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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

TIMES PAST

BREED COLUMNS

Hound Group

Basenjis
Basset Hounds
Bloodhounds
Borzo
Dachshunds
English Foxhounds
Greyhounds
Ibizan Hounds

Otterhounds
Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens
Pharaoh Hounds
Rhodesian Ridgebacks
Salukis
Scottish Deerhounds
Whippets

Terrier Group

Airedale Terrier
Australian Terriers
Bedlington Terriers
Border Terriers
Bull Terriers
Cairn Terriers
Dandie Dinmont
Terriers

Glen of Imaal Terriers
Kerry Blue Terriers
Lakeland Terriers
Manchester Terriers
Norfolk Terriers
Norwich Terriers
Scottish Terriers
Sealyham Terriers

Skye Terriers
Soft Coated Wheaten
Terriers
Staffordshire Bull
Terriers
Welsh Terriers

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



CANINE HEALTH TODAY



SLIDESHOW

SECRETARY'S PAGES

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



A NOSE FOR TROUBLE



RINGSIDE AKC NATIONAL TRACKING INVITATIONAL



PREGNANCY & NUTRITION

A Q&A WITH EXPERTS

No matter how experienced you become at dog breeding and whelping litters of puppies, you may sometimes face scenarios you have not seen before. *Purina Pro Plan* turned to experts to answer questions related to dog breeding. Purina Senior Research Nutritionist Arleigh Reynolds, DVM, PhD, DACVN, a board-certified veterinary nutritionist, and Andrea Hesser, DVM, DACT, a board-certified veterinary reproduction specialist who practices at Josey Ranch Pet Hospital in Carrollton, Texas, share their insights here.

Q: What should you do if you have trouble getting bitches pregnant and then carrying their pregnancies to term.

Dr. Hesser: Ovulating timing, breeding to quality semen from a proven stud dog, and monitoring the pregnancy properly are key to success. Bitches can have a multitude of primary conditions, ranging from inflammatory to cystic to cyclic associated diseases. Consulting with a specialist may reveal a very clear primary abnormality.

I find it amazing the positive impact that comes from practicing good basic pregnancy management, feeding a healthy diet and monitoring body condition, allowing moderate exercise throughout pregnancy, and adhering to deworming regimens. After all these things have been considered, we look at uterine testing to determine the cause of pregnancy problems. I suggest waiting for two well-bred cycles that

“miss” before reaching out for an intensive workup, as this takes some effort and expense.

If a bitch misses repeatedly, we usually advise having a uterine biopsy at around the time she would have her puppies, as the cervix becomes open. I perform this procedure with sedation using an endoscope to take a tiny biopsy of the endometrium. Biopsy samples are sent for laboratory analysis to assess her future fertility. The most common reports we receive back are normal and inflammatory or cystic conditions. Sometimes after great financial input, everything is normal and there is nothing to fix.

Q: If you are planning to breed a bitch when her annual vaccinations are due, should these vaccines be postponed? Is it safe to give her rabies, distemper, adenovirus (hepatitis), parvovirus, parainfluenza, and leptospirosis vaccinations?

Dr. Hesser: The importance of staying up to date on vaccines cannot be understated. In general, it's best to update vaccines ahead of time if you know your bitch will be due for vaccination around her estrus cycle, pregnancy or even into lactation. Rabies is a non-negotiable vaccine and is a killed vaccine, meaning the virus has been inactivated. We don't tend to see a negative impact using this category of vaccine even when administered at the last minute. We try to avoid giving the rabies vaccine during pregnancy though a bitch is much more at risk to go unvaccinated.

As for the distemper, adenovirus and parvovirus combination vaccines, being overdue for these vaccines may not result in any detriment. The veterinarian could check titers to ensure the bitch is protected for an upcoming pregnancy. Ideally, vaccines for leptospirosis, parainfluenza, Bordetella, and Lyme disease are up to date; however, exposure to these pathogens is less frequent when a female is isolated and her traveling is limited, as in the case of pregnancy and lactation.

Q: Is it safe to give heartworm and oral flea and tick preventives during breeding, pregnancy and lactation?

Dr. Hesser: It is absolutely paramount to keep your dog on preventive medications during this time. I regularly see heartworm positive pregnant dogs and breeders who make unfortunate mistakes in judgment not giving heartworm preventives. Heartworms don't care that you are breeding your bitch, and it just takes a lapse to create irreversible disease.

Pregnancy should not change your normal preventive care management. Several oral



heartworm preventives and topical and oral flea and tick medications have been rigorously studied for safety in pregnant dogs and their fetuses/puppies. Note that not all oral or topical products for fleas and ticks, including collars, are risk-free.

Products that are safe for pregnancy should state so on the product label or insert.

Q: Is it a good idea to give a pregnant female a prenatal supplement fortified with iron, folic acid and zinc?

Dr. Reynolds: You don't need to supplement the diet of a breeding female if you are feeding a high-quality, all-life stages diet such as a *Purina Pro Plan SPORT Performance 30/20* or *SPORT Active 27/17 Formula*. It's absolutely true a dog needs a little more folic acid during pregnancy to prevent things like neural tube defects and cleft palate in puppies. *Purina Pro Plan* all-life stages diets meet the mineral and vitamin requirements to support normal pregnancy and puppy growth, thus there is no need to supplement.

Q: What is an optimal food for a brood bitch during pregnancy? Is a performance or puppy food recommended? When is it best to switch from a maintenance food to a performance food?

Dr. Reynolds: I feed *Purina Pro Plan SPORT Performance 30/20 Formula* year-round, as it is an all-life stages food that can be fed to mothers and puppies. If you are switching to a performance diet from a maintenance food, you want to do that slowly in the very early stages of pregnancy. When the mom reaches a point in the last trimester when she is eating a lot of food, she should already be well-adapted to that diet. When you switch foods — even if you are switching to a great diet — there is a risk of GI (gastrointestinal) upset because you are changing the nutrient content and that changes the microbiome and thus could change the microstructure of the gut. You want to make sure these adaptations are done before she has to work the gut hard with the large amount of food that she'll intake during late pregnancy and early lactation.

There are many different kinds of puppy foods, and they can vary tremendously. For example, large-breed puppy foods tend to be lower in energy, as these breeds should not grow too rapidly. If you choose to feed a puppy food, look for one that is highly digestible. It should have at least 24 to 26 percent protein and at least 16 percent fat. It should be approved for all-life stages and have nutrients that support females through pregnancy and lactation and puppies

through growth and development. Many people have success feeding a puppy food; however, puppy foods vary in energy and calcium levels.

Q: Should the amount of food fed during pregnancy or post-whelping increase? When should you go back to feeding the female the before-pregnancy maintenance amount?

Dr. Reynolds: During pregnancy, puppies don't grow that much until the last trimester, and then they grow exponentially. During the early stages of pregnancy, a female should be fed her regular amount of food to maintain a body condition score of 5 out of 9. You should gradually increase to 1 ¼ to 1 ½ times more food than she was eating before pregnancy during the last trimester until she whelps.

The amount of food fed during lactation is highly dependent on how many puppies she has. If she has only one puppy, the increase isn't going to be that great. If she has four to eight puppies, a significant food increase is needed. By peak lactation around three weeks after whelping, a female should be fed 30 percent of her pre-pregnancy intake for each puppy. This caloric requirement is only needed for three or four weeks. The mother's food demand starts to level off and decrease when puppies start eating solid food in a gruel mixture when they are around 3 to 4 weeks of age.

Q: Do you have tips on how to be sure neonatal puppies are getting enough milk? What is your method for weaning puppies?

Dr. Reynolds: Weighing puppies every day from birth until they are 2 to 3 weeks old is one of the most important things to do in caring for puppies. They may lose a little weight the first day, but they should gain weight every day after that. By seven to 10 days after birth, they should double their birth weight. If their weight stays the same, that's an indication they aren't getting enough milk. If there is an individual pup that is not gaining weight, you may want to give it some extra time nursing with the mom while separating the other pups. The pup may just be a little smaller and not as competitive at the nipple. You may have to supplement the pup with milk replacer using a nursing bottle or tube feeding, though you should never use an eye dropper.

It is important to manage how you feed the mother as puppies are weaned because she is making a lot of milk. If you abruptly take the puppies away, she can get mastitis, a painful inflammation of the mammary glands caused by bacterial infection. I feed puppies food that has been soaked from a flat pie dish, so it's easy for them to eat. A lot of times they will walk in the food, lick their feet, realize it is food, and start eating. Just a few introductions and puppies start eating pretty well. I like to separate the puppies from the mother while they are eating their solid food meals through weaning. Otherwise, the mother may eat all their food. I feed the mother at the same time as the puppies to control how much she eats and to monitor how much they are eating. When the puppies are from 5 to 7 weeks old, I increase the amount of time they are separated from the mother so they are not nursing very much.

Three things stimulate milk production: nursing, food and water. I would not decrease a mother's water supply. However, if we decrease the nursing stimuli and start cutting her food back, we can get her mammary glands to dry up at about the same time as the puppies are weaned without the risk of mastitis. ■



Feeding a balanced commercial all-life stages food, such as one of these *Purina Pro Plan SPORT Performance* or *SPORT Active Formulas*, is ideal for optimal reproduction in females and for transitioning puppies to solid food.



Your Pet, Our Passion.®

Gearing Up *for* Orlando

This is the season to give thanks and we are full of gratitude.

We are grateful for our dog-sports community that has committed to getting back to live events and have done so safely and effectively. Your hard work and dedication have been key in getting us back to competing with our beloved dogs. In fact, October 2021 broke the record for most events in a single month. Congratulations to our clubs and the Sports and Events departments. We are also deeply thankful to our AKC staff for their support as we continue to navigate through this pandemic, and to our Board of Directors for their thoughtful and diligent dedication.

We take this spirit of gratitude into our 21st annual AKC National Championship to be held December 18 and 19 at the Orange County Convention Center in Orlando, Florida. It is wonderful to be able to gather together once again to crown America's Champion. We will still do so with some COVID protocols in place, but the excitement for our show will be as grand it ever was.

During our Championship weekend, the

OCCC will be a hub of activity. The AKC Agility Invitational will showcase canine athleticism at its finest, and the AKC Obedience Classic will showcase dogs competed all year to demonstrate their mastery of commands. These events recognize the best and brightest in our companion sports, and we can't wait to watch them.

We will have plenty of additional competition, with our AKC Fast CAT Invitational and Diving Dogs events.

Our show will allow spectators this year. There will, however, still be safety requirements in place, including the wearing of face masks regardless of vaccination status and ample sanitizing stations. Exhibitors and participants will be required to sign a COVID-19 waiver upon entering OCCC.

If you are unable join us in person, the National Championship group judging and Best in Show, Best Bred-By-Exhibitor and groups, NOHS groups and finals, Puppy & Junior Stakes groups and Best in Stakes, as well as Junior competitions in conformation, agility, obedience, and rally will each be livestreamed on AKC.tv and will live in our on-demand library.



We look forward to wonderful events and sharing them with you next month. Here is to a spectacular event!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dennis B. Sprung".

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10 Good Reasons to Give Thanks for Your Dog



Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade,
USA, 1988 (Elliott Erwitt photo)

1. Dogs are our link to paradise. They don't know evil or jealousy or discontent. To sit with a dog on a hillside on a glorious afternoon is to be back in Eden, where doing nothing was not boring—it was peace.—Milan Kundera

2. Their motions are so eloquent with things they cannot say.—Helen Keller

3. No one appreciates the very special genius of your conversation as the dog does.—Christopher Morley

4. No matter how little money and how few possessions you own, having a dog makes you feel rich.—Louis Sabin

5. Dogs teach us a very important lesson in life: The mailman is not to be trusted.—Sian Ford

6. They don't waste time being afraid of tomorrow.—Dan Gemeinhart

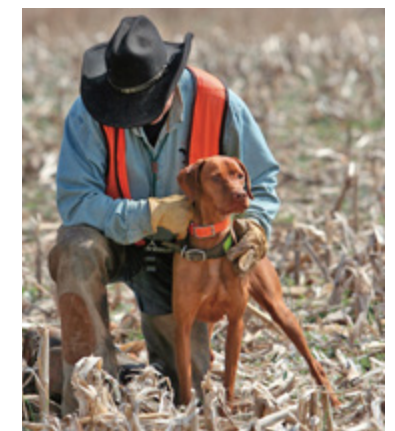
7. When an 85-pound mammal licks your tears away, and then tries to sit on your lap, it's hard to feel sad.—Kristan Higgins

8. There's just something about dogs that makes you feel good. You come home, they're thrilled to see you. They're good for the ego.—Janet Schnellman

9. Dogs are the leaders of the planet. If you see two life forms, one of them's making a poop, the other one's carrying it for him, who would you assume is in charge?—Jerry Seinfeld

10. They are better than human beings because they know but do not tell.—Emily Dickinson

From all of us at the AKC GAZETTE,
happy Thanksgiving.



On Our Cover:
Vizsla (Robert Young photo)

COURTESY HUMANE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

New York Bans Breed Discrimination by Insurers

AKC's 10-year battle ends in victory for NY dog owners

ALBANY, NEW YORK—The AKC has expressed strong support and appreciation for the passage of the New York State law, going into effect in January 2022, which will ban homeowners-insurance breed discrimination.

On Saturday, October 30, New York Governor Kathy Hochul signed [Senate Bill 4254](#) (now Chapter 545), which states, “With respect to homeowners’ insurance policies ... no insurer shall refuse to issue or renew, cancel, or charge or impose an increased premium or rate ... based solely upon harboring or owning any dog of a specific breed or mixture of breeds.”

Insurance companies may cancel, increase rates, or refuse to issue policies if a dog is declared dangerous as defined in New York State law, so long as the action is based on

“sound underwriting and actuarial principles” and the action is reasonably related to actual or anticipated loss. However, the action cannot be based on the dog’s breed.

For the past 10 years, AKC has advocated for legislation in New York on this issue which will protect responsible dog owners from situations where they are unable to obtain or afford homeowner’s insurance simply because of the breed of dog they own.

New York State law already expressly prohibits municipalities from passing laws that target specific breeds of dogs. The new law (formerly A. 4075 and S. 4254) extends these protections to homeowners who are responsible dog owners, while still holding all dog owners accountable, regardless of the breed they choose to own.

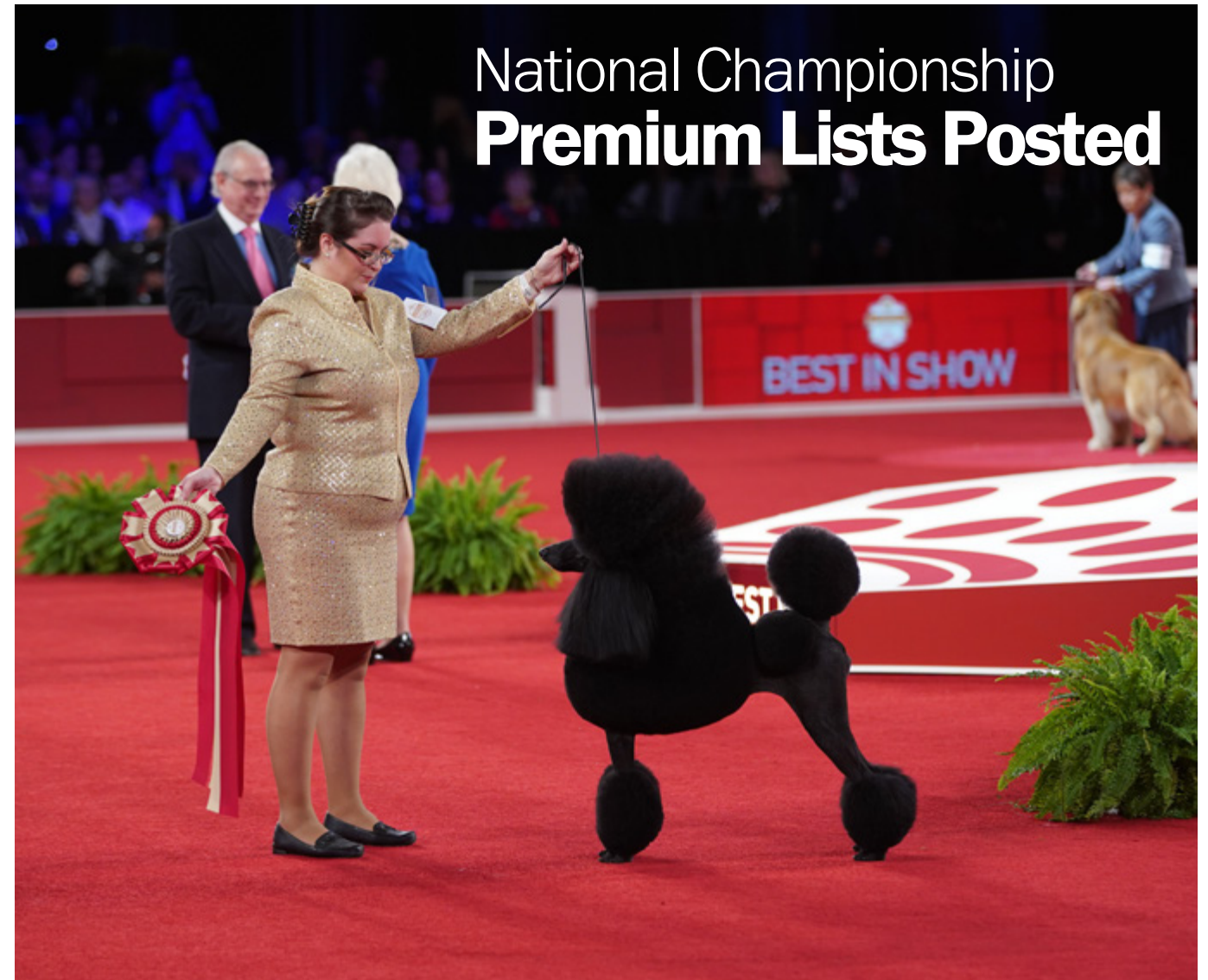
“AKC is grateful to New

York Governor Kathy Hochul as well as Senator Michael Gianaris and Assemblywoman Deborah Glick, for sponsoring this law, which will ban homeowner’s insurance breed discrimination,” AKC President/CEO Dennis Sprung says.

“Thanks to this new legislation, effective January 2022, New York dog owners will be protected from having higher rates or being denied homeowner’s insurance based on the breed of dog they own.”

The AKC has also expressed thanks to the state’s dog owners who took the time to contact their legislators and the governor in support of this issue. This bill will go into effect 90 days from the date of signing.

For more information, visit the AKC Government Relations [Legislative Action Center on Breed Specific Legislation](#).



ORLANDO, FLORIDA—Premium lists are online for the 21st running of the AKC National Championship presented by Royal Canin, returning to the Orange County Convention Center on December 18 and 19.

Premium Lists

[All-Breed Show](#)
[National Owner-Handled Series Finals](#)
[National All-Breed Puppy and Junior Stakes](#)

More Links

[Obedience Classic](#)
[Agility Invitational](#)
[Fast CAT Invitational](#)

COURTESY HOT DOG PHOTO

UPDATES



McManus Named General Counsel

The AKC has appointed Heather McManus as its general counsel. McManus was appointed to Vice President in 2017 and has served as deputy general counsel. In this new role, McManus will serve as the chief in-house attorney of the AKC. She will report to President/CEO Dennis Sprung. “She has been a dedicated member of AKC’s legal department, and her experience will continue to help our

organization,” Sprung says.

McManus joined the AKC in January of 1993. In addition to serving as the chief lawyer of AKC, she manages the law department functions, and is responsible for the insurance programs for AKC and its affiliates. McManus serves as a board member of MAC Casualty. She has successfully handled litigation matters filed for AKC and its affiliates and represents the

AKC at Trial Board hearings.

Before joining the AKC, McManus was Assistant State’s Attorney with the Will County, Illinois, State’s Attorney’s Office, serving as both a felony prosecutor and chief of the Misdemeanor Division. She earned her law degree from the University of Notre Dame Law School and her bachelor’s degree from the University of Colorado, Boulder.

AKC.tv Upcoming Show Lineup

Enjoy full coverage of these upcoming shows at [AKC.tv](https://www.akc.tv).

Nov. 20: Wisconsin KC

Nov. 28: LEAP Agility Club of Central Massachusetts

Dec 14: Space Coast KC

Dec. 15: Brevard KC

Dec. 16: Central Florida KC

Dec. 17–19: Coverage of AKC National Championship, AKC Obedience Classic, AKC Agility Invitational



DAVID WOO ©AKC

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UPDATES

AKC Podcast: Season 2 Ready for Bingeing ^{GZ}

The AKC's historical podcast *Down and Back: Stories from the American Kennel Club Archives* has completed its second season. The podcast digs deep into the past to tell the tales of breeds, dogs, and events that have helped shape civilization for centuries. Hosted by the GAZETTE's Bud Boccone, and drawing upon the vast resources of the [AKC Library and Archives](#), *Down and Back* brings these stories to life in a fast-paced, entertaining way for a new generation of listeners.

Season 2 of the podcast saw a sharp increase in listener interest, with the number of downloads more than doubling during the course of the eight-episode season. Second-season episodes include "Morris and Essex: The Quintessential Dog Show," "Form Follows Function in the World of Dogs," "How Does a Dog Breed Become Recognized by AKC?," "The Dogs of 9/11 and Beyond," and "Top Dogs (and Underdogs): Most Popular Dog Breeds in America."



Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge greets her special guest Rin Tin Tin at Morris and Essex, the "quintessential dog show."

All 16 episodes of *Down and Back* can be found on the Apple, Google, Pandora, and Spotify podcast platforms and at [akc.org](#).

Inspections Fact Sheet Available

The latest addition to the AKC Government Relations [Legislative Action Center Toolbox](#) is the AKC Kennel Inspection Program Highlights fact sheet. The fact sheet is a resource you can use when introducing the AKC to lawmakers. Since its inception, the AKC has conducted over 80,000 kennel inspections, educating breeders and ensuring the health and welfare of AKC-registered dogs. The AKC encourages fanciers to use this fact sheet, along with the hand-out "AKC Above and Beyond," which provides a list of the many programs and initiatives that AKC and its clubs support to promote the care of dogs and responsible dog ownership.

AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION



SAVE THE DATE

AKC Museum of the Dog 40th Anniversary Celebration

Saturday, January 22, 2022

The AKC Museum of the Dog is celebrating its 40th Anniversary and will be honoring legends in dog show conformation as well as service to mankind. Please set aside the evening of January 22nd for a truly special event, and stay tuned for details arriving shortly.



Berks County (Pennsylvania) KC

Local coverage of the club's 91st annual points show, with Dr. Tom Davies judging Best in Show. 30:45



Montgomery County KC

A wonderful lineup of Wire Fox Terriers at the famous all-terrier show. 10:07



Morris & Essex KC

The sights and sounds of M&E are captured in this quick jaunt around the rings. 5:44



Airedale Terrier Club of America National Specialty

The 2021 Airedale national was held at Montgomery County KC. 27:41

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AKC NATIONAL TRACKING INVITATIONAL, OCTOBER 16 AND 17

RAYMOND, NEBRASKA—Participants from around the country gathered for the ninth AKC National Tracking Invitational the weekend of October 16 and 17. The event was expertly hosted by the [Nebraska Kennel Club](#) and [Cornhusker Kennel Club](#) of Lincoln, Nebraska, and was held at the Branched Oak Recreation Area.

Branched Oak encompasses 5,595 acres and includes the largest lake in eastern Nebraska, with 1,800 acres of water. It offers a wide variety of attractions and includes a marina, two beaches, hiking trails, and an equestrian campground.

The AKC National Tracking Invitational is a prestigious event, a celebration and showcase for dogs who earned the title of Champion Tracker (CT) from 2012 through June 30, 2021. This elite group of tracking dogs received an invitation to participate

in this event by titling in tracking events held in field (Tracking Dog and Tracking Dog Excellent) and in urban (Tracking Dog Urban and Variable Surface Tracking) environments. Twelve dogs were drawn from over 50 entries to attend the event.

You couldn't have asked for better weather to be out tracking with these Champion Tracker dogs, with the beautiful backdrop of fall foliage, the crisp morning air, and breathtaking views of the lake. Saturday's tracks were plotted by judges Gretchen Stephenson of North Carolina and Jane Jonas of Colorado. Saturday's entries were Cocker Spaniel Ch./CT Landstar's a Whole New World, BN, RN, AX, AXJ, MXF, ACT1, CGC, TKN, handled by Paula Herwig; Scottish Deerhound, CT Fitzhugh Irresistible Brodie, BN, RN, JC, CGCA, CGCU, handled by Linda

PHOTOS COURTESY JOE BRADLEY, DIANE HOY, AND ULYSSES JAMES

AKC NATIONAL TRACKING INVITATIONAL, OCTOBER 16 AND 17

Beisswenger; Dachshund, TC Hathor Farm's Lucknow My Chanel M7w, VCD3, RA, NA, NAJ, NF, JE, BCAT, RATM, CGC, TKN, handled by Stephany Monteleone; Border Collie CT Hob Nob Super Hawk CGC TKN, handled by Matt Uhry; Australian Shepherd CT Hall's "Doyle" Twinkle Toes CGC TKI, handled by Matt Uhry; and Border Terrier CT/PACH Elzha's Get'er Dug, VCD1, BN, RN, MX, AXJ, MXP5, MXPS, MJP5, MJPS, PAX, OF, XFP, JE, handled by Ann Newsted.

Sunday's tracks were plotted by Vincent Ramirez of Kansas and Michele Anne Gillette

of Virginia. Entries for Sunday were Cocker Spaniel GCh./CT Samamari N April's the Dark Knight, VCD1, BN, RN, TDU, AX, MXJ, MJB, XF, T2B, CGC, TKE, handled by Colleen Keough; Golden Retriever CT Surefire's Game of Chance, VCD4, RAE, MH, handled by Anita Raithel; Golden Retriever OTCH/CT Dd's Paws Before You Leap, VCD3, UDX3, OM4, BN, RM, RAE2, TDU, JH,



AKC NATIONAL TRACKING INVITATIONAL, OCTOBER 16 AND 17

NJP, OF, SWD, SWM, SHDA, CGCA, handled by Megan Hundley; Labrador Retriever CT Rush Lake's Chutes and Ladders, VCD1, UD, RE, JH, handled by Penny Kurz; Labrador Retriever CT Rush Lake's Diggin That Dillon, RN, SWM, CGC, TKN, handled by Shelly Rehmeier; and Siberian Husky CT Northwapiti's Gemma, OA, NAJ, NF, SEN, SBN, handled by Karen Ernest.

All the dogs performed extremely well over the two days, with two dogs, Border Collie "Hawk" with Matt, and Golden Retriever "Beckett" with Megan, completing the difficult tracks unassisted from the judges. Special thanks to Nebraska Kennel Club and Cornhusker Kennel Club, the many volunteers, tracklayers, contributors, and donors; for without their support an event like this would not be possible. Congratulations to all who made this event spectacular.—Pamela Manaton, AKC Director of Obedience, Rally & Tracking



The AKC Canine Health Foundation held its 13th National Parent Club Canine Health Conference in August. Due to ongoing concerns related to COVID-19, the conference was held in a virtual format for the first time. This allowed CHF-funded investigators to present their latest findings to a larger and more diverse audience. (See “By the Numbers: 2021 Conference Registrants.”)

The keynote address by Dr. Cindy Otto, recipient of the 2021 Asa Mays, DVM, Excellence in Canine Health Research Award, reviewed findings from the 9/11 Medical Surveillance Study and their implications for the health and well-being of canine and human first-responders. (See sidebar). Thoughtful questions from the virtual audience proved, once again, how the continued collaboration of researchers, veterinary professionals, parent clubs, and dog lovers

Highlights from 2021 National Parent Club Canine Health Conference

By Sharon Albright, DVM, CCRT

Conference speakers focused on the interconnected health of animals, humans, and our shared environments.

Canine Health Today

HERWIG KAVALLAR/PUBLIC DOMAIN

FEATURE

is critical to improve the health of all dogs.

With a focus on One Health—a concept that recognizes the interconnected health of animals, humans, and our shared environments—investigators reported outcomes related to dermatology, canine cancer, neurology, epilepsy, and cardiology. What follows are highlights from their presentations.

DERMATOLOGY

Dysbiosis (decreased diversity in the microbial population living in/on the skin) is common in dogs with atopic dermatitis. This often manifests as an increase in the number of *Staphylococcus* bacteria resulting in secondary skin infections and worsening skin lesions. Topical medications such as shampoos, sprays, and so on are often all that are needed to treat superficial skin infections. If oral antibiotics are necessary, they should be prescribed

based on the results of culture and sensitivity to avoid contributing to antibiotic resistance.

Lipids, or fats, are important to the skin barrier function, play a role in cell-to-cell communication, and more. CHF-funded investigators found that atopic dermatitis alters the lipid make-up of the

skin. It also results in systemic changes in lipid metabolism. Treatment of atopy causes lipid changes unique to each affected dog. Research continues to assess the overall lipid profile of atopy which could be used to predict and assess the risk and severity of disease as well as response to treatment.

People also suffer from atopic dermatitis, and the disease characteristics are similar between dogs and humans. Targeted hygiene—allowing exposure to good microbes through pet ownership, and decreased exposure to harmful microbes such as those found in modern home construction—helps

maximize immune-system function and lowers the risk of allergies.

CANCER

CHF-funded investigators demonstrated a higher risk of lymphoma in Boxers living near chemical suppliers, crematoriums, or nuclear power plants. They also found a

higher risk of bladder cancer in dogs exposed to insecticides, high ozone levels, and trihalomethanes (chlorination byproducts) in tap water. Dogs with higher levels of these chemicals lived with people who also had higher levels of these chemicals. Future studies will identify potentially avoidable



*Keynote speaker
Cindy Otto, this
year's Asa Mays
Award recipient*



FEATURE



household chemicals that contribute to cancer risk or early DNA damage to provide cancer-prevention strategies in dogs and humans.

The cells and materials surrounding cancer cells, known as the tumor microenvironment, have a profound impact on the growth and spread of cancer. CHF-funded investigators found that the characteristics of collagen surrounding canine mammary tumor cells could predict the outcome or prognosis of this cancer. Additional study will better define the collagen characteristics of canine mammary tumors so that we can potentially manipulate the tumor microenvironment to prevent and treat this cancer.

CHF-funded investigators at Penn Vet have developed a canine oncopanel that sequences 283 different genes relevant to various canine cancers. The oncopanel can identify how many of these genes are mutated and

This year's virtual conference format allowed for a larger, more diverse audience than ever before.



WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

exactly what are the mutated sequence(s). This technology will allow us to better define an individual dog’s cancer and choose therapies targeted at each unique cancer.

EPILEPSY

CHF-funded pilot studies demonstrated that CBD oil was well-tolerated by dogs and reduced seizure frequency in dogs with idiopathic epilepsy. A clinical trial is currently underway to build on these results and refine the best dose to achieve clinical response.

NEUROLOGY

Investigators at the University of Missouri and the Canine Genetic Diseases Network have identified more than 15 genetic mutations associated with lysosomal storage diseases in dogs. These conditions are defined by an abnormal accumulation of incompletely metabolized molecules within the lysosomes (recycling centers) of various cells. CHF continues to pro-



vide funding for sample analysis and mutation discovery in affected dogs.
CHF-funded investigators are characterizing the lifetime risk of dogs with various geno-

types for degenerative myelopathy (DM), a progressive neurologic disease similar to ALS (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) in people. They found that dogs with two mutated copies

of the SOD1 mutation associated with this disease had an increased risk of clinical signs by age 7. Dogs with only one copy of the SOD1 mutation were at higher risk of clinical

signs than dogs with no copies of the mutation, but were likely to die of some other cause before they developed clinical signs of DM.
Increasing evidence shows

that dysbiosis (changes in the population of microbes living in the gastrointestinal tract) influences the immune system and may contribute to meningoencephalomyelitis



By the Numbers:

CHF Parent Club Conference Registrants

- 239 AKC Parent Club Members representing 120 Parent Clubs
- 16 U.S. Veterinary Students and Theriogenology Residents
- 51 Canine Health Researchers
- 214 Breeders
- 144 Veterinarians and Veterinary Staff

of unknown origin (MUO) in dogs, a disease that resembles MS (multiple sclerosis) in humans. CHF-funded investigators have specifically found a potential association between this disease and levels of *Prevotella* bacteria in the gut and are recruiting dogs for a clinical trial to determine if supplementing these bacteria can decrease disease severity.

CARDIOLOGY

Genetic mutations associated with tricuspid valve dysplasia in Labrador Retrievers and arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC) in Boxers have been identified. Additional study is underway to identify additional genetic mutations and factors that contribute to these conditions. Cavalier King Charles Spaniels are at high risk for myxomatous mitral valve disease (MMVD). Three-dimensional imaging of the heart in this breed shows that the valve differs in size and shape compared to other breeds. Even

within this breed, some valve characteristics are associated with an earlier age of onset for clinical disease. Research is ongoing to determine which valve characteristics can be used to identify dogs in earlier stages of disease and how the valve shape changes over time.

Select conference sessions are available to view on demand at caninecollege.akc.org.—**S.A.**

Sharon Albright DVM, CCRT, is manager of communications and veterinary outreach for the AKC Canine Health Foundation. She is a graduate of the Virginia–Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine.



Sharon Albright

The Life and Times: Hero Dogs of 9/11

Dr. Cindy Otto spearheaded CHF-funded research on the physical and behavioral effects of deployment to the 9/11 disaster sites on search-and-rescue dogs for the past 20 years. Injuries and illnesses reported during deployment included mostly cuts, abrasions, fatigue, weight loss, and changes in appetite. Mild changes in various blood analytes such as liver enzymes and immunoglobulins were reported two to five years after deployment. But most of the studied search-and-rescue dogs died or were euthanized because of degenerative conditions such as arthritis, cancer, and cognitive dysfunction, whether they were deployed following 9/11 or not.

Results of this valuable study show that search-and-rescue dogs are healthy, active, and fulfilled with their jobs. Of note, human handlers were more susceptible to post-traumatic stress disorder if their canine partner died early.

The tragic events of 9/11 and study of the brave search and rescue dog teams that deployed for this event have provided valuable information for human and

canine first responders. Teams better understand the importance of proper training on rubble and enforcing work/rest cycles, maintaining proper nutrition and hydration, flushing debris from eyes, and close monitoring of the dogs during deployment. The value of fitness, teamwork, and the human animal bond in supporting canine and human health has been confirmed.

The Penn Vet Working Dog Center has been created as a national research-and-development center for detection dogs.



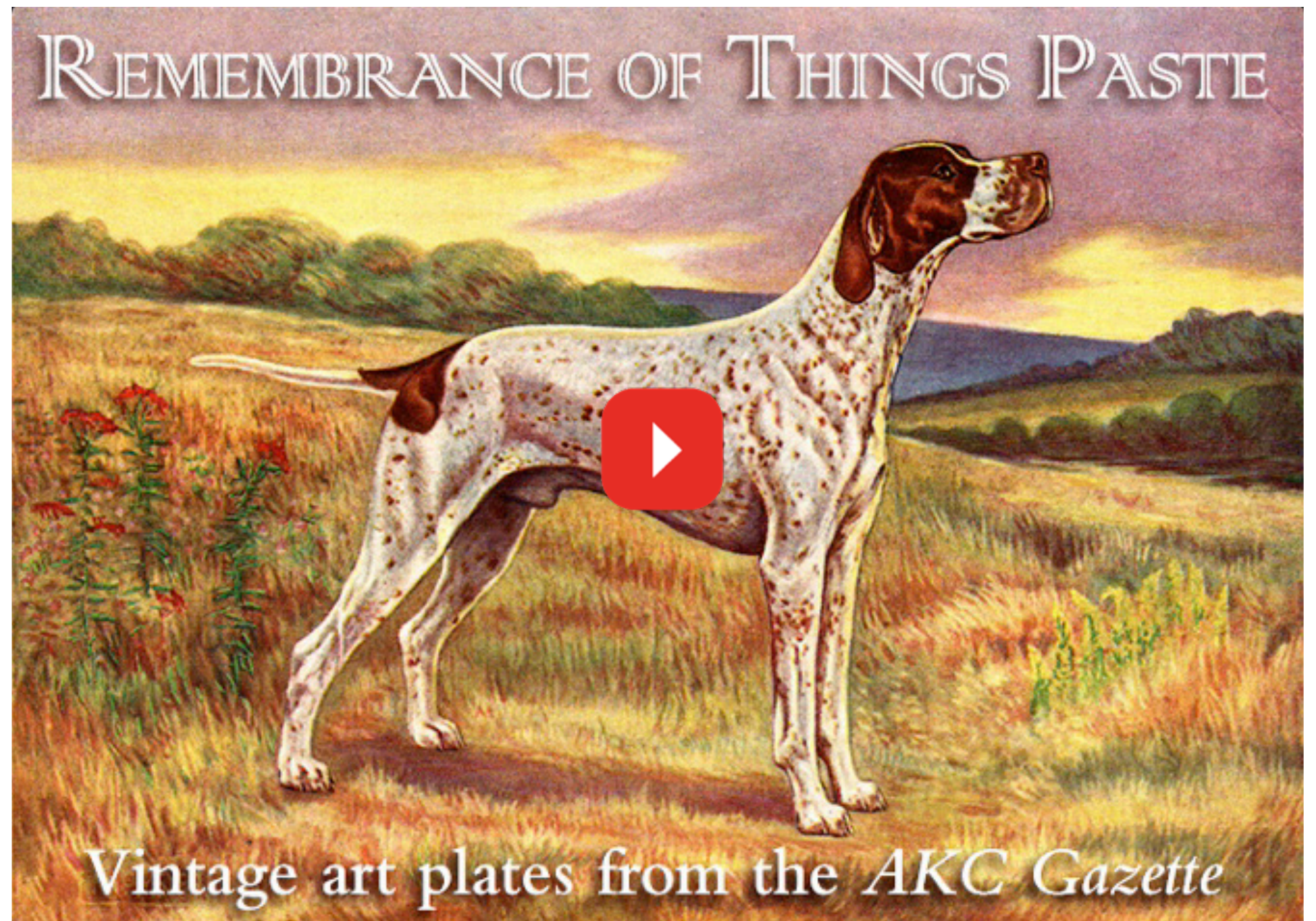
2001: Apollo, the NYPD's lead dog, at Ground Zero in New York

From the mid-1920s until the onset of World War II, a charming feature of the *GAZETTE* was a series of color art plates that appeared in select issues. The plates were miniature reproductions of paintings depicting then-current show champions from elite kennels. During this era, magazines pages, even in the biggest general-circulation titles, were printed in black and white. Adding the occasional splash of color was expensive and laborious—but, apparently, nothing was too good for our subscribers of the interwar years.

Some color plates were printed directly onto extra-heavy stock paper and bound at intervals within the *GAZETTE*'s usual slick pages. Others were the product of a process known as “tipping.” In tipping, an art plate is pasted onto a page of a book or periodical. The paste is used sparingly, applied only to the plate's upper corners, or tips. It's an exacting process: Too much paste, and you make a mess of things; not enough paste, and the plate will eventually dislodge.

America's entry into the second world war in December 1941 ended the *GAZETTE*'s time as a large-format luxury item. Wartime paper shortages reduced the magazine to a no-frills pocket size. Extravagances like color art plates would be out of the question for the duration. In fact, readers would not see color again in the *GAZETTE*'s inner pages until the 1970s.

In this month's slideshow we recall some of our favorite pasted-in art plates from dogdom's golden era between the world wars. (The names of the dogs and artists appear on the slideshow's YouTube page.)



FEATURE

A Nose for Trouble

Beagle breeders enlist their merry little hounds in the war against smugglers. By Penny Leigh

It was a call that all breeders dread.

The young couple, who had adored their puppy, reported they had a new baby, leaving no time for their dog.

Teri NeSmith did not hesitate.

“I gladly take any of my puppies back if the owner lets me know that they don’t want the dog. In fact, it is in my contracts that they contact me first.”

The 1-year-old Beagle soon returned to her kennel in Alabama, and the owner of Encore Beagles felt relief. He was healthy, socialized, and smart.

“Baymon had an outstanding temperament, and he was exceptionally good at obedience and other fun events,” NeSmith says. “I got his Fast CAT title on him quickly.”

NeSmith was at a dog show when a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) representative approached her and told her about the need for Beagles to work as agricultural detection dogs. NeSmith immediately thought of Baymon. The USDA rep tested for temperament, and NeSmith says, “He passed with flying colors and entered their program.”

That was nine years ago, and Baymon recently retired after an outstanding career as a detection dog at the Fort Lauderdale Hollywood International



When hounds are trained as detector dogs, they are exceptional at locating fresh fruits, plants, and meats.



Detector dogs from good breeders are more likely to be healthy and well socialized.

Airport in Florida. His keen nose located vast amounts of foreign contraband, such as meats and vegetables, preventing it from entering our country and introducing diseases or pests that can harm crops and forests. Baymon had many major finds, but it was a memorable day when he alerted on a suitcase that contained a whole hog's head, said his handler Alberto Gonzalez of the U.S Customs and Border Patrol.

"Baymon loved going to work, to him it was like playing a game of hide-and-seek every day," Gonzalez says. "Nothing really phased him. Even though we had large crowds of people, carts, and loud sounds, he was always focused on finding his target."

BEAGLEMANIA!

The USDA is in dire need of more dogs like Baymon to do this important work, says Training Specialist Monica Errico at the USDA National Detector Dog Training Center (NDDTC) in Newnan,

FEATURE

Georgia. The pandemic has made it even more difficult to locate canine candidates.

“Since the beginning of COVID 19, the USDA training center cancelled all scheduled classes and discontinued procurement of dogs,” Errico says. “The pandemic has made it extremely difficult to travel outside our commuting area of Georgia to look at potential candidates due to agency travel restrictions.”

Beagles and Beagle-mixes are the top choices for the USDA work in airports and ports.

“Beagles are nonthreatening due to their small size, soft eyes, and floppy ears and their playful, loving, and even temperament,” Errico says. “Hounds are excellent at using their nose to hunt. When trained as agriculture detector dogs, they are exceptional at locating fresh fruits, plants, and meats—among many other odors—that are in passenger baggage.”

The dogs perform two major functions: international-federal inspections, screening passengers, returning from outside the United States, and pre-clearance, inspecting luggage and packages entering the country.

The NDDTC also trains Labrador Retrievers and Lab mixes to work in cargo, postal, and parcel facilities, vehicle/border crossings, and on domestic projects. Labs, like Beagles, have great hunting ability and friendly personalities, but have the larger size to search higher up in cargo warehouses and trucks.

The same traits that can make Beagles and Labs excellent detector dogs also make them popular pets, which has created even more of a shortage during the COVID crisis.

“The pandemic has made it possible for many people to have a dog because of people’s ability to telework and be at



Baymon during his time at the Fort Lauderdale Hollywood International Airport here

Gz

home most of the time with their dogs,” Errico says. “In turn, there are less Beagles being brought to the shelters.”

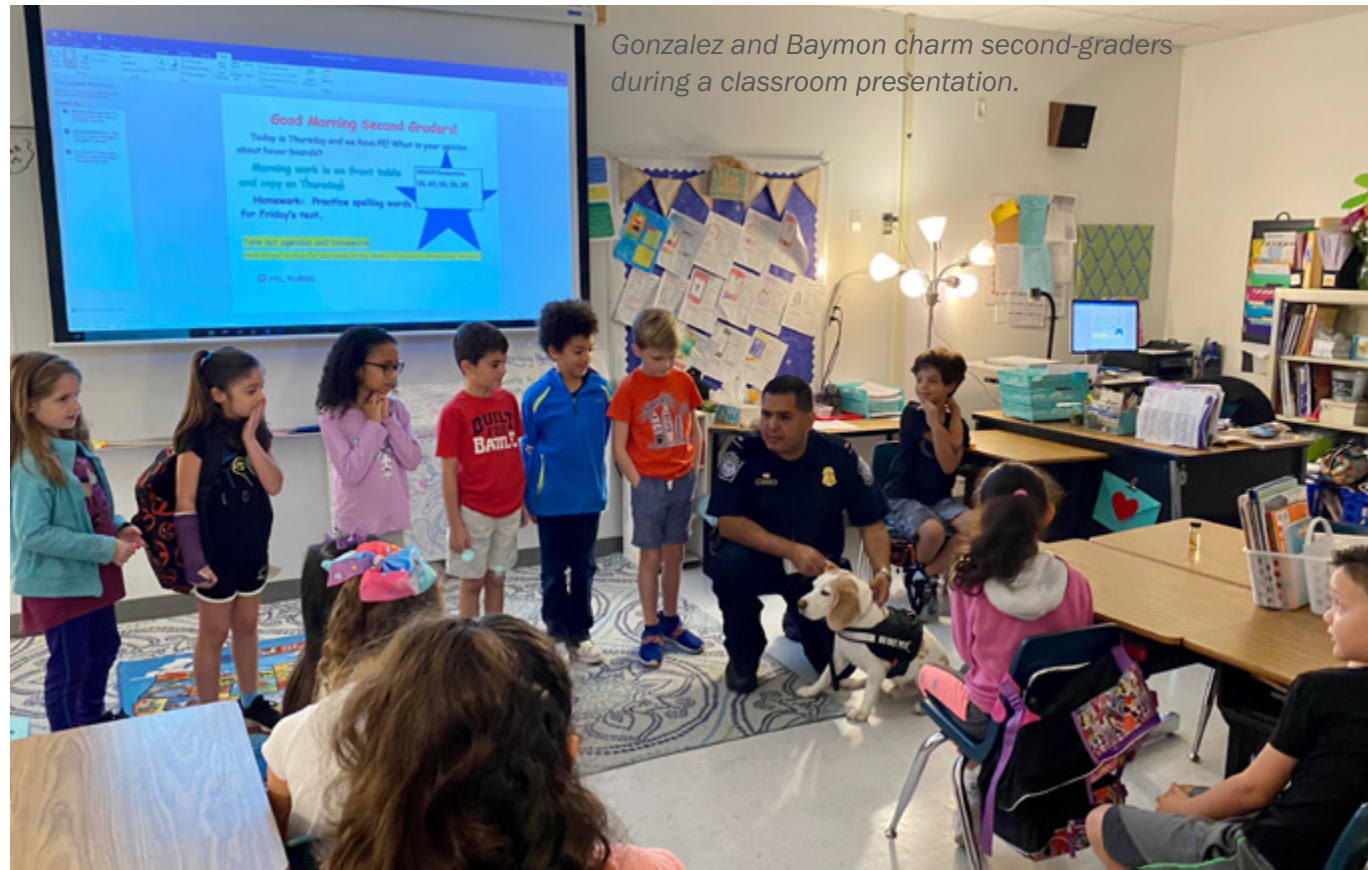
GOOD FOR THE BREED

The NDDTC scouts for candidates in many places, including shelters, rescue organizations, and breeders. The center would like to work with more breeders since the dogs are likely to be healthy and socialized.

Kevin and Kim Shupenia have bred Beagles for nearly 30 years and produced dozens of conformation champions at their Jackpot Kennel in Georgia.

But over the past five years, their dogs have also gone to work for the government. Six of their Beagles serve as detector dogs at airports around the country.

“I do think it’s important work for the Beagle as they love a job, and it’s good PR for the breed,” Kevin Shupenia says. “Personally, I want them using dogs that



Gonzalez and Baymon charm second-graders during a classroom presentation.

look like an AKC Beagle as much as possible because it represents us all well.”

The Shupenia’s attended the graduation ceremony for two of their dogs after they completed training.

“It made us proud to see our dogs receive their vests and get posted with their handlers to their new locations,” Kevin Shupenia says.

Before purchasing a dog, the USDA evaluates the dogs for

temperament and trainability. They seek dogs 1 to 4 years of age that have

- High food drive
- Bold, curious natures
- Friendly, outgoing temperaments.

The NDDTC trainers conduct the official temperament evaluation at the Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport. “We assess their temperament by exposing the dogs to the sights, sounds, and crowds of

passengers,” Errico says.

If the dogs pass the temperament testing, they progress to a thorough medical screening, including X-rays and blood work.

If they are found to be sound and in good health, the dogs enter the six-week basic training course.

“They are trained to sit and pinpoint agricultural products such as fruits, meats and plants in luggage. We use positive

reinforcement such as treats to shape behaviors,” Errico says. “They are also trained not to respond to many similar products such as fruity candy, soaps, spices, cheese, bread, and fish.”

Successful dogs are paired with a handler and attend a course at the NDDTC, where they learn to become a team. The canine teams must pass a certification and then are deployed to their ports. Most of the Beagles go to work for the



The USDA is in dire need of more detector dogs.

NDDTC’s largest client: U.S. Customs and Border Patrol.

“The Beagles are the first line of defense against pests or diseases that are harmful to our crops and forests,” Errico says.

An infiltration of pests could cost the U.S. billions of dollars in eradication, crop yield, animal effects and economic trade.

Since Baymon, NeSmith had two other dogs enter service with the USDA. She encour-

ages other breeders to consider placing dogs into a role where they can help the country.

“If I have a puppy that won’t make the show dog world, but has a great personality and loves to work, I call USDA,” she says. “It makes me happy to see my dogs doing something they love.”

As for Baymon, he is 10 years old and retired to home life with his lifelong handler Gonzalez, where he is getting a well-deserved rest for his years of service.

“He sleeps on the couch with his fur sister, Diamond, a rescued Brittany,” he said. “He also likes his afternoon strolls in the neighborhood, eating snacks, and Netflixing and chilling.”

(For more information on the USDA National Detector Dog Training Center, call toll free 844-876-3755.)—**P.L.**

Penny Leigh is the program manager of AKC Canine Partners and an avid competitor in dog sports with her canine team.

TIMES PAST

Ceily: “He Just Can’t Stand Wrong”

March 1964: “We always liked the Fezziwigs,” said Mrs. Hendrik Van Renssalaer, who with her husband owns the top winning Old English Sheepdog in the world, “so when we began to think of a name for our kennel, we decided on Fezziwig.” In *A Christmas Carol*, Dickens describes old Fezziwig as a jovial soul and his wife as “one vast substantial smile.” Mrs. Van Rensselaer said: “We felt the name would be particularly appropriate for we consider temperament the most important quality in a dog. What better disposition could we look for than the Fezziwigs themselves?”

It wasn’t until 1956 that the Van Renssalaers became active in the dog show world. They went to England and bought Farleydene Bartholomew. Barty, who has been their basic stud dog, swept to his championship in six

shows. He gained the Canadian title, taking Best in Show at both Montreal and Barrie. He has the distinction of never having been beaten in the classes.

But it is a son of Barty who has brought fame to the Basking Ridge, N.J., kennel. He is Ch. Fezziwig Ceiling Zero. Ceily is a 130-pounder, large for the breed, and well balanced. Discussing him, a judge said, “he’s so sound, he just can’t stand wrong.”

Ceily started at the [Old English Sheepdog Club of America](#) specialty show in 1958 and went best of winners. Since then, he has been a consistent rosette-gatherer. Although he has been shown only eight months a



[Back Mountain KC](#) 1963: Bob Forsyth handles Ceily to his record-setting 15th BIS. The judge is Gordon Parham. Inset: Forsyth with Ceily son Ch. Fezziwig Raggedy Andy, twice a Westminster Working Group winner.

year, he holds the world record for the breed, with 15 Bests in Show. ...

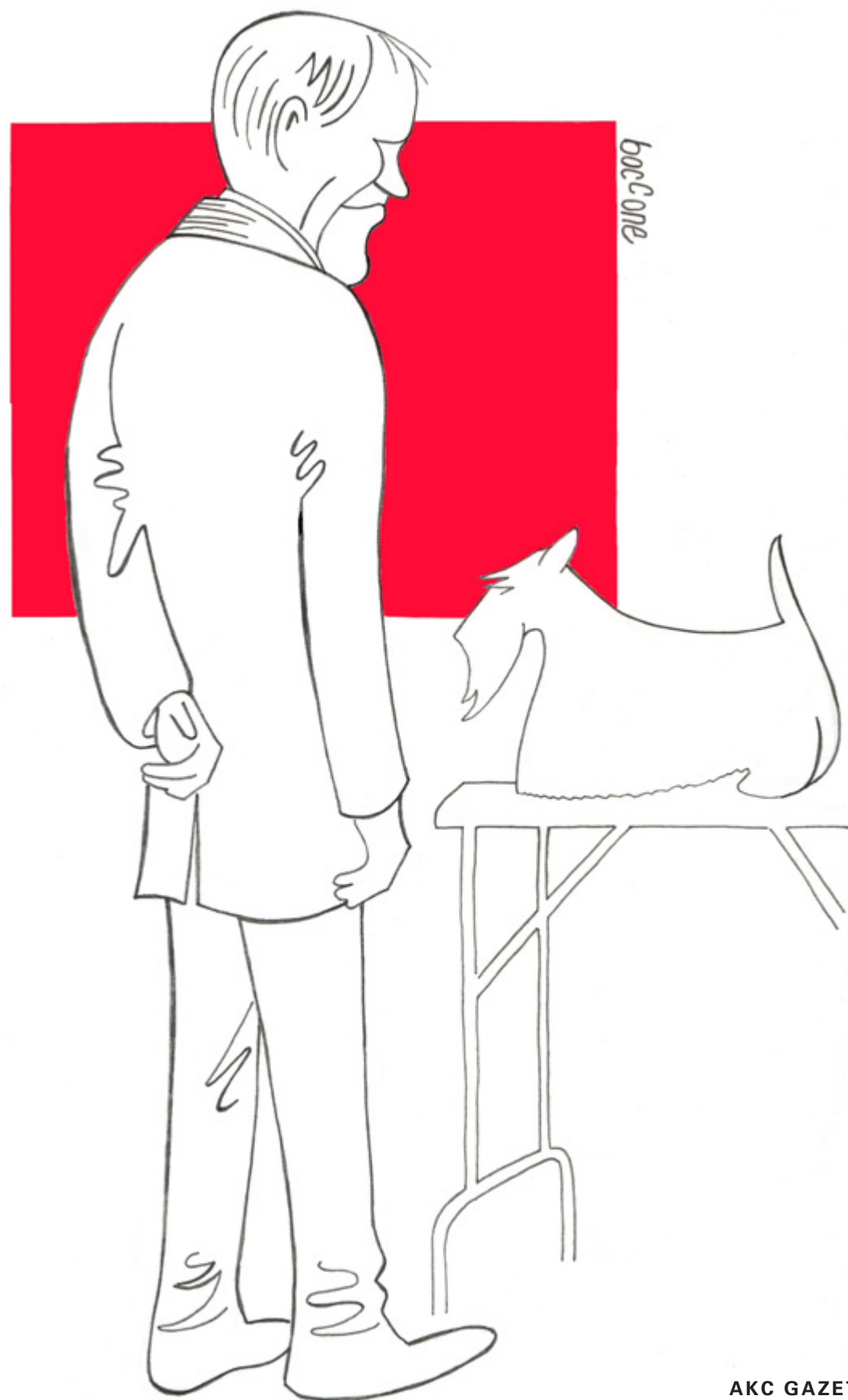
How dominant the Fezziwig Kennel has been in the bobtail breed was exemplified at the Westminster, Eastern, and Twin Brooks shows in 1962. Fezziwig swept the boards, taking Winners Dogs, Winners Bitches, Best of Winners, Best of

Breed and Best of Opposite Sex. At all three shows, Ceily was Best of Breed while his litter sister, Ch. Fezziwig Blackeyed Susan, was Best of Opposite Sex. ...

Mrs. Van Rensselaer yesterday announced that Ceily no longer would be shown. “He will be 7 years old on March 17. Last year, he won

seven Bests in Show. I think he has earned a rest,” she said.

So now it’s up to one of his sons to carry on. Perhaps, it will be Ch. Raggedy Andy. A couple of weeks ago, he took Best of Breed and the Working Group at New Haven.—**Walter Fletcher, *New York Times***



Geir Flyckt-Pedersen

It was wonderful to see the Norwegian-born “fancier’s fancier” judging many of the nation’s top terriers in the Best in Show ring at [Montgomery County](#). Flyckt-Pedersen, who showed his first dog in 1959, has exhibited and judged extensively on both sides of the Atlantic—and he’s happy to share 60 years’ worth of accumulated wisdom with anyone smart enough to ask for it.

“We have all heard complaints about handlers who keep winning all the time,” Flyckt-Pedersen once wrote. “The skill set includes not just making the dog move round the ring looking its best, but also displaying what can be described as breed-typical temperament and behavior. The number of hours the best handlers spend on perfecting the performance of their top dogs we will never know, but I guarantee you that it doesn’t always come easy to transform something from ‘great promise’ to a ‘fully fledged star.’ And I have seen quite a few examples of just that.

“Another talent is the gift of ‘finding’ individuals overlooked simply due to lack of grooming, presentation, and actual attention!

“Some people find in their sleep what cause others sleepless nights ... So whatever we choose to believe, we are not all equal regarding our allocated talents.”



What makes the perfect judge? That's the provocative question posed by Grace Massey in this month's Australian Terrier Club of America column. (Lynda Beam photo)

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.

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HOUND GROUP

Basenjis

HOW TO HAVE A SUCCESSFUL REAL ESTATE OPEN HOUSE WITH THREE BASENJIS IN RESIDENCE

Location: Hau'ula, Hawai'i

Weather: 85 degrees F, 85 percent humidity

Master plan: Two XL black Hefty bags—the size that can hold all the autumn leaves in your yard.

Hefty bag #1 will be filled with the Basenji-damaged household items prior to each open house.

Hefty bag #2 contains new items to temporarily replace the damaged ones. Keep this bag in the attic, out of Basenji access.

Give yourself two hours. Any more, and you will procrastinate until the two-hour mark; any less, and you will not finish on time. Note: This is a fast-paced prep that will have you sweating profusely (note temp and humidity above) and will have your normally lounging Basenjis milling around and sensing a crisis.

Step 1. Remove damage.

The living-room couch. Remove whatever

remains of the shredded throw—sometimes only a long ribbon of trim—and put it in Hefty bag #1. Then pick up all the bits that have been ripped off and cast aside and the fuzzies stuck to the couch and the carpet. Remove the new throw from Hefty bag #2, and spread to cover any inconsistencies. Note: Always inspect new throw for damage. Eventually there will be a hole that continues to grow. You won't be able to keep up with the damage and won't have a replacement

Open house with three dogs: Living room, before; bedroom and living room, after.



COURTESY MARCIA WOODARD

HOUND GROUP

soon enough. You will learn creative folding to lay the throw across the top of the couch. As the hole grows, you will fashion a folded square behind one small couch pillow to lend a splash of color, rather than something a buyer could envision covering himself with to take a nap. You will also learn that *puka* is the word for “hole” in Hawaiian.

Bedroom. Theme: Hawaiian-style yellow and green. Inspect the bed throw that perfectly matches the décor and is the finishing touch. Nobody needs to know that only about 12 inches aren’t damaged, nor that it once was a full-size throw that is now a decorative runner across the end of the bed. Pick up the throw, and tuck in the long, dangling strips and smooth out the lumps. You might make it through your home sale without spending another \$29.95.

Entry. Three black wire crates. Remove the destuffed, mismatched crate pads, and surrounding detritus, and replace with the new white pads from Hefty bag #2. Note: You will be tempted to leave the new white pads in the crates, because they look that good. You might think you deserve to look at something nice. Don’t do it. I did, telling myself they would last for the listing period. One of the dogs vomited on a pad and it got chewed, so I turned it back to front. Then the other pad got chewed where some food was

spilled. And the third succumbed to a fit of anxiety. Eventually, I couldn’t flip and camouflage. The new pads became the everyday pads, and I had to buy new ones again to store in Hefty bag #2. Stick to the master plan.

Various locations. Collect the five dog beds and heating pads (yes, even in 85 degrees F/85-percent humidity). These will be in different states of distress and electrical tape repair. You will not have any new dog beds to put out because five are already too many for three dogs. You will need to compact—i.e., step on—the contents of Hefty bag #1 in order to shove the beds in.

Step 2. Clean

Beige slipcovers for the dining-room chairs. That’s right, beige—but they upgrade the look of the mismatched chairs into shabby chic. Unfortunately, the dogs like to sit on them to look out the window, so the covers are spotted with faint brown butt circles. Use a rag and Spray and Wash.

White seersucker coverlets on both beds. With three dogs? At the beach? Somehow, you never have time to wash them before an open house. Display the side where spots/stains can best be covered with throw pillows or a newish throw from bag #2. Try flipping them, turning back to front, rotating. Remember, your goal is to

communicate the ease of beach life.

Dark tropical-wood tables: White Basenji hairs like a dusting of snow. Use vacuum.

Throw rugs (5). Flip rugs right-side-up, as they have been upside down to maintain cleanliness.

Step 3. Remove yourself and the dogs.

Load the dogs into the three crates in the car. The first time they will go willingly: it’s new and exciting for all of you. By the second time, you will need to cajole them out of the house with treats and shut the dog door so they can’t get back in. Bring plenty of biscuits. Still, they will hang back at the corner of the house rather than coming to the gate. Somebody finally caves, the hungry one, and the rest follow.

Step 4. Nap.

Before you clean for the first open house, you think that during the open house you’ll have the chance to enjoy a little walk with the dogs, or shop, or have a little driving adventure. When the time comes, however, you are so exhausted that you only make it to the nearest school parking-lot. When you try a walk, one of the dogs gets away because of a leash mishap. Better to sit in the car with the A/C running and practice breathing exercises and nap. All of you.

Note: Make sure the viewing agent calls your agent, who calls you, the moment you can go back.

Step 5. Return and replace. Retrieve Hefty Bag #1 from the attic, and dump out the old stuff. Fill Hefty Bag #2 with the new and stash in the attic. Heave a sigh of relief. Sit down. Have a drink.

You will get to the point of requiring your agent to assess potential buyers up front: You aren’t going to go through this for just anyone. And when you do get an offer and someone else wants to tour your home with the intent of making a backup offer? No way.

Never say “never again”? Go ahead and say it.
—Marcia Woodard,
marciabarkless@gmail.com
[Basenji Club of America](#)

Basset Hounds

BASSET HOUNDS IN THE MID-CENTURY UNITED STATES

Thanks to guest author Randy Frederiksen, of American Basset Hounds, who shared this “Part 2” information from his “Basset Hound: A World History” as a follow-up to our previous article on the breed’s origins in France and England.

In America and by the time of the 1960s, field trial hounds from Engle, McWilliams, Pettit, and Slippery Hill kennels dominated the scene. The two most historically influential Basset Hound show-breeding lines were Lyn-Mar Acres and Santana-Mandeville. From these arose additional Basset Hound lines, but

HOUND GROUP

Painted screen with rough and smooth Basset Hounds, painting by Maud Earl



these two stood out among their peers and in fact maintained significant influence through the years. While quite different in both beginnings and in style, each produced some extremely memorable hounds. To this day, when inquiring of Basset Hounds enthusiasts tend to make the observation of the hound having either Santana or Lyn-Mar looks to them.

The Lyn-Mar Acres kennel of Mr. and Mrs. Lynwood Walton and Margaret (Peg) Walton started with hounds of the historic Kilsyth Bassets and Greenly Hall Bassets. Hounds with such names as Ch. Lyn-Mar Acres Top Brass, Ch. Lyn-Mar Acres His Lordship, Ch. Lyn-Mar's Clown, Am./It. Ch. Lyn-Mar Acres M'Lord Batuff, Ch. Lyn-Mar Acres Endman, and Ch. Lyn-Mar Acres Extra Man have become known the world over. The Lyn Mar Acres hounds were sought because of many reasons; mainly because of their overall structure. They usually possessed well-laid-back shoulders, good length of body, excellent head type, and strong pedigrees. Some early critics complained of lack of bone size and flat feet in some early generations, but over the years Lyn-Mar dogs have become dominant in a number of lines.

The Santana-Mandeville hounds of Mr. and Mrs. Paul and Helen Nelson are an interesting study. They started as two separate ken-

nels, Santana (Paul Nelson) and Mandeville (Helen Parkinson). The joining of the kennels succeeded in helping them to become one of the most widely known kennels in the world, with hounds such as Ch. Santana-Mandeville Tarzan, Ch. Santana-Mandeville Olivia, Ch. Santana-Mandeville Egghead, Ch. Santana-Mandeville Gigolo, and Ch. Santana-Mandeville Rodney. The Mandeville Basset kennel was fortunate to acquire Hamlin's Missie, a daughter of Ch. His Lordship of Lyn-Mar Acres. Bred by Sue Hamlin, it was through Peg Walton that Missie went home with Helen.

Later, Helen acquired Ch. Huey of Cypress through her friendship with Dorothy Hicks in California. It was the combination of Huey and Missie that clicked to produce such hounds as Ch. Gladstone of Mandeville, Ch. Gwendolyn of Mandeville, Gustav, Dewey, and others. The Santana side of the union took its heritage from the famous Belleau Bassets of Cordellia Jensen Skapinsky, and later through the hound Ch. Belbay Chevalier, acquired by Mrs. Skapinsky from the Belbay Kennels of Leslie Kelly. It would take the overall show success and the luck of that particular time in history to allow the Santana-Mandeville hounds to spread their influence. The fact that the two kennels, Santana-Mandeville and Lyn Mar Acres,

BREED COLUMNS

HOUND GROUP

were on opposite ends of the continental U.S. was also a great factor in their relative importance to the breed.

Of course, other strong kennel influences grew out of the late 1960s and '70s, and even stronger “new-comers” of the past 60 years continue to make their marks upon the breed. As with any breed, there are consistent winning kennels that tend to bring their influence to the forefront, and in time the breed will determine how long-lasting that influence will be. Three of the most influential American strains that stood the test of time are Musicland, Margem Hills, and Tal-E-Ho. Their stories are for another day. —R.F.

Thank you, Randy.

—Sylvie McGee,

sylvie@sylviemcgee.net

Basset Hound Club of America

Bloodhounds

THE VALUE OF WORKING DOGS IN THE SHOW RING

My first exposure to this wonderful breed was on a mountainside in Colorado, when I was asked to follow a Bloodhound search team and be responsible for keeping track of where we were and how to get back to base camp. I fell in love that day. Not only with the dog that was working, but with the



Bloodhounds

entire concept of scent as a forensic tool to help find missing persons. I was lucky. The handler was knowledgeable and willing to share that knowledge. More than 40 years later, I am still in awe of this breed's nose, but I know a lot more about what it takes to keep that nose on track and get the nose where it needs to go.

The standard is vital to creating the perfect working dog. Those angles, wrinkles, topline, neck, and feet are all part of what creates a dog that can go for miles, not one who “runs out of gas” after 4,000 yards. There was a famous working dog about 20 years ago who was responsible for closing a case involving a child abducted by car. The dog trailed the scent of the child down the freeway but eventually had to be lifted off the trail because he could physically go no further. This dog had a marvelous nose, but his structure simply could not keep pace with the demands of his job. A working Bloodhound should be a correctly structured Bloodhound, but conformation showing and mantrailing training are both time consuming and absorbing passions, and you do not get many dogs who cross between the two. This is a shame. For a breed to stay true to its working past, the working dogs must get into the ring to be judged and compared to their peers.

The value of the conformation ring as a



HOUND GROUP

socializing and training tool is also often overlooked. Dog shows are loud, with sounds and smells that can overwhelm a young or green dog. Just the barking of a thousand dogs can be an experience that is difficult to get in the regular world. Walking nicely on a lead past rattling crates or blow-dryers is a valuable life skill. Learning to ignore a feisty terrier, a wildly barking dog, or a coy bitch in season are all things that translate to the working realm. Being asked to hold still and be examined by a stranger? Focusing and concentrating on a single task while other things are happening around you? All good training for a working dog as well as a show dog

A working dog is likely to be in good shape, muscular, and active. This allows them to contrast nicely against dogs who have been allowed to represent “stands over more ground” as “fatten then up,” or “elastic gait” as “jiggles when moves” A working dog will not have so much chest as to be mistaken for a Mastiff and will usually be of a reasonable size. They might be more moderate than dogs who never see the inside of a harness, but a judge cannot put up what they don’t see.

The Bloodhound standard allows for a wide variety of styles within the breed. We are not a “cookie-cutter dog,” and I hope, never will be. To keep our breed healthy, we must remove the blinders that can exist if you don’t see dogs

that actually do their job. The best way to balance the tendency for extremes is to put working dogs into the ring for comparison.

Bloodhounds haven’t changed much since the 1890s. Lets keep it that way!

—Betsy Copeland,

Copelandia@aol.com

[American Bloodhound Club](#)

Borzoi

MENTORING IN A DIGITAL WORLD

Over the last decade, mentoring for new exhibitors and breeders has evolved. The first iPhone was released on June 29, 2007, and the first iPad on April 3, 2010. By contrast, the Borzoi was first recognized by the AKC in 1891—116 years earlier. While the breed’s standard has only had a few revisions from the original, the system software for all our devices has already gone through many versions. The rate of change in our world is happening much faster and more frequent. Why shouldn’t mentoring change also?

Years ago, mentoring in dogs involved a slow and thoughtful process of gaining trust with a mentor, listening and learning over years of conversations, and spending time visiting the great kennels. My first long-distance correspondence was with Miss Betty Murray, DVM, from England, and I wrote letters to

PURE-BRED DOGS/AMERICAN KENNEL GAZETTE

FEBRUARY 1990/\$4.00



- A Canine Behaviorist's Cases
- Golden and Gordon Nationals
- S. C. Fanciers: Weathering Hurricane Hugo

Borzoi: February 1990 (John Ashbey photo)

HOUND GROUP

her and waited months for her responses. Today you can get on Facebook or other social media and get an answer within seconds from someone who has experienced the same affliction. Not all of the change is bad, but the accuracy of information can suffer, depending on the respondent.

Mentoring was a vertical relationship. New breeders sought out older, experienced breeders and listened to their every word for morsels of information. In a digital world, you can Google the query and find a thousand references to the medical affliction you are researching. The speed for a response is not only good but can be lifesaving for your dog. On the other hand, nothing beats real-life experience and hands-on experience.

Not all mentors practiced full disclosure. I remember being told you need to ask all the right questions to get the right answers. If you don't ask, no one will tell. Unfortunately the answers we get via the Internet are often just opinions not based on fact but on "I read something," "I heard somewhere," or "a friend told me." Horizontal mentoring has taken the place of vertical mentoring; it is all part of the sharing economy.

In a large breed like Borzoi, where the dogs develop more slowly and it takes years to know just exactly what the finished dog will be, it doesn't mix well with the fast-paced expecta-

tion of the digital student. If you can get an answer in seconds, why can't I be an expert breeder in a few years, rather than decades?

Breeding dogs is not a summation of bytes and bits accumulated from the Internet, but rather practice and failure over years of watching litters grow and develop. I have written before that standards exist not only to set the blueprint for the breed, but also to ward off faults and disorders by exclusion from a standard. The quality of the responses and articles available on the Internet need to be weighted on their merits and the qualifications of the writers. Just because all my friends on Facebook think Boris has the best head ever doesn't mean that Boris has the best head based on the written standard.

The expectations of millennials is different from past generations. They have been entitled to think they know more than their parents—and indeed they do when it comes to operating systems, setting up computers, and even programming the remote. We have given them the inherent expert status on all things digital—but flesh and bone, heart, and temperament are not digital.

Companies are using a strategy called reverse mentoring (go ahead, look it up on Google). We should consider the idea of pairing an older breeder with a younger enthusiast—not in the old, standard way of giving

information, but sharing ideas and concepts from both the mentor and the mentee. In a digital world the expectations of the new breeders and the rate at which information is made available challenges our conceptualization of the historical exchange of information.

The next generation has a lot to offer, but we need to consider changing the mentor model if we want to make sure this sport survives into the next millennium.

—Jon Steele

[Borzoi Club of America](#)

Dachshunds

IN A CLADE OF THEIR OWN—ALMOST

We all know that Dachshunds are special dogs—quite remarkable, in fact. Even the FCI ([Fédération Cynologique Internationale](#)) agrees. They give the Dachshund its own group: [Group 4](#). In fact a recent study, "[Genomic Analyses Reveal the Influence of Geographic Origin, Migration, and Hybridization on Modern Dog Breed Development](#)" (*Cell Reports* 19, 2017, pp. 697–708), makes clear that the Dachshund and its hound cousins form one tight genetic group. The researchers, headed by Elaine Ostrander of the National Institutes of Health, sampled 161 dog breeds on every continent except Antarctica.

Rather than grouping dogs according to appearance, the researchers used *haplotypes* to identify groupings of breeds. A haplotype is a set of DNA variations along a chromosome that are usually inherited together because they are very close physically. Basically, it means that they tend not to recombine and therefore are passed down through the generations together. (See Joan E. Bailey-Wilson, Ph.D., NIH National Human Genome Research Institute at www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/haplotype.) Groups of dog breeds sorted in this way formed *clades*. A clade is a grouping of entities that includes a common ancestor and all the descendants (living and extinct) of that ancestor. In the past we grouped dog breeds by appearance or



Contemplating their genetic place in the universe

COURTESY TRUDY KAWAMI

HOUND GROUP

quite distinct from the “group” in which we usually place them. In the case of the Tibetan Mastiff, this breed has nothing, genetically speaking, in common with its European mastiff “cousins.”

The Dachshund, on the other hand, fits in tightly with the other hounds. And if you look closely at the quadrant in which the hounds are placed, you can see that Dachsies appear in a very distinctive location on the diagram. They seem to be in some way ancestral to the other achondroplastic hounds, the Basset and the varieties of Basset Griffon Vendéen, as well as being closely linked to all the other hounds. The Dachshunds does not exactly have a clade of its own, but the hounds sure do. With the Dachshund being so seminal to the other hounds, it is pleasant when the science supports the position that our hearts give to our breed.

—Trudy Kawami,
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[Dachshund Club of America](#)

English Foxhounds

Kris Eckard wrote the following for this column in 2012.

A RARE TREASURE

Have you ever found a needle in a haystack?

Maybe looked down into a patch of grass, to find a four-leaf clover staring back at you? Rarities in life are a treasured find. I consider my house an abundance of treasures; I live with rarities, the English Foxhound.

The English Foxhound has at times been last on the list of popularity, as represented by registration numbers, for the AKC. Even the newly adopted rare breeds to the AKC rank farther up the list of registration statistics than the English Foxhound. An AKC all-breed conformation show may average 1,200 or more entries, with an occasional one or handful of English Foxhounds in attendance. The breed’s national specialty might have 15 to 30 entries at its annual show. However on a positive note, the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America will average 90 to 100 English Foxhounds with recognized packs in attendance at the organization’s annual Virginia Foxhound show.

Members of the breed’s AKC parent club are often questioned about the breed’s rarity and low registration numbers. There are mixed concerns and feelings among the small population regarding the breed’s popularity and future. Although rare in the AKC, the English Foxhound retains a strong presence in the Master of the Foxhound Association, MFHA. There remain a few full English Foxhound hunting packs within the U.S., and



English Foxhound

they are also seen hunting mixed within many American and Crossbred packs.

Having traveled around the East Coast with English Foxhounds, their rare numbers remain a mystery to me. The breed stands out in a crowd with a beautiful, regal appearance that demands attention. People approach the hounds amazed and taken back to learn they are English Foxhounds, exclaiming that they are beautiful dogs and had never seen one

before. More than the breed as defined, every English Foxhound has individual characteristics and behaviors that will help make him a successful companion—and they are also characteristics that can make him a challenge to live with or to train for a particular performance venue.

Through the domestic dog’s development with man the species has shown more behavioral and morphological variation than any

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other land mammal. The English Foxhound, having been bred to hunt by scent in packs, will make working with the breed a challenge. Paired with the right owner and training method, the English Foxhound has been successful in agility, obedience, rally obedience, and tracking as well as the conformation ring. With their teddy-bear personalities, the breed can excel as therapy dogs and as house companions.

Even with strong instincts to follow their noses, in the long run the English Foxhound is a dog—*Canis lupus familiaris*—with the same characteristics of most dogs in terms of needing to be loved and craving human companionship. While attending a canine event, if you meet an English Foxhound amongst the many entries, revel in the moment of your treasured find, and get to know an English Foxhound. —K.E.

[English Foxhound Club of America](#)

Greyhounds

FIND A MENTOR, BE A MENTOR

If you are new to the breed, one of the best ways to learn about the breed is to find a mentor. A good mentor is a person with experience and time in the breed. There is no set amount of time that the person needs to be involved but an experienced person has certainly had more than one dog or litter to their

credit. The more experience, the better for you!

If you have purchased a puppy, your breeder may be a good place to start. Thanks to Zoom and other technology platforms, your mentor can be on the other side of the country, but you can still share video, pictures, and good discussions. Discussion can include taped dog shows of Greyhounds from Westminster and other filmed events, your own dog moving across the yard, and dogs you have filmed at local shows or performance events. These materials, including pictures from newsletters, magazines, and books can be at the crux of discussing form and function.

Mentors can help with such things as how to take care of a damaged tail, what foods to feed, how to train and housebreak, and even how to show your own dog. Mentors can also help you later on down the line if you are looking for a good mate for your own dog. They know the pedigrees and the people and sometimes can smooth the way for a new person making that approach to an unknown stud-dog owner.

Learning about about your breed should be a lifelong process. There are always books to find and read, as well as more people in the breed to meet and learn from. Listen to what the small ringside groups are talking about. Ask questions and show an interest. Before you



June Matarazzo, of Willomoor Hounds. June passed away on September 1.

COURTESY PATRICIA CLARK

HOUND GROUP

know it, you will be part of the discussion. This phase allows you to begin synthesizing information from multiple sources so that you can begin forming educated opinions of your own. Do some research from some of the sources provided in this column previously. Above all, keep questioning, keep finding new sources of information, and keep learning.

If you are part of a low-entry breed like Greyhounds, there may not be experienced owners and breeders nearby. Use the GCA website for articles and our list of judge educators. This group of people are dedicated Greyhound enthusiasts who have an interest in educating, and they are likely to spend as much time as you can afford talking about one of their favorite topics! They will not turn you away.

Finally, when you are comfortable with your knowledge and can hold your own in a conversation about the breed, start looking for opportunities to share. It may be as simple as letting someone know where to pick up their armband or how to read the judging schedule. You may be able to help connect a newbie with someone you look up to, or you may be ready to be a mentor on your own.

The AKC has a mentoring program that can match a mentee with a mentor. Forms to both sign up to be mentored or to be a mentor can be found at www.akc.org/sports/conformation/mentor-program.

Don't forget, a mentor is one with experience and patience. Look what your mentor has done for you!

As I write this column, I thought I would dedicate it to my friend, mentor, and co-breeder, June Matarazzo, of Willomoor Hounds, who passed away on September 1, 2021.

—Patti Clark,

willomoor@att.net

Greyhound Club of America

Ibizan Hounds

UNDERSTANDING THE IBIZAN HOUND TOPLINE

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

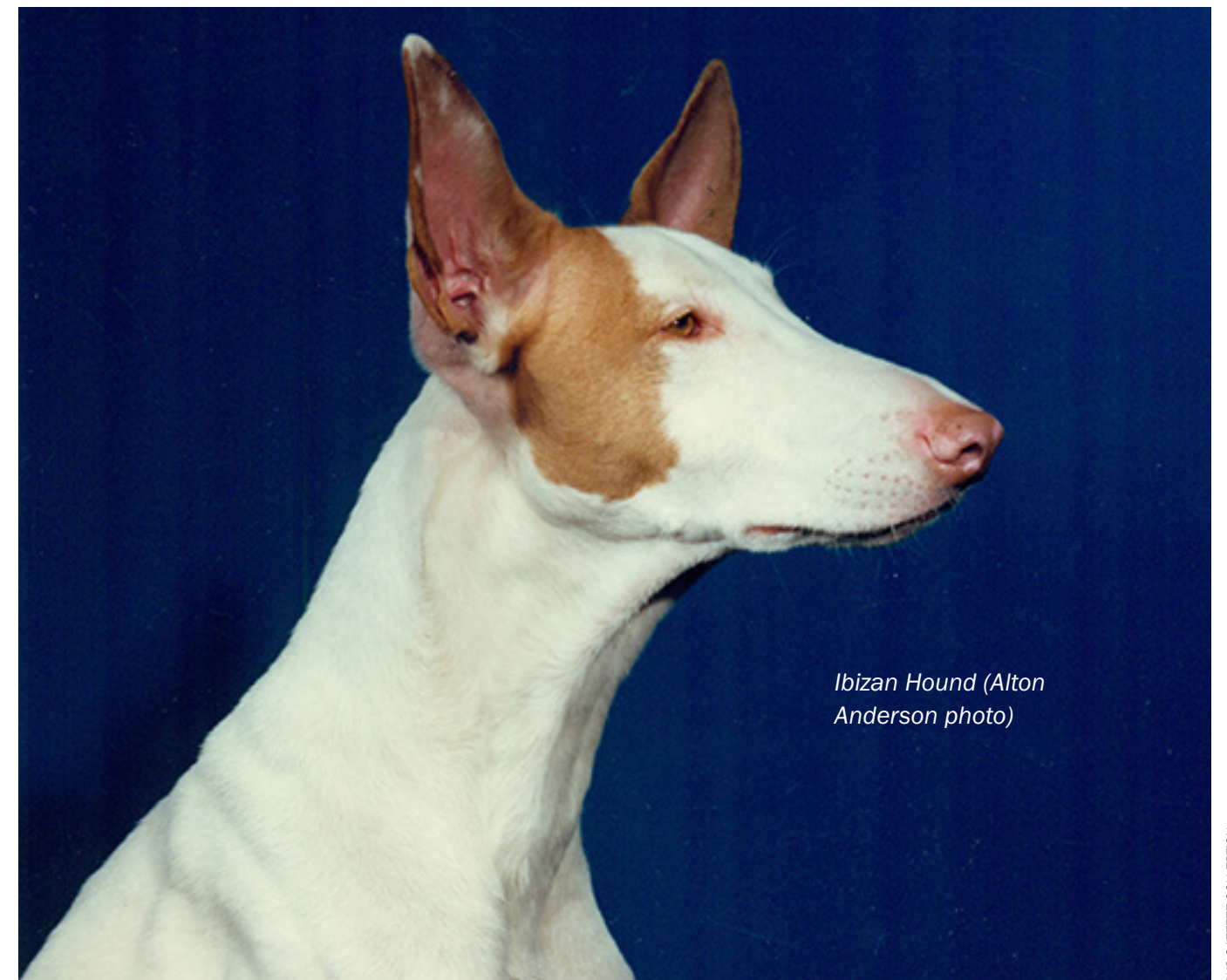
Next is the back. The back is only that hand-

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

should be a slight arch over the loin.

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

The Ibizan is only slightly longer than he is tall. Having a long, straight topline is



Ibizan Hound (Alton Anderson photo)

AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

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

The carriage of the tail also enhances the topline. The tail can be carried high or low, and in the shape of a saber, sickle, or open ring; there is no preference. The tail should not curl within itself nor lie on the back.

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

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

Breeders, fanciers, and judges alike will benefit from watching the many wonderful videos taken of Ibizans hunting in their native Spain. I remember the first time I saw this. It really opened my eyes to the reasons for the beautiful shape of the Ibizan. The Ibizan was bred to hunt all day in extremely rough conditions. The Ibizan is shaped by function. His many

unique characteristics have purpose. No other breed makes such spectacular leaps. Anything that compromises this ability is a detriment to the heritage of the Ibizan. —*Nan Kilgore Little, 2011*

[Ibizan Hound Club of the United States](#)

Otterhounds

THE 2021 OTTERHOUND NATIONAL SPECIALTY

After nearly two years, the members of the Otterhound club of America met again in person over Labor Day weekend to celebrate their breed, renew old friendships, and begin new ones. The weather at Friendship Park in Rayland, Ohio, cooperated with sunny days except for a few showers on Sunday.

Activities began on Thursday, with a group of trackers gathering at the park to work on their skills. A TV interview, tracking tips, food, and fun marked the day, which ended with hospitality at the host hotel. A number of these teams will soon be ready for tracking tests, which should become a part of our national specialties again in the near future.

On Friday afternoon after the ring, Nancy Lange presented our judges' education program, followed by a hands-on introduction to hounds from youngster to veteran. That evening the hounds attempted dock diving—with their humans. Otterhounds are not natural fetchers

on land, so jumping into a pool to fetch was just not on their agenda. Thanks to their owners, they did get into the water, where they proved they could swim. The star of the evening was Zuko, who has a pool in his own backyard. Next time perhaps an otter or two might better motivate the diving.

Conformation attracted 50 entrants and allowed everyone to see the “Covid puppies,” some of whom were over a year old before setting their paws in the ring for the first time, and to see how well young dogs had matured over the past 18 months. Kudos to all the owners who socialized their dogs despite the lockdowns and cancelled classes. Bogie, GCh.B Dekenchar's Howlaway Leader of the Pack, took Best of Breed and capped that with a Best in Show the next day. Lily, Ch. Conestoga's Convallaria Montana, won Best of Opposite Sex.

Beaker, O'Heavens Blinded Me with Science, was awarded Best of Winners and Best of Breed Owner Handled, and second place in the Owner Handled Hound Group.



Top and Bottom: Otterhound Club of America 2021 national specialty Best of Opposite Sex and Best of Breed

COURTESY OHCA

HOUND GROUP

Bart, Aberdeen's Ay Caramba, took Winners Dog for his first appearance in a ring. Peeve, Ironquest's Fantom in Flight, won the Sweeps, and Eunice, GCh. Ria's Eunice, took the Veterans Sweeps.

The next day saw Bogie winning breed with Sassafras, Ch. Riverrun So Wright for O'Heavens, taking Best Opposite Sex and Best Owner Handled. Darwin, Comestoga's Darwin's Discoveries, was Best of Winners over Winners Bitch Beaker. On the other two days, Teddy, GCh. Aberdeen's Xlnt Adventure took Breed, and Lily and Sassafras took turns winning Best of Opposite Sex.

A very special thanks goes to Gael and Bob Damron for all their work making the weekend a success. Bob chaired the entire cluster and arranged transportation for the Otterhound folks, and Gael, as specialty show chair, provided hospitality and arranged the meals, auctions, and festivities.

Covid has presented so many challenges in the past 18 months, but the success of the breed's 2021 national was a tribute to the work of the hosts and all the members who came together. We may be as persistent as our Otterhounds.

—Eibhlin Glennon,
eibhlinglennon@yahoo.com

Riverrun Otterhounds
[Otterhound Club of America](#)

Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

Our column for this issue is
by Jo Quintenz.

DEVELOPING RESOURCES FOR NOVICE BREEDERS

Some of us come from “dog people,” spending at least part of our childhood at dog shows, helping with clean-up, ring prep, dog holding, and in particular doing Junior Showmanship. Perhaps we continue the family line, or maybe we branch out into a different breed or a different type of dog sport. In any case it is an easy, natural progression from novice to expert (maybe even professional!). Others among us come to the sport as outsiders and must fumble around a bit, feeling our way until we find our groove, and hopefully a mentor who can smooth the way in the beginning.

In my own case, my family acquired our first dog when I was in high school—a “pound puppy” who definitely could count Beagle as part of his genealogy. I got my first purebred dog—a real Beagle this time, after college while living in Ohio. Beagles were in demand as hunting dogs, so I had a few litters before returning to Arizona and had another litter for the pet market.

I was pretty much an average backyard breeder for a couple of years before I became

*Petit Basset
Griffon Vendéen*



TY FOSTER FOR AKC

HOUND GROUP

more interested in seriously breeding and showing dogs.

I recount this history because of a recent experience I had which began with a puppy inquiry from someone who had acquired a PBGV from a person completely unknown to me. Given that I devote many hours to maintaining the club's pedigree database, this is a rare occurrence.

While piecing together the pedigree, I contacted the breeder of this dog, who had purchased dogs from two different "commercial" breeders with the intention of breeding them and had done so twice. But there is an interesting plot twist. Aside from the fact that she was not working with any established breeders, this person did the research, and then did the recommended health testing. Both of her dogs were clear for POAG (only about half of mine are) and were otherwise apparently healthy, as was the puppy belonging to the person who made the initial inquiry. The breeder was unaware of some of the resources available on our website and was pleased to see her dogs added to the database.

As many of us have experienced during these unusual times, PBGVs are much in demand, and the supply is not at all adequate to meet this demand. I have been receiving one or two serious inquiries a week, which I refer to other breeders with the advice that it

may be necessary to get on a list and wait. Some will, and some won't.

The AKC considers the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen to be an at-risk breed, because our litter numbers are low. As some of us (myself included) are "aging out," it is important that the club and current breeders develop a strategy for replenishing our ranks.

When I bred my first litter, I kept two puppies for myself, and the rest of the litter went to pet homes. The line between show and pet quality was fairly blurred, and as was common in those days, the pets were sold with limited registration and a contract that required that they be neutered by one year of age. Over time my thinking about spay/neutering changed and I dropped that requirement, but puppies were still sold on limited registration, and most pet puppies were neutered.

The concerns held by many breeders at that time was that PBGVs not end up in puppy mills, and with a few exceptions that was a successful strategy, though not one likely to increase the number of available puppies.

Although 15 years have passed since that first litter, and I have produced some very good dogs and made some notable mistakes, this remains the most common outcome for my practice. I plan carefully for a breeding

that will produce a healthy show prospect, I make my selection, and then hopefully place the remaining puppies in loving homes where the line will end.

Likely due in part to geographic isolation, I have had very few inquiries about show-quality puppies, and even fewer from people who up-front indicate they are looking for dogs to eventually breed. When this does happen alarm bells usually go off—but truth be told, 40 years ago that was me.

If we accept the premise that the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen is a breed at risk due to the low number of litters that are being produced, the obvious solution is to produce more litters. But can this occur outside of the traditional breeder-mentor/novice exhibitor model? Maybe.

It is inevitable in my opinion that puppies will continue to be produced by casual breeders. The task before us then is to do what we can as a club and community to develop and make available resources that will allow those who choose this route to make informed decisions about breeding and rearing puppies.

Much of what is currently available on the club's website seems directed at potential puppy buyers. The Breed Preservation Committee might be a natural home for basic information about breeding but so far has not gone beyond pointing out the problem. The

evanescent PBGV University was originally envisioned as a comprehensive introduction to all aspects of acquiring, raising, showing, breeding, and competing with Petits but has yet to be realized, although the club has recently taken some steps to otherwise provide support for novice breeders. It appears then that what may be the best potential route for increasing the number of breeders might be via the breeder/puppy client relationship.

If all of your show-quality puppies go into show homes, you are obviously way ahead of the rest of us. But for myself, and I suspect others, we have placed some very nice prospects in pet homes, with perhaps a tinge of regret at the loss of potential and we move on. What if instead we discussed with the puppy client the possibility of breeding a dog of exceptional quality, pointing out some of the resources and support they might access if they made that choice down the line? I suspect there might be few takers, but since I have never asked, I can't say for sure. I am quite convinced, however, that unless we take steps to change the culture to one more accepting of breeders of pet PBGVs, while providing the resources that will preserve the unique qualities of the breed we all love, the situation will not change. —J.Q.

[Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America](#)

BREED COLUMNS

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Pharaoh Hounds

The following was written in 2010 by long-time Pharaoh Hound columnist Mrs. Rita Laventhall Sacks.

“HOW ARE YOUR CHILDREN WITH DOGS?”

I cannot count the times I have been asked, “How are your Pharaoh Hounds with children?” I always resist the immediate comeback, “How are your children with dogs?” Instead I explain that most Pharaohs enjoy the company of children and interact well with them but tend to remove themselves from situations where children are unduly noisy (screaming) or behaving wildly.

Make no mistake, I really want to know how their children behave generally with other children as well as with dogs. I want to know if my Pharaoh Hound will be safe with the children. I simply ask my questions as tactfully as possible in order to get as much information as possible before considering the sale of one of my puppies.

A lifetime ago, when I bred Dobermans, a couple with two children came to my home to purchase a puppy. I was dismayed to see the children trying to hurt each other, pinching and slapping, while their parents continued to talk to me, ignoring their abusive behavior. However, I could not continue the conversation. I concluded that if this was the normal



Pharaoh Hound



behavior in that family, I did not want my puppy to be the possible recipient of such abuse. I told the parents as much, and asked them to leave. (They did not go quietly. They threatened to sue me for restraint of trade.)

There is another situation that confronts us occasionally: the child who is afraid of dogs, with the parent who thinks that the child will overcome the problem by having his own puppy. No thought at all is given regarding the reactions of the puppy to a child who is afraid of it. And if the problem is not resolved, what happens to the puppy? Does he become a disposable item? Not my puppy; no sale. In such cases always advise that instead the child be allowed to interact on a frequent, regular basis with a friend's dog who is used to children, and perhaps slowly, over time, the child will lose his fear of dogs and learn to care about them.

The opposite of this situation is where the children really love dogs and want a dog. The parents feel that the responsibility of caring for a dog is a good experience for the children, and everyone in the family looks forward to having the new puppy. This is an excellent situation, but it is most important that the parents realize from the start that they will probably be the ones who will feed, walk, train, and care for the dog. In most cases, after the

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novelty wears off the children will have other important obligations such as school, studies, after-school activities, etc. Therefore, rather than constantly nagging at them to take care of the dog, it is best for parents to assume the responsibility for the dog from the beginning. The children can take care of specific chores from time to time, but the parents should be realistic from the outset about who is really going to care for the dog.

This brings me to a worst-case scenario, which prompted this column's topic. Several months ago, I received an e-mail from someone who was adopting a dog from a shelter, and she wanted to know if the dog was a Pharaoh Hound. I told her that the photo she sent was not of a Pharaoh, but she said that it didn't matter. Her girls fell in love with the dog, and she would adopt her no matter what she was.

Just the other day I received an e-mail with a lovely photo of the dog curled up with the family cat and one of the girls. The woman wrote to say that she was looking for a new home for the dog, even though she is a great dog, because the girls don't walk her and take care of her as promised. Poor dog. What a shame! One can only hope that she will find the good home she deserves. —*Mrs. Rita Laventhall Sacks*

[Pharaoh Hound Club of America](#)

Rhodesian Ridgebacks

FAMILY DOG

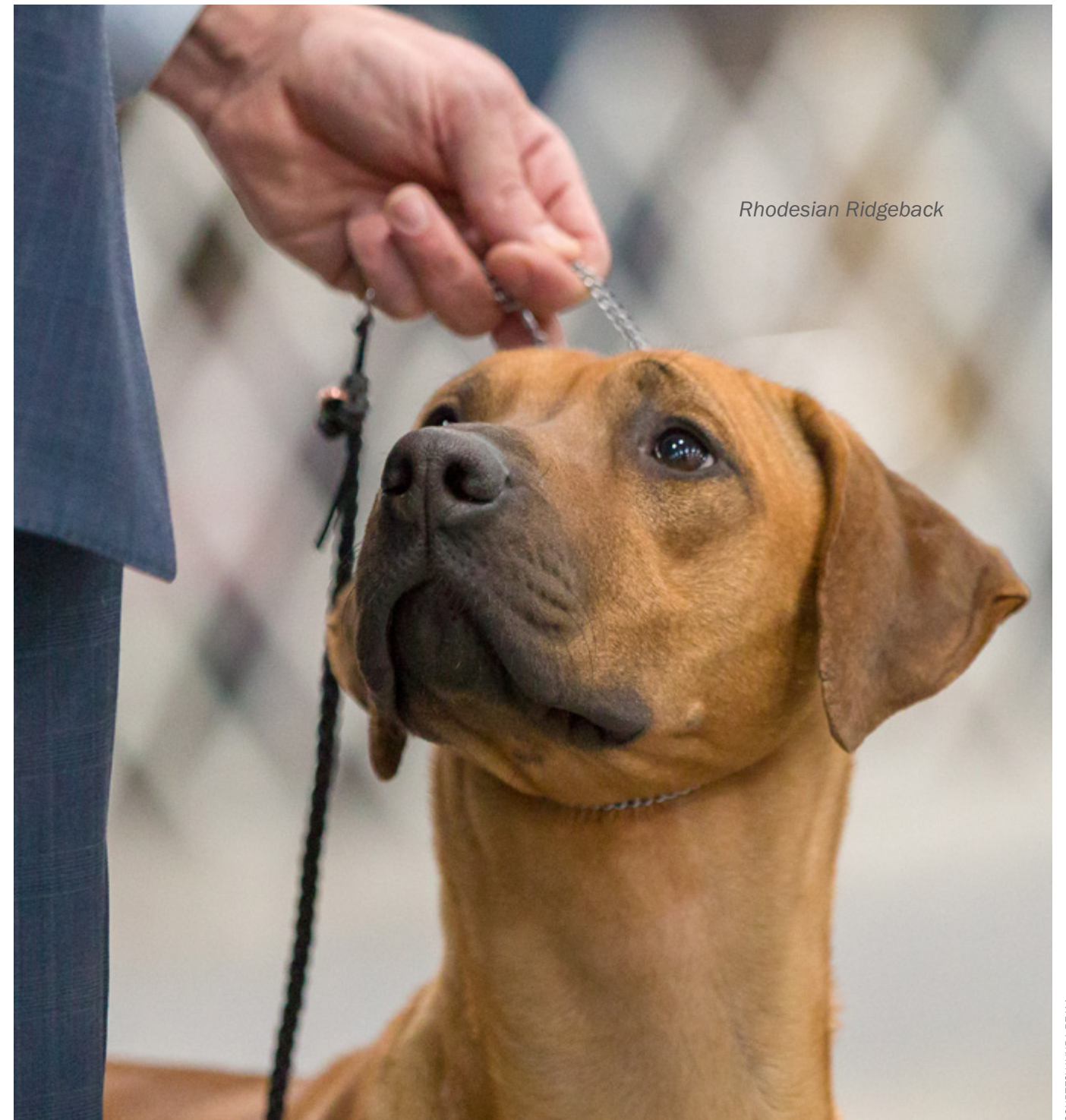
So much is made of the Ridgeback as a show dog, performance dog, and even hunting dog. But this column is dedicated to his most important role of all: family dog.

Among those in his circle of intimacy, the Ridgeback has a special tolerance for the wee ones. The earliest photos of the breed in its infancy in South Africa and Rhodesia show the dogs surrounded by children who, while stopping short of forcing these big brown hounds to sit down to a play tea, considered them by all measures fine and loyal playmates.

Having raised triplets myself, over the years I realized how fortunate I was to have such a stable, forgiving breed. The average Ridgeback meets the enthusiastic hugs of children with statuelike acceptance; at worst, he issues an annoyed harrumph and exits the room.

To be sure, Ridgebacks who have never been around children require an adjustment period. When my three babies came home from the hospital, no number of realistic-looking dolls or scent-doused blankets could make my two adult Ridgebacks understand who or what they were. The first six months were bumpy, as they regarded them with a mix of horror and confusion.

It has been noted that the Ridgeback is a



Rhodesian Ridgeback

COURTESY LYNDIA BEAM

HOUND GROUP

guardian of people, not property. This is logical, considering his origins. The Khoikhoi people who lived with the Ridgeback's jackal-like progenitor, and the Boers who settled in southern Africa centuries later tended to move as land conditions and politics dictated.

And sure enough, once my dogs understood that these new creatures were one of us, a part of our pack, they regarded them with a devotion and diligence that was awesome to behold.

Consider some years later, the male Ridgeback sleeping soundly on the couch in the front parlor. On the opposite side of the house, the children were running around the kitchen island, chased playfully by their babysitter, a woman the dog had known all his life. The children's squeals got louder until they became shrieks. And then there he was, the babysitter's arm held gently between his jaws. He did not leave so much of a tooth-mark, but his message was crystal clear: *I don't know what you're doing, but I don't like them screaming, so please stop this at once.*

Rather than being upset, she was thrilled. Here was a true guardian, appropriate in his response, clear but gentle in his communication. Those children were now *his*.

This is the incorruptible nature of the Ridgeback, supernaturally appropriate in his response, never overstepping or mistrusting

without reason. It is, come to think of it, an example worthy of emulation in our own human offspring.—Denise Flaim

[Rhodesian Ridgeback Club of the United States.](#)

Salukis

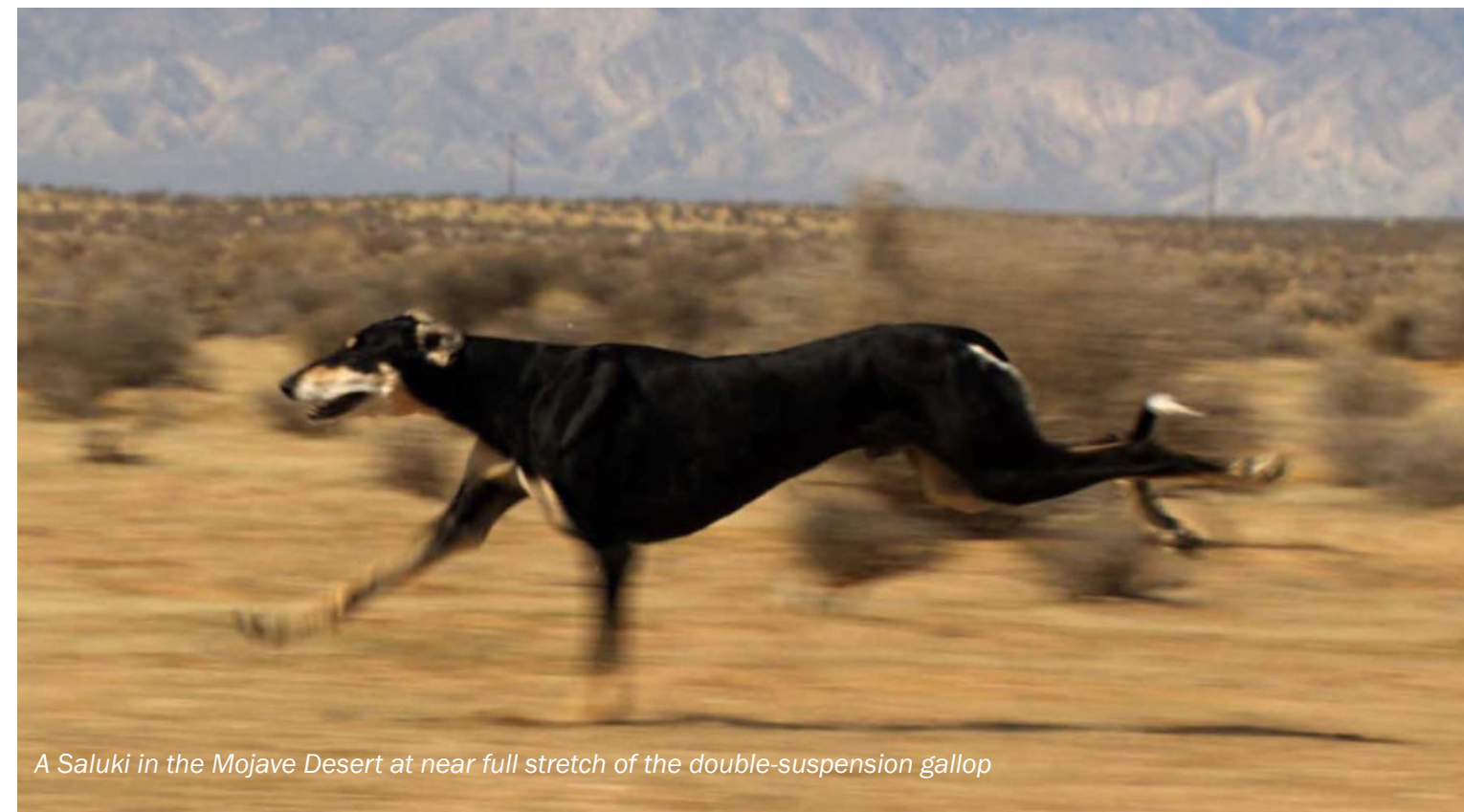
SALUKI MOVEMENT: CAN RING GAIT PREDICT SUCCESS IN THE FIELD?

With the 2021 Olympic Games completed just a few months ago, it seems appropriate to discuss Saluki athleticism.

Could you look at sprinters in their starting blocks and say which one is the fastest? Of course not. Nor can you look at standing Salukis and say which will be the most successful hunter. Can movement in the ring actually predict success in the field?

In evaluating Salukis, we look for those that exemplify the standard most closely and of those, the best Saluki – without the proof of the hunt. The standard says little about movement other than these hints (my emphasis): “The whole appearance of this breed should give an *impression of grace and symmetry and of great speed and endurance* coupled with *strength and activity* to enable it to kill gazelle or other quarry *over deep sand or rocky mountains.*”

So, Salukis should be graceful with the speed, strength, and endurance to course over



A Saluki in the Mojave Desert at near full stretch of the double-suspension gallop

varied terrain. In their native lands, Salukis hunted gazelle and the wild ass (long, straight runs), *houbara* the desert bustard (short sprints), hare (sharp turns with straight runs), and jackals and wolves (long, running fights), over ground ranging from mud to sand to rocky soil. Obviously, hunting performance cannot be discerned in the ring—but we believe this ability *may* be predicted from the stack and gait.

With the stack as a beginning, we look for breed type, balance, and the qualitative anatomy called for in the standard. Topline,

correct front and rear angulation, hare feet, good depth and breadth of chest, and physical condition are all *possible indicators* of sound gait. Cow-hocks, pigeon toes, bowlegs, barrel or narrow chest, and so on do not suggest capable movement. Handlers can attempt to disguise these faults, but freestanding and movement will reveal them.

The Saluki's gait should propel him forward efficiently. Paddling, crabbing, flipping, prancing, pounding, weaving, over-reaching, and being too close in the rear—all these subtract from forward momentum, waste energy, and

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HOUND GROUP

are therefore undesirable. If the trot is poor, it's likely that dog won't be able to gallop efficiently or fast enough.

Even an excellent trot can't tell us whether that Saluki can turn on a dime, hurdle obstacles, or reach for the catch at speed over rough ground. The trot is where we must end our evaluation, as the next levels of Saluki movement—actual galloping and hunting—are not possible in conformation showing. Nor can a conformation judge observe the intangibles that also affect field success: visual acuity, intelligence, prey drive, and experience.

Can the intrinsic ability to hunt (as called for in the standard) be predicted in the ring? Probably not—but a well-formed, excellent-moving Saluki is certainly not disadvantaged in the field. And even with the combination of the standard's guidance, our own breed experience, and a fine dog, a prediction can still be wrong.

Here's a true story to illustrate my point. There were two athletes on a college fencing team—Errol and Groucho. While Errol had a magnificent physique, was movie-star handsome, and moved like a panther, Groucho had a very odd body with sunken chest, gangly arms, and a clumsy fencing style. If one judged them only by their appearances, Errol should have been the better athlete. Surprisingly, they were evenly matched and both strong competitors on the team. The only standard that mat-

ters in fencing is performance—not a written description of the ideal swordsman.

—Brian Patrick Duggan,
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Saluki Club of America

Scottish Deerhounds

COMMUNITY

Most of the time, this column has focused on our dogs, but this time we'd like to look at our community, familiarly called the Deerhound "family," and how it is illustrated by the lovely entry and camaraderie at the four days of the Wine Country Circuit that was held September 30 to October 3 at Sampson State Park south of Geneva, New York.

From those of us who have been involved for many years to the individuals for whom this was their first show ever, we honestly operate as a welcoming and friendly group, glad to celebrate old friendships and enjoy new ones.

Our entry, which reached 42 Deerhounds on Friday and Saturday, allowed us, some of us for the first time since the advent of COVID, to see each others' smiles and receive the warm hugs we've missed so much. Friday and Saturday were supported entries and drew people from many states. There were people and dogs from New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New



Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine/Florida, North Carolina, and Connecticut. Missing were our members who would have been there from Canada—Ontario and Quebec.

A sad note was that we missed those members from Canada who have contributed so much to the family dynamics and the quality of our dogs. We all hoped that the border would be open in time for them to join us, but

it was not to be. That factor was a much-regretted repeat of our national specialty last June, where for the first time, our Canadian members couldn't be there. Our fervent collective hope is that the future will see us joined once again.

What a joy it was to see the promising young puppies, and even more exciting to see the exuberant young adults who had been denied the chance to compete as young

DAVID WOO ©AKC

HOUND GROUP

puppies—they were out in force, and along with the babies, afforded us some smiles and laughter! One of the outstanding virtues of our “family” is the ability to enjoy each others’ show results—lots of universal happiness for the winners, and consoling support for the ones who left the ring without ribbons. In the Deerhound world, all are valued for their contributions and encouraged in their ambitions. In many cases, working together for the benefit of the breed has resulted in entries of increasing quality.

An example of the caring attitude of our people is what we witnessed during the silent auction, which we hold to help support the local club as well as to contribute to our health committees. Bidding is friendly, and in one instance, we heard someone say, “If you want that, I won’t bid against you so you can get it.” Regardless of that, we always raise a good amount for the benefit of everyone. Everyone wins!

We did have one accident during the weekend, and even in that instance, help was immediately available. A member showing in a class took a bad fall into the ring fencing, sustaining some painful injuries, and other exhibitors, the steward, and even the judge raced to her aid. To her credit, she refused to be stopped and continued in her class. And showing her indomitable spirit, she showed

successfully the next day using only one hand! She sustained fractures of her thumb and finger, but we know we’ll see her in the ring soon, competing despite that! Bravo!

To anyone reading this for whom a Deerhound would be suitable, please be assured of a warm welcome into our “family.”

—Frances Smith

[Scottish Deerhound Club of America](#)

Whippets

POPULAR SIRE SYNDROME

If we are to maintain the health and viability of our breed for generations to come, genetic diversity is essential. I have been a Whippet fancier and breeder since 1971, and over the years I have noted with concern the tendency of many breeders to mate the majority of their bitches to only a handful of stud dogs. It seems that in every generation, perhaps two or three stud dogs sire a great percentage of the litters. “Popular sire syndrome” seems especially prevalent in the U.S.

I have nothing against these popular sires. Most of them were and are quality animals who produced quality get. But I wonder, in some cases, were the quality offspring a true reflection of the worth of the sire, or just a function of percentages and numbers? Which is the better sire—the dog who sires five champions in two



Whippet

litters, or the dog who sires 50 champions in 40 litters?

Even more importantly, the dog who is siring 40 litters is not only limiting the possibility of genetic diversity in the breed but is also setting the stage for potential disaster. Just as a sire can be prepotent for desirable qualities, he can also be prepotent for undesirable and—even more significant—unhealthy qualities. Were the popular sire later to be shown to carry the genes for a serious health condition, the problem could be rampant in the breed before it is even discovered. One only has to look at the expe-

periences of breeders of other breeds who have dealt with genetic conditions to know that this is a question of not “What if?” but “When?”

Whippets have not yet faced this kind of major health crisis, but this is more due to luck than to wise breeding practices. We *must* continue to screen our breeding stock carefully against any threats to the breed’s health and viability, and we *must* advocate for more genetic diversity.

—Phoebe Booth, Blandford, Massachusetts,
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[American Whippet Club](#)

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TERRIER GROUP

Airedale Terriers

LIFE WITH AIREDALES

The Airedale is an all-around kind of dog. Our AKC standard defines the breed as physically capable of doing it all. Out of one litter you might find a conformation champion; titleholders in obedience, hunting, and tracking; dogs certified in search and rescue; and therapy dogs. Our versatile breed has been called a “Jack of all trades.”

Begin training your Airedale as early as possible. Each owner must consider what they would like to work toward for the dog’s future, and tailor the training program accordingly. During puppyhood is a great time to begin, and the very minimum to ask for should be a dog who is pleasant to live with and for other people to be around. If a career in obedience, agility, or other performance activity is hoped for, then a structured plan under the guidance of a professional is encouraged.

Grooming your Airedale is important for his overall health. Young puppies exposed at an early age to standing on a table at regular intervals learn to associate the attention from their owners as a pleasurable experience. Older dogs should have shorter sessions and only touch-ups here and there, since it’s harder for them to endure being on the grooming table for long sessions.

Playing with your Airedale is a great way

to burn off some of his energy, use skills he enjoys, and just have fun. A 10-minute session of “hide the toy” sharpens skills such as using his nose while also providing mental stimulation, developing confidence, and strengthening the bond between you.

A great way to eliminate an undesired behavior is to teach an incompatible behavior in its place. That is, if your dog is sitting and offering his paw to shake, he can’t also be jumping up on visitors. Be creative in figuring out the incompatible behavior you want to teach him. The more fun it is for you to teach, the more fun it will be for him to learn and perform.

Real-life rewards can be used to your advantage in everyday situations. These are things the dog wants, such as his dinner or going outside. While feeding your dog, you might have his dinner in your hand and ask him to sit. Once he is sitting, you begin to lower the dish to the floor. If the dog stands up, you raise the dish. When this is done consistently, he will figure out that if he stays sitting, the dish will lower to the floor.

Airedales enrich our lives in so many ways. It is up to us to protect them by caring for them and training them to be good citizens that not only you but also others will enjoy sharing company with.

Enjoy each day with your canine companion!



Airedale Terrier

DAVID WOO ©AKC

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We are so blessed to share our lives with this affable fellow. —*Karen Lapierre, 2009*

[Airedale Terrier Club of America](#)

Australian Terriers

A JUDGING STANDARD

What makes the perfect judge? Some owners might say it is the judge who likes their dog best. I beg to differ. Yes, I want each judge to choose my dog for Best of Breed, Best of Winners, and so on, but that is not what makes the perfect judge. In my opinion, the perfect judge is the one who gives my dog, win or lose, the same consideration as every other dog in his class.

I had the opportunity to show to a judge last weekend whom I would consider “Best in Show,” as the judge’s performance in the ring was very close to the standard I would love to see all judges aspire to. Watching him judge the breeds prior to mine, I could tell he took his job seriously. First, he acknowledged each individual as he noted his or her armband number. He then stood back and looked at each stacked dog before he asked the group to move around the ring one at a time, on his signal. He watched the side movement of each dog, turning his head to follow them as they moved across in front of him before he signaled the next. He did not look into the other

ring nor make eye contact with someone outside the ring, as I have seen other judges do.

After the last dog went by, he turned and regarded the first dog in line waiting for him on the table. After first taking a second to view the overall picture, he positioned himself so the dog could see him coming and talked soothing nonsense as he made contact. He asked the handler to show the bite and then used not just his eyes but also his hands to measure the proportions of the head and body. You could tell he even used his hand to find the distinctive keel that shows an Aussie has its forelegs set well under the body, which is something a lot of judges never even look

for. He then asked the handler to move his dog down and back, and he maneuvered so that he had a clear view of that dog’s movement. Once every dog was individually evaluated, he walked down the line of stacked dogs to view expressions before asking everyone to move around the ring as a group. When he announced his BB, BOS, and Select choices, was my dog one of them? Nope. However, I walked out of the ring feeling that my dog was given a fair consideration, and that all the work I put into breeding, grooming, and training was not ignored.

This is a far cry from the treatment I received from one judge many years ago who



Australian Terrier Ch. Elvyne
Regal Salute, c. 1960
(Tauskey photo)

made his choice, surprising the professional handler on the only other dog in our class by choosing his dog over mine. The handler knew that my dog was clearly the better of the two and mouthed “Sorry” as I congratulated him. The judge, however, shocked both of us further when he said to me, as he handed me the second-place ribbon, “It isn’t who you are, but who you are not.” Needless to say, I never wasted my money or time on that judge again. There are very few judges whom I avoid, as I feel that in the spirit of competition I need to show to judges who may not care for my dogs so that my competitors will show against me later to a judge who may not care for their dogs. That is what happened last weekend, and the experience made it well worth the effort.

—Grace Massey, Gloucester, Virginia

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[Australian Terrier Club of America](#)

Bedlington Terriers

PRIORITIES AND CONCERNS

I was invited to join my breed’s parent club 42 years ago when I attended my first Montgomery weekend and national specialty. I was Best of Winners with my dog under John Marvin, so the dummy from Texas was fresh meat for the shakers and movers. A few

TERRIER GROUP

years later, I became active in the club with my passionate advocacy for improving the health of the Bedlington Terrier. I participated in an AKC GAZETTE article, “Understanding Copper Toxicosis” with Cynthia Cook, DVM, PhD, ACVO. She invited three of the active investigators in the breed’s inherited copper toxicosis problem to participate. The disease has since been resolved with molecular genetics.

Over the years, I served the club in many capacities. This is given me quite a perspective on where the Bedlington Terrier has been, and where it’s going. I am extremely concerned about the misuse of AKC registration privileges.

In 1979, when I became active, the breed enjoyed relative popularity and had a very robust fancy. Breeders were very protective of their bloodlines, and the culture of the era motivated people to add to their business cards the phrase, “puppies only occasionally.” High-volume breeders, no matter how ethical and conscientious, were branded as puppy mills. Strong bloodlines cannot be developed with occasional breeding. As the years passed, the significantly reduced population of our breed was not foreseen. The work, the expense, and oversight from homeowners’ associations made breeding ever more difficult.

Moreover, from those factors, human behavior has added a spin to this decline, ranging



Bedlington Terrier with owner Lucy Heyman

from the ill-advised to the clearly unethical. Whether the motivation be control or financial, breeders’ behavior has dealt a blow to the progress of our breed. Requiring owners to pledge spay and neuter agreements for quality dogs is a form of control, apparently emanating from a lack of trust, and in light of our breed’s low population is not sound judgment. Recent studies have demonstrated that early sterilization in particular does not have the health benefits that veterinarians and owners

once thought it did. My credo is that if you don’t have a high comfort level with the person you are selling your puppy to, move on, and find someone who better fits your criteria. Then leave it up to the owner as to whether or not to sterilize the dog.

Currently, the most egregious example of unethical behavior has occurred in our Bedlington fancy. A male puppy was sold as a pet for \$3,500 on a limited registration. He was taken to a groomer who had great experience with the breed, and she assessed the dog as being excellent quality and encouraged the owner to show. The owner contacted the breeder for a full registration, and she was told that she needed to fork over another \$1,000 for it. The groomer interceded and was able to get the full registration without the outrageous fee. What happens when our quality puppies do not have such an advocate?

I was personally involved with a similar situation with a lovely male who carried a spectacular international pedigree. He was sold at 15 months on a limited registration, and the owner went ahead and paid a \$500 bounty to obtain a full AKC registration, as she was interested in showing and breeding him, which she has done very successfully.

The bottom line is that the Limited Registration is being used as a tool for financial gain. Clearly, the purpose is to eliminate

dogs with inherited defects and diseases from the gene pool. The withholding of AKC registration until proof of sterilization is furnished is another example of how poor judgment has resulted in a significant reduction of our Bedlington population. These measures do not guarantee that a puppy won’t end up in a puppy mill. These folks use their own registries, so withholding or limiting registration doesn’t deter them. My hope is that we stop shooting ourselves in the foot and respect the parameters of AKC registration for the sake of our declining breed.

—Lucy Heyman

[Bedlington Terrier Club of America](#)

Border Terriers

MEMBER AWARDS

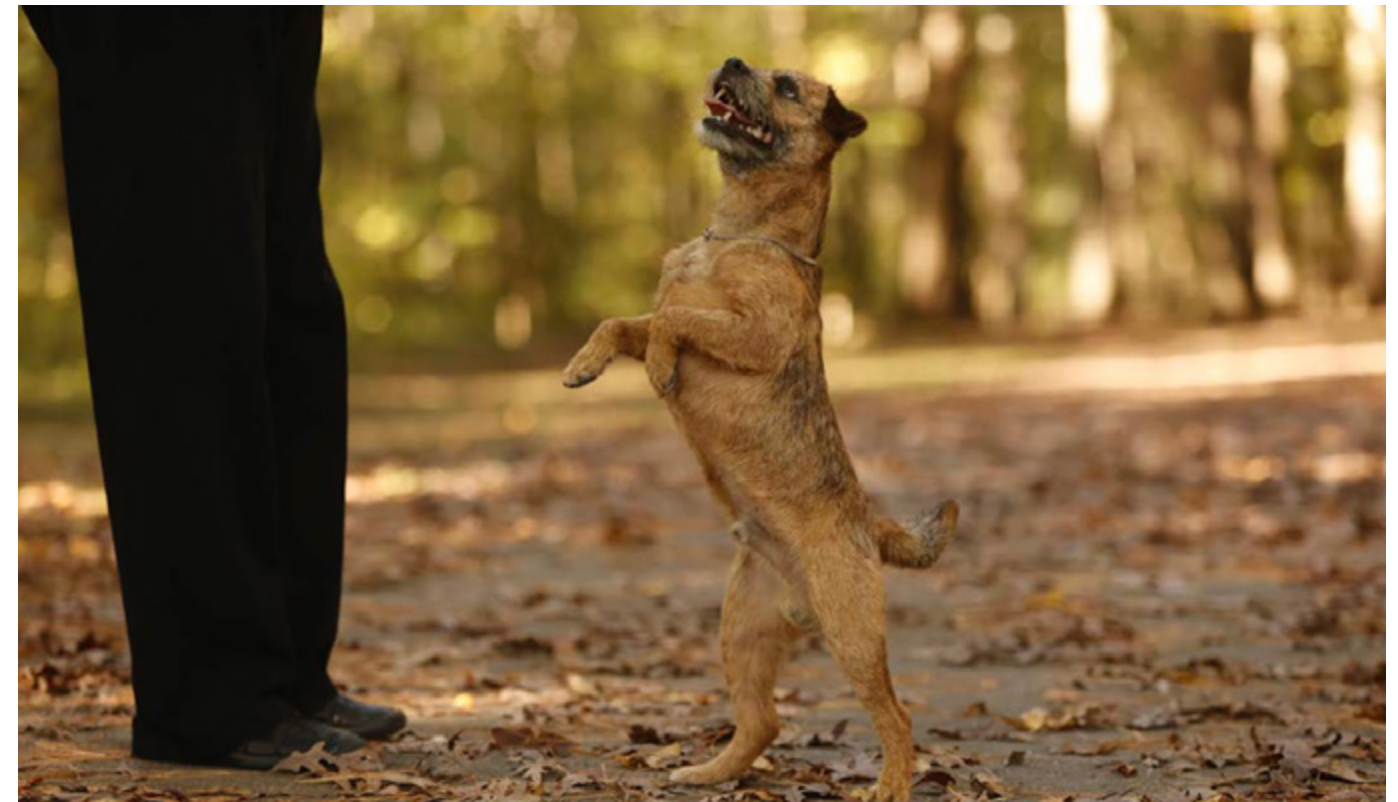
Parent clubs have the ability to recognize people and dogs within the breed in numerous ways. For the Border Terrier Club of America, those member awards include the Hair-Bear Award, honoring a junior who has a special bond with their dog; the Harry Award, for the “most creative” agility performance; the Eddie Award, for the “most creative” nonqualifying obedience or rally performance; and the Lucy Award, for the person or dog who embodies the character of the breed and serves as an ambassador of the breed.

COURTESY LUCY HEYMAN

TERRIER GROUP



Lucy Award 2021, Hazel L. Wichman; “Hair Bear” Award, Hailey Sorensen; Teller, Ch. Fortune’s The Next Chapter, CD, PCDX, BN, OA, NAJ, AXP, AJP V, proudly owned by Regena Sanders.



There are other more traditional awards, but the member awards are very Border Terrier in nature. They can be funny and show appreciation for the independent, willful nature of the Border Terrier, especially as it is asked to work in performance and companion sports. Presentation of these awards can be emotional and poignant, as they recognize the bond between a child and their dog or a special dog or person who stands above the rest as an ambassador of

the breed. They aren’t titles that wind up recorded at the end of a dog’s name, yet they are greatly appreciated by members for celebrating the relationships Border Terriers have with humans.

Here is a glimpse of some of the 2021 Member Award winners.

2020 Hair-Bear Award: Hailey Sorensen

Following are excerpts from Hailey’s essay:

“2012 was our first time in juniors together, and that’s when I really started to show. Cactus and I went to many different states and nationals every year, we even won Best Junior Handler in the 2017 national specialty in Florida. In addition to Junior Showmanship we also participated in agility, rally, and earthdog. We tried Barn Hunt, but that did not last long, because he always felt the need to pee on the hay bales. Earthdog was Cactus’s favorite because he got to find rats and run around.

Cactus and I did a demonstration in 4-H one year, on clicker training.

“Cactus will always be one of my favorite dogs because I learned so much from him. I learned how to take care of my own dog, how to train a dog, and how to be patient because he was very stubborn sometimes. We also had so many fun times together at dog shows and at home.

“Every Border Terrier I meet has impacted me in some way, because they each remind me of why I love this breed so much. I love

COURTESY OWNERS

TERRIER GROUP

their temperaments and how they work so well with me. I hope I always own a Border Terrier and become even more involved in the breed, because they have helped me so many new things, and I hope to learn even more.”

2021 Lucy Award—Hazel L. Wichman

Hazel Wichman, of Hasselwick Border Terriers, was a longtime fancier of the breed. Hazel bred and raised Border Terriers for the past 22 years.

In addition to earning breed championships and obedience titles, Hazel’s dogs appeared in local plays and productions, in the major motion picture *Running On Empty*, and on television in *The Bill Cosby Murder Mysteries*. Notably, all of her dogs were registered therapy dogs, and some have Working Terrier titles. Other dogs from her breeding went on to agility titles, hearing-ear service dogs, herding, and freestyle obedience.

In 1999, Hazel became a founding member of Bright and Beautiful Therapy Dogs, Inc. (B&BTD). B&BTD is an AKC-recognized therapy dog organization and has been instrumental in the development of the growth of therapy dogs nationally.

On May 21, after a lifetime in dogs and leaving a legacy that will be difficult to surpass in the area of therapy dogs, Hazel passed away at the age of 91.

The Eddie Award—Regena Sanders

Ch. Fortune’s The Next Chapter, CD, PCDX, BN, OA, NAJ, AXP, AJP V, “Teller”

Teller’s owner, Regena Sanders, shared the following:

In February 2020, Teller was entered in Open at an obedience trial. He had an outstanding Saturday, including a High in Trial. Sunday was a whole different day, despite it still being the same location, same judge, and so on. Upon entering the ring, he wagged hard and wanted to go to the steward, then “Oh! There is the lovely judge. I *must* go see her.” After at least a minute of trying and failing to refocus him (he was sitting at a 90-degree angle facing the judge in heel position), I gave up. Teller did take two steps in heel position then veered to the judge who was walking parallel, jumped up on her and bounced for attention. “Teller, heel!” Our questionable team completed the Figure 8 with only one jump-up-on-the-steward incident. For the Drop on Recall: “I see the lovely judge again.” I call, give signal to drop, but he sees his friend now standing beside me as the walking steward. He stops promptly and sits, staring at her with adoring eyes and wagging that tail hard. A second command (well, yell) gets him down, but he almost goes with the steward as she walks by because she’s the best. Another NQ. Nice quick retrieve—until he

starts to take the dumbbell to the lovely judge. Sigh. “Helllooooo!” “Oh, yeah, I know you.” Three for three—all NQs—and we retreat gracefully. But Teller fell in love, made friends, and had a high old time. He also entertained the spectators who were trying hard not to laugh but not succeeding. Such is life in obedience with the cutest breed ever; they can always make you smile. Oh, how I love my boy, even when his brain isn’t attached.

Member awards are one way the Border Terrier Club of America celebrates the relationship between dog and human that transcends regular competition.

Congratulations to these notable recipients of BTCA member awards!

—D’Arcy Downs-Vollbracht
[Border Terrier Club of America](#)

Bull Terriers

CELEBRATING OUR BREED

Before videos, television, and all the current resources for learning, we had mentors, teachers, and books. One of the downsides of the current but understandable interest in videos is the decline of interest in books. Books however, are still irreplaceable and surprisingly convenient. So much knowledge and enjoyment are stored in great old books.

When we were actively showing and breed-

ing, we began collecting books, mostly older English volumes on terriers, and Bull Terriers especially. Now, these books are like old friends. They are a way to touching and listening to Gladys Adlam, Cecil Aldin, Edward Ash, Jesse Bennett, Cabot Briggs, T.W. Hogarth, Major Count Vivian C. Hollender, and Tom Horner (all of whom have been dead for many, many years, but live through their books and shared knowledge).

The stories and sketches of K.F. Barker, Arthur Barlett, Vice Admiral Gordon Campbell, Catherine Cookson, Richard Harding Davis, John Taintor Foote, Helen Griffiths, Rudyard Kipling, and Ernest Thompson Seton are as fun as they were 10 year ago, 40 years ago. The true stories of Marsha Boulton, Sheila Burnford, Stephen Meader, Rosalie Mendel, and WR Weeks bring smiles to faces of all ages. The incredible artistic work of Cecil Alden, Roberta Angeletti, Angela Barrett, Pija Lindenbaum, Pamela Silin Palmer and Alexandra Day are a special source of joy to anyone of any age who loves dogs. The historical notes from Fairfax Downey, Maxine Drury, Jan Linzey Freund, Theo Marples, Robert Oppenheimer, and Vero Shaw reveal the erudite viewpoints of another time. David Harris, Kevin Kane, and John (Jay) Remer’s books brought us modern insight into historical breed development.

TERRIER GROUP



A Bull Terrier joins columnist Carolyn Alexander in appreciation of a good book.

Other writers like Marilyn Drewes shared their breeding and showing expertise.

If you've had the good fortune to read some of George Studdy's books, you will see the Bull Terrier in Bonzo, both in looks and personality. Bull Terriers play a role in many other books, such as those written by Jack Stonely, and have found their way into mysteries, thanks to Jill Yesko. A friend told me that "Archie" was based on one of our Bull Terriers (although he does not have a docked tail), which is an honor.

A special place in my heart will always belong to cartoonists Bertus Beke, George Booth (the *New Yorker*) and John Wagner (Maxine and Floyd), and enormously clever word artisans like Bill Boggs (*Spike The Wonder Dog*) and Terry Doe (*Guide Dog for the Thick*). Over the decades, I've written mostly for magazines, but managed one book. As a young woman, I hoped to write about travel or maybe some sexy best-seller. That didn't happen, but I am happy that gorgeous Rufus is on the cover of mine.

A word of praise for breed clubs around the world which have produced books about club winners, club members, and projects. The efforts of these clubs have given Bull Terrier devotees valuable, fascinating histories of our breed and lineage.

In 2021, news correspondent Martha

Teichner published the insightful, touching personal story *When Harry Met Minnie*. Treasure between new and old covers is still to be found. Books and the precious knowledge and enjoyment they hold are silently waiting for us to discover them.

—Carolyn Alexander, Corral De Tierra, California

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[Bull Terrier Club of America](#)

Cairn Terriers

TOO PRETTY TO PULL: THE FLEETING BEAUTY OF THE CAIRN PUPPY COAT

Living with a breed means we may know something so basic that we forget to appreciate the specialness of the detail. A particular feature of the Cairn Terrier known to all breeders is the puppy coat (commonly called the "puppy fuzz"). This special coat is not apparent at birth but grows in over the first weeks. Cairn breeders also know that they will pull the coat at several months of age to allow the hard adult coat to come in and to reveal the adult color of the dog.

A canine hair follicle contains several hair shafts that each grow from separate papillae. These hairs become the hard outer coat and soft undercoat. As the hairs age and die the follicle will release the hair shafts. The dead

COURTESY CAROLYN ALEXANDER

TERRIER GROUP



Luxurious, silky, black and gold-tipped Cairn Terrier puppy coats in 10-week-old Miller (red brindle) and 9-week-old Roadie (wheaten).

hair is then “shed” or may be released by the process of hand-stripping. Most terriers and certain other breeds have this special hard coat that requires tugging on the hairs to free them from the skin. The art of hand-stripping is a skill well known to every terrier fancier wanting to keep their dog in healthy coat.

Cairn puppies are born with a short, dense coat covering their body. They grow a second coat, the puppy coat, that begins to appear at 1 to 2 weeks of age. This growth has long,

silky black hairs, frequently with gold-tipped ends. The puppy coat will “loosen” and may be able to be pulled somewhere between 4 to 6 months of age, depending on the individual dog. Cairn breeders are so familiar with the puppy coat they assume the first stripping is routine. Pulling the puppy coat is just what is done to Cairns as they grow up.

All puppies are a delight, and everyone wants to know “What color are they?” right after asking how many boys and girls. Cairn

puppies appear darkish due to the puppy coat and may be difficult to identify as to their adult colors. Brindling will be hidden, and the base color of the dog may not be evident. Once the puppy coat is stripped, the colors of the adult undercoat and outer coat are more obvious. Cream and wheaten Cairns will appear markedly lighter-colored after the puppy coat is removed. One technique to guess adult color under a puppy coat is to fold back the hair on the neck behind the ear. The shorter adult coat will be visible under the longer hairs of puppy coat, allowing an adult color to be guessed.

Other terrier breeds also have special luxurious puppy coats. I am told by mentor friends that Border Terrier puppies also have a thick, soft, and dark coat that hides the hard adult coat until the first stripping. West Highland White Terriers have a soft white puppy coat that blends with the rest of the coat.

While the soft puppy coat is a normal phase of development, it should not be confused with the genetic fault of soft adult coats (“fluffy coats”). Soft- or fluffy-coated adult Cairns are to be faulted. The soft and silky puppy coat will be gone after the first stripping, but a genetically soft coat will not resolve despite grooming.

Every Cairn breeder knows that sad day when it is “time” for the first stripping of

a new puppy. The coat will finally be loose enough to come out with mild pulling. The puppy is initiated into the world of adult terrier grooming as the long, silky hairs with gold tips are tugged loose. Done gently and with praise, massage, and treats as rewards, each puppy is trained to expect grooming as routine care. (Training to work on nails and teeth training is yet another issue, for yet another column ...)

—Pat Joyce,

patjoyce1@att.net

Cairn Terrier Club of America

Dandie Dinmont Terriers

Guest columnist Anita Simpson has owned, bred, and shown Dandies since 1975 and has had three Best in Show-winning Dandies. She says, “All these Dandies were not just show dogs but have been a joy to live with!”

A BREED ON THE EDGE

The Dandie Dinmont Terrier is considered a very rare breed. One of the oldest breeds of terriers is on the edge of extinction. It’s time to share some ideas, both for those of you who know the breed and those who would like to know more, if we are to successfully step back from the edge.

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My favorite part of showing Dandies at AKC events has been talking with spectators, exhibitors, and handlers about this breed. It is surprising how many misconceptions are out there. Here are just a few:

- “I hear Dandies are hard to groom.”
- “People say they are hard to train.”
- “They say they are difficult to breed.”
- “They are really expensive, aren’t they?”

Let’s dispel the myths! Dandies are versatile, loyal companions and clowns who give their owners of any age hours of love and joy.

There is work involved in grooming a Dandie. I would assert it is not more difficult than grooming most terriers and other long-coated or double-coated breeds. For show coats, keeping the Dandie clean, brushing furnishings once a week, trimming them once a month, and stripping the back coat (or “jacket”) two to three times a year is what you can expect. You might be able to “roll the coat” by topping off the longer wire hairs and keeping undercoat raked out once a month. If you are not showing in conformation, you can keep your Dandie’s coat easily by trimming the furnishings and having the body clipped similar to a Poodle.

As for the idea that Dandies are hard to train, that is easily dispelled by looking at the number of Dandies who have successfully competed in events such as obedience,



Dandie Dinmont Terrier

earthdog, rally, and agility. Dandies have also been used as therapy dogs and take to this quickly and enthusiastically. Their size, the fact that they don’t shed, and their adaptability make the Dandie an ideal pet. They are equally at home in the country, the city, apartment, or large estates. However, they are terriers and do love to chase squir-

rels and other ground game—it is their natural instinct.

The last two misconceptions are closely linked: “hard to breed” and “expensive.” By comparison with other purebred dogs, the Dandie is similarly priced. The problem is more about supply. Wait time for a puppy can be up to two years. Even if we

are successful as Dandie breeders in generating more interest in this wonderful breed, the supply is not there. This becomes a vicious cycle of building demand and losing it for lack of supply. Those looking for a family pet are rarely inclined to wait for years. Exceptions are those who have already experienced having this breed in their family! Dandie litters average three to four puppies, not 10 to 12. And because of the reduced numbers in this breed, breeding with fresh-chilled or frozen semen rather than natural breeding is often the only choice. Numbers for this breed are dangerously low, so going some distance for mates is needed to increase the diversity of the gene pool. Some breeders have their bitches inseminated via surgical implantation to enhance the chance of success.

If we are going to bring the Dandie back from the edge, we need to:

- Educate dog fanciers, exhibitors, spectators, and handlers about the Dandie Dinmont Terrier;
- Dispel the myths about this breed with facts about its versatile, loving, and loyal traits; and
- Reward, recognize, and encourage responsible breeders of this exceptional breed.

Then we will succeed in coming back from the edge!—A.S., 2015

[Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America](#)

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Glen of Imaal Terriers

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Having recently returned from the GITCA national specialty show in Macungie, Pennsylvania, I took some time last evening to study the Glen entry in the Montgomery County Kennel Club catalog that I brought back home. The Montgomery all-terrier show has been the location of the GITCA national specialty since the breed's AKC recognition in 2004. Our entry on that eventful day was 13-11 (13 class dogs and 11 class bitches), plus one veteran dog. There were two absentees. The show site was in Ambler, Pennsylvania, and the traffic and parking were so challenging that I almost missed our ring time. Our judge was Desmond Murphy, and he chose Bruce Sussman's almost 5-year-old blue brindle bitch, Royalty's Star Over Coleraine, or India, as Winners Bitch, Best of Winners, and Best of Breed for a five-point major. She went on to become the first AKC champion in our breed. India was bred by Maura High. The Winners Dog, who was also awarded a five-point major, was an almost 2-year-old Irish import named Ballyfoyle Scooby, owned by Ara Lynn and bred by Thomas Conway.

Fast-forward to 2021, and our entry was 9-11 (12-9), plus entries in Sweeps, Lost Year Sweeps, Veteran Sweeps, Stud Dog, Brood



Glen of Imaal Terrier

Bitch and brace. There were eight absentees in the regular classes. Our entry of class Glens went from 25 in 2004 to 20 this year, so not a huge change.

The lingering impact of the COVID pandemic may be negatively impacting some entry numbers. Six of the specials and a couple of the class entries were handled by professionals, compared to 2004, when all the Glens were owner-handled. There were eight different breeders represented this year and four of those breeders were responsible for producing

28 of the 34 entries. Four additional breeders produced the remaining six dogs. Compare this to 2004, when there were 16 different kennel prefixes represented in the entry. In 2004, some of the Glens being shown were foundation stock imported for the purpose of starting up breeding programs here in the U.S., and some of those owners are now breeding under their own kennel name prefixes.

We have sadly lost a few prominent and successful breeders who retired from breeding, and the number of new breeders stepping up

to fill their shoes has lagged. Overall, the quality of Glens being exhibited has improved significantly in 17 years. Topline, movement, and overall balance in the breed have gotten much better. Quality of coats and shoulder layback still have a way to go.

We were off to a good start in 2004 and are still holding up fairly well in 2021 in spite of recognized challenges, but what does the future hold for Glens? Where will our breeders of the future come from? Our existing breeder base is getting smaller and getting older. Anti-breeder sentiment is not going away, and it's getting harder and harder to find dedicated veterinary reproduction specialists to help us with collections, AIs, semen storage, shipments, and surgical inseminations, not to mention complicated deliveries and C-sections. Inquiries for breeding stock always seem to come from parties who state outright that they have no interest in showing. They want to breed dogs for the pet market, not the show ring.

I wish I had the solution, but for now we'll just have to keep at it as well and as long as we can, while being on the lookout for promising new owners in our breed. We need people who would enjoy being mentored, learning how to champion them into the future. Maybe we can even convince a few to whelp a litter or two of health-tested purebred Glens that

DAVID WOO ©AKC

BREED COLUMNS

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make such wonderful companions while also being part-time show dogs.

—Jo Lynn,

irishglen@aol.com

Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America

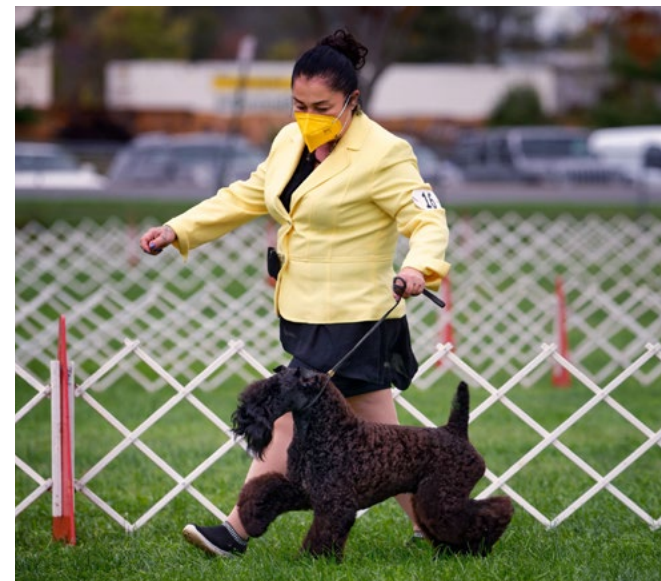
Kerry Blue Terriers

TRADITIONS KERRY ON

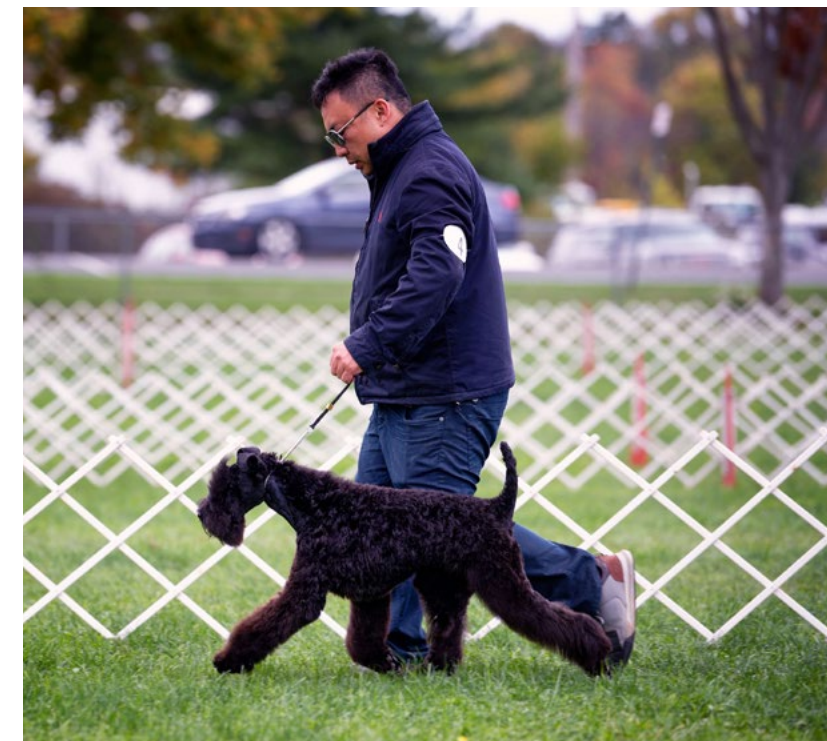
This year I had the opportunity to go to the iconic Morris & Essex Kennel Club show (originally scheduled for 2020, but postponed because of the pandemic) and the 2021 USKBTC national specialties—also known as “MCKC week.” MCKC week was held in Macungie Park, Pennsylvania; the Hatboro two-day show, the USKBTC specialties, and Montgomery Kennel Club events all associated with this week were held at one location. Morris & Essex is traditionally held in Colonial Park, New Jersey, every five years.

Over 75 Kerry Blue Terriers were in attendance (84 on Sunday). Having attended KerryFest in St. Louis in May, it was nice to see many of the participants again a few months older, and more familiar with the

Clockwise: Judge Judy Agnew reassures a puppy during exam; owner-handler Irina Pinkusevich with Best in Maturity; Bred-by bitches sparring at Morris & Essex; 6–9 Months puppy; Winners Bitch lineup, with handlers in vintage garb for M&E



MARK ADST/DIANE LEE



TERRIER GROUP

show ring. The weather for most of the week was warm with a bit of humidity, and seeing the dogs in the grass rings was an absolute treat!

The Annual Haymarket Futurity and Maturity was held on Saturday. Breeders who are members of the USKBTC at the time a litter is nominated may nominate a puppy to be shown from the litter. *The purpose of the Haymarket Futurity and Maturity is to stimulate and encourage breeders to give prime consideration to improving the Kerry Blue Terrier by planning their breeding program to conform to the Kerry Blue Terrier standard and its intent.*

Eligibility for the Futurity is open to dogs under 18 months of age on the day of the event. The Maturity is open to dogs previously nominated for the Futurity, whether shown in the Futurity or not. The classes are for dogs 18 to 30 months of age on the day of the event.

How does someone judge a precocious puppy in Futurity? The USKBTC rules outlined this for the judges:

Judges are not asked to be prophets and anticipate what the dogs will look like in the future. Instead, they are asked to judge the Futurity/Maturity to the best of their abilities, following the standard for the Kerry Blue Terrier, and according to their visualization of such standard when it is applied to the age of the class that is being judged.

Judges are chosen from states in three differ-

ent regions of the country and are typically breeders. This year's Futurity/Maturity judges were Judy Agnew, Sarah Lagassa, and Ilona Shur.

The process for judging is as follows:

Each class is judged by two of the judges as selected prior to judging with both judges evaluating the class simultaneously. The class placements will be selected by averaging the scores of the two judges. Judge placements will be assigned a point value (4,3,2, with 1 being the lowest). Each judge will score each class, the points will be averaged, and the dog with the highest average is the winner, second-highest total is second, and so on for third and fourth placements. In the event of a tie among placements, the third judge will be used to break the tie or ties.

A total of 17 Puppy and Junior dogs and bitches were entered in the 2021 Futurity; of the 17 listed, 11 were present at the event. The Maturity had 9 of the 10 entered present.

Although 20 dogs and bitches would seem to take an hour or less to review, the judging was not done in a typical conformation format. Each judge asked the exhibitors to do some of the typical conformation moves and did a thorough review of the structure of each dog. As the winners of each class were chosen, the next step in the process involved competing with the next class winners, and so on and so on, until the Best of Futurity and Maturity were selected. Spectators made up

of Kerry Blue pet owners, breeders, and handlers became more and more curious as the Futurity proceeded, many of us hoping we might see our observations confirmed as the winner!

If you own a Kerry Blue and have not attended the largest terrier show in the United States, I recommend you come to one at least once, or attend a specialty in your local region of the country. You will have an opportunity to see some beautiful examples of our breed, the future of our breed, and meet some wonderful Kerry folks with a vast knowledge of the Kerry Blue Terrier.

—Connie H Robbins,
cjhrobbins@gmail.com

[United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club](#)

Lakeland Terriers

LIFESPAN VS. HEALTH SPAN

Pet ownership is facing a crisis. Purebred dog breeding is threatened on multiple fronts. Not only are we being undermined by brainwashing from many fronts that owning any dog but a rescue is immoral, and behind the scenes the animal-rights groups that seek to abolish all pet ownership, but we also face a crisis that may become more immediate: The cost of veterinary care. Preservation breeding (in this writer's opinion a higher

calling than breeding for the perfect specimen according to the breed standard, i.e. show wins) can only be practiced when there is a market for the pups that are not selected to remain in the gene pool. Few there are who are rich enough to breed dogs without some income from the litters, not to mention finding suitable homes. Old sayings become old because they contain a grain of truth; this one is no exception: "How do you make a small fortune breeding dogs? Start with a large fortune."

If we are faced with a period of inflation (which it looks like being well on its way) many families may forego the pleasure of owning pets because they can't afford it. More and more veterinary practices are corporate-owned, which seems to drive up costs for pet owners. Pet insurance only covers some of catastrophic expenses, so an ER visit can still easily cost north of \$1,000.

What is the remedy? The same driving force that should be dominating human medicine: increase health-span. In humans the most powerful tools are scientific studies that guide lifestyle choices like food and exercise. With our dogs we can also focus on selection for health-span from a genetic as well as environmental approach. Everyone wants their pets to live a long time, but the ideal is to live a long time *in good health*.

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Lakeland Terrier

One of the easiest, and most effective tools for effecting better health-span is dietary restriction (DR). Research is showing over and over that DR in people and animals not only lengthens lifespan, but we are seeing abundant evidence that DR lengthens health-span. As breeders we need to be beating that drum to the world, including veterinarians and especially the makers of commercial dog food. It is not only the extra weight than so many dogs are carrying into their mature years; it is the quality of the ingredients. Demand drives sup-

ply. It is no longer enough to root out genetic defects in our purebreds, we must be pro-active in selection for longer health-span—both in our choice of mates, and lifestyle choices, both with DR and more thoughtful use (or avoidance) of chemical insults such as constant bombardment of dogs with flea and tick chemicals, and environmental exposure to all chemicals.

—Pat Rock,
hollybriar@widomaker.com
 United States Lakeland Terrier Club, Inc.

Manchester Terriers

WINTER IS COMING

Manchester Terriers are a short-coated breed who do not have much to keep them warm in even the slightest chill. Many Manchester owners joke that our dogs are solar powered, because they will lie in the direct sunlight even on the hottest of days.

That is not to say that a Manchester cannot become acclimated to colder climates. The best way to prepare a Manchester for the upcoming winter is to consider several things about the area where you and your dog live or will be visiting:

Typical cold weather—Is it just rainy and cold, or will you have to deal with snow?

Amount of time spent outside—Do you and your Manchester like to go on hikes and long walks, or are you both champion couch-snugglers?



Manchesters are an active breed that love outdoor adventures. Getting properly fitting activewear allows a Manchester to keep their curious spirit thriving even in the coldest weather.

LAKELAND TERRIER: DAVID WOO ©AKC; MANCHESTER TERRIERS: COURTESY OWNERS

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Cold tolerance—How does your Manchester handle the cold? Do they think they are melting when it just rains?

Clothing acceptance—Will your Manchester even tolerate wearing certain types of outerwear?

Once you have answered these questions, then you can determine the best ensemble for your Manchester. In a rainy and moderate climate, a raincoat may be ample, while in a snowy area, a coat and even full-body pajamas may be best.

No matter what you choose, the biggest challenge for almost all Manchester owners is finding a coat or jacket that fits properly. Many items are made for a standard-sized dog and do not take into consideration the Manchester's deep chest, rib spring, and moderate loin. This results in the band under the dog's belly either not attaching properly because it hits at the bottom of the ribs, or being too far back on the jacket. Finding outerwear that has the strap at or close to the dog's sternum will help keep it in place. With this gear being so hard to find, many Manchester owners share the names and styles that work best.

When selecting outerwear for your dog, thoroughly review the measuring guidelines, and even ask about the measurements for the connecting strap. If you can, take your

Manchester to the store and ask to try the coats on your dog. Be sure to check all of the areas where the outerwear fits on the dog, attaches for closure, and will accommodate any collars, leashes, or harnesses the dog will wear.

Now that you have thought about all the special considerations for purchasing your Manchester's next winter wear, you can start your search. There are lots of items to choose from, and many dogs have entire wardrobes. Happy shopping!

—Robin Gates,

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[American Manchester Terrier Club](#)

Norfolk Terriers

THE FAULT WITH FAULT JUDGING

“Hate that head.” “Not enough bone.” “Look at that awful tail carriage.” “Terrible front on that one.”

Dog show? No. Horse show. And the comments coming from my left continued even after the person volunteered that “fault judging” was probably not all that beneficial when trying to identify the horse most worthy of leaving the ring with a blue rosette attached to its bridle.

We do it in dogs, too. All the time.

Paraphrasing several prominent voices in the



Norfolk Terrier
(Sally Anne Thompson photo)

dog show world, fault judging betrays a lack of knowledge by people who find it easier to find faults rather than taking the time to develop an understanding of type, balance, soundness, and overall quality. Or, in more succinct terms, fault judging is the lazy way to judge a ring full of dogs.

I doubt that there has ever been a “perfect” Norfolk. One that has hit every mark in the breed standard every time it entered the ring.

Some may have come close, but even those have had their critics. The problem is, when we concentrate on finding faults, we run the risk of putting up dogs of average quality who don't excel in any respect and yet are “good enough” to take breed honors.

What we as breeders, owners, and judges should consider is, which dog possesses the overall quality that makes it a winner in its class? Dogs must be viewed as a whole, not

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as an assembly of “what could be better” or “what I don’t like.” Counting up faults, real or imagined, and then picking the dog with the fewest faults leaves a lot of room for error.

To disregard a clearly superior dog because it has a light eye, a low tail-set, or is one that finds the footing not to its liking, or who has a handler whose inexperience has made the table a challenge, is to do a disservice to the breed.

To aid potential judges in evaluating the “whole dog,” the Norfolk Terrier Club has a Judges Mentoring Program that is dedicated to formulating effective, reliable, and objective breed presentations to aspiring, provisional, and approved Norfolk Terrier judges. The goal of the program is to help judges objectively evaluate our breed by recognizing strengths as well as weaknesses, and to understand that our breed standard has no disqualifying faults.

In addition to mentoring potential judges, it is also important to mentor potential owners and breeders. This doesn’t mean ignoring flaws or shortcomings in the dogs we’re observing, as long as we point out the good attributes, as well. So, rather than sitting ring-side and negatively critiquing each exhibit, we do far more good by pointing out the positives.

Don’t like a tail-set? How about mentioning a nice head and expression? Is the dog moving

close behind but has a marvelous coat? Call the newcomer’s attention to both. Can’t find anything to dislike about a class winner or Best of Breed? It’s quite alright to be positive. Can’t find anything to like? Maybe this is the time to exercise a little discretion.

—Sheila Foran,

Sforan2@cox.net

The Norfolk Terrier Club

Norwich Terriers

THE PET NORWICH COAT: MANAGING EXPECTATIONS

The Norwich Terrier section of the benched National Dog Show, hosted by the Kennel Club of Philadelphia, drew the usual crowd of interested spectators researching breeds. Questions about coat care topped the list, prompting my spiel this year about the amount of work required to make a Norwich actually look like the Norwich sitting on the bench.

A little Norwich named Roxy has been my inspiration for educating potential puppy-buyers about hand stripping.

Several years ago, I agreed to examine Roxy’s coat for her owners, a young couple with a baby on the way. They paid a lot of money for a purebred Norwich Terrier and were disappointed because Roxy did not look



Norwich Terrier puppy

COURTESY JANE SCHUBART

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like a Norwich. Her coat was no longer red of any shade; rather, it was a nondescript greyish-whitish. As I suspected, she had been clipped by a professional groomer.

A Norwich Terrier's coat should be "hard, wiry and straight, lying close to the body with a definite undercoat." This double coat has a purpose. The harsh outer coat is nearly weatherproof, and the soft, supportive undercoat insulates the body from both heat and cold. Originally bred to be stable-ratters and to bolt foxes on the hunt, this little working terrier required a protective coat. The natural course of a working day provided the required grooming as longer, loose hairs were removed by briar and brush, allowing the coat to replenish.

Because the natural-looking coat of today's Norwich is anything but natural, learning to hand-strip or finding a groomer who will hand-strip is an important consideration in choosing this breed. The traditional way to groom the terrier coat is by manually removing the dead (or "blown") hair. Each hair follicle supports a single, hard outer hair and several soft, finer hairs that form the supportive undercoat.

The purpose of hand-stripping is simply to remove the old, faded outer hairs and excess undercoat so that new hair can grow in the follicles. The color pigment of the Norwich

coat is in the tips of the outer hairs. Clipping or scissoring cuts the colored tips off, and the dog's natural color fades. The texture is also softened. Because hand-stripping takes considerably more time than grooming with clippers, professional groomers charge more or decline to offer this specialized service.

Pet owners may not realize that maintaining a hard coat is often a work in process. If the timing of grooming visits is not consistent, the finished results will vary. For best results, the coat is "rolled" so that there is always a new layer of growth coming in. "Rolling" is how dogs who are on the show circuit maintain the desired coat appearance, but this requires frequent grooming and is generally not practical for the pet owner.

Wire coats that are cared for properly by hand-stripping have a beautiful shine and rich colors. It is relatively easy to maintain the Norwich coat, and while many owners learn how to trim and tidy their own dog, hand-stripping is not for everyone. When done correctly, it causes little discomfort to the dog, but many pet owners are hesitant.

While hand-stripping is recommended for the adult Norwich, clipping is acceptable (and sometimes preferred) for an older dog. It is also an option for the Norwich with an incorrect soft coat that is difficult to pull out.

Besides the beauty of vibrant color and

healthy hair, the hand-stripped Norwich coat has other advantageous. Because it is fairly dirt resistant, a Norwich does not need frequent bathing. Also, by stripping out old coat, hair follicles are not plugged with fine hairs and oily sebum, which can contribute to skin problems.

Although the modern Norwich is not likely to dispatch small vermin, it is important that modern breeders preserve the nearly weatherproof coat, as this is one of the inherent qualities that distinguish this hardy little hunt terrier. Most are devoted pet companions like Roxy, whom I continue to groom. Her body coat is now in two distinct layers with correct harsh texture, and though the leg furnishings are a bit soft, her owners are pleased to have a Norwich who looks like a Norwich.

—Jane R. Schubart,
ascot.js@gmail.com
[Norwich Terrier Club of America](#)

Scottish Terriers

RETURN OF THE TERRIERS

*O*ctober 2021. Two years since our last gathering of like-minded terrier folks in Pennsylvania. And the events seem to capture every aspect of Montgomery County shows of the past.

Morris & Essex showcased an abundance

of the country's finest dogs and fashion. The morning started off misty, humid, but cool. My first time attending, the schlep across the green fields to the rings felt like traversing in Hobbit Land—never-ending, and so many trees, only to get through the gravel and hilly incline to see more distance and rings upon rings upon rings. But what a sight to behold! And when surveying the entire Scottie entry before making his cut, judge Mr. Jim Reynolds said, "What a way to come back."

As we all practiced in the past year, being Gumby-like and staying flexible with changes and shifts, the kennel clubs worked together, and "home base" was Macungie Memorial Park for many. No venue is perfect. But we were having our Montgomery County Weekend, and everyone was thankful to be there.

Some things felt odd. Attendance at our host hotel garnered fewer guests than years past. Some chose not to come. That electric feeling of "family reunion" felt more like a dimmed light-bulb. But the hotel thanked us repeatedly for having our club there, and those who attended enjoyed Scottie Bingo, a silent auction, an awards dinner, time in the bar sipping on adult beverages, and spending time together.

Montgomery County Sunday seemed to encapsulate everything familiar for everyone:

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Scottish Terrier puppies
(Mary Bloom photo)

Rain in the forecast. Chilly. Rising at o'dark-thirty to get to the grounds early and start prepping dogs. Heavy dew. Frisky dogs. Pretty rosettes. Trophies displayed. Exciting wins and wonderful puppies and dogs.

Specifically for our club, a focus remains on the Health Trust Foundation's strong push and encouragement for members get a kit and have DNA banked with Resero Genomics for

preservation of genetic information for future testing and research. And all Scottie owners should remember that our club has worked with VetGen for years to continue to reduce the cost of test kits for vWD and CMO. Thank you, Helen Prince, for your continual volunteerism to help facilitate these kits for Scottie owners.

The umbrella consensus? We were all happy

to be there, win or lose. And it was great to be back at the greatest terrier show in the United States.

—Pilar Kuhn,

pilarkuhn@aol.com

Scottish Terrier Club of America

Sealyham Terriers

THE NEW SEALYHAM PUPPIES

Sealyham Terrier litters are usually three to five puppies, the ideal number for the average bitch to whelp and care for with a minimum amount of assistance from people. However litters of eight or more are not uncommon, nor are litters of one or two puppies.

The prime concern with the large litters of puppies is that the smaller puppies will probably require supplementation, or the entire litter will need some extra milk because the bitch cannot produce enough milk for all the pups. Some of the puppies may be rather small at birth, some only three to four ounces, and these puppies cannot push their way in to nurse and get adequate nourishment.

The average size for a newly whelped Sealy pup is around seven ounces, but in large litters they may vary from four to eight ounces, and the small ones will usually need assistance if they are going to survive and develop normally. It is also more common for the smaller

ones to have abnormalities such as cleft palate or a heart condition.

There are two ways to go about raising the weaker puppies in a large litter. One method is to hand-feed the weaker ones from birth until they are able to eat solid food. The other way is to put the smaller puppies on the bitch and make sure they are nursing well and feed the larger ones with a bottle or eyedropper. When the smaller puppies have nursed and are full, then put the larger ones on the bitch to finish nursing. I have always preferred a combination procedure with large litters, small puppies first, then the larger ones the first time and reversing the order the second time. Whichever way, make sure all puppies have fully nursed.

It is helpful to have color-coded bands on the puppies and keep a record of which puppy has which color band. This method has worked well for me so that I don't lose any puppy who is healthy and has no deformities. Remember that is important to keep a record of each puppy from day one, and make sure that each puppy has milk from the bitch, even if you have to feed the pup with an eyedropper. Artificial formulas are helpful but are not as good as the bitch's milk. Ideally the puppies will all gain weight at close to the same rate.

You may have to supplement the puppies until they are eating solid food, but the puppies

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will have had the best of both worlds, and you will have puppies that have had a lot of human contact from birth. Puppies raised this way are very trainable, which makes them not only great show dogs but fantastic obedience and companion animals. Keep in mind that Sealys can and should do all three: conformation, obedience and household companions.

Don't forget to include grooming in your daily care of the puppies. In the case of small litters it is usually easy to give each puppy individual attention. However, if the litter

consists of eight or nine puppies, it is not easy to provide as much individual attention as you would like to.

If you have friends who have children, or you know an older couple who love dogs, invite the family over to visit with the puppies on a weekly schedule starting, when the puppies are 4 or 5 weeks old. Supervise the children, and also the parents, so that they learn how to properly handle puppies. Remember, Sealy puppies are high energy and must be supervised when playing with people. Let the children learn how to pick

up a puppy, brush the puppy, and cuddle the energetic pup. Teach the children how to get the puppy to come to them and, if the children are old enough, teach them how to train the pups to do a couple of simple tricks.

Whenever possible, invite the family to go to a local training class with you, and maybe even a puppy match or two. If the family wants to come to a dog show, encourage them, maybe even buy them lunch at the show.

Remember that we need new people to become involved in showing dogs, and remember that children who become involved in showing, training, and grooming dogs often become the next generation of trainers, exhibitors, and groomers in the great world of dogs and dog people.

—Diane Orange,
[American Sealyham Terrier Club](#)

Skye Terriers

THE DROP-EARED SKYE TERRIER

We believe that the earliest Skye Terriers had drop ears. Prick-ears evolved through selective breeding. Photographs and paintings from the 19th century show both ear carriages. When the breed enjoyed high popularity, prick- and drop-eared dogs were exhibited in separate classes, but today, with fewer Skyes, classes are rarely split. As the

number of Skyes and their gene pool dwindled, responsible breeders disregarded ear carriage when seeking the best dogs. This “cross breeding” resulted in more prick-eared Skyes, since that gene dominates.

Karen J'Anthony explained to me that the drop-ear is not a simple recessive gene:

“The physical expression of drop-ears goes beyond Skyes of the variety having two recessive alleles for a drop-eared gene, as breeding two drop-eared Skyes can result in producing a litter of prick-eared puppies. Until the mystery of the drop-eared Skye is unlocked, those desiring to consistently produce the variety while maintaining adherence to the breed standard are faced with a monumental task, relying on knowledge of pedigrees and a dose of good fortune to achieve their goal.”

Karen believes that currently we may be in a “golden age” for drop-ears (sometimes called “Drops”). More people are interested in breeding and showing them. However, showing a Drop can still be an uphill climb. Karen thinks European judges are more accepting of the Drop, but some AKC judges may never have had their hands on one. Karen, Don Smiley, and Patricia Flanagan all told me that they have received both good and bad comments while exhibiting drop-eared dogs. Some judges come right out and say that they don't like the drop-ears. On the bright side, the

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Skye Terrier statue on the Isle of Skye, showing both ear-sets; a wet drop-ear Skye Terrier; a relaxed drop-ear Skye.

statement is occasionally followed by awarding the ribbon to this dog. Karen, Don and Patricia each said that they believe in order to win, the drop-eared Skye has to be twice as good as the prick-eared dog in the ring.

One problem is that it's harder to see the expression on a drop-eared dog. Those prick-ears are attention getters. Also, the silhouette of the Drop appears different than that of the prick-eared Skye. The falling ear's hair masks the length of the neck. Don Smiley illustrated this point by explaining he commissioned a statue of a prick-eared Skye and, after it was completed, he had the artist use the exact same Skye body, except with the different ear-set. This dog's neck looked shorter.

Finding a drop-eared puppy can be difficult. People unfamiliar with them can't tell the ear carriage until the puppy is 6–8 weeks old. Karen, Don, and Patricia believe that they can pick out a drop-eared pup much earlier. The base of a Drop's ear is almost level with the pup's eye. As the puppy grows, one should be able to see that the ear leather is slightly larger than that of a prick-eared.

Years ago, I interviewed Donna Dale, a Skye breeder in the 1990s. Donna said Skye Terriers have three ear carriages: prick, drop and heartbreak. She was referring to those dogs with wonderful conformation, but they end up with one ear up and one down. Karen

J'Anthony believes that some people think they have a drop-eared Skye, but in reality the dog is a "flop"—a dog with prick ears that never rise. The leather of a true drop eared Skye will hang close to the head. A flop may have fallen prick-ears or even rose ears (like a Whippet). Those ear leathers will not lie flat against the skull.

If you are out with your drop-eared Skye, you may be asked questions. Karen's favorite was when someone inquired if her dog was a yak.

—Judith Tabler,

JudithATabler@gmail.com

[Skye Terrier Club of America](#)

Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers

Our column this month is by Emily Holden.

THE GOOD SPONSOR

Joining a breed parent club comes with a lot of responsibility. Clubs expect you to represent the breed with integrity. Candidates should have a thorough knowledge of the breed's history, standard, club mission statement and Code of Ethics. They should be active participants in at least one AKC competitive sport for a minimum of a year and understand the rules of that competition. They should exhibit good sportsmanship. They should plan to

JUDITH TABLER/KAREN J'ANTHONY

TERRIER GROUP

attend annual meetings and vote knowledgeably. They should not be casual members but rather active members, dedicated to their breed. National clubs need a quorum for annual meetings which means as many members in attendance as possible.

Finding such applicants can be more difficult than it seems. Breeders rush to encourage puppy buyers to join their national club when it might be wiser to join a local breed club, all-breed club, or performance club in their area. Associate membership is a great entry to future breed club membership because members learn the associate member's name and can determine this person's eagerness to learn.

There are areas of the U.S. where there are no clubs. People living there need mentors. Long-distance mentors are useful as are breeders and exhibitors of other breeds. Some of the greatest lessons for me personally have been through long-time breeders of other breeds. The national club should not be considered a school for your puppy buyers but rather a vehicle for continued club work, preserving and protecting their breed.

Breeders need to instill the basics into their buyer's mind by supplying the information to start the learning process. Every buyer of a Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier needs an owner's manual and a pet grooming chart. They need website addresses for the Soft Coated



Soft Coated
Wheaten Terrier

Wheaten Terrier Club of America (www.scwtca.org), local breed clubs in their region, names of training clubs, recommended veterinarians, and the names of any Wheaten owners living in the same community. Show prospects should receive these along with the SCWTCA Illustrated Standard, a list of sug-

gested grooming tools, and dates for setting ears and the first show grooming lesson.

New owners should be guided to local breed clubs, Terrier clubs or to all-breed clubs, and performance-dog owners directed to local performance clubs.

Encourage puppy owners to use one

another and local clubs as learning resources. Encourage them to use both AKC's and SCWTCA's website as resources. Simply to learn more about owning and breeding is not a valid reason to join the national club; rather, join to participate in club meetings, to be on committees, and to become a champion of the breed. Apologies to John F. Kennedy for paraphrasing, "Ask not what the SCWTCA can do for you, but what you can do for the SCWTCA," knowing that what you do for the club, you are doing to ensure the future of the breed.

When an owner is ready to join SCWTCA, the application should be completed with great care. It shouldn't resemble a teenager's first application to work at McDonalds. The sponsor should know the applicant well and be familiar with how their dogs are kept at home, in hotel rooms and how they are treated at shows. This should be multiple occasions, particularly if an in-home visit is not possible. Sponsors have a responsibility to the club to be thorough and honest in their evaluation. They are responsible to the applicants for making sure their application is filled out correctly. Above all, they must only sponsor candidates who are prepared to take on the responsibility of protecting the breed.—E.H.

[Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America](http://www.scwtca.org)

COURTESY LYNDY BEAM

BREED COLUMNS

TERRIER GROUP

Staffordshire Bull Terriers

Jason Nicolai is our guest writer for this issue.

A STAFFORD BY ANY OTHER NAME

Every so often, you hear people ask why some insist on calling Staffordshire Bull Terriers “Staffords,” avoiding the use of those other alternative short names for the breed. Most of the time you never get a serious answer, other than personal opinion: “That’s just the way it has always been!” And then it turns into an argument of semantics. However, there are actually a variety of reasons why “Stafford” was, and continues to be, the diehard go-to name for so many serious enthusiasts of the breed.

The oldest and simplest line of reasoning actually predates the dogs by about 500 years: Early people of Staffordshire, England carried the family name “Stafford.” Was the land named after them or were they named after the land? Who knows, but in the very early days (15th century), if you were a “Stafford” by name you were from, or of, the County of Staffordshire. The County Town (county seat) of Staffordshire is Stafford, and sometimes the entire county of Staffordshire is just referred to as “Stafford.” Items from the County of Staffordshire, like the region’s famous pottery, are often referred to by shortened common



Staffordshire Bull Terrier



names, such as “Stafford pottery,” as opposed to the full “Staffordshire pottery,” which is what you will find printed on each piece. The Staffordshire Knot which appears on everything from the county seal to pub signs, family crests to hat pins, is commonly called the Stafford Knot. Some say the knot is named after Lady Joan de Stafford (“of Stafford”—Staffordshire) who used it in her family seal. There is at least a 600-year history of the term “Stafford” being the simple, abbreviated term for anything from or of Staffordshire County. This is one of the deep-rooted reasons some people still insist that the Staffordshire Bull Terrier is the “Stafford” and not the “Staffy” nor the “Staffy Bull.” Had it been “Lady Joan de Staffy” who brought her family crest to the land in the 15th century, perhaps history might direct the use of alternative nomenclature today.

There’s another reason that many people in the breed prefer the term Stafford. In the United States the most popular breed is the “pit bull.” Wait a minute—no it isn’t. Not by any registry kept on this planet, at least. However, any mix of dog with a slightly blocky head, short coat, and muscles that ends up in a shelter is called a “pit bull” in this country. Most of them have American Pit Bull Terrier in them somewhere, but the most commonly seen dog has become more of a

COURTESY ERIN SULLIVAN

TERRIER GROUP

style of “cur dog,” as my granddad who raised American Pit Bull Terriers would say, than a breed. No matter what they have been mixed with over the years, though, it’s always the pit bull part that becomes their identity. The shelters are full of them. The classifieds are full of them, and the internet is full of them, particularly when they bite something or someone. Now, let’s jump the pond.

In 1991 Britain’s Dangerous Dog Act banned pit bulls and effectively eliminated them from that country. The Staffordshire Bull Terrier, of course, was not a part of the ban. Still, the breed ended up facing a similar issue in Great Britain that we have with the American Pit Bull Terrier here. Take 6 to 10 generations of mostly Stafford, mixed with the occasional neighbor’s Jack Russell, throw in a small Lab-mix here or there, and what happens when they end up on the street, in the shelter, or on the news for biting someone? It’s one of those blocky-headed, short-haired muscly dogs you see everywhere—it’s a “Staffy.” The term has become a catch-all for any backyard dog that looks mostly like a Staffordshire Bull Terrier, or a mix thereof, just like “pit bull” is used in the United States.

This is particularly true amongst those who have experience working with shelters and rescues. The term has even caught on in the United States. I was watching one of those

dog rehab shows on TV the other day. It was supposed to feature a Staffordshire Bull Terrier on the episode, but when I tuned in, it ended up being a small pit bull that they kept calling a “Staffy.” Because of the generalizations and how loosely the term “Staffy” is thrown about, you will often find conformation breeders in the UK have a preference for the more traditional term “Stafford,” which tends to remove their dogs from the image that comes to mind of the typical backyard or shelter dog. Whether or not a person thinks it’s pretentious to distance themselves from the common vision of a backyard pet or shelter dog by using the term traditionally passed down in conformation circles for fancy purebred Staffordshire Bull Terriers, well, that’s up to the individual.

The third reason I want to share for why the term Stafford is preferable is perhaps the least enthralling, but it’s the most important one to some people, for reasons that can’t be explained through history or sociolinguistics. At its core, it’s rather simple: Their mentor told them the breed is to be called “Stafford.” Out of respect for their mentors, and for that reason alone, they carry the name Stafford with honor.—J.N.

Thank you, Jason.

—Erin Sullivan,

erinsullivan66@gmail.com

[Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America](#)

Welsh Terriers

WHERE ARE WE GOING?

Ever since dogs became socialized and incorporated in the life of human beings, they have been selectively bred and trained to serve a number of different functions. Domestication and selection of dogs to do different things to assist their human partners has resulted in hundreds of different breeds. They are different in structure, color, size, and temperament. Each breed was designed to be useful to their human companions—some to protect people, some useful for herding livestock, and others are great for controlling rodents and other vermin that spread disease and destroy food crops. The terrier breeds, including the Welsh Terrier, are part of that group, and very important because they excel for that job. Breeders have, over the years, selected dogs with the best structure and sense of smell to do the job.

What kind of body structure will be best for doing the job a Welsh Terrier was bred to do? The dog must have a strong muzzle with large, strong teeth, set well into a powerful jaw, strong and not easily broken. He must have a strong muzzle so that he can grab and shake the prey to kill it quickly. Also required are large nostrils so he can breathe easily while working. His neck must be strong and flexible. A short or weak neck will be a detriment to his

working ability. His size must be such that he can go to ground for his prey, but also move with enough speed to get to the prey while not tiring in the chase.

Temperament is also important. A dog who would rather fight with other dogs than work with them to kill the prey is useless as well as dangerous to the other dogs he is working with. So the dog must be the right size, have a biddable temperament, and be sturdy enough to not tire easily. I will add that if you live in an area where the dog will be able to work, it is imperative that all your dogs be properly inoculated for rabies, distemper, and parvovirus.

Remembering what the Welsh Terrier was bred to do, look at today’s Welsh Terriers in the show ring and honestly ask yourself, “Could the dog do the job it was bred to do?” Do they have the structure to allow them to work hours at a time without injuring themselves? Are they supple enough to go to ground and do their job? Are they supple enough to go to ground, and are their feet strong enough to dig out the prey?” Don’t be so concerned about damaging a little of his coat and therefore willing to treat this dog as if he is a fragile flower. Somehow these days it seems way too important that the dog look pretty in the breed ring, even though he could not do the job he was bred to do. Many

TERRIER GROUP

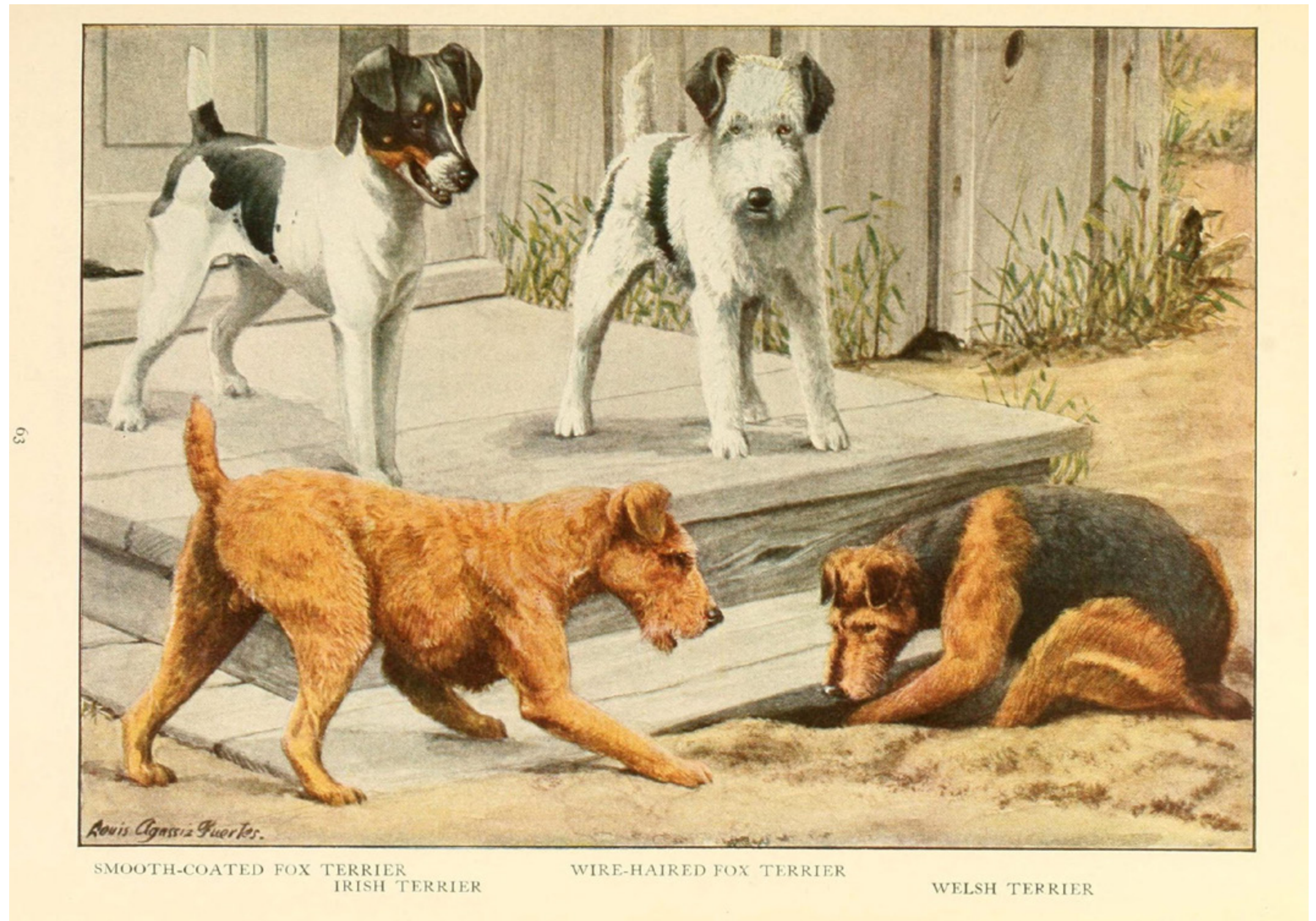
winning dogs could not function to do the work they were designed to do. Are we willing to have two different types of Welsh—the pretty show dogs, and the working Welsh? There are now a number of breeds where there is a show type and a working type.

Often it is the handlers who change the look of the breed. Their skillful grooming and presentation is in their favor, as their dogs often stand out from the owner-handled dogs. Even if the owner-handled dogs are well groomed, they seldom have the “finish” of the professionally groomed and handled ones. The handlers’ dogs have a finished look, often because of the “tricks” they use to improve the looks of the dog. If the more experienced owner-handlers take the time to help the less-experienced ones, there will be many more well-groomed Welsh in the ring who are owner handled. The only way we can keep our breed going is to help the newcomers so that there are breeder-owner-handled Welsh who are as well presented as are the handler-groomed and -exhibited ones. We owe it to the breed and the sport.

—Diane Orange,

Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com

[The Welsh Terrier Club of America](http://TheWelshTerrierClubofAmerica.com)



Welsh Terrier at work as Irish Terrier and fox terriers look on (from *Book of Dogs*, art. by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, 1919)



MISSION STATEMENT The American Kennel Club is dedicated to upholding the integrity of its Registry, promoting the sport of purebred dogs and breeding for type and function.

Founded in 1884, the AKC and its affiliated organizations advocate for the purebred dog as a family companion, advance canine health and well-being, work to protect the rights of all dog owners and promote responsible dog ownership.

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ATTENTION DELEGATES

NOTICE OF MEETING

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Rosen Centre Hotel, Orlando, FL on **Friday**, December 17, 2021, beginning no earlier than 10:00 a.m. It will follow the Delegates Forum which will begin at 9:00 a.m.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Portuguese Podengo Pequenos of America

DELEGATE CREDENTIALS

Janet Boyd, Hokes Bluff, AL,
Portuguese Water Dog Club of America

Jean A. Evanoff, Fargo, ND,
Fargo-Moorhead Kennel Club

Kevin Lord, Aubrey, TX,
Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America

Marie Murphy, Esq., Nashville, TN,
Greater Murfreesboro Kennel Club

Judith A. Seltrecht, Brandon, FL,
Manatee Kennel Club

Jeff Ryman, Snohomish, WA,
Seattle Kennel Club

Mary Lynn Speer, Glenwood City, WI,
Mastiff Club of America

NOTICE

Ms. Lisa Bettis (Gosen, IN) Action was taken by Berrien Kennel Club for conduct at its August 8, 2021 event. Ms. Bettis was charged with improper treatment in connection with an event. The Staff Event Committee re-

viewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a three-month suspension of all AKC privileges and \$300 fine, effective September 15, 2021. (Multiple Breeds)

NOTICE

Ms. Tammy Bortz (Loudon, TN) Action was taken by Western Reserve Kennel Club for conduct at its August 29, 2021 event. Ms. Bortz was charged with disruptive behavior at an event and physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the combined penalty as a three-month suspension of event privileges and a \$300 fine, effective August 29, 2021. (Rottweilers)

NOTICE

Ms. Kellie Broughton (Piedmont, OK) Action was taken by American Chinese Crested Club for conduct at its September 25-26, 2021 event. Ms. Broughton was charged with disregard of published club regulations. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a reprimand and \$100 fine. (Multiple Breeds)

NOTICE

Ms. Rachel Kristi Green (Bayfield, CO) Action was taken by the Bonnevillie Basin Kennel Association for conduct at its September 18, 2021 event. Ms. Green was charged with in-

appropriate, abusive, or foul language. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a reprimand and \$100 fine. (Chihuahuas)

NOTICE

Mr. Jeff Howard (Colorado Springs, CO) Action was taken by Cheyenne Kennel Club for conduct at its September 4, 2021 event. Mr. Howard was charged with inappropriate public criticism of a judge's decision, not disruptive, but demonstration lack of sportsmanship. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a reprimand and \$50 fine. (Rottweilers)

NOTICE

Ms. Sally Jensen (Elkader, IA) Action was taken by Des Moines Kennel Club for conduct at its September 11, 2021 event. Ms. Jensen was charged with neglect of a dog at or in connection with an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a three-month suspension of all AKC privileges and imposed a \$500 fine, effective September 11, 2021. (Labrador Retrievers)

NOTICE

Ms. Stephanie Lubbers (Morrow, OH) Action was taken by Western Reserve Kennel Club for conduct at its August 29, 2021 event.

Ms. Lubbers was charged with disruptive behavior at an event and physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the combined penalty as a three-month suspension of event privileges and a \$300 fine, effective August 29, 2021. (Rottweilers, French Bulldogs)

NOTICE

Mr. Luis Ortiz (Clermont, FL) Action was taken by the Heartland Dog Club of Florida for conduct at its August 12, 2021 event. Mr. Ortiz was charged with inappropriate public criticism of a judge, not disruptive, but demonstrating lack of sportsmanship. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a one-month event suspension and a \$200 fine, effective September 5, 2021. (Coton de Tulears)

NOTICE

Ms. Tina Starr (Gonzales, LA) Action was taken by Mississippi Gulf Coast Kennel Club for conduct at its September 4, 2021 event. Ms. Staff was charged with inappropriate, abusive or foul language. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a reprimand and a \$100 fine. (Boxers, Boston Terriers)

NOTICE

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Com-

mittee has suspended the following individuals from all AKC privileges for five years and imposed a \$1,000 fine, for refusing to make their dogs and records available for inspections when requested:

- Effective October 12, 2021
- Ms. Karen Buffalohead (Langley, OK) Multiple Breeds
- Mr. Clarence Farrier (Barneveld, NY) Poodles
- Ms. Deborah Schohn (Export, PA) Dachshunds

NOTICE

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended the following individuals from all AKC privileges for life and imposed a \$10,000 fine, for conduct prejudicial to purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or the best interests of the American Kennel Club based on their violation of the AKC's Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy:

- Effective August 11, 2021
- Ms. Susan Murphy (Eden, MD)
- Effective April 12, 2021
- Mr. Glenn Hopple (Woodbine, MD) Multiple Breeds
- Mr. Martin Strozeski (Stockton, NJ) Parson Russell Terriers

- Effective July 12, 2021:
- Mr. Gary Leary (Pleasant Shade, TN) Siberian Huskies
- Ms. Jennifer Leary (Pleasant Shade, TN) Siberian Huskies

NOTICE
REPRIMANDS AND FINES

Notification of fine imposed on superintendents for late publication of a premium list, *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 4, Section 2

Onofrio Dog Shows, LLC\$500

Notification of fines imposed on superintendents for late distribution of judging program, *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 7, Section 12

Foy Trent Dog Shows.....\$250

Notification of fine imposed on clubs for late submission of results, *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 17, Section 2

Boxer Club of Colorado.....\$60

Central New Jersey Hound Association.....\$60

Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever Club (USA)\$65

Notification of fine imposed on performance clubs for late submission of results, *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Beagle Field Trials* Chapter 10, Section 15

Port City Beagle\$75

Buffalo Valley Beagle Club.....\$65

Notification of fine imposed on performance clubs for late submission of results, *Regulations for AKC Hunting Tests for Spaniels* Chapter 1

Artic Bird Dog Club.....\$75

Rice Creek Hunting Club\$70

Notification of fine imposed on performance clubs for late submission of results, *Regulations for Fast CAT* Chapter 16, Section 16

Michiana Scent Work Club\$50

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER AND BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. ARTICLE VII, NEW SECTION 3

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **ARTICLE VII, New Section 3** of the *Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc.* proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee. This will be voted on at the December 17, 2021 Delegate Meeting.

ARTICLE VII
SECTION 3. (New Section) All elections shall be by ballot; except, if no valid additional nominations are received by the Executive Secretary by November 15; the Nominating Committee's slate shall be declared elected at the annual meeting and no

balloting will be required. If no valid additional nomination(s) are received by the Executive Secretary by November 15; for any partial term up for election, the partial term candidate shall be declared elected at the annual meeting and no balloting will be required.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER AND BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. ARTICLE VII, SECTION 9

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **ARTICLE VII, SECTION 9** of the *Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc.* proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee. This will be voted on at the December 17, 2021 Delegate Meeting.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 9. The unexplained and unexcused absence of a Director from three (3) consecutive regular meetings of the Board shall operate as the accepted resignation of that Director from the Board.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER AND BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. ARTICLE X, SECTION 7

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **ARTICLE VII, SECTION 7** of the *Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc.* proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee. This will be voted on at the December 17, 2021 Delegate Meeting.

ARTICLE X

SECTION 7. The Board shall have supervision and control of the AKC GAZETTE and shall determine the manner and form in which it shall be published.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS CHAPTER 3, SECTIONS 2, 4 AND 5 – DOG SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Chapter 3, Sections 2, 4 and 5** of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This will be voted on at the December 17, 2021 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 3

SECTION 2. No class shall be provided for any dog under six months of age except at sanction events when approved by The American Kennel Club.

For all classes, the age of a dog shall be calculated up to and inclusive of the first day of a show. For example, a dog whelped on January 1st is six months of age on July 1st of the same year, 12 months of age on January 1st and 18 months of age on July 1st of the following year.

In a single show with multiple days of judging, the first day of a show is considered to be the first day on which there is regular conformation judging in accordance with

Section 3 of this chapter. (Sweepstakes and Futurities are not considered regular conformation classes).

SECTION 4. The Puppy Class shall be for dogs that are six months of age and over, but under twelve months, that are not champions. Clubs may further divide the puppy class into two age groups consisting of six months of age and under nine months, and nine months of age and under twelve months.

SECTION 5. The Twelve-to-Eighteen Month Class shall be for dogs that are twelve months of age and over, but under eighteen months, that are not champions. Clubs may further divide the Twelve-to-Eighteen Month Class into two age groups consisting of twelve months of age but under fifteen months, and fifteen months of age but under eighteen months.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS CHAPTER 3, SECTION 8 – DOG SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Chapter 3, Section 8** of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This will be voted on at the December 17, 2021 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 3

SECTION 8. The Bred-by-Exhibitor Class shall be for dogs that are:

- Six months of age or older as of the first day of the show;
- Not Champions on the date of closing of entries for the show;
- Individually registered with The American Kennel Club as of the date of the show;
- Owned or co-owned by any of the breeders of record as of the date of the show.

Clubs may further divide the Bred-by-Exhibitor class into two age groups consisting of Puppy, for dogs that are six months of age but under twelve months, and Adult, for dogs that are twelve months of age and older.

The person handling the dog in this class must be a breeder of record and an owner of record of this dog.

In any subsequent classes for which a dog from the Bred-by-Exhibitor class or divisions of it becomes eligible, there are no restrictions as to who may handle.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS CHAPTER 3, SECTION 11 – DOG SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Chapter 3, Section 11** of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This will be voted on at the December 17, 2021 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 3

SECTION 11. The Winners Class shall be divided by sex and each division shall be open only to undefeated dogs of the same sex which have won first prizes in the following classes and all divisions of: Puppy, Twelve-to-Eighteen Month, Novice, Amateur-Owner-Handler, Bred-by-Exhibitor, American bred or Open Classes. There shall be no entry fee for competition in the Winners Class.

After the Winners prize has been awarded in one of the sex divisions, the second prize winning dog, if undefeated except by the dog awarded Winners, shall compete with the other eligible dogs for Reserve Winners. No eligible dog may be withheld from competition.

Winners Class shall be allowed only at shows where American-bred and Open Classes shall be offered. All other regular classes are at the option of the Club. A member club holding a show with restricted entries may include Winners Classes, provided the necessary regular classes are included in the classification.

OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE LÖWCHEN

General Appearance: A small, bright, and lively dog that originated as a companion breed in pre-Renaissance Europe where ladies of the court groomed it in the likeness of a little lion. Breed characteristics are a

compact, balanced body; a relatively short, broad topkull and muzzle; and a proud, lively gait that accentuates the lion cut with a long flowing mane. These quintessential features, combined with an outgoing and positive attitude, result in a dog of great style.

Size, Proportion, Substance: *Size* - Ideally, mature dogs and bitches are between 11 to 13 inches at the withers. Height may vary 1 inch above or below this ideal. Only where the comparative superiority of a specimen outside this range clearly justifies it should greater latitude be taken. Absolute height at the withers should not take precedence over correct proportion and substance. *Proportion* - The body is just off-square when properly balanced. The distance from the prosternum to the point of buttocks is slightly greater than the distance from the withers to the ground in an 11 to 10 ratio. The distance from the ground to the elbow is slightly greater than the distance from the elbow to the withers. The Löwchen should never be low stationed. *Substance* - The mature Löwchen is sturdily built with strong bone and muscular hindquarters, but never coarse.

Head: The *head* is a hallmark breed characteristic. The *expression* is bright, alert, and lively. The *eyes* are set well into the skull, round in shape, large, set well apart, and forward looking. Eyes are dark brown in

color; lighter colored dogs may have lighter brown eyes but darker eyes are preferred. The *ears* are pendant, moderate in length, well fringed, and set on slightly above the level of the eye. The *backskull* is broad and relatively flat from ear to ear on an adult. The stop is moderately well defined. The length from nose to base of stop is two-thirds of the length from base of stop to occiput. The *muzzle* is well filled and relatively broad with moderate depth of under-jaw resulting in a slightly rounded finish to the muzzle. The jaw is wide enough to accommodate all incisors in a straight row. Coloration of pigment is in accordance with coat color. Nose and eye rims are completely pigmented. The lips are tight with color the same as the nose. The *bite* is scissors and the teeth are large and well-spaced, with ideally complete dentition.

Neck, Topline, Body: The *neck* is of good length with a slight arch, fitting smoothly into the shoulders and topline. The head is carried high when the dog is moving. The *topline* is level from withers to tailset. The *body* is slightly off-square when properly balanced. The loin is short and strong. The ribs are well sprung. The brisket is moderate in width and extends approximately to the elbows. The underline has a slight tuck-up at the loin. The *tail* is set high and carried in a well-arched cup-handle fashion with the

plume touching the back when the dog is moving. A dropped tail while standing is not to be penalized.

Forequarters: The shoulders are strong and well laid back with smooth musculature. The upper arm is of equal length to the shoulder blade and the two meet in a near 90 degree angle. The elbows are held close to the body. Forearms are of good length and the distance from the withers to the elbow is slightly less than the distance from the elbow to the ground. From the front the legs are perfectly parallel from the elbows to the feet. The bone is more round than oval and of medium size with only a slight decrease in size at the pasterns. The pasterns are short, parallel from the front, and very slightly bent when viewed from the side. The forefeet point straight ahead and are tight and well arched with deep pads, and the two center toes are slightly in advance of the two outer toes. Dewclaws may be removed. The nails are relatively short.

Hindquarters: The pelvic bone projects beyond the set of the tail and is at an approximate 30 degree angle from a perfectly horizontal line. The upper and lower thighs are well muscled and of approximately equal length with medium bone. The stifles are well bent. The hocks are well let down and perpendicular to the ground

from any angle. The hindfeet point straight ahead, are slightly smaller than the forefeet, and are well arched with deep pads.

Coat: The Löwchen must be shown in the traditional Lion Clip. The unclipped areas of the coat are long, rather dense and moderately soft in texture. The unique Löwchen coat consists of hairs of varying diameters with a more noticeable collection of denser hair around the neck and withers. The coat may fall to either side but must never be artificially parted. It has a slightly to moderately wavy appearance. Wiry, woolly, curly, and flat coat textures are not correct and are to be penalized to the degree of severity. Puppies typically have a softer coat. Lion Clip - the coat is clipped to approximately 1/8 inch on the following parts of the body: from the last rib back to and including the hindquarters; the hindquarters to the hock joints; the front legs from the elbows to a point on the legs which is equal to the same distance from the ground to the hock joints leaving cuffs of hair on all four legs; the tail from the base to approximately one-half way to the tip leaving a plume at the end of the tail; and the feet are entirely clipped. The unclipped areas must be natural and untrimmed. Appearance should not be sculpted or scissored. No other trimming or sculpting of the coat is warranted and is to be severely penalized as to preclude placement. Disqualification - Any

cut/trim/pattern other than what is listed in this standard.

Color: All colors and color combinations are acceptable with no preference given to any.

Gait: Movement at a trot is effortless with good reach in front and full extension in the rear. From the front the forelegs move in almost parallel lines converging slightly as the speed increases. From the rear the legs move in almost parallel lines and in the same line of motion as the forelegs, converging slightly as the speed increases. From the side movement is efficient and ground covering. The forelegs reach well out in front and the rear legs come well under the body and extend behind to maximize propulsion. The body remains nearly square in outline and the topline is held firm and level, with the tail being carried curved over the back and the head held above the level of the back.

Temperament: The Löwchen is alert, intelligent, and affectionate with the overall qualities of a loving companion dog. It has a lively, outgoing, and inquisitive personality.

Faults:

The forgoing description is that of the ideal Löwchen. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Disqualifications:

Any cut/trim/pattern other than what is listed in this standard.

Approved October 11, 2021

Effective January 1, 2022

PROPOSED ROTTWEILER STANDARD FOR COMMENT:

In accordance with the Guidelines for Breed Standard Revisions this is being published to receive any comments prior to the balloting of the club membership. Any comments may be forwarded directly to:

Mari-Beth O'Neill

VP Sport Services

mbo@akc.org

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. *Topline* - 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 percent 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.

PROPOSED SLOUGHI STANDARD FOR COMMENT:

In accordance with the Guidelines for Breed Standard Revisions this is being published to receive any comments prior to the balloting of the club membership. Any comments may be forwarded directly to:

Mari-Beth O'Neill

VP Sport Services

mbo@akc.org

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 ele-

gant 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 almond-shaped. The eye color is shades of dark brown to dark amber. The eye rims are pigmented. *Ears* - The ears are 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 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.

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

Mrs. Jennifer U. Bell (109179) LA

(225) 933-6132

mystang50@yahoo.com

Labrador Retrievers, Beagles, Cane Corsos, Great Danes, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Australian Shepherds

Mrs. Tami R. Bradford (110125) TN

(865) 680-8264

sibemom2002@gmail.com

Siberian Huskies, JS

Ms. Lindley Henson (100845) TN

(414) 899-4318

larrydhenson@yahoo.com

Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens

Mrs. Stephanie Kaul (110173) CA

(408) 242-7990

stephanie@kauls.com

Cocker Spaniels, JS

Ms. Mary Lee (103048) MS

(901) 268-2410

maryflee7@gmail.com

Beagles

Mrs. Theresa M. Lyons (110123) NJ

(908) 256-9534

ridgereg@aol.com

Rhodesian Ridgebacks

Mrs. Mariecel Torres-Young (110183) OR

(503) 297-3020

conquest.cockers@comcast.net

Cocker Spaniels, JS-L

Ms. Cindy Valko (110124) PA

(412) 780-6129

somersetsts@comcast.net

Saint Bernards

ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

Mrs. Kathleen J. Brock (47792) WA

(253) 884-2920

tocacatacockers@aol.com

Dachshunds, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, English Toy Spaniels

Ms. JoAnne M. Buehler (22770) FL

(301) 590-9056

joanneb@his.com

Balance of Working Group (Chinooks), Bearded Collies, Shetland Sheepdogs

Mr. Stuart Cairns (101695) OH

(717) 659-9308

stgeorgebt@gmail.com

Staffordshire Bull Terriers

Mrs. Patricia (Pat) Hastings (5928) OR

(503) 642-3585

pat@dogfolk.com

Azawakhs, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Borzois, Grand Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Ibizan Hounds, Otterhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Pharaoh Hounds, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos, Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds

Mrs. Linda Hurlebaus (16298) GA

(404) 433-0066

lindahurlebaus@yahoo.com

Balance of Terrier Group (Border Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Rat Terrier, Soft

Coated Wheaten Terriers)

Ms. Janina K. Laurin (15650) CT

(203) 545-4837

janinalaurin@cs.com

Anatolian Shepherd Dogs, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Leonbergers, Rottweilers, Saint Bernards, Standard Schnauzers, Tibetan Mastiffs

Mrs. Debbie L. Melgreen (98655) IL

(309) 358-1233

melridge@myctc.net

American English Coonhounds, Beagles, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, Ibizan Hounds, Norwegian Elkhounds, Otterhounds, Pharaoh Hounds, Scottish Deerhounds

Mr. David R. Miller (5128) OH

(440) 257-1006

jlaplan488@aol.com

Dogues de Bordeaux, Siberian Huskies, Airedale Terriers, American Hairless Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, Skye Terriers, Welsh Terriers, Berger Picards, Norwegian Buhunds

Mrs. Laura Myles (48767) WA

(360) 668-2841

invernesskennels@frontier.com

English Setters, Irish Red and White Setters, Spinoni Italiani

Ms. Donna R. O'Connell (81640) TX

(214) 724-6629
tuscanycdoc@comcast.net
Pointers, Labrador Retrievers, Field
Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels

Mrs. Janet Parcel (104351) IL

(630) 830-5823
westielyd@comcast.net
Cairn Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Glen
of Imaal Terriers, Scottish Terriers,
Welsh Terriers

Ms. Barbara Scherer (58838) IL

(630) 388-8290
hairologybk@gmail.com
Azawakhs, Borzois, English Foxhounds,
Harriers, Otterhounds, Treeing Walker
Coonhounds

Mr. Harry H. "Butch" Schulman (59014) KY

(502) 267-6374
harry.schulman@louisville.edu
Airedale Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Parson
Russell Terriers, Russell Terriers, Soft
Coated Wheaten Terriers, American Es-
kimo Dogs, Bulldogs, Finnish Spitz

Ms. Rhonda Silveira (100061) OR

(503) 428-2021
rsilveira.akcjudge@outlook.com
Balance of Herding Group (Canaan
Dogs, German Shepherd Dogs, Pulik,
Pyrenean Shepherds, Spanish Water
Dogs), Siberian Huskies

Mr. Eric Steel (98787) NY

(646) 479-9177

ericsteel@mac.com

Afghan Hounds, Greyhounds

Ms. Sherry Webster (6863) TN

(910) 289-6239
swakc3@gmail.com
Barbets, Pointers, Chesapeake Bay Re-
trievers, Labrador Retrievers, Nova Sco-
tia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Irish Red
and White Setters, American Water
Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Clumber
Spaniels, Cocker Spaniels, Irish Water
Spaniels, Weimaraners

Ms. Pamela Wilson (64914) TX

(512) 280-3103
wilscot@sbcglobal.net
Balance of Terrier Group (Australian
Terriers, Bull Terriers, Dandie Dinmont
Terriers, Irish Terriers, Rat Terriers, Rus-
sell Terriers, Skye Terriers, Soft Coated
Wheaten Terriers)

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGING APPLICANTS

Ms. Jeannine Volpe Jeffrey (108814) FL

(352) 212-7414
jeanninevolpe2019@yahoo.com

Mrs. Kathryn Palmer (110165) GA

(912) 800-5844
southpeachfrenchies@gmail.com

Mrs. Keiko Shimizu (101335) CA

(949) 537-6217
keiko.featherquest@gmail.com

PERMIT JUDGES

The following persons have been ap-
proved on a **Permit** basis for the designated
breeds in accordance with the current judg-
ing approval process. *They may now accept
assignments* and the fancy may still offer
comments to Judging Operations.

NEW BREED PERMIT JUDGE

Ms. Carolyn Keller Lenhart (109631) MD

(443) 987-0383
marnuscollies@gmail.com
Collies

ADDITIONAL BREED PERMIT JUDGES

Mrs. Terry L. Berrios (7393) GA

(678) 447-6383
judgeberrios@gmail.com
Dachshunds

Ms. Alisa Brotherhood (103359) TX

(281) 989-3130
touchstone0525@att.net
Alaskan Malamutes, Dogo Argentinos,
Rottweilers, Samoyeds

Mrs. Danelle M. Brown (7231) TX

(254) 498-3417
Nomadcorgis@att.net
Lhasa Apsos, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Terri-
ers, Xoloitzcuintli

Ms. Kathi Brown (55262) MA

(978) 807-4717
kmbrownsience@verizon.net
Azawakhs, Basset Hounds, Grand Bassets

Griffons Vendeens, Ibizan Hounds, Petits
Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Pharaoh Hounds

Mr. Joseph Buchanan (104137) PA

(610) 931-3670
josephbuchanan@hotmail.com
Azawakhs, Basenjis, Black and Tan Coon-
hounds, Dachshunds, Grand Bassets
Griffons Vendeens, Scottish Deerhounds

Mrs. April Clyde (52836) DE

(302) 542-3033
laprilclyde@gmail.com
Biewer Terriers, Pomeranians, American
Eskimo Dogs, Boston Terriers, Dalma-
tians, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli

Ms. Sandra S. Coffman (96285) KS

(785) 582- 5186
coffmantribe@gmail.com
Balance of Non-Sproting Group (Cotons
de Tulear, Xoloitzcuintli)

Mr. John Constantine-Amodei (26418) FL

(215) 527-0056
john@adamis.org
American Foxhounds, Black and Tan
Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, Bluetick
Coonhounds, English Foxhounds, Otter-
hounds, Redbone Coonhounds, Treeing
Walker Coonhounds

Mr. Ted W. Eubank (53715) TX

(214) 649-1104
teubank143@aol.com
Barbets, Chesapeake Bay Retrievers,
Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers,
Weimaraners

Ms. Julie Felten (17972) IL

(847) 526-9332

jacfelten@aol.com

Boston Terriers, Bulldogs, Chow Chows,
French Bulldogs, Keeshonden, Lowchen

Mr. Roger D. Gifford (7132) OH

(937) 689-2679

luvfariside@aol.com

Australian Shepherds, Bearded Collies

Mrs. Lisa Graser (37267) TN

(608) 655-1993

bluhvns@msn.com

Smooth Fox Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers,
Norfolk Terriers, Sealyham Terriers,
Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers

Mr. Kristofer Kelso (40630) CT

(203) 520-3867

nevdtitt216@aol.com

Nederlandse Kooikerhondjes, Gordon
Setters, Cocker Spaniels, English
Springer Spaniels, Boxers,
Bergamasco Sheepdogs

Mrs. Linda C. Krukar (7250) FL

(203) 913-9045

dabneydobes@me.com

Brittanys, Pointers, German Shorthaired
Pointers, Golden Retrievers, Italian Grey-
hounds, Papillons, Lhasa Apsos, Schip-
perkes, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Spaniels,
Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli

Mr. Dean A. Laney (98653) ID

(208) 369-6923

nalaney@q.com

Basset Hounds, Bluetick Coonhounds,
Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Tree-
ing Walker Coonhounds

Mrs. Carol A. Makowski (18958) CO

(303) 665-9007

bristleconeassets@yahoo.com

Otterhounds, Scottish Deerhounds

Ms. Shelley Miller (102995) NC

(919) 525-5001

sunmagicclumbers@gmail.com

Golden Retrievers, Welsh Springer
Spaniels

Mrs. Erika K. Moureau (31655) TX

(713) 204-6833

texicandog11@gmail.com

Bulldogs

Mrs. Angela Pickett (100269) FL

(407) 252-3111

pickettpap@aol.com

American English Coonhounds, Beagles,
English Foxhounds, Greyhounds, Harri-
ers, Norwegian Elkhounds, Redbone
Coonhounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks,
Scottish Deerhounds

Mrs. Vicki Seiler-Cushman (100265) OH

(513) 638-1585

seilerva@yahoo.com

Balance of Non-Sporting Group (Bichons
Frises, Chow Chows, Cotons du Tulear,
Finnish Spitz, Keeshonden, Schipperkes)

Mrs. Keiko Shimizu (101335) CA

(944) 537-6217

keiko.featherquest@gmail.com

Affenpinschers, Japanese Chins, Maltese,
Manchester Terriers, Poodles

Mr. Daniel J. Smyth Esq. (6347) CA

(609) 351-3647

danieljsmythesq@aol.com

Barbets, Cocker Spaniels, English
Springer Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Vizslas,
German Pinschers, Affenpinschers,
Biewer Terriers, Manchester Terriers,
Toy Fox Terriers

Mr. Cledith M. Wakefield (80829) MO

(573) 760-3616

n2rotts@yahoo.com

Balance of Working Group (Anatolian
Shepherds, Dogo Argentinos, Great
Pyrenees), Chihuahuas, Italian Grey-
hounds, Japanese Chins, Manchester
Terriers, Australian Shepherds, Belgian
Tervurens

Ms. Janet Warner (103607) NM

(253) 255-6796

janagram@aol.com

Affenpinschers, Lhasa Apsos, Lowchen,
German Shepherd Dogs

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP PERMIT JUDGE

Ms. Sandra Ebarb (109893) KS

(316) 253-4140

sebarb1954@gmail.com

BEST IN SHOW

The following persons, have successfully
completed the required Group Assign-
ments in the first Variety Group for which
they are **approved**, have been added to the
list of judges eligible for approval to judge
Best In Show.

Mr. Philip R. Briasco (66406) FL

(352) 427-6992

aranisle@cfl.rr.com

Mrs. Kathleen Ronald (29180) FL

(352) 669-0259

karonsams@hotmail.com

CONFORMATION JUDGE: RESIGNED

BREEDS/JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP

The judge below has notified AKC to re-
sign her privileges for the following:

Mrs. Dorothy Baker

Junior Showmanship

RESIGNED CONFORMATION JUDGE

Ms. Darla Cassidy

DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGES

Mr. Travis W. Conboy

Ms. Ramona Fine

Ms. Maureen Gamble

Dr. Carolyn Hensley

Mr. Robert Slay

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. Lizanne Kaiser (104081) CA

(510) 829-9708
mrfiacra@yahoo.com
Obedience – Novice

Miss Linda Morris (101667) MD

(410) 430-7275
Lmorris25@comcast.net
Rally – All

Ms. Marian Stone (105505) IL

(217) 550-2766
marian_stone@yahoo.com
Tracking – TD/TDU

Mrs. Inge Suchanek (92185) WI

(608) 449-1944
Inges521@yahoo.com
Tracking – VST

PROVISIONAL OBEDIENCE/RALLY/TRACKING JUDGES

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

Dr. Lizanne Kaiser (104081) CA

(510) 829-9708
mrfiacra@yahoo.com
Tracking – TD/TDU

APPLICATION FOR BREED-SPECIFIC REGISTERED NAME PREFIX

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been submitted to The American Kennel Club.

Letters in regard to these applications should be addressed to Gina DiNardo, Executive Secretary:

BEECH RIVER[- Chesapeake Bay Retrievers - Thomas H. Leitch

BONHAVEN- Scottish Terriers- Bonnie Collier and Roger N. Collier

DILUSSO- Chihuahuas- Marina Krivolapova

KANDEW- Yorkshire Terriers- Kelly L. Dewey

MAD MONKEY- Brussels Griffons – Elizabeth C. Dognall

MAYHEM- Pomeranians- Vijaya Galic

RENNAISSANCE-French Bulldogs- Paul V. Raleigh and Mary A. Raleigh

RO_LYN- Pekingese- Lynnea B. Stadelmann

SOUTH PEACH- French Bulldogs- Draper A. Palmer and Kathryn M. Palmer

TRIQUETRA-Great Danes- Peter T. Weller

VAMARO-Silky Terriers- Mary E. Hurley

WINDY HOLLOW-Beagles-Dale R. Piche

Z-FARO- Pharaoh Hounds- Martin L. Del Prince

REGISTERED NAME PREFIXES GRANTED

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

ADARA-Doberman Pinschers- Judy L. Dobler

ANCHOR UP-Miniature Bull Terriers- Elizabeth A. Spain

BEL CANTO-English Setters- Eric J. Radcliffe

BLYTHMOOR- Harriers-Margie Dykstra

BUCKSTONE-Labrador Retrievers-Faith V. Hyndman

BUJO-Basset Hounds and Beagles Ann H. Chaffin and Mari A. Jones

BUTTERFLY-Biewer Terriers-Teresa M. Harrison

DOMUS AUREA-Doberman Pinschers- Kathleen A. Padilla

GLENAYR-Airedale Terriers- Peggy F. Frye and Timothy M. Maher

GOLD CUP-Newfoundlands-Erin K. Murphy and John R. O'Neill

HEOROT-Bouvier des Flandres- Catherine L. Campbell

HOWLIN'-Irish Wolfhounds- David W. Berzins and Risha Cupit-Berzins

KEEPSAKE-Cavalier King Charles Spaniels- Lori C. McCann

KLOFRON-Norfolk Terriers-Joshua D. McCutcheon

LEATHER & LACE- Doberman Pinschers- Savannah Lewis and Kathy Twaddle

MON AMIE-Briards-Gina M. Klang and KayCee N. Klang

NEMESIS-Dogo Argentinos-Kristin Winter

OGEECHIE- Chesapeake Bay Retrievers- William A. Snider and Teresa C. Snider

POLAIRE-Siberian Huskies – Kristen M. Neufelder and Nathaniel W. Adams

PRESTIGE's Chihuahuas – Stephanie N. VanGilder

RUFA- Dachshunds- Jonell E. Frantz and Karl A. Frantz

RENASCENT- Welsh Springer Spaniels- Meghan Riese-Bassel

SOLEIL-American Eskimo Dogs-Leslie K. Floyd

TE AMO- Australian Shepherds-Kathryn M. Ross-Nash



**AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC.
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AKC OFFICES AT 101 PARK AVENUE,
NEW YORK, NY
OCTOBER 11-12, 2021**

The Board convened on Monday, October 11, 2021 at 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time.

All Directors were present; also present was the Executive Secretary.

The August 9-10, 2021 Board Meeting minutes, copies of which had been provided to all Directors, were reviewed.

Upon a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, the August 2021 Board Meeting minutes were unanimously approved.

PRESIDENTS REPORT

Mