish Lapphund in English.

In my personal journey to learn everything I can about this breed, I became more interested in where my own ancestors came from. I knew my grandmother's parents were from





Celebration of "Midsommar" includes traditions such as serving of Salmon in a Crust and wearing of flower crowns.

Sweden, so I have always felt a connection to Scandinavia. I do DNA testing on my dogs, so I recently decided it was time to do my own DNA ancestry test. My results showed that my genetic composition is 9 percent Finland (yeah!), 20 percent Sweden/Norway, 13 percent Broadly Northwestern European (includes Scandinavia), and the rest European. I like to think that my genetics are a factor in why I feel that this breed is such a good fit for me.

While reading about the history of Finnish Lapphunds, I discovered that Midsummer is a popular holiday in Finland. Midsummer in ancient times was celebrated on the summer solstice, when the midnight sun in the far north shines for almost 24 hours a day at this time. Those



COURTESY MARIA SWARTS

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who celebrate the holiday head to the countryside and lakes with good company for bonfires, food, drink, and music. Flowers are also an important part of Midsummer traditions—from the maypole, to flower crowns, to putting flowers under your pillow—for attracting love and good fortune.

Last summer, my mom and I attempted our first Midsummer feast to celebrate our Scandinavian roots. We pulled out mom's old cookbook and made Salmon in a Crust—it turned out fabulous! This year, I am making flower crowns, because they are so pretty and my Lappy girl looks very sweet wearing one.

Midsummer in Finland will be celebrated this year on June 25th, and we are already planning our next feast with the Salmon in a Crust, adding a few more traditional dishes to the menu, and inviting friends over to share good food.

Confirming that I have Scandinavian and Finnish roots makes my connection to my Finnish Lapphunds even stronger and more special. I love how the rich history of dogs can help us feel a deeper connection to the past and stir an interest in learning more about the traditions that were a part of our ancestor's lives.

Hyvää Juhannusta! Glad Midsommar! God Sankthansaften! Happy Midsummer!

—Maria Swarts,
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Finnish Lapphund Club of America

Norwegian Buhunds

MEMORIES OF MY FIRST NORWEGIAN BUHUND

After almost 17½ years, my oldest Norwegian Buhund, Kinzi, passed away. She was my very first Buhund—the one who introduced me to the breed and made me fall in love with Norwegian Buhunds. Kinzi made me realize that Buhunds are wonderful family dogs; they are very active, eager to please, and have a streak of independence.

Kinzi was not only my first Norwegian Buhund; she was also the first dog with whom I engaged in companion and performance activities. Together we competed in numerous activities such as agility, rally, obedience, lure coursing, scent work, Barn Hunt, and many more.

When Kinzi started in AKC performance events, Norwegian Buhunds were in the Foundation Stock Service. She continued in AKC events when Buhunds entered the Miscellaneous Class, and then the Herding Group, where they currently reside. She started early and was the first Buhund to participate in the Invitational and the agility nationals and, for many years, she was the only MACH (Master Agility Champion) in the breed.

Like many Buhunds, Kinzi had a good work ethic. She was a joy to train, eager to learn and practice new behaviors and concepts well into her old age. Kinzi was also a social butterfly who never met a person she did not like. As such, she was a good ambassador for her breed at shows and competitions, often sitting with me ringside, and greeting every passing person with slicked-back ears and a tail wagging so hard that her whole body vibrated.



Norwegian Buhund

COURTESY HOT DOG PHOTO

Many people were encouraged to come and meet this relatively rare breed.

Kinzi was the first dog with whom I did dog therapy. We went to several schools in our area over the years, with over 10 years of dog therapy at our local elementary/middle school. Even though Kinzi mainly worked

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with K-2 grades, she was known to almost all the children in the school (and many of their parents) as well as the teachers and staff. Every so often, a teenager about to graduate to high school would come up to pet her in the hallway and talk about his memories of reading to Kinzi when he was in the first grade.

When I look at other Norwegian Buhunds I am reminded of Kinzi, both in terms of her physical characteristics (since Buhunds happen to be a fairly consistent breed) as well as her temperament. One trait that Kinzi, like many Buhunds, had in abundance throughout her life was independence. As a young puppy I remember her determinedly attempting to climb out of her ex-pen and go off exploring. In her old age, when her night vision started to deteriorate, she was still determined to walk and run on her own, even in the dark. Kinzi believed that she could do anything. She will always remain the dog of my heart.

—Jasmine Tata,
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Norwegian Buhund Club of America

Old English Sheepdogs

PERILS OF THE SEASON PART ONE

Unless you and your Old English Sheepdog are enjoying the northern lights in Nome, Alaska, you are likely well into spring and transitioning into summer. I was just alerted to this change by an announcement from our county parks and recreation department that the local rattlesnake population is no longer hibernating and is now moving about. The park personnel are advising caution for those using the more rugged and overgrown areas of our parks and nature reserves.

Our area is not unique, as rattlesnakes are the most widely distributed poisonous snake in the U.S. Fortunately we have a local network of 24/7 veterinary emergency clinics that conduct "de-snaking" programs. It certainly makes sense to condition Muffy to avoid snakes rather than have to haul her to the emergency clinic to treat a bite on her face or leg.

Of course poisonous snakes aren't the only peril that your Old English may face this summer. Many of these problems are probably familiar to most OES owners. However, a quick review may help you get ready to deal with those that are common in your area.

One that is always a real headline-grabber is when an animal or child has been left in a locked vehicle with the windows closed. In a sunny location, the interior temperature in a closed vehicle can reach 140°F—more than enough to induce heatstroke. Rather than dealing with the consequences of heatstroke or having someone break out your car win-



Old English Sheepdog Ch. Slumber (bitch), 1914 Westminster BIS, with owner Mrs. Tyler Morse

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PURINA PRO PLAN

HERDING GROUP

dow to rescue your dog, it may be preferable to leave ol' Watson in the air-conditioned comfort of your home while you run summer errands.

Another class of problems involves plants. In my area, the worst offenders are foxtails and burr clover. Foxtails are a variety of grass with extremely sharp seeds. These can become lodged in the fur and will actually penetrate the skin and work their way beneath the skin surface. If your dog is not being shown, keeping your dog's feet closely clipped is a help, as the area between the toes is often the site where the seeds lodge. You will of course want to keep your dog yard as free of foxtails as possible. If your dog is also in another area with foxtail potential, toe-checks can help avoid problems. If a foxtail does become embedded beneath the skin, an Epsom salt foot-soak may allow you to expel the seed yourself. However, over the years I've made any number of trips to the vet to have foxtails removed.

Burr clover is less of a problem here, but the sharp-pointed burrs will stick in the coat and will have to be brushed out. The burrs can also become embedded between the pads of the foot, causing the dog to limp.

Problems related to insects are another cause for concern. Our county mosquito vector and control group monitors for a number of mosquito-borne diseases, one of which, heartworm, affects dogs and can be fatal if not treated. Your vet can recommend something to prevent heartworm infection and often treat other parasites as well. Normally a blood test to check for infection is required before starting such medications. Again, preventing the condition is preferable to curing it.

Another insect-related problem is Lyme disease, where the vector is the deer tick. Like heartworm, Lyme disease can be prevented, in this case by using a flea and tick medication. There is also a vaccine for dogs active in a high-risk setting. A course of antibiotics is used to treat infected dogs.

A third summer-related insect problem is fly strike. Typically this occurs when fecal matter is caught in the dog's coat. This attracts flies, which lay their eggs there. If the area is not cleaned up, the eggs will hatch, and the larva (commonly known as maggots) will start to feed on the feces and the dog itself. Left uncheck, the maggots will actually burrow below the skin. As the infestation continues, the dog will become lethargic and if not treated, can actually die. Treatment begins by shaving the infected area to remove surface maggots and any debris. A Capstar tablet should also be given immediately. This systemic will kill any maggots that are feeding beneath the skin. The open wound area should be treated and antibiotics given to prevent secondary infection. You may want to consult with your vet, depending on the severity of the condition. There is really not a fly-strike preventative other than maintaining good hygiene. However, a dog in a short summer haircut will be less likely to trap fecal matter than a dog in full show coat or a dog that is badly matted.

A final peril of the season is the July 4th holiday. Hopefully your neighbors will celebrate by giving their kids sparklers and not set off enough fireworks to reenact the Battle of the Bulge. If the latter occurs, you need to work to keep your OES calm and distracted.

Hopefully you and your OES can side step most of these perils and be prepared for the others. The result should be a pleasant and enjoyable summer.

—Joe Schlitt,
wylecotejs@earthlink.net
Old English Sheepdog Club of America

Pembroke Welsh Corgis

A HOWLING GOOD TIME!

My local specialty club has suffered through the past two years with a canceled specialty and cessation of in-person club meetings and activities. When the delayed Summer Olympics finally took place, I had the idea of creating a "Howl-Olympics" as a club event and loosely based it on the Decathlon. The board approved the idea and added a Halloween costume party to the festivities.

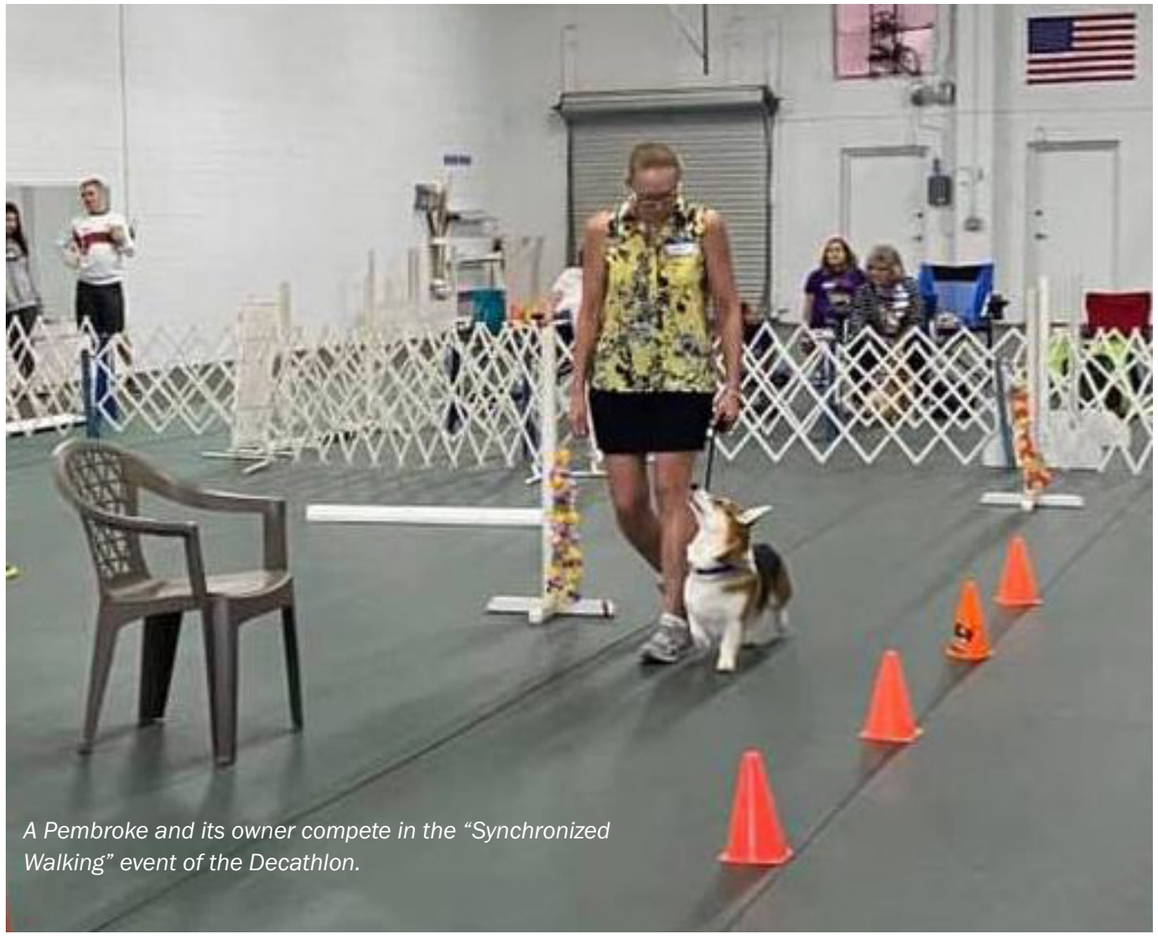
At the start of the event, I suggested that we each think back to our favorite Olympics and opening ceremony—perhaps to July of 1996, in Atlanta? Teams then competed in a variety of events based on similar Olympic events. First three placements received gold, silver, and bronze "medals." First places also received a magnet with a Pembroke doing the Olympic high jump. There were no entries in the Biscuit Relay, but the other nine evens had spirited competition.

Synchronized Walking consisted of the owner and corgi navigating a course that involved opening and closing gates as well as avoiding toys, food bowls, and other enticements. They walked over a tarp and a small bridge, ending in a hula hoop when time was ended. Each transgression resulted in a five-second penalty. Transgressions including knocking the stuffed corgi off the leg of the grooming table, missing a turn around a jump upright, and picking up one of the enticements.

In Corgi Hurdles, Pembrokes were timed as they raced through an alley of four low jumps. Corgi Vaulting involved jumping a bar jump, starting at four inches and going up in two-inch increments. Exhibitors were strongly

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A Pembroke and its owner compete in the "Synchronized Walking" event of the Decathlon.

encouraged to not let their dogs jump higher than they were comfortable. Several bowed out at the eight-inch mark for that reason.

Corgi Weight Lifting involved three Pembrokes on tables. Participants had to guess the total weight of the three without going over and without touching the dogs. Owners then weighed their dogs and gave the weights to the judge. Dumbbell Throw had participants throwing a dumbbell over an eight-inch high jump, trying to be the closest to the "X" on the floor.

In the timed Popcorn Toss, owners sat and dogs had to each catch five pieces of popcorn. It was surprisingly more difficult than we thought! Spectators enthusiastically counted the number of clean catches.

Another surprising event was the Speed Eating contest. We thought our voracious eaters would quickly down the pack of veggies. Oh, no! One corgi laid down and very fastidiously and carefully chewed each veggie! The Hot Dog Stare had two corgis locked in battle as they both obeyed the very good "Leave It" command. The winner was declared by releasing the dogs and the first one to eat the hot dog was the winner. In the Short-Legged Dash, corgis ran for time, with the top times progressing to the finals with a final run-off.

The events were designed so that *all* Pembrokes, even older puppies, could safely participate. No formal training was required for any event. For off-leash races, someone held the dog and the owner called it in the safety of an alleyway made by ring gating. There were no head-to-head competitions, so that the events were safe for all. Very few dogs participated in all the events—owners tended to select the events which were the best fit for their dogs.

Points were awarded for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place, along with points for participating. While final results were totaled, the dogs paraded their finest Halloween Costumes. Each participant got a goodie bag containing items for dog and human. Photos were taken, and there was much laughter throughout the day! It was so good to see everyone and hear the laughs! The Decathlon winner got a thermal mug with a Pembroke doing an Olympic high jump. Second got a calendar with the same logo. Third got a notepad.

We had such a great time that there are plans to make some form of the Howl-Olympics an annual club event!

Our annual national specialty takes place September 24 through October 1. Herding and tracking will be the first weekend, in Kentucky. The remainder of the specialty will be at the Roberts Centre in Wilmington, Ohio. For up-to-date information and premium lists, see http://www.pwccanational.com. Hope to see you there!

—Lynda McKee,
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Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America

Pulik

IN APPRECIATION OF DON GOLD

Many parent-club members feel their efforts in performance events and community service are overlooked in favor of the highly publicized conformation events. This dissatisfaction can affect continuing membership in those parent clubs. It is time that par-

COURTESY AMY CAPLE

PURINA PRO PLAN

HERDING GROUP





Don Gold with his Puli, Cricket; Cricket working sheep; Cricket and Don working ducks at the Advanced level.



COURTESY DON GOLD

ent clubs make a concentrated effort to honor and acknowledge those who pursue a different area of dog sports and service. Let us make a start to rectify that oversight by highlighting one Puli Club of America (PCA) member, Mr. Don Gold.

In the 1990s, Don Gold became fascinated with the breed after seeing a picture of a Puli riding the back of a sheep. That fascination resulted in acquiring Tasha, Sugarbear Annatasha Gold. After seeking advice from a PCA member, Don bred Tasha.

Her son became Don's second Puli, Barney (Ch. Talisman's Barnabus Betyar, CD, PT, NAJ, CGC, TT, VPA, JHDs, HTDIId, HTADIIId, OTDds, DThD, VPA). Barney helped newcomer Don through AKC titles in conformation, agility, and obedience. Of course, Don couldn't stop there. A friend introduced him to herding at Nancy Obermark's herding facility. Don was encouraged to try the Herding Instinct Test, and an aficionado was born. At 9 years old, Barney started a career that ended at age 13 with 10

PURINA PRO PLAN

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herding titles, including AKC titles—HT, PT and Advanced Duck. "Barney" was featured in the 2008 July issue of the AKC GAZETTE,and shortly thereafter Barney was recognized as the AKC Versatile Dog of the Month. To round out their resume, Don trained Barney to work as a therapy dog with the Delta Society.

In the meantime, Don's son became enamored with Pulik and he acquired one from Sweden, L.E. (HTCH Vastsjo L E of Talisman, OFTDds, ATDd, OTDs, AFTDds, STDds, HTDIsd, HTDIId, HRDIIIs, RLFIIIs, HRDIIIsdm, HTADIIId, RLFIIIsdm, HSBd, HSAsd, HIAd, CGC, THD). Due to his son's work and travel, L.E. at age 7 started living with Don and his wife Maxine. No surprise, Don took L.E. along with Barney to his herding lessons at Nancy Obermark's facility. L.E. was a natural and was started in training. L.E. became the number-one Herding Trial Puli for the years 2010, 2011, and 2013. L.E. was renowned nationally and internationally (including the Swedish *Puli News*) for her herding prowess, earning 33 herding titles through the AKC, ASCA (Australian Shepherd Club of America), and AHBA (American Herding Breed Association). She earned many High in Trial awards before retiring at age 13.

As with Barney, Don trained L.E. in therapy work. The pair entertained kids at St. Jude, LeBonhuer Shrine School, Airport Youth Village, Mending Hearts Camp and many others, wherever was the need. They also began weekly visits to the Shelby County Juvenile Court in Tennessee to offer comfort. There, L.E. was sworn in by judge Dan Michael as an honorary sheriff's deputy and given a VIP parking space and a security badge. (She was not allowed to fix tickets and had to swear to not carry a weapon, however!)

Don became the proud owner of his current Puli, Cricket (Legacy for Prydain, HSAs, STDd, STDs, RLFs, OTDd, HTDs, FDC, THDX, CGC), when she was 1½ years old. She is now 7 years old and is working sheep at the Advanced level, as well as ducks. Cricket is following L.E. with international recognition and being the number-one herding-trial Puli. Cricket has six herding titles (not limited to AKC), including her AHBA Ranch Large Flock sheep (RLFs) title (involving 25 sheep) and also an AKC Farm Dog title.

Cricket is a strong competitor in the herding world; she recently was awarded first place at an AKC herding event working sheep at the Advanced level over all other breeds (including Border Collies, Shelties, and Corgis). Like L.E., Cricket has been featured in the AHBA's international publication. Don is so highly regarded that AHBA has published a number of articles on his accomplishments with his Pulik. Don is especially proud that recently AHBA president Linda Rorem came to Memphis, where Don lives, and to watch him work with Cricket. Linda Rorem and Don each worked Cricket on ducks on an Advanced course at Nancy Obermark's herding facility.

Cricket also brings smiles with her work as a therapy dog. She recently earned her AKC Therapy Dog Excellent title. "Cricket" also continues L.E.'s work at the Shelby County Juvenile Court. Cricket and a rescue Greyhound "Jude" are on call to assist kids and parents with fear and stress before entering the courtroom. In recognition of her service, Cricket is on staff at the Shelby County Juvenile Court with her own badge, as well as a VIP parking space. In 2019, Cricket and her partner Jude were awarded Outstanding Service Awards by judge Michael and Memphis chief of police Mike Rallings. The hope is that this particular county-level program will branch out nationwide.

At 85 years, Don is out training every week. (Don says that it's he who needs the training, more so than the Puli.) Don also is still competing in herding competitions. He is very proud of his accomplishments and says, "I have enjoyed and proven that with patience and good training, every Puli can learn to herd stock. I hope to leave a legacy for others to follow." There are a handful of PCA members who have been trying for many years to get Don official recognition thru the club for his lifetime of Puli accomplishments. My hope is that the PCA will officially acknowledge Don Gold's contribution as an ambassador to the breed (with 52 herding titles over the course of 36 years in Puli, and as many years involved with therapy work). He is someone who truly embraces the purpose-bred Puli.

—Dagmar Fertl and Patty Anspach,
dfertl@gmail.com
Puli Club of America

Swedish Vallhunds

Our column that began in the March issue continues this month, written by Ivy Underdahl, Maria Gunderson, and Carol Wissler.

THE NOSE KNOWS PART TWO

Reflections from a NoseWork Trial, by Ivy Underdahl

We stand at the start line, Elfie (GCHS VSVX Solborg Elphaba St, SWM, SIAE, SBAE, CGCA, TKE) and I, my heart pounding as I tell her, "No matter what, you are the best girl ever." Elfie is already sniffing. She hones in on the scents: birch/anise/clove/

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cypress. She has identified the boxes filled with sand or water that contain the target odors, now she just has to sort them out and let me know which ones they are.

In approximately four minutes, Elfie has found each container with the buried odor and let me know which ones they are, and I've called the correct "alert" each time. It's over.

The judge hands us our green qualifying ribbon and congratulates us. My heart is still pounding, and Elfie is still licking her lips from the yummy rewards she's gotten.

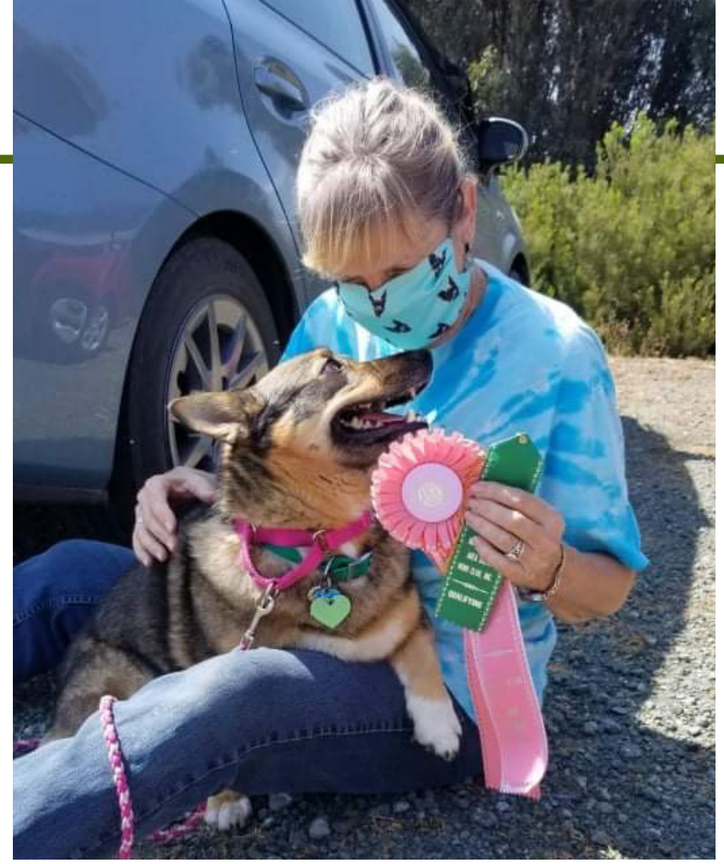
"That's it!" I tell the judge. "Elfie just finished her overall AKC Scent Work Masters title!"

All that practice, all those trials, all that fun. Done!

As we pick up our Scent Work Master ribbon, a friend asks, "Now will you and Elfie go for your Detective title?"

I smile, give Elf a scratch, and say, "Oh,







COURTESY OWNERS

Elfie, exterior search; Ivy and Elfie finish Master Interiors title; Carol Wissler's Eloise with ribbons for nose work; AKC Buried Advanced level in water; Eloise does vehicle search.





PURINA PRO PLAN

HERDING GROUP

heck yeah!" —I.U.

Reflections on the Benefits of Nose Work, by Carol Wissler

I started nose work with my rescue Border Collie/Corgi mix, Hoagie, in 2010. I was looking for an activity we could do as a team, because he was an anxious and dog-reactive guy.

We had started working on rally obedience, but the trialing environment was stressful, as I was a new handler. Hoagie was worried about all the other dogs in his space. In my search for a better way to do things, I was introduced to Teah Anders, at Gentle Touch Pet Training, who suggested I try Nose Work with Hoagie. It is a sport specifically set up for dogs like him. Each dog works individually, and every effort is made to keep everyone safe and comfortable. Perfect!

I observed an Intro to Odor class and was immediately hooked. We enrolled in classes, and Hoagie enjoyed Nose Work for 10 years until his retirement in 2020 and his passing in January 2021. He successfully earned his NW1, NW2, NW3 Container Element title, and NW3 Vehicle Element title. It also helped give us the confidence and teamwork to earn his RN in Rally and TKA in Tricks. It was the perfect sport for him and was a game-changer in our relationship as a dog/handler team.

I continue to do Nose Work with all of my dogs because it promotes team building, in addition to how fun it is for everyone!

Hoagie was the dog who got me hooked, but my Vallhund, Eloise (Ch. VSVA Aros Enchanting Eloise Elbereth, RN, HT, SWA, RATO, CGCA, CGCU, TKP), is who really got me excited to reach for those higher titles. I started Eloise in Nose Work in 2014 and started competing with her soon after we finished her conformation championship. She is a whole different type of dog to run in Nose Work as compared to my two rescues, Hoagie and Pretzel. Eloise is a driven, working dog. Her speed and accuracy never fail to amaze me. Any trialing issues we have had together have been mine, as the weaker team member. Eloise's personal motto is "Don't worry, I've got this! I know what I'm doing!" and Nose Work allows her to live that sentiment to the extreme. I'm just there to deliver the cookies and drive her to the trial.

We have competed in NACSW nose work, earning her NW1 and NW2 titles, and are currently working together on her NW3. She has also recently started competing in AKC Scent Work and has achieved her Advanced Scent Work (SWA) title and already earned a few legs toward her Excellent title. She has taken a few breaks to raise two beautiful litters in 2018 and 2021. Her son Griffin (Ch. Lavendel Skyward Griffin Av Solborg, HT, SWN, TKI) has started his promising Scent Work career by earning his SWN, and I can't wait to start her youngest, Scrapple (Lavendel Sunday Scrapple Special) on his scenting journey! He's enrolled in his first-class later this year. —C.W.

A Sport for Any Age, by Maria Gunderson

Katie (BISS GCh.B VSVCH Solborg Loven Katherine Maija Lt, HT, SWE, SCM, SBM, SHDE, RATO, CGCA, TKP, ROM) was 9 years old and had already experienced a historic career in the breed ring when I considered a new sport. We had already titled in Barn Hunt, which had given her experience using her nose to find a target odor and alert me of the location. Well, rats are pretty interesting target items, after all. But could I train her to find the essence of oils? How would that work? My girl is a bit of a foodie.

I spoiled her in the ring at Westminster with filet mignon, so the idea of searching for an odor paired with food was simple. On January 1, 2018, I put down my first training boxes, and she took to it like a fish to water. Less than three months later, we earned seven qualifying ribbons at our first trial. We both learned quickly how to support and read each other. She needed my support in making sure she searched the entire venue and to be timely with rewards for correct finds. I needed her assuredness that she was on track and finding the scent. Those first trials were a learning experience, and so much fun!

Katie is amazing. It took one year total for her to go from her first practice session to finishing her Excellent title. Covid delays have put a damper on finishing her AKC Master's title, but she is almost done. Her Buried and Containers are complete, and we are also at the Master's level in Handler Discrimination. She is the first Vallhund to finish Novice, Advanced, and Excellent Handler Discrimination titles.

Now, at 11 years old, she is not the fastest dog out there. She is thorough in her searches, and though she won't win the speed contest, she has her fair share of placement ribbons! She thinks this is the best game and is extremely excited for each and every practice.

For the senior dogs out there … when sight fades, hearing gets selective and speed diminishes, the nose still works. The desire to please is still present. The need for a purpose is still in their hearts, and this is a perfect venue to enjoy that next adventure together! —M.G.

Thank you, Ivy, Carol, and Maria, for sharing your contributions.

—Laura Kiedaisch,
lkiedai@gmail.com
Swedish Vallhund Club of America

SECRETARY'S PAGES

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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.

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ATTENTION DELEGATES
NOTICE OF MEETING

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Doubletree Newark Airport Hotel on **Tuesday, June 14,** beginning no earlier than 10:00 a.m. It will follow the Delegate Forum which will begin at 9:00 a.m.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Baytown Kennel Club

DELEGATE CREDENTIALS

Karen Byrd, Cumming, GA,
Sawnee Mountain Kennel Club of Georgia

Glenn Glass, Cicero, NY,
Onondaga Kennel Association

Sue Ritter, Sugarloaf, PA,
Miniature American Shepherd Club of the USA

Dan Sayers, Merchantville, NJ,
Irish Water Spaniel Club of America

Dr. Donald Sturz, Brooklyn, NY,
Westminster Kennel Club

NOTICE

As a result of an Event Committee determination the following individual stands 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. Kathy Doehler (Pueblo, CO)
Mr. John Pace (Norco, CA)
Ms. Debbie Reed (Seguin, TX)
Ms. Melanie Rock (Clarkston, MI)
Mr. Fredric Zipser (Sarasota, FL)

NOTICE

Ms. Liz Couzin (Albany, OR) Action was taken by the Linn County Kennel Club for conduct at its February 26, 2022 event. Ms. Couzin was charged with inappropriate abusive, or foul language. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a one-month event suspension and a $500 fine, effective February 26, 2022. (Labrador Retrievers)

NOTICE
REPRIMANDS AND FINES

Notification of fine imposed on a club for cancelling entries for Conformation shows after the entry was closed, *Rules Applying to Dog Shows,* Chapter 11, Section 6
German Shepherd Dog Club of Southern New Hampshire $500

Notification of fines imposed on performance clubs for late submission of results, *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Pointing Breeds,* Chapter 13
Vizsla Club of Southern California.....$150
GSP of San Diego.....$130
Las Vegas Bird Dog Club $75
GSP of Southern California $60

Notification of fines imposed on performance clubs for late submission of results, *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Retrievers,* Chapter 13
Jacksonville Retriever Club $100
Maryland Retriever Club.....$50

OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE AKITA

General Appearance: Large, powerful, alert, with much substance and heavy bone. The broad head, forming a blunt triangle, with deep muzzle, small eyes and erect ears carried forward in line with back of neck, is characteristic of the breed. The large, curled tail, balancing the broad head, is also characteristic of the breed.

Head: Massive but in balance with body; free of wrinkle when at ease. *Skull* flat between ears and broad; jaws square and powerful with minimal dewlap. *Head* forms a blunt triangle when viewed from above. Fault – Narrow or snipy head. *Muzzle* – Broad and full. Distance from nose to stop is to distance from stop to occiput as 2 is to 3. Stop – Well defined, but not too abrupt. A shallow furrow extends well up forehead. Nose – Broad and black. Black noses on white Akitas preferred, but a lighter colored nose with or without shading of black or gray tone is acceptable. Disqualification – partial or total lack of pigmentation on the nose surface. Any nose color other than black, except on white Akitas. *Ears* – The ears

of the Akita are characteristic of the breed. They are strongly erect and small in relation to rest of head. If ear is folded forward for measuring length, tip will touch upper eye rim. Ears are triangular, slightly rounded at tip, wide at base, set wide on head but not too low, and carried slightly forward over eyes in line with back of neck. Disqualification – Drop or broken ears. *Eyes* – Dark brown, small, deep-set and triangular in shape. Eye rims black and tight. Lips and Tongue – Lips black and pendulous; tongue pink. Teeth – Strong with scissors *bite* preferred, but level bite acceptable. Disqualification – undershot or overshot.

Neck and Body: *Neck* – Thick and muscular; comparatively short, widening gradually toward shoulders. A pronounced crest blends in with base of skull. *Body* – Longer than high, as 10 is to 9 in males; 11 to 9 in bitches. Chest wide and deep; depth of chest is one-half height of dog at shoulder. Ribs well sprung, brisket well developed. Level back with firmly-muscled loin and moderate tuck-up. Skin pliant but not loose. Serious Faults – Light bone, rangy body. *Tail* – Large and full, set high and carried over back or against flank in a three-quarter, full, or double curl, always dipping to or below level of back. On a three-quarter curl, tip drops well down flank. Root large and strong. Tail bone reaches hock when let down. Hair coarse, straight and full, with no appearance of a plume. Disqualification – Sickle or uncurled tail.

Forequarters and Hindquarters: *Forequarters* – Shoulders strong and powerful with moderate layback. Forelegs heavy-boned and straight as viewed from front. Angle of pastern 15 degrees forward from vertical. Faults – Elbows in or out, loose shoulders. *Hindquarters* – Width, muscular development and bone comparable to forequarters. Upper thighs well developed. Stifle moderately bent and hocks well let down, turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws – On front legs generally not removed; dewclaws on hind legs generally removed. Feet – Cat feet, well knuckled up with thick pads. Feet straight ahead.

Coat: Double-coated. Undercoat thick, soft, dense and shorter than outer coat. Outer coat straight, harsh and standing somewhat off body. Hair on head, legs and ears short. Length of hair at withers and rump approximately two inches, which is slightly longer than on rest of body, except tail, where coat is longest and most profuse. Fault – Any indication of ruff or feathering.

Color and Marking Patterns: Any coloring including white; brindle; or pinto. Exceptions: Merle marking pattern. Liver color. Colors are rich, brilliant and clear and markings are well balanced, with or without mask or blaze. White Akitas have no mask. Pinto has a white background with large, evenly placed patches covering head and more than one-third of body. Undercoat may be a different color from outer coat. Disqualification – Merle marking pattern. Liver color.

Gait: Brisk and powerful with strides of moderate length. Back remains strong, firm and level. Rear legs move in line with front legs.

Size: Males 26 to 28 inches at the withers; bitches 24 to 26 inches. Disqualification – dogs under 25 inches; bitches under 23 inches.

Temperament: Alert and responsive, dignified and courageous. Akitas may be intolerant of other dogs, particularly of the same sex.

Disqualifications:
Partial or total lack of pigmentation on nose.
Any nose color other than black, except on white Akitas.
Drop or broken ears.
Undershot or overshot.
Sickle or uncurled tail.
Dogs under 25 inches; bitches under 23 inches.
Merle marking pattern.
Liver Color.

Approved May 10, 2022
Effective August 8, 2022

OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE GERMAN PINSCHER

General Appearance: The German Pinscher is a medium size, short coated dog, elegant in appearance with a strong square build and moderate body structure, muscular and powerful for endurance and agility. Energetic, watchful, alert, agile, fearless, determined, intelligent and loyal, the German Pinscher has the prerequisites to be an excellent watchdog and companion.

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

Head and Skull: Powerful, elongated without the occiput being too pronounced and resembles a blunt wedge in both frontal and profile views. The total length of the *head* from the tip of the nose to the occiput is one half the length from the withers to the base of the tail resulting in a ratio of approximately 1:2. *Expression* – sharp, alert and responsive. *Eyes* -medium size, dark, oval in shape without

appearance of bulging. The eyelid should be tight and the eyeball nonprotruding. *Ears* – set high, symmetrical, and carried erect when cropped. If uncropped, they are V-shaped with a folding pleat, or small standing ears carried evenly upright. *Skull* – flat, unwrinkled from occiput to stop when in repose. The stop is slight but distinct. *Muzzle* – parallel and equal in length to the topskull and ends in a blunt wedge. The cheeks are muscled and flat. Nose – full, and black. Lips – black, close fitting. *Bite* – strong, scissors bite with complete dentition and white teeth. Faults – overshot or undershot bites, absence of primary molars.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* – elegant and strong, of moderate thickness and length, nape elegantly arched. The skin is tight, closely fitting to the dry throat without wrinkles, sagging, or dewlaps. *Topline* – the withers form the highest point of the topline, which slopes slightly toward the rear, extending in a straight line from behind the withers, through the well-muscled loin to the faintly curved croup. Back- short, firm, and level, muscular at the loins. Faults – long back, not giving the appearance of squarely built, roach back, sway back. *Body* – compact and strong, so as to permit greater flexibility and agility, with the length of leg being equal to the depth of body. Loin – is well muscled. The distance from the last rib to the hip is short. Chest – moderately wide with well-sprung ribs, and when viewed from the front, appears to be oval. The forechest is distinctly marked by the prosternum. The brisket descends to the elbows and ascends gradually to the rear with the belly moderately drawn up. Fault – excessive tuck up. *Tail* - moderately set and carried above the horizontal. Customarily docked between the second and third joints.

Forequarters: The sloping shoulder blades are strongly muscled, yet flat and well laid back, forming an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the horizontal. They are well angled and slope forward, forming an approximately 90 degree angle to the upper arm, which is equal in length to the shoulder blade. Such angulation permits the maximum forward extension of the forelegs without binding or effort. Forelegs – straight and well boned, perfectly vertical when viewed from all sides, set moderately apart with elbows set close to the body. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed. Pasterns – firm and almost perpendicular to the ground. Feet - short, round, compact with firm dark pads and dark nails. The toes are well closed and arched like cat feet.

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

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

Color: Isabella (fawn), to red in various shades to stag red (red with intermingling of black hairs), black and blues with red/tan markings. In the reds, a rich vibrant medium to dark shade is preferred. In bi-colored dogs, sharply marked dark and rich red/tan markings are desirable. Markings distributed as follows: at cheeks, lips, lower jaw, above eyes, at throat, on forechest as two triangles distinctly separated from each other, at metatarsus or pasterns, forelegs, feet, inner side of hind legs and below tail. Pencil marks on the toes are acceptable. Any white markings on the dog are undesirable. A few white hairs do not constitute a marking. Disqualification – Dogs not of an allowable color.

Gait: The ground covering trot is relaxed, well balanced, powerful and uninhibited with good length of stride, strong drive and free front extension. At the trot the back remains firm and level, without swaying, rolling or roaching. When viewed from the front and rear, the feet must not cross or strike each other. Fault- hackney gait.

Temperament: The German Pinscher has highly developed senses, intelligence, aptitude for training, fearlessness, and endurance. He is alert, vigilant, deliberate and watchful of strangers. He has fearless courage and tenacity if threatened. A very vivacious dog, but not an excessive barker. He should not show viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attacks. *Note – Great consideration should be given to a dog giving the desired alert, highly intelligent, vivacious character of the German Pinscher. Aggressive behavior towards another dog is not deemed viciousness. Fault – shy. The foregoing description is that of the ideal German Pinscher. Any deviation from this is to be penalized to the extent of deviation.

Disqualification:
Dogs not of an allowable color.

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OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE ROTTWEILER

General Appearance: The ideal Rottweiler is a medium large, robust and powerful dog, black with clearly defined rust markings. His compact and substantial build denotes great strength, agility and endurance. Dogs are characteristically more massive throughout with larger frame and heavier bone than bitches. Bitches are distinctly feminine, but without weakness of substance or structure.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Dogs – 24 inches to 27 inches. Bitches – 22 inches to 25 inches, with preferred size being mid-range of

each sex. Correct *proportion* is of primary importance, as long as size is within the standard's range. The length of body, from prosternum to the rearmost projection of the rump, is slightly longer than the height of the dog at the withers, the most desirable proportion of the height to length being 9 to 10. The Rottweiler is neither coarse nor shelly. Depth of chest is approximately fifty percent (50%) of the height of the dog. His bone and muscle mass must be sufficient to balance his frame, giving a compact and very powerful appearance. Serious Faults – Lack of proportion, undersized, oversized, reversal of sex characteristics (bitchy dogs, doggy bitches).

Head: Of medium length, broad between the ears; forehead line seen in profile is moderately arched; zygomatic arch and stop well developed with strong broad upper and lower jaws. The desired ratio of backskull to muzzle is 3 to 2. Forehead is preferred dry, however some wrinkling may occur when dog is alert. *Expression* is noble, alert, and self-assured. *Eyes* of medium size, almond shaped with well fitting lids, moderately deep-set, neither protruding nor receding. The desired color is a uniform dark brown. Serious Faults – Yellow (bird of prey) eyes, eyes of different color or size, hairless eye rim. Disqualification – Entropion. Ectropion. *Ears* of medium size, pendant, triangular in shape; when carried alertly the ears are level with the top of the skull and appear to broaden it. Ears are to be set well apart, hanging forward with the inner edge lying tightly against the head and terminating at approximately mid-cheek. Serious Faults – Improper carriage (creased, folded or held away from cheek/head). *Muzzle* – Bridge is straight, broad at base with slight tapering towards tip. The end of the muzzle is broad with well developed chin. Nose is broad rather than round and always black. Lips – Always black; corners closed; inner mouth pigment is preferred dark. Serious Faults – Total lack of mouth pigment (pink mouth). Bite and Dentition – Teeth 42 in number (20 upper, 22 lower), strong, correctly placed, meeting in a scissors *bite* – lower incisors touching inside of upper incisors. Serious Faults – Level bite; any missing tooth. Disqualifications – Overshot, undershot (when incisors do not touch or mesh); wry mouth; two or more missing teeth.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* – Powerful, well muscled, moderately long, slightly arched and without loose skin. T*opline* – The back is firm and level, extending in a straight line from behind the withers to the croup. The back remains horizontal to the ground while the dog is moving or standing. *Body* – The chest is roomy, broad and deep, reaching to elbow, with well pronounced forechest and well sprung, oval ribs. Back is straight and strong. Loin is short, deep and well muscled. Croup is broad, of medium length and only slightly sloping. Underline of a mature Rottweiler has a slight tuck-up. Males must have two normal testicles properly descended into the scrotum. Disqualification – Unilateral cryptorchid or cryptorchid males. *Tail* – The set of the tail is more important than its length. Properly set, it gives an impression of elongation of the topline; carried slightly above horizontal when the dog is excited or moving. Docked, the tail is short, close to the body leaving one or two tail vertebrae. Undocked, the tail is carried straight or upward curved and may hang at rest. Faults – Tails with kinks, strong lateral deviation, or ringtails.

Forequarters: Shoulder blade is long and well laid back. Upper arm equal in length to shoulder blade, set so elbows are well under body. Distance from withers to elbow and elbow to ground is equal. Legs are strongly developed with straight, heavy bone, not set close together. Pasterns are strong, springy and almost perpendicular to the ground. Feet are round, compact with well arched toes, turning neither in nor out. Pads are thick and hard. Nails short, strong and black. Dewclaws may be removed.

Hindquarters: Angulation of hindquarters balances that of forequarters. Upper thigh is fairly long, very broad and well muscled. Stifle joint is well turned. Lower thigh is long, broad and powerful, with extensive muscling leading into a strong hock joint. Rear pasterns are nearly perpendicular to the ground. Viewed from the rear, hind legs are straight, strong and wide enough apart to fit with a properly built body. Feet are somewhat longer than the front feet, turning neither in nor out, equally compact with well arched toes. Pads are thick and hard. Nails short, strong, and black. Dewclaws must be removed.

Coat: Outer coat is straight, coarse, dense, of medium length and lying flat. Undercoat should be present on neck and thighs, but the amount is influenced by climatic conditions. Undercoat should not show through outer coat. The coat is shortest on head, ears and legs, longest on breeching. The Rottweiler is to be exhibited in the natural condition with no trimming. Fault – Wavy coat. Serious Faults – Open, excessively short, or curly coat; total lack of undercoat; any trimming that alters the length of the natural coat. Disqualification – Long coat.

Color: Always black with rust to mahogany markings. The demarcation between black and rust is to be clearly defined. The markings should be located as follows: a spot over each eye; on cheeks; as a strip around each side of muzzle, but not on the bridge of the nose; on throat; triangular mark on both sides

of prosternum; on forelegs from carpus downward to the toes; on inside of rear legs showing down the front of the stifle and broadening out to front of rear legs from hock to toes, but not completely eliminating black from rear of pasterns; under tail; black penciling on toes. The undercoat is gray, tan, or black. Quantity and location of rust markings is important and should not exceed ten perfect of body color. Serious Faults – Straw-colored, excessive, insufficient or sooty markings; rust marking other than described above; white marking any place on dog (a few rust or white hairs do not constitute a marking). Disqualifications – Any base color other than black; absence of all markings.

Gait: The Rottweiler is a trotter. His movement should be balanced, harmonious, sure, powerful and unhindered, with strong forereach and a powerful rear drive. The motion is effortless, efficient, and ground-covering. Front and rear legs are thrown neither in nor out, as the imprint of hind feet should touch that of forefeet. In a trot the forequarters and hindquarters are mutually coordinated while the back remains level, firm and relatively motionless. As speed increases the legs will converge under body towards a center line.

Temperament: The Rottweiler is basically a calm, confident and courageous dog with a self assured aloofness that does not lend itself to immediate and indiscriminate friendships. A Rottweiler is self-confident and responds quietly and with a wait-and-see attitude to influences in his environment. He has an inherent desire to protect home and family, and is an intelligent dog of extreme hardness and adaptability with a strong willingness to work, making him especially suited as a companion, guardian and general all-purpose dog. The behavior of the Rottweiler in the show ring should be controlled, willing and adaptable, trained to submit to examination of mouth, testicles, etc. An aloof or reserved dog should not be penalized, as this reflects the accepted character of the breed. An aggressive or belligerent attitude towards other dogs should not be faulted. A judge shall excuse from the ring any shy Rottweiler. A dog shall be judged fundamentally shy if, refusing to stand for examination, it shrinks away from the judge. A dog that in the opinion of the judge menaces or threatens him/her, or exhibits any sign that it may not be safely approached or examined by the judge in the normal manner, shall be excused from the ring. A dog that in the opinion of the judge attacks any person in the ring shall be disqualified.

Summary: Faults – The foregoing is a description of the ideal Rottweiler. Any structural fault that detracts from the above described working dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Disqualifications:
Entropion, ectropion.
Overshot, undershot (when incisors do not touch or mesh); wry mouth; two or more missing teeth.
Unilateral cryptorchid or cryptorchid males
Long coat.
Any base color other than black; absence of all markings.
A dog that in the opinion of the judge attacks any person in the ring.

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OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE SLOUGHI

General Appearance: The Sloughi is a powerful and elegant, medium-large, short-haired, smooth-coated, athletic sighthound developed in North Africa (in the region including Morocco, Alergia, Tunisia, and Libya) to hunt game such as hare, fox, jackal, gazelle, and wild pigs. It is an ancient breed, treasured in North Africa for its hunting skills, speed, agility, and endurance over long distances. It is a robust, but elegant and racy, pursuit dog with no exaggeration of length of body or limbs, muscle development, angulation, nor curve of loin. The Sloughi is not a fragile dog; it is a dog with class and grace. The attitude is noble and somewhat aloof, and the expression of the dark eyes is gentle and melancholy. The Sloughi's head has a sturdy character and is long and elegant with drop ears and a black nose. The body and legs show defined bony structure and strong, lean muscles and black or pigmented nails. The skeletal structure is sturdy. The topline is essentially horizontal blending into a bony, gently sloping croup. The tail is long and carried at or below the topline at its insertion with a small ring or an upward curve at the end.

Size, Proportion, Substance: A male Sloughi is very slightly taller, measured from the top of the withers to the ground, than it is long, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks. Ideally, a Sloughi's length from point of shoulder to point of buttock is 96 percent of its height. Height at the withers for males is normally 26 to 29 inches (66 to 74 centimeters). For females it is normally 24 to 27 inches (61 to 68 centimeters). Somewhat taller Sloughis are allowed.

Head: In profile, the *head* is long and refined with a deep and sturdy character. From above, it has the shape of a long wedge, tapering from the cranial area to the tip of the nose. *Expression* – The expression is gentle, slightly sad, and melancholy. *Eyes* – The eyes are large, dark, well set in their sockets, and oval to the almond-shaped. The eye color is shades of dark brown to dark amber. The eye rims are pigmented. *Ears* – The ears are of set

slightly above the eye line, drooping, close to the head, medium in size, triangular and slightly rounded at the tips. Disqualifications are ears erect, raised with tips drooping, or rose ears that cannot drop close to the head. *Skull* – Viewed from above, the cranial area is rather broad, measuring approximately 4.75 to 5.5 inches (12 to 14 centimeters) between the ears, and is rounded at the back and curves harmoniously on the sides. In profile, the top part of the cranial area is flat, the brows are scarcely projecting, the frontal groove is hardly marked, and the occipital crest and protuberance are barely visible. Stop – The stop is barely pronounced. *Muzzle* – The muzzle has the shape of an elongated wedge and forms about half the total length of the head. The jaws are strong and regular. Planes – The profile is straight, with the lines of the muzzle and skull approximately parallel. Nose – The nose is black and strong, not pinched. Any nose color other than black is a disqualification. The planes of the nose and the muzzle are almost the same. The nose leather, not being supported by the skeletal structure, is slightly inclined down towards the tip. Lips – The lips are thin and supple, black or dark brown, and completely pigmented. Flews – The lips just cover the lower jaw. The corner of the mouth is very slightly visible. *Bite* – A scissor bite is preferable; a level bite is allowed. An overshot or undershot jaw is a disqualification. Teeth – Full Dentition; the teeth are healthy and strong.

Neck, Topline, Body: Neck – The *neck* is long and springs well up from the shoulders. It is slightly arched at the crest. Its length is similar to that of the head. It should be elegant and powerful. The skin is fine, tight, with no dewlap and the hair is very smooth. *Topline* – The topline of a Sloughi is level (horizontal) or essentially level between the withers and the hip bones; the hip bones may be slightly higher than the withers. The withers are apparent. Body – Chest – The chest is not too wide and almost, but not quite, reaches the level of the elbow. The ratio between depth of chest and height at withers should be ideally 4:10. Ribs – The ribs are flat, long, and slightly curved in the posterior third of the chest. Underline – The underline starts as a straight line at the sternum and rises up in a smooth curve to the belly. Tuck-up – The belly is well tucked up. Back – The back is short, almost level (horizontal) between the withers and the hip bones. Loin – The loin is short, lean, wide, and slightly arched. Croup – The croup is bony and oblique with apparent hip bones that project above the line of the back to the same height as, or slightly higher than, the withers. T*ail* – The tail is long enough to reach the point of the hocks, thin, set in line with the croup, and has a small ring or an upward curve at the tip. The tail is carried low (at or below the line of the back at its insertion), though when excited the end portion of the tail may rise above the topline.

Forequarters: Angulation – Well open. Shoulders – Shoulder Blades – The shoulder blades are long and oblique. The upper arm is strong. Legs – the forelegs are straight, bony, and muscular. The forelegs appear long. Pasterns – The pasterns are slightly sloping, supple, and strong. Dewclaws – Dewclaws are present, but may be removed. Feet – The feet are lean and have the shape of elongated oval. In many lightly-built Sloughis, the foot is shaped like a hare-foot. Toes – The toes are pointed forward with the middle two toes distinctly longer than the others. Nails – The nails are black or pigmented. White or depigmented nails on toes with small white markings are faults. Sloughis with a majority of depigmented or white nails disqualify.

Hindquarters: Angulation – Open angulation, stifle and hock well open. Legs – When showing, the hind legs should be left in their natural, upright position so that the level (horizontal) line of back remains apparent. Upper Thigh – The second thigh is long and well muscled. Hocks (Rear Pastern) – Hocks are strong and well bent without closed angles. The rear pasterns are also strong. The tendons are well chiseled. Dewclaws – No rear dewclaws. Feet – The feet are lean and have the shape of an elongated oval. Toes – The toes are pointed forward with the middle two toes distinctly longer than the others. Nails – The nails are black or pigmented.

Coat: The coat of the Sloughi is always smooth. The hair is short, tight, and fine all over the body. The Sloughi is presented in natural condition. Disqualifications are feathering on the ears, tail, and/or legs, or coat that is not short, tight, and smooth.

Color: The coat colors are all shades of light sand (cream) to mahogany red fawn, with or without brindling or with or without black markings such as black mask, black ears, dark overlay, and black mantle (black and sand or black and brindle). A small white mark on the chest or small white marks on the toes are faults. White, anywhere on the body, due to aging or scars is allowed. Disqualifications are color not in accordance with the standard, larger white markings, solid white extending above the toes or white anywhere else on the dog except the forechest.

Gait: The Sloughi has a supple, smooth, and effortless gait with long strides, covering plenty of ground and reaching from the shoulders in front. The tail is held low, or at below the topline at its insertion. The ring or upward curve at the end may rise above the topline when the dog is excited. The head is held at a moderate angle to the body.

Temperament: The Sloughi is a dog with class and grace. The attitude is noble and somewhat aloof.

Summary of Disqualifications:
Ears erect, raised with tips drooping, or rose ears that cannot drop close to the head.
Nose pigment any color other than black.
An overshot or undershot jaw.
Coat too long and/or feathering on the ears, tail, and/or legs.
Dogs with a majority of white or depigmented nails.
Color not in accordance with the standard, larger white markings, solid white extending above the toes or white anywhere else on the dog except the forechest.

Approved May 10, 2022
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CONFORMATION JUDGES

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

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

It is the responsibility of all Conformation and Junior Showmanship 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 by email at *judgingops@akc.org*.

APPLICANTS

The following persons applications have been submitted for the breed(s) specified ***but they are NOT eligible to accept assignments.***

NEW BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

Mr. Bill Bates (103321) OH
(513) 535-9858
bill@bearcatboxers.com
Boxers

Mr. Mustapha El Khorchi (110865) FL
(561) 460-0461
leongoldenusa@gmail.com
Golden Retrievers, JS

Marlene Groves (108243) CO
(303) 621-1111
marlene@buffalogroves.com
Bloodhounds

Betsy Love (110927) OK
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Bulldogs

Mr. Scott Toney (110847) NC
(704) 968-4491
midwoodchin@gmail.com
Japanese Chins

Laura Witts (110075) NH
(603) 930-7680
drgussy@aol.com
Labrador Retrievers

ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

Mrs. Mary E. Benedict (66054) NY
(585) 747-5380
longacrecollies@yahoo.com
Chow Chows, Bearded Collies, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Finnish Lapphunds, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Spanish Water Dogs

Mrs. Terry L. Berrios (7393) GA
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judgeberrios@gmail.com
Azawakhs, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Grand Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Greyhounds, Ibizan Hounds, Otterhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Pharaoh Hounds, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos, Rhodesian Ridgebacks, Whippets

Mr. John F. Booth (6914) TX
(210) 487-0805
judgejbooth@gmail.com
Balance of Hound Group (Afghan Hounds, Basset Hounds, Beagles, Borzois, Rhodesian Ridgebacks, Salukis, Whippets)

Miss Kelly Kathlyn Boyd (101577) OR
(541) 905-3451
kellybob@tovik.com
Belgian Laekenois, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervurens

Mrs. Danelle M. Brown (7231) TX
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Bichons Frises, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, Cotons du Tulear, Dalmatians, Keeshonden

Ms. Kathi Brown (55262) MA
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Basenjis, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, Otterhounds, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos, Treeing Walker Coonhounds

Mr. Wayne Cavanaugh (5571) MI
(269) 760-2552
wcavanaugh317@gmail.com
Barbets, Brittanys, Lagotti Romagnoli, German Shorthaired Pointers, German Wirehaired Pointers, Irish Red and White Setters, Clumber Spaniels, Cocker Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Vizslas, Weimaraners

Mr. John Constantine-Amodei (26418) FL
(215) 527-0056

john@adamis.org
Azawakhs, Cirneco dell'Etna, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos, Scottish Deerhounds, Sloughi

Ms. Marcie Dobkin (6442) CA
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Balance of Terrier Group (American Staffordshire Terriers, Australian Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Smooth Fox Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Norwich Terriers, West Highland White Terriers)

Ms. Karen A. Dumke (7168) WI
(920) 279-4519
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Airedale Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Irish Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Norfolk Terriers, Norwich Terriers, Sealyham Terriers

Mrs. Nancy J. Eilks (23143) WI
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eilks@gdinet.com
Balance of Working Group (Akitas, Black Russian Terriers, Chinooks, Dogo Argentinos, Tibetan Mastiffs), German Shorthaired Pointers, German Wirehaired Pointers

Mrs. Dawn L. Gabig (103897) NC
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dawngabig@gmail.com
Balance of Working Group (Doberman Pinschers, German Pinschers, Komondorok, Rottweilers), Berger Picards, Old English Sheepdogs, Pumik, Shetland Sheepdogs

Mr. Ronald Hoh (97979) CA
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ronhoh@naarb.org
Cirneco dell'Etna, Dachshunds

Mrs. Diane K. Ondo (95991) PA
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melcairn@verizon.net
Balance of Terrier Group (Smooth Fox Terriers)

Mr. David J. Peat (6909) AZ
(480) 473-4776
davepeat@cox.net
Balance of Working Group (Boerboels, Chinooks), Curly-Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, English Setters, Irish Setters, Irish Red and White Setters, English Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels

Sheree Sanchez (97389) CO
(719) 313-1755
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Australian Cattle Dogs, Belgian Laekenois, German Shepherd Dogs, Shetland Sheepdogs

Ms. Joyce Siddall (98695) CO
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catalinakennels@yahoo.com
Cane Corsos, Chinooks, Doberman Pinschers, Great Danes, Mastiffs, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, Saint Bernards, Siberian Huskies, Standard Schnauzers

Ms. Lisa Toth (94231) MO
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Alaskan Malamutes

Mr. R.C. Williams (93917) CA
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rcwilliams@earthlink.net
Balance of Non-Sporting Group (American Eskimo Dogs, Cotons du Tulear, Lhasa Apsos, Lowchen, Tibetan Spaniels)

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGING APPLICANTS

Ms. Jessica Breinholt (104755) AK
(907) 414-0941
jess.breinholt@gmail.com

Mrs. Lori D. Livingston (110925) TX
(404) 434-5786
loridlivingston@gmail.com

Mrs. Keiko Shimizu (101335) CA
(949) 537-6217
keiko.featherquest@gmail.com

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 PERMIT JUDGES

Mr. Dominic Palleschi Carota (97729) GA
(518) 461-9504
hallamhounds@aol.com
Pharaoh Hounds

Ms. Cindy Hartwell (104985) FL
(207) 751-0047
cindy@mybeauce.com
Beaucerons

Dr. Gillian Irving (110665) FL
(727) 937-2526
gillianirving11@gmail.com
Belgian Laekenois, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervurens

Ms. Lori Pelletier (110445) RI
(401) 294-8819
norfolkes@aol.com
Border Terriers, Norfolk Terriers, Norwich Terriers, JS

ADDITIONAL BREED PERMIT JUDGES

Mr. Kurt D. Anderson (18749) CT
(203) 640-6460
kurt@kmander.com
Bearded Collies, Berger Picards, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Old English Sheepdogs, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Swedish Vallhunds

SECRETARY'S PAGES

Mr. Philip R. Briasco (66406) FL
(352) 427-6992
aranisle@cfl.rr.com
Brussels Griffons, Chinese Cresteds, Havanese, Papillons, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Pugs

Mrs. Barbara L. Burns (6398) IL
(815) 541-6589
medic417@comcast.net
Black and Tan Coonhounds, Pekingese, Pugs, Poodles, Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Ms. Kathryn Cowsert (17121) CA
(925) 672-1765
kcowsert@hotmail.com
Bearded Collies, Berger Picards, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Icelandic Sheepdogs, Norwegian Buhunds, Old English Sheepdogs, Swedish Vallhunds

Mrs. Janet L. Fink (6374) CA
(909) 307-9778
janetfink@verizon.net
Labrador Retrievers, Dachshunds, Boxers, Poodles

Mrs. Debra Long Gschwender (18252) ID
(208) 477-3925
dlgschwender@gmail.com
Barbets, German Wirehaired Pointers, English Setters, Field Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Portuguese Water Dogs, Wire Fox Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Norwich Terriers

Mr. Rodney E. Herner (6081) DE
(302) 945-5797
rodneyherner@gmail.com
Doberman Pinschers

Mr. Ronald V. Horn (65755) CO
(303)797-8642
vnnewf@gmail.com
Balance of Toy Group (Biewer Terriers, Chinese Cresteds, Italian Greyhounds, Russian Toys, Shih Tzu, Yorkshire Terriers)

Ms. Dianne Kroll (44743) OR
(971) 221-7623
dianne.kroll@frontier.com
English Toy Spaniels

Mrs. Cindy Lane (65098) GA
(864) 316-6351
glane1464@yahoo.com
Balance of Terrier Group (American Hairless Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Bull Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Rat Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers)

Ms. Dayna S. Lemke (96959) CA
(530) 306-0305
daydreamsbts@gmail.com
American Staffordshire Terriers

Mr. Ken J. Murray (44568) IL
(847) 910-6063
bispwd2@aol.com
American Eskimo Dogs, Bulldogs, Cotons du Tulear, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Lhasa Apsos, Norwegian Lundehunds, Schipperkes, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli

Ms. Sheila D. Paske (46304) CA
(530) 306-8889
sheila@storybookdachshunds.com
Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, Great Pyrenees, Leonbergers, Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, Rottweilers

Mrs. Dayl Phillip (103551) WA
(541) 340-4036
aurigan@gmail.com
Collies

Dr. Valeria Richard (92450) VA
(703) 919-8753
vrickard@jovalairedales.com
Pointers, German Shorthaired Pointers, German Wirehaired Pointers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, English Setters, Irish Setters, Vizslas, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons, Dachshunds, Giant Schnauzers

Ms. Dani Rosenberry (104224) PA
(814) 943-3511
edanhill@aol.com
Barbets, Irish Red and White Setters, Biewer Terriers, English Toy Spaniels, Pekingese, Silky Terriers

Ms. Ann H. Roth (63187) NC
(910) 791-3950
harnetthounds@juno.com
Black Russian Terriers, Boerboels, Cane Corsos, Giant Schnauzers, Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Leonbergers, Tibetan Mastiffs

Mrs. Diana L. Skibinski (7258) IN
(219) 776-8746
skibinski1@aol.com
Biewer Terriers, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Toy Fox Terriers

Mr. Patrick A. Smith (107900) MI
(916) 847-1625
patrick.a.smith@att.net
Dachshunds

Ms. Amy Sorbie (36968) CO
(720) 245- 5781
amy.sorbie@vca.com
Biewer Terriers, Chihuahuas, Italian Greyhounds, Miniature Pinschers, Pomeranians, Toy Fox Terriers

Mrs. Cindy Stansell (44666) NC
(919) 359-1150
rocyn@embarqmail.com
Balance of Herding Group (Collies, German Shepherd Dogs, Mudik, Old English Sheepdogs, Shetland Sheepdogs, Spanish Water Dogs)

Ms. Sylvia Thomas (101708) CA
(951) 684-8230
justsylviat2155@cs.com
Alaskan Malamutes, Anatolian Shepherds, Black Russian Terriers, Doberman Pinschers, Siberian Huskies

Ms. Sharol Candance Way (6668) PA
(610) 869- 3984
bantryway@aol.com
Chinese Shar-Pei

SECRETARY'S PAGES

BEST IN SHOW

The following person, having successfully **completed** the required Group Assignments in the first Variety Group for which they were **approved**, have been added to the list of judges eligible for approval to judge Best In Show.

Ms. Deborah Barrett (53586) AL
(205) 533-1563
dbearett@gmail.com

RESIGNED CONFORMATION JUDGES

Mr. Houston Clark
Mrs. Houston (Toddie) Clark

EMERITUS CONFORMATION JUDGES

Mr. Roland L. Pelland
Mrs. Ruth H. Zimmerman

DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGES

Mr. David L. Hiltz
Mrs. Carmen Leonard
Mrs. Joan Schurr Kefeli
Mrs. Cathie A. Turner

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.

Dr. Deborah Hankins (101845) CA
(925) 335-9610
deborah_hankins@comcast.net
Obedience – Novice

EMERITUS OBEDIENCE & RALLY JUDGES

Carol Harris – FL
Rally
Minta "Mike" Williquette – SC
Obedience

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 Gina DiNardo, Executive Secretary:

ADVENT-Bernese Mountain Dogs- Daryl Ann Larsen
ARMORY-Labrador Retrievers-Katie D. Moore
BEACON HILL- Australian Shepherds- Bobby Jo Steeke
BELLATOR-Basenjis-Lizabeth C. McCargo
CYON- Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers- Alyson D. Casper
DREAM CHASERS'S- Labrador Retrievers- Judy Berthold
GOLDEN LION- Chow Chows- Lai Wing Yiu and Chester Chan
KERACIK- Golden Retrievers- Monica Keracik
KNOXCORSO- Cane Corso-Turon M. Patrick
LEGENDS-Bearded Collies- Audrey J. Woods and Megan C. Woods
MAJESTIC'S- Pugs- Lois K. Rogers and Honesty H. Easter
MIMRIC-Cavalier King Charles Spaniels- Amelia L. Hodges and Glen R. Perkins Jr.
NORTH STAR- Cane Corso – Juan C. Calderon
RELENTLESS BD's- German Shorthaired Pointers- Ryan R. Miller
SPICEWOOD-French Bulldogs- Gina M. Moore
STARBOARD- Portuguese Water Dogs- Rick F. Jones and Kelly L. Jones
TIMBERLANE- Cavalier King Charles Spaniels- Helena Ruffin
TRUBLU- Vizslas- Laurel S. Medley and Janice Granda
WWK-Labrador Retrievers- Jeremy J. Criscoe
WILDWOOD- Belgian Sheepdogs- Laurel Ann Corson
WILLOW RANCH- Miniature American Shepherds- Hilary T. Kerr

REGISTERED NAME PREFIXES GRANTED

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

C-ME- Miniature American Shepherds- Cynthia J. Weight-Carter and Tobin K. Weight-Carter
CREEK- Great Danes-Kenneth L. Cregg and David A. Beek
HAULIN- Australian Shepherds-Chelsie Pendo and Suzette Pendo-Peira
HOLLY BLUFF- Shetland Sheepdogs- James L. Hudson and Angela A. Hudson
IMAGINEER- Australian Shepherds- Gemi Sasson-Brickson and Eric Brickson
IRRESISTIBULL- Staffordshire Bull Terriers and American Staffordshire Terriers- Linda E. Lavender
LEDENFER CBR- Chesapeake Bay Retrievers- Dennis L. Ferderer
MAGNUMS-Beagles-Demetrius Nionakis
MAJESTIC'S – Mastiff – Julie Wade
MISSAL- Belgian Malinois-Jill C. Missal
MARLOWIN- Miniature American Shepherds- Tina L. Winston
MYSTIC BLUES- Black Russian Terriers- John R. Ayers & Linda H. Ayers
NUFOREST-Dachshunds- Susan A. Buck and William F. Buck
RAGTYME- Bearded Collies- Lynn A. Zagarella & Vince B. Zagarella
SHOW GUN- Boxers- Beth A. Collis & Robert C. Collis
SOLARIS- Vizslas- Beth T. Kirven
TRAVELDA- Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers- William Burland & Lisa Burland

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC.
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AKC OFFICES AT 101 PARK AVENUE,
NEW YORK, NY
MAY 9-10, 2022

The Board convened on Monday, May 9, 2022, at 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time.

All Directors were present in the New York office, except for Ms. McAteer and Mr. Powers who participated via videoconference. The Executive Secretary was also present.

The April 11-12, 2022 Board Meeting minutes, copies provided to all Directors, were reviewed.

Upon a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the April 2022 Board Meeting minutes were unanimously approved.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Mr. Sprung reviewed the status of the action items emanating from the past Board meetings.

Mr. Sprung reported that Events are up over the first quarter of last year by 1,500 to 4,656.
Entries are up 261,000 (+53%) and on track to once again break 3 million annually this year but are below 2019 record numbers which reached 3,200,000 entries.

Mr. Sprung reported that Jane Myers rejoined the Executive Field Representative Staff and that no shows will lose coverage.

Registration finished Q1 with very strong numbers, April had a few points decline. We see a slowing down compared to 2021. Foreign Registration is up 10% over last year. Most inquiries are handled in under one week. Also, two new Inspectors started at the beginning of May.

Mark Dunn and Mr. Sprung continue regular meetings with The Kennel Club (TKC) to discuss registration items. Jamie Fritz, our Archivist, was introduced to Ciara Farrell of TKC for an exchange of ideas, and also Sheila Goffe, VP GR, is speaking with her counterpart Dr. Ed Hayes.

Mr. Dunn and Mr. Sprung also met in Raleigh with the Canadian Kennel Club's Jeff Cornett, Executive Director, plus 3 other executives (Andrew McCallister, E-business Director, Sherry Weiss, Director of Operations, and Jackie Boychuck, Product Manager). The meeting covered several areas and there were several sessions including IT, Registration, Sports & Events and Customer Service.

One initiative brought forward to the CKC by Mr. Sprung is the possibility to have a check-off box for foreign registration so that a dog in Canada may be registered with both the CKC and AKC using the same form. If successful, Mr. Dunn will look at expanding to other countries,

NFT:
The NFT project has been placed on the back burner due to a number of complex obstacles, not the least of which is applicable NYS laws governing this type of business.

Legal Update

The Board reviewed the Legal Department update as of April 2022.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION to discuss sensitive business matters.

FINANCE

Ted Phillips, Chief Financial Officer, presented interim financial statements (unaudited) as of March 31, 2022.

Unaudited Financial Results for the three months ended March 31, 2022
Net Operating Income is $8 million due to higher revenue along with lower controllable expenses.

REVENUES:
Total Revenues of $26.9 million exceed budget by 15%, led by online registrations.
Registration Fees total $11.9 million exceeding budget by 18%.
Recording & Event Service fees, Title Recognition and Event Applications fees total $3.4 million, exceeding budget by 15%.
Product & Service Sales total $3.3 million are lower than budget by 17%.
Advertising, Sponsorship and Royalties total $4.3 million exceeding budget by 1%.

EXPENSES:
Controllable Expenses total $16.3 million are lower than budget by $1.8 million or 10%.
Non-Controllable expenses were lower than budget by $254k or 9%.

Non-Financial Statistics as of March 31, 2022 Registrations
YTD Litter Reg. 20% ahead of budget, 3% ahead of prior YTD.

YTD Dog Reg. 18% ahead of budget, 8% lower than prior YTD.

Events and Entries
Events & Entries were up by 50% & 35% respectively vs. prior YTD.

Board Committee Charters
Best Practices of Not-for-Profit Organizations recommend charters for board committees. Committee charters are founding documents that help the board meet its legal and regulatory commitments. Also, a charter provides basic guidelines to a Committee member.

The Board reviewed recommended charters for the Compensation Committee and the Audit Committee. The Board also reviewed a recommended AKC Philanthropy or 'Giving' Policy.

Following a motion by Mr. Carota, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the recommended Board Committee Charter for the Compensation Committee.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the recommended Board Audit Committee Charter.

Following a motion by Mr. Smyth, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the recommended AKC Philanthropy or 'Giving' Policy to define the policy and guidelines for donations and grants made to AKC affiliates and other charitable organizations.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Brandi Hunter Munden, Vice President of Communication and Public Relations participated in this portion of the meeting. Mari-Beth O'Neill, Vice President, Sports Services, Sheila Goffe, Vice President, Government Relations, and Ashley Jacot, Director, Education, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

AKC Bylaw Amendment – Term Limits
The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Bylaws Committee to eliminate term limits from the Bylaws by deleting, Paragraph 3 of Article VII, Section 1.

"No person shall be eligible to serve more than two consecutive terms on the Board. A Board member who has served more than half a term on the board has served a full term. This section does not preclude re-election of any Delegate to the Board of Directors after a one-year (or greater) hiatus from Directorship."

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Knight, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the recommended Bylaw Amendment to eliminate Term Limits.

The amendment will be read at the June 2022 Delegate Meeting for a VOTE at the September Delegate Meeting.

Proposed AKC Bylaw Amendment to Article IV, Section 1
The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Bylaws Committee to approve the addition of "Multi-Breed Clubs" to Article IV, Section 1 of the AKC Bylaws.

Following a motion by Mr. Tatro, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the recommended amendment to add "Multi-Breed Clubs" back into the list of clubs described in Article IV, Section 1.

The amendment will be read at the June 2022 Delegate Meeting for a VOTE at the September Delegate Meeting.

Proposed Bylaw Amendment to Article VI, New Section 2
The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Bylaws Committee to approve the wording of a new Section 2 in Article VI of AKC's Bylaws to prohibit Proxy voting expressly.

"Article VI, Section 2 - The use of proxy voting in any election or vote by the Delegates is prohibited."

Following a motion by Ms. Biddle, seconded by Mr. Tatro, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed wording for a new section 2 of Article VI.

The amendment will be read at the June 2022 Delegate Meeting for a VOTE at the September Delegate Meeting.

Proposed Bylaw Amendment to Article XVIII – Section 1
The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Bylaws Committee to amend Article XVIII, Section 1 of the Bylaws, to remove the two-year notice requirement for the December or January Delegate Meeting.

ARTICLE XVIII
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the AKC shall be the regular meeting held in March. There shall also be regular meetings of the AKC in June and September. There shall be one regular meeting held in December or January. The exact date,

time, and location of all meetings shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Following a motion by Ms. Biddle, seconded by Mr. Tatro, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revisions to Article XVIII, Section 1.

The amendment will be read at the June 2022 Delegate Meeting for a VOTE at the September Delegate Meeting.

Proposed Bylaw Amendment to Article XX, Section 6

The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Bylaws Committee to update the wording of Article XX, Section 6 so that it is current and will always remain accurate should additional Articles be added in the future.

The Bylaw currently reads:
ARTICLE XX
SECTION 6. Unless otherwise specified in this Article XVIII, all proposed amendments, demands,
recommendations and other writings hereunder shall be filed with the Executive Secretary.

Suggested wording is:
ARTICLE XX
SECTION 6. Unless otherwise specified in this Article, all proposed amendments, demands, recommendations and other writings hereunder shall be filed with the Executive Secretary.

Following a motion by Mr. Tatro, seconded by Dr. Davies, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the normal notice procedures.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Tatro, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the recommended changes to Article XX, Section 6.
The amendment will be read at the June 2022 Delegate Meeting for a VOTE at the September Delegate Meeting.

German Shorthaired Pointer Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The Board reviewed the proposed Breed Standard changes submitted by the German Shorthaired Pointer Club of America, Inc. (GSPCA). The proposed revision is to the Color and related sections of the breed standard, eliminating the disqualification for black. The proposed revision was submitted by petition to the Board of the GSPCA. The standard was last revised and approved by the AKC Board on August 11, 1992.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mrs. Wallin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to permit the GSPCA to ballot its members on the proposed standard revision in accordance with the Club's Constitution and Bylaws.

Re-Appointment of AKC PAC Board Members

In April 2022, the two-year terms of three members of the AKC PAC Board expire.

AKC Board approval is required for all AKC PAC Board appointments.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to reappoint Mr. Chris Sweetwood and Ms. Wendy Jordan for new two-year terms. A third AKC PAC Board appointment will be presented for approval later.

Foundation Stock Service Guidelines Revision

The Board reviewed Staff recommended revisions to the AKC Foundation Stock Service (FSS). Guidelines for recognition of a new breed to include:
1) a breed must be recognized by a foreign registry for a minimum of 40 years, with dogs having three-generation pedigrees. If the breed developed within the United States, there must be a minimum documented history of 40 years of registry with dogs having three-generation pedigrees.
2) The AKC Parent Club(s) shall approve the breed's acceptance if the breed is in some way associated with a currently recognized AKC Breed.
3) The breed's name may not include the name of a currently recognized AKC Breed if the breed has been under development since 2000.

This will be discussed further at the July Board meeting.

New Parent Club Role – Breeder Education Coordinator

The Parent Club Delegate Breeder Subcommittee and Staff recommended the creation of a new Breeder Education role for Parent Clubs. Parent Clubs will submit the contact information for the person in the club identified in this role. This will allow AKC to more readily access and communicate with those who serve in this role.

AKC Public Relations Crisis Plan Outline

Based on a request from the Board, Staff provided an example of an already prepared crisis communication action plan that would be used if a crisis communications situation developed and there was a media attack on purebred dogs or the AKC.

AKC Communications Q1 2022

Brandi Hunter Munden presented the first-quarter communications report highlighting the achievements of the Communications department on behalf of the AKC.

TOTALS:
Clips Evaluated in Q1: 8,919 (-0.2% from 8,937 in 2021)
Q1 Estimated Audience Reached: 11,573,861,989 (+10% from 10,481,192,432 in 2021)
Publicity Value for Q1: $15,999,247.51 (+69% from $9,444,035.22 in 2021)

Media Coverage Highlights Resulting from Proactive Pitches:

Date	Media Outlet	Subject
1/3	Good Morning America	AKC National Championship winner
1/4	NPR	Two new breeds
2/22	The New York Times	Fad diets for dogs
3/13	Newsweek.com	How to introduce a puppy to your older dog
3/15	NBC News	Most Popular Breeds
3/21	CNN	Most Popular Breeds

Other highlights include:
Announced two new breeds with an online exclusive with the *Associated Press,* resulting in coverage on *NPR, CNN,* and *USA Today,* among others.
• Estimated reach for each outlet:
▪ Associated Press: 6,257,000
▪ NPR: 84,700,000
▪ CNN: 35,900,000
▪ USA Today: 20,613,846

Planned and executed the PR campaign for the Most Popular Dogs announcement, which included a broadcast exclusive on *Good Morning America,* an online exclusive with the *Associated Press,* and a special episode of AKC.tv's *Dog Center* in the AKC Museum of the Dog.
• Estimated reach for each outlet:
▪ *Good Morning America:* 726,009
▪ *Associated Press:* 6,257,000

Weekly "AKC Tips" articles written for McClatchy-Tribune reached 600 newspapers, including the Chattanooga Times Free Press, Dayton Daily News, Duluth News-Tribune, Fresno Bee, Idaho Statesman, Kingsport Times-News and Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, among others.

AKC Education Department Q1 2022 Review

Ashley Jacot presented an update of department activities and accomplishments for Q1 of 2022.

Online Education
LMS Migration - Completed all revisions, publishing, and uploading of 400+ courses, exams, and webinars to Matrix.

Breed and Breeder Courses
58 breeds are now available at Canine College. Two courses were launched in Q1, five courses are complete and in various stages of review, and two courses are under development.

Special Projects
• AKC FIT DOG: Level 3 – Under development, launch May 2022
• Judge's Recertification Exams – Under development, launch May 2022
• Obedience Education - Canine College is developing a series of 6 courses for Judge's Education for the sport of Obedience.
  o Course 1: Obedience Judges Getting Started – Development completed
  o Course 2: General Regulations – Development completed
  o Course 3: Judging Standards and Procedures – In development
  o Course 4: Judging Novice Classes – Ready for development
  o Course 5: Judging Open Classes – Storyboard complete, acquiring course assets
  o Course 6: Judging Utility Classes – Storyboard complete, acquiring course assets
• Dog Pass Service Program - In coordination with Government Relations, Canine College is working to develop a series of multimedia and eLearning components for a nationwide initiative to certify evaluators and teams.
• Patriotic Puppy Program – Confident Puppy eLearning Program

In February 2022, Government Relations and Canine College launched the new Confident Puppy eLearning Program.

Public Education
AKC Public Education now offers many resources in Spanish. The goal is to provide AKC Education resources to a broader audience while seeking opportunities to serve the changing demographics of the U.S. Translated resources include numerous K-12 lessons, Safety around Dogs resources, and the AKC Patch Program.

To reach more educators, AKC Public Education now offers content on Teachers Pay Teachers. Teachers Pay Teachers is a marketplace platform that allows teachers to access and create content to share amongst the education community. Since its launch on Teachers Pay Teachers, the AKC Public Education page has a 4 out of 5-star rating.

AKC Education Webinar Series
In Q1 of 2022, AKC Education hosted nine webinars for 1,164 participants, bringing the total number of participants to 55,356 since the Series began in 2018.

These webinars include:
• "AKC DDTF Webinar Series: 6-9 Month Puppies, Getting Started Right for Detection Work" in collaboration with Government Relations
• "Judges Education Webinar: Portuguese Podengo."
• "Review and FAQs on Conformation Judging Procedures, Policies, and Guidelines."
• "CBEST Webinar Series: Dr. Karen Von-Dollen-Antibiotic Use in Breeding Animals."
• "CBEST Webinar Series: Dr. Jamie Douglas-Study Dog Infertility."
• "CBEST Webinar Series: Dr. Katie Withowski-Herpes Virus."
• "CBEST Webinar Series: Dr. Alexandria Horner-Neonatal Resuscitation"
• "AKC DDTF Webinar Series: Introduction to the Confident Puppy e-Learning Course."

Government Relations Q1 2022 Update
Sheila Goffe presented an update of department activities and accomplishments for Q1 of 2022.

The AKC GR team is currently monitoring more than 2,100 legislative bills that could impact responsible dog ownership, the health and wellbeing of dogs, the rights of dog owners, and/or the interests of the sport and the American Kennel Club.
To date, GR has published 117 legislative alerts online and via geo-targeted emails to impacted constituents and social media. This number is consistent with 2021 but represents a 100% increase in advocacy of this type over the last three years.

AKC GR is also monitoring approximately 550 actively pending proposed regulations (administrative or implementing changes) at the state and federal level.

GR prepared and published some 100 geo-targeted legislative alerts and provided direct advocacy to lawmakers or written and/or oral testimony for more than 80 measures. This volume of advocacy is consistent with 2021 (110 alerts in Q1 2021) but represents a 100% increase over the last three years.

New Legislative Advocacy and Educational Resources
New communications tools and new policy resources are continuously developed to engage the public, dog enthusiasts, and lawmakers more effectively. These materials are available in the AKC Legislative Action Center, *www.akcgr.org*.

New resources developed and launched in the first quarter include:
• One-page flyer for constituents, lawmakers, and the public: The Truth About Ear Cropping, Tail Docking, Dewclaw Removal and Debarking
• Two-page flyer and illustration: Understanding USDA Dog Breeder Licensing Requirements
• One-pager: Breed Discrimination by Insurers Leads to Unsound, Inefficient, and Unfair
Practices
• One-Pager Issue Brief: Bond for Care (Due Process issues)
• Policy Explainer Video (brief) on Due Process/ Cost of Care: Protecting Due Process Rights for Dog Owners

Confident Puppy E-learning Course
After more than a year of work, the team launched the new Confident Puppy E-learning course, which leverages broad expertise from the AKC Detection Dog Task Force and the Patriotic Puppy Program to help dog owners and enthusiasts raise resilient, well-socialized, and confident dogs. The course provides a collection of educational resources for individual breeders, trainers, and puppy raisers. The online course resides on the AKC Canine College Platform and comprises seven sessions and was developed with AKC Public Education/Canine College staff. For all dog owners to learn how to produce confident puppies capable of a future as a working dog, exceptional performance dog, or great pet.

Blogs
AKC GR published 23 blogs covering policy issues and resources for advocates and the public. Blogs are published on the AKC GR blog site at www.akcgr.org.

MARKETING
Kirsten Bahlke, VP of Marketing, and Melissa Olund, Director of Digital Content, participated in this portion of the meeting,

2022 Q1 Digital Report

AKC.org
All measures of Q1 2022 traffic for AKC.org are well above pre-pandemic levels of Q1 2019 and 2020 indicating that AKC retains a portion of the gains realized during the pandemic. SEO optimization efforts continue to address recent Google Search algorithm changes which are critical to keeping the momentum going for AKC.org

AKC Shop
AKC Shop launched a new product on January 1st of this year called "Birthday Box".

Final sales from the Peace for Ukraine collection amounted to $127K in retail sales and a $32K donation to Casa lui Patrocle to benefit the well-being of Ukrainian dogs.

Social Media
AKC obtained a 2.2% total follower increase vs. Q1 2021

Q12022 TOTAL FOLLOWERS BY PLATFORM:
Facebook: 4,006,722 followers
Instagram: 368,309 followers
Twitter: 99,352 followers
TikTok: 192,229 followers
Pinterest: 62,227 followers
Total*: 4,692,735 followers

COMPANION and PERFORMANCE

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; Caroline Murphy, Director, Performance Events; Mary Burch, Director Family Dog Programs, Carrie DeYoung, Director Agility; and Diane Schultz, Director Obedience, Rally, and Tracking participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Match Regulations – Fun Matches

The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to modify the Match Regulations to allow clubs to hold fun matches open to the public to introduce new dog owners to their club and AKC sports. Currently, the Regulations state that once a club becomes sanctioned, the club may not hold a fun match open to the public.

This will be discussed further at the July Board meeting.

Pack Hike Titles – Greater Swiss Mountain Dog

The Greater Swiss Mountain Dog Club of America (GSMDCA) requests that the AKC recognize their Pack Hike titles under the Performance Events Parent Club Title Recognition Program. There are three titles in the parent club program – Working Pack Dog Novice (WPDN), Working Pack Dog (WPD), and Working Pack Dog Excellent (WPDX).

The Parent Club has taken the initiative to develop a program to help encourage Swissy owners to work with their dogs to pursue endurance and prove their dog's ability to carry weight for long distances across various types of terrain while in a pack with other dogs and owners.

This will be discussed further at the July Board meeting.

AKC FIT DOG Titles

The Board reviewed a recommendation to expand the AKC FIT DOG Program by offering three levels of titles - Bronze, Silver, and Gold. AKC's FIT DOG Program has been of interest to many dog owners that have not participated in AKC activities, and staff believes a FIT DOG titling program will engage a new segment of dog owners. The program is extremely positive and demonstrates AKC's interest in promoting healthy, happy dogs, and the health benefits dogs bring to their owners.

This will be discussed further at the July Board meeting.

Rally A Class Eligibility

The Board reviewed a recommendation to modify the Rally Regulations to allow exhibitors who have earned the Obedience Beginner Novice (BN) title to be eligible to enter the Rally "A" classes. Currently, the Rally Regulations state that for a dog to be eligible to enter the Rally Novice A, Rally Advanced A, and/or Rally Excellent A class(es), it may not have won any AKC Obedience title (which includes the Beginner Novice (BN) title) before the close of entries.

Staff believes exhibitors should be eligible to enter the Rally "A" classes without the Obedience Beginner Novice (BN) title affecting the dog's eligibility to better serve our newer and varied participants in each sport.

This recommendation was presented to the Companion Events Delegate Committee at their March 2022 meeting and was unanimously supported.

This will be discussed further at the July Board meeting.

Prizes for Club Members or Breed Owners

Currently, an Obedience and Rally Regulation states - "Prizes offered only to members of certain clubs or organizations will not be approved for publication in premium lists." Some clubs offer prizes; they simply don't state it in the premium list. Staff is recommending this be modified as follows:

Obedience Regulations, Chapter 1 Section 21. Ribbons and Prizes, and Rally Regulations, Chapter 1 Section 30. Ribbons and Prizes.

Prizes offered only to members of certain clubs or owners of specific breeds may appear in premium lists.

Allowing clubs to publish prizes in the premium list offered to club members or breed owners only will enable clubs to en-

courage and recognize these exhibitors. It may encourage exhibitors to join local, regional, and national clubs.

This will be discussed further at the July Board meeting.

Virtual Scent Work Test – Make Permanent

The Board reviewed a recommendation for the Virtual Scent Work Test pilot program to be made permanently available. The AKC Virtual Scent Work Test (VSWT) aims to offer both dogs and owners a way to engage in an activity that utilizes a dog's natural ability to detect search items through self-reward and from the convenience of a home environment. This test serves as an introduction and preparatory stage for a dog/handler team wishing to start detection work.

VSWT has proven to be a successful addition to the Scent Work program. It has provided exactly what it was designed for, serving as an introduction to Scent Work and allowing owners to take part in a fun activity they can do from home. In looking at the participation level of this program, 120 unique breeds plus Canine Partners have earned VSWT titles. The program has experienced participation from all 50 states plus Canada, the U.K, and Australia. Of the dogs that have earned a VSWT title, 10% were from dogs that have not previously earned an AKC sports title (excluding a CGC title).

This will be discussed further at the July Board meeting.

Clarification on Run-Offs for Best of Breed in Lure Coursing

The Board reviewed a recommendation to provide further clarification in the Regulations for Lure Coursing Test and Trials to specify when there are multiple stake winners, they must all advance and be randomly drawn into the Best of Breed run rather than be run off against each other first to determine which one dog would be the overall stake winner and advance to the Best of Breed run. This clarification will prevent misinterpretation leading to dogs having the undue burden of running an additional time.

This will be discussed further at the July Board meeting.

Fast CAT® and CAT – AKC's Approval to Hold an Event Cannot Be Transferred

The Board reviewed a recommendation to add a Fast CAT® and CAT Regulation that states AKC's approval to hold an event cannot be transferred. It is the club's responsibility to manage the event in accordance with AKC Regulations and Policies. The purpose of this addition is to remind clubs licensed for Fast CAT® and CAT that, while they can hire a service provider to assist the club, it is the club's responsibility to manage the event in accordance with AKC Regulations and Policies.

This will be discussed further at the July Board meeting.

CONFORMATION

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; and Mari-Beth O'Neill, Vice President, Sports Services; participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Juniors Competing with Canine Partners

Staff provided an update to the AKC Board on the number of Juniors participating in Junior Showmanship with Canine Partners.

The number of entries in Junior Showmanship with a Canine Partner through March 31, 2022, is six.

Data on Clubs Allowing Canine Partners:

Quarter	Number AB offering JS	Opt In	Opt Out	Percentage Opt In
Q1	221	118	103	53%
Q2	443	295	148	67%
Total	664	413	251	62%

Junior Scholarships Update

Staff provided the Board with an update on AKC Scholarships awarded to Juniors competing in AKC events. The scholarships cover Conformation, Companion, and Performance events.

- Ten Junior Showmanship participants were awarded scholarships totaling $22,000.
- Five Performance Events junior percipients were awarded scholarships totaling $10,000.
- Seven Companion Events junior percipients were awarded scholarships totaling $10,000.

JUDGES

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President of Sports & Events, and Tim Thomas, Vice President of Dog Show Judges, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Executive Session

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION to

discuss sensitive business matters. There was nothing reported out of this session.

Mandatory Ramp Examination – Kerry Blue Terrier

The United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club requested that the Board of Directors mandate the use of a ramp for all examinations of the breed, including during group and Best in Show judging. Currently, Kerry Blue Terriers may be judged either on the ground or the ramp at the judge's discretion.

The AKC Board of Directors reviewed the USKBTC's request at its January 2022 meeting and asked that the USKBTC poll its membership on this question and provide the results to AKC. The original survey results indicate that the entire membership was not balloted on the question. After returning the matter to the USKBTC to re-ballot its members, the Board reviewed the most recent responses to the request at its May meeting.

There was a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Hamblin, to approve the USKBTC's request to make the ramp mandatory for all examinations of the breed, including during Group and Best in Show judging. The motion did not pass. (VOTING in favor: Battaglia, Hamblin, Davies, and Powers. Against Biddle, Garvin, Knight, McAteer, Smyth, Sweetwood, Wallin. Abstained: Carota, Tatro)

Judges Misconduct Policy

Based on a Board request, the Staff presented recommended changes to the Judges Misconduct Policy and the procedures for handling complaints.

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION to discuss this matter. It was reported out of this session that the Board approved the recommended changes to the Internal Procedures for the Handling of Complaints Concerning Judges' Alleged Misconduct and the edits to the Judges Disciplinary Guidelines. It was also reported that the Board subsequently voted to publish the Judges Disciplinary Guidelines.

Arizona Dog Judges Education, Inc

The Board reviewed a request from the Arizona Dog Judges Education, Inc. to be assigned Advanced Institute designation.

This will be discussed further at the July Board meeting.

CLUBS

Glenn Lycan, Director of Event Operations Support, and Lisa Cecin, Director of Club Relations, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Delegates and Member Clubs

The Board reviewed a report on the prospective Delegate credentials to be published in two issues of the AKC Gazette, requests for AKC membership applications, information on Member Club Bylaws approved, and clubs newly licensed.

REPORT ON MEMBER CLUB BYLAWS APPROVED IN MARCH AND APRIL
American Lhasa Apso Club (1974)
Austin Kennel Club, Austin, TX (1947)
Chattanooga Kennel Club, Chattanooga, TN (1953)
Doberman Pinscher Club of America (1921)

REPORT ON NEWLY LICENSED CLUBS APPROVED IN MARCH AND APRIL
Delaware Valley Hound Association, Pottstown, PA (including communities north to Kutztown, south to Philadelphia, west to Leola, east to Route 611), 33 total households, 21 local.

Greater Twin Cities French Bulldog Club, Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN (including communities north to Princeton and south to Farmington, MN), 22 total households, 17 local.

Northwest New Jersey Agility Club, Bernardsville, NJ (including communities north to Interstate 78, south to Interstate 80/280), 32 total households, 14 local.

Red River Standard Schnauzer Club of Texas, Killeen, TX (including communities in the triangle of Dallas/Fort Worth, southwest to San Antonio and southeast to Houston), 34 total households, 17 local.

St. Francis County Arkansas Beagle Club, Forrest City, AR (St. Francis County, AR), 20 total households, 15 local.

Saluki Association of New England, Worcester, MA (including communities west to Northampton; east to Boston; southeast to Fall River; west to New Hartford, CT, including Rhode Island), 27 total households, 14 local.

Tired Creek Retriever Club of Southern Georgia, Cairo, GA (including communities north to Pelham, west to Climax, east to Route 19), 35 total households, 19 local.

Turquoise Trail Borzoi Club, Albuquerque, NM (including communities north to Santa Fe, east to Las Vegas, NM southwest to Socorro), 21 total households, 17 local.

Wolverine Scent Work Club of Southeastern Michigan, Farmington Hills, MI (including communities north to Waterford, south to Monroe, west to Novi), 23 total households, 20 local.

COMPLIANCE

Bri Tesarz, Director, Compliance, participated in this meeting portion via video conference.

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

CONSENT

Following a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the following Consent items:

Delegates Approved

Cathy J. Burleson, Jackson, TN
To represent Jackson Tennessee Dog Fanciers Association

Dennis McCoy, Apex, NC
To represent Poodle Club of America

Janice L. MacWhade, Medina, OH
To represent Medina Kennel Club

Deb Phillips, Sun City, AZ
To represent Arrowhead Kennel Club

Giselle Simonds, Petluma, CA
To represent Miniature Bull Terrier Club of America

Elizabeth S. Trail, West Glover, VT
To represent Green Mountain Dog Club

Mary Wilder, Winchester, VA
To represent Middleburg Kennel Club

FSS Open Show Regulations – Entry Restrictions

The Board VOTED to approve a recommendation to modify the FSS Open Show Regulations to specify assistants to professional handlers and agents are subject to the same entry restrictions as the professional handler/agent themself.

Section 4, FSS Open Show Entry Restrictions– effective June 29, 2022.

• Dogs less than 4 months of age are ineligible to be on the grounds of licensed or member shows during AKC events.
• Dogs are required to be vaccinated in accordance with their veterinarian's protocol (including rabies vaccination) to avoid inadvertent transmission of illness by/to puppies not yet fully immunized.
• Professional handlers or agents, members of their household, and their current assistants are only permitted to exhibit in FSS Open Shows if they are listed as an owner of record of the dog being exhibited. Professional handlers are defined as any person who belongs, or has belonged to an experienced handlers' organization, distributed rate cards, or otherwise advertised or represented themselves as handling dogs for pay.
The remainder of the section is unchanged.

Pointing Breed Field Trials – Roading Behind the Gallery

The Board VOTED to approve a recommendation to allow the roading of dogs behind the gallery at any Pointing Breed Field Trials at the host club's discretion. If a club does not want to allow roading at their trial, they can state this in the premium.

Previously, roading a dog behind the gallery was allowed at trials, or a series of trials, lasting more than three days.

Standard Procedures for Pointing Breed Field Trials

Procedure 6-Q Roading Behind the Gallery.

Roading behind the gallery is intended solely for the purpose of exercising a dog. Safety and not interfering with the event are of primary importance. At a trial, roading a dog behind the gallery will be allowed at the host club's discretion under the following conditions:
If the host club does not want to allow roading at a trial, it shall state this in the premium.
All additional conditions remain unchanged.

Pointing Breed Field Trials – Grand Field Champion #

The Board VOTED to approve a recommendation to expand the Grand Field Champion program for Pointing Breeds by allowing dogs to be awarded a Grand Field Champion title followed by a number indicating the number of times a dog has met the GFC criteria. This will recognize dogs that continue to excel in Grand stakes. These titles will be grandfathered back to the start of the Grand stakes program. This is effective September 1, 2022.

FIELD TRIAL RULES AND STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR POINTING BREEDS
Chapter 14. Section 7.
Grand Field Championship
A dog that has previously been awarded its Field Championship title will be recorded a

Grand Field Champion (GFC) if it subsequently earns 6 points or more according to the FC point schedule in Grand Open Limited All-Age or Grand Open Limited Gun Dog stakes, provided the points include at least one first-place win of 3 points or more. A dog may be awarded a GFC title followed by a number (GFC#) for each additional 6 Grand points and additional 3+ point wins it earns in Grand Open Limited stakes. For example, a dog that has earned 12 Grand Open Limited points and two 3-point wins in Grand Open Limited stakes shall be awarded the GFC2 title.

Dogs that are not Field Champions that earn points in Grand Open stakes will have the points credited toward their Field Championship title. Points earned by a dog in a Grand stake will not be split between FC and GFC titles.

The GFC title will supersede the FC title on a dog's pedigree. A higher-numbered GFC title shall supersede a lowered numbered GFC title on a dog's pedigree.

Pointing Breed Field Trials – Derby Placements That Qualify a Dog for Limited Stakes

The Board VOTED unanimously to approve an amendment to *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Pointing Breeds,* Chapter 14, Section 2 (new Section 2A) to refine how Derby stake placements qualify a dog to enter a Limited stake. Previously, only first-place qualifies a dog to enter a Limited stake, regardless of the number of starters in the Derby stake. The recommendation is to allow additional placements, depending on the size of the Derby stake, to qualify the dog for a Limited stake.

The amendment will be read at the June 2022 Delegate Meeting for a VOTE at the September Delegate Meeting. If approved by the Delegates, the change will become effective September 30, 2022.

Pointing Breed Field Trials – Regional Field Championship Titles and Events

All the members of the Board VOTED in support of a Staff recommendation to amend Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Pointing Breeds, Chapter 14, Section 7 (new paragraphs) for the AKC to expand its Pointing Breed Field Trial program by offering one hour or longer Regional Championship events. This will encourage continued participation in the sport by providing a higher level of competition. Regional Championship events must be run as a Grand Limited stake and must have a minimum of 13 starters. Parent Clubs will be granted the right to hold Regional Championship events, with the number indexed off the breed's activity level. Regional Championships may be open to the breed of the host club or open to all breeds.

National Lure Coursing Championship Running Rules

The Board VOTED unanimously to approve a recommendation to clarify the National Lure Coursing Championship (NLCC) Running Rules by stating that in each of the two qualifying trials leading up to the finals, multiple entries from the same owner shall be divided as evenly as possible between stakes when there is more than one stake. This is consistent with how local trials are drawn. This will, in some cases, encourage owners to enter additional dogs.

This will apply to the 2022 National Lure Coursing Championship (NLCC).

Scent Work Numeric Elite Titles

All the members of the Board VOTED in support of a recommendation to offer numeric Elite level titles in both the Odor Search and Handler Discrimination Divisions of Scent Work which would be applied after a dog earns an additional ten qualifying scores past their initial Elite level title. The purpose is to provide additional challenges to keep our most advanced participants engaged with AKC Scent Work.

Regulations for AKC Scent Work

Section 6. Odor Search Division Elite Level Titles.

(new paragraph)

Numeric Elite level titles will be granted when an additional ten qualifying scores are earned in each of the elements of the same difficulty level past the standard Elite level title. For example, once a SWNE title is earned, another ten qualifying scores earned in each of the four elements (forty qualifying scores total) at the Novice level, must be earned in order to receive a SWNE2 title.

Numeric Elite level titles may be earned repeatedly. Numeric Elite level titles will have a number appear after the standard Elite title and will supersede the standard Elite level title in a given difficulty level. For example, a SWNE2 will supersede a SWNE.

Section 8. Handler Discrimination Division Elite Titles.

(new paragraph)

Numeric Elite level titles will be granted when an additional ten qualifying scores are earned in the Handler Discrimination Division class of the same difficulty level past the standard Elite level title of the same difficulty level. For example, once a SHDNE title is earned, another ten qualifying scores must be earned at the Novice level to receive a SHDNE2 title.

Numeric Elite level titles may be earned repeatedly. Numeric Elite level titles will have a number appear after the standard Elite title and will supersede the standard Elite level title in a given difficulty level. For example,

Agility Grand Champion Numeric Title
The Board VOTED unanimously to approve a recommendation to offer additional numeric levels to the Agility Grand Champion title (AGCH). The purpose is to provide recognition for those teams that continue to excel at the top levels of the AKC Agility program. To earn the next numeric 2, 3, 4…, the dog will need to meet the same criteria for the original AGCH title. Numeric titles will be grandfathered.

This change to the Agility Regulation will be effective on November 1, 2022.

Regulations for Agility Trials and Agility Course Test (ACT)
Chapter 2
Section 3. Recognizable Achievement.
Agility Grand Champion (AGCH) Title.
The Agility Grand Champion (AGCH) recognizes dogs that show consistency and versatility across all classes of the AKC agility program. To earn the AGCH title, the following number of qualifying scores must be earned at the highest level in each of these classes: Standard & Jumper with Weaves – 100; Fast and Time 2 Beat – 75; Premier Standard and Premier; JWW – 50. These qualifying scores may be earned from either the Regular or Preferred classes or a combination of both of these classes.

The AGCH title initials will be followed by a numeric designation indicating the quantity of times the dog has met the requirements of the AGCH after the initial recognition, e.g., AGCH2. The numeric titles will supersede the AGCH and any subsequent AGCH numeric titles earned prior.

Entry Limitation for Two AB Shows in One Day Policy
At the May 2020 Board meeting, the Board approved increasing the entry limit for two shows in one day from 500 to 600. The approval included a sunset clause through July 2022. The Board Voted to make the change permanent. The other provisions of this policy will remain unchanged.

Isolated Small Clubs – Allow Four Shows in Two or Three Days
At the May 2020 Board meeting, the Board approved allowing clubs that qualify for three shows, and also qualify for two shows in one day, the option of holding four shows over a maximum of 3 days. The approval included a sunset clause through July 2022. The Board Voted to make the change permanent.

Akita Proposed Breed Standard Revision
All the members of the Board VOTED in support of a proposed revision to the Akita standard as balloted by the membership of the ACA with an effective date of August 8, 2022.

All the members of the Board VOTED in support of a proposed revision to the Akita standard as balloted by the membership of the ACA with an effective date of August 8, 2022.

Head: Massive but in balance with body; free of wrinkle when at ease. Skull flat between ears and broad; jaws square and powerful with minimal dewlap. Head forms a blunt triangle when viewed from above. Fault – Narrow or snipy head. Muzzle – Broad and full. Distance from nose to stop is to distance from stop to occiput as 2 is to 3. Stop – Well defined, but not too abrupt. A shallow furrow extends well up forehead. Nose – Broad and black. Black noses on white Akitas preferred, but a lighter colored nose with or without shading of black or gray tone is acceptable. Disqualification – partial or total lack of pigmentation on the nose surface. Any nose color other than black, except on white Akitas.

Ears – The ears of the Akita are characteristic of the breed. They are strongly erect and small in relation to rest of head. If ear is folded forward for measuring length, tip will touch upper eye rim. Ears are triangular, slightly rounded at tip, wide at base, set wide on head but not too low, and carried slightly forward over eyes in line with back of neck. Disqualification – Drop or broken ears. Eyes – Dark brown, small, deepset and triangular in shape. Eye rims black and tight. Lips and Tongue – Lips black and not pendulous; tongue pink. Teeth – Strong with scissors bite preferred, but level bite acceptable. Disqualification undershot or overshot.

Color and Marking Patterns: Any color including white; brindle; or pinto. Exceptions: Merle marking pattern. Liver color. Colors are rich, brilliant and clear and markings are well balanced, with or without mask or blaze. White Akitas have no mask. Pinto has a white background with large, evenly placed patches covering head and more than one-third of body. Undercoat may be a different color from outer coat. Disqualification – Merle marking pattern. Liver color.

German Pinscher Proposed Breed Standard Revision
The Board VOTED unanimously to

approve the proposed revision to the German Pinscher Standard with an effective date of August 8, 2022. One sentence from the breed standard's general appearance portion was eliminated – "The German Pinscher is examined on the ground."

Rottweiler Breed Standard Revision by Petition

The Board VOTED unanimously to approve the proposed revision to the Tail Section of the Rottweiler Standard that was submitted to the ARC Board by a petition of the membership. The revision is effective as of August 8, 2022.

Tail: The set of the tail is more important than its length. Properly set, it gives an impression of elongation of the topline; carried slightly above horizontal when the dog is excited or moving.
Docked, the tail is short, close to the body leaving one or two tail vertebrae.
Undocked, the tail is carried straight or upward curved and may hang at rest.
Faults: Tails with kinks, strong lateral deviation, or ringtails."

Sloughi Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The Board VOTED unanimously to approve the proposed revisions to the Sloughi Standard with an effective date of August 8, 2022.

General Appearance: The Sloughi is a powerful and elegant, medium-large, short-haired, smooth-coated, athletic sighthound developed in North Africa (in the region including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya) to hunt game such as hare, fox, jackal, gazelle, and wild pigs. It is an ancient breed, treasured in North Africa for its hunting skills, speed, agility, and endurance over long distances. It is a robust, but elegant and racy, pursuit dog with no exaggeration of length of body or limbs, muscle development, angulation, nor curve of loin. The Sloughi is not a fragile dog; it is a dog with class and grace. The attitude is noble and somewhat aloof, and the expression of the dark eyes is gentle and melancholy. The Sloughi's head has a sturdy character and is long and elegant with drop ears and a black nose. The body and legs show defined bony structure and strong, lean muscles and black or pigmented nails. The skeletal structure is sturdy. The topline is essentially horizontal blending into a bony, gently sloping croup. The tail is long and carried at or below the topline at its insertion with a small ring or an upward curve at the end.
Size, Proportion, Substance: A male Sloughi is very slightly taller, measured from the top of the withers to the ground, than it is long, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks. Ideally, a Sloughi's length from point of shoulder to point of buttock is 96% of its height. Height at the withers for males is normally 26 to 29 inches (66-74 cm). For females it is normally 24 to 27 inches (61-68 cm). Somewhat taller Sloughis are allowed.
Head: In profile, the ***head*** is long and refined with a deep and sturdy character. From above, it has the shape of a long wedge, tapering from the cranial area to the tip of the nose. ***Expression*** -The expression is gentle, slightly sad, and melancholy. ***Eyes*** - The eyes are large, dark, well set in their sockets, and oval to almond-shaped. The eye color is shades of dark brown to dark amber. The eye rims are pigmented. ***Ears*** - The ears are of set slightly above the eye line, drooping, close to the head, medium in size, triangular and slightly rounded at the tips. **Disqualifications** are ears erect, raised with tips drooping, or rose ears that cannot drop close to the head. ***Skull*** - Viewed from above, the cranial area is rather broad, measuring approximately 4.75 - 5.5 inches (12 - 14 cm) between the ears, and is rounded at the back and curves harmoniously on the sides. In profile, the top part of the cranial area is flat, the brows are scarcely projecting, the frontal groove is hardly marked, and the occipital crest and protuberance are barely visible. Stop - The stop is barely pronounced. ***Muzzle*** - The muzzle has the shape of an elongated wedge and forms about half the total length of the head. The jaws are strong and regular. Planes - The profile is straight, with the lines of the muzzle and skull approximately parallel. Nose - The nose is black and strong, not pinched. Any nose color other than black is a disqualification. The planes of the nose and the muzzle are almost the same. The nose leather, not being supported by the skeletal structure, is slightly inclined down towards the tip. Lips - The lips are thin and supple, black or dark brown, and completely pigmented. Flews - The lips just cover the lower jaw. The corner of the mouth is very slightly visible. ***Bite*** - A scissor bite is preferable; a level bite is allowed. An overshot or undershot jaw is a disqualification. Teeth - Full Dentition; the teeth are healthy and strong.
Neck, Topline and Body: ***Neck*** - The neck is long and springs well up from the shoulders. It is slightly arched at the crest. Its length is similar to that of the head. It should be elegant and powerful. The skin is fine, tight, with no dewlap and the hair is very smooth. ***Topline*** - The topline of a Sloughi is level (horizontal) or essentially level between the withers and the hip bones; the hip bones may be slightly higher than the withers. The withers are apparent. ***Body*** – Chest - The chest is not too wide and almost, but not quite, reaches the level of the elbow. The ratio between depth of chest and height at withers should be ideally 4:10. Ribs - The ribs are flat, long, and slightly curved in the posterior third of the chest. Underline - The underline starts as a straight line at the sternum and rises up in a smooth curve to the belly. Tuck-up - The belly is well tucked up. Back - The back is short, almost level (horizontal) between the withers and the hip bones. Loin - The loin is short, lean, wide, and slightly arched. Croup - The croup is bony and oblique with apparent hip bones that project above the line of the back to the same height as, or slightly higher than, the withers. ***Tail*** - The tail is long enough to reach the point of the hocks, thin, set in line with the croup, and has a small ring or an upward curve at the tip. The tail is carried low (at or below the line of the back at its insertion), though when excited the end portion of the tail may rise above the topline.
Forequarters: Angulation - Well open. Shoulders - Shoulder Blades - The shoulder blades are long and oblique. The upper arm is strong. Legs - The forelegs are straight, bony, and muscular. The forelegs appear long. Pasterns - The pasterns are slightly sloping, supple, and strong. Dewclaws - Dewclaws are present, but may be removed. Feet - The feet are lean and have the shape of an elongated oval. In many lightly-built Sloughis, the foot is shaped like a hare-foot. Toes - The toes are pointed forward with the middle two toes distinctly longer than the others. Nails - The nails are black or pigmented. White or depigmented nails on toes with small white markings are faults. Sloughis with a majority of depigmented or white nails disqualify.
Hindquarters: Angulation -Open angulation, stifle and hock well open. Legs - When showing, the hind legs should be left in their natural, upright position so that the level (horizontal) line of the back remains apparent. Upper Thigh - The upper thigh is lean, flat, and muscular and, at rest, is nearly vertical. Second Thigh - The second thigh is long and well-muscled. Hocks (Rear Pastern) - Hocks are strong and well bent without closed angles. The rear pasterns are also strong. The tendons are well chiseled. Dewclaws – No rear dewclaws. Feet - The feet are lean and have the shape of an elongated oval. Toes - The toes are pointed forward with the middle two toes distinctly longer than the others. Nails - The nails are black or pigmented.

Coat: The coat of the Sloughi is always smooth. The hair is short, tight, and fine all over the body. The Sloughi is presented in natural

condition. Disqualifications are feathering on the ears, tail, and/or legs, or coat that is not short, tight, and smooth.

Color: The coat colors are all shades of light sand (cream) to mahogany red fawn, with or without brindling or with or without black markings such as black mask, black ears, dark overlay, and black mantle (black and sand or black and brindle). A small white mark on the chest or small white marks on the toes are faults White, anywhere on the body, due to aging or scars is allowed. **Disqualifications** are color not in accordance with the standard, larger white markings, solid white extending above the toes or white anywhere else on the dog except the forechest.

Gait: The Sloughi has a supple, smooth, and effortless gait with long strides, covering plenty of ground and reaching from the shoulders in front. The tail is held low, at or below the topline at its insertion. The ring or upward curve at the end may rise above the topline when the dog is excited. The head is held at a moderate angle to the body.

Temperament: The Sloughi is a dog with class and grace. The attitude is noble and somewhat aloof.

Summary of Disqualifications:
Ears erect, raised with tips drooping, or rose ears that cannot drop close to the head.
Nose pigment any color other than black.
An overshot or undershot jaw.
Coat too long and/or feathering on the ears, tail, and/or legs.
Dogs with a majority of white or depigmented nails.
Color not in accordance with the standard, larger white markings, solid white extending above the toes or white anywhere else on the dog except the forechest.

Designation for Alaskan Klee Kai

The Board VOTED unanimously to designate the Alaskan Klee Kai Club of America as the AKC Parent Club for the Alaskan Klee Kai breed, allowing them to hold FSS Open Shows.

Parent Club Designation for Carolina Dog
The Board VOTED unanimously to designate the Carolina Dog Fanciers of America as the AKC Parent Club for the Carolina Dog breed, allowing them to hold FSS Open Shows.

Parent Club Designation for Kishu Ken

The Board VOTED unanimously to designate the National Kishu Ken as the Parent Club for the Kishu Ken breed, allowing them to hold FSS Open Shows.

The Board adjourned at 5:26 p.m.

The Board Meeting reconvened on Tuesday, May 10, 2022, at 8:30 a.m. All Directors were present in the New York office, except for Ms. McAteer and Mr. Powers, who participated via videoconference. The Executive Secretary was also present in person.

Junior Showmanship Regulations, Section 7 Dog Eligibility

The Board reviewed a recommendation to revise the *Conformation Junior Showmanship Regulations, Guidelines for Judging Juniors in Conformation, and the Juniors in Performance Events Regulations*, Section 7. Dog Eligibility to eliminate the ownership requirement for a dog to be entered in Conformation Junior Showmanship.

The purpose is to increase participation in Junior Showmanship and allow Juniors to participating in other sports to receive credit toward rankings in those sports regardless of dog ownership.

Following a motion by Mr. Carota, seconded by Ms. McAteer, the Board VOTED (In favor: Biddle, Carota, Hamblin, Knight, McAteer, Powers, Sweetwood, Smyth, Tatro, Wallin, opposed: Garvin, abstained: Battaglia, Davies) to approve the elimination of the ownership requirement as a one-year pilot program. This change is effective July 1, 2022.

NEW BUSINESS

Building a Judging Panel

Dr. Knight brought up the topic of Show Chairs building a judging panel and how AKC could be of assistance. Alan Slay, AKC Staff, joined the meeting to share all the tools that are currently available to show chairs as well as to update the Board on the software that AKC is developing.

Judging Entry Limits for Group Judges

Dr. Davies asked the Board to consider a revision to policy that would limit any regular group judge to 150 dogs at the breed level on the same day they are judging a group. Additionally, Dr. Davies asked the Board to consider limiting group judges' ability to judge special attraction groups on the same day that they are judging regular groups. Staff was directed to bring a memo back on the topic in July.

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, May 10, 2022, at 11:40 a.m. Eastern Time.
Adjourned
Attest:_____

Gina M. DiNardo, Executive Secretary

PARENT CLUB LINKS

SPORTING GROUP


American Water Spaniel


Barbet


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 and White Setter


Irish Setter


Irish Water Spaniel


Labrador Retriever


Lagotto Romagnolo


Nederlandse Kooikerhondje


Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever


Pointer


Spinone Italiano


Sussex Spaniel


Vizsla


Weimaraner


Welsh Springer Spaniel


Wirehaired Pointing Griffon


Wirehaired Vizsla

HOUND GROUP


Afghan Hound


American English Coonhound


American Foxhound


Azawakh


Basenji


Basset Hound


Beagle


Black and Tan Coonhound

Bloodhound

Bluetick Coonhound

Borzoi

Cirneco dell'Etna

Dachshund

English Foxhound

Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen

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

Sloughi

Treeing Walker Coonhound

Whippet

PARENT CLUB LINKS

WORKING GROUP


Akita


Alaskan Malamute


Anatolian Shepherd Dog


Bernese Mountain Dog


Black Russian Terrier


Boerboel


Boxer


Bullmastiff


Cane Corso


Chinook


Doberman Pinscher


Dogo Argentino


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

TERRIER GROUP


Airedale Terrier


American Hairless 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 GROUP


Affenpinscher


Biewer Terrier


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

NON-SPORTING GROUP


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 GROUP


Australian Cattle Dog


Australian Shepherd


Bearded Collie


Beauceron


Belgian Laekenois


Belgian Malinois


Belgian Sheepdog


Belgian Tervuren


Bergamasco


Berger Picard


Border Collie


Bouvier des Flandres


Briard


Canaan Dog


Cardigan Welsh Corgi


Collie (Rough)


Collie (Smooth)


Entlebucher Mountain Dog


Finnish Lapphund


German Shepherd Dog


Icelandic Sheepdog


Miniature American Shepherd


Norwegian Buhund


Old English Sheepdog


Pembroke Welsh Corgi


Polish Lowland Sheepdog


Puli


Pumi


Pyrenean Shepherd


Shetland Sheepdog


Spanish Water Dog


Swedish Vallhund

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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/events/handlers/

For information on upcoming RHP Handling Clinics
http://www.akc.org/events/junior-showmanship/junior-clinics/

http://www.akc.org/events/handlers/adult-clinics/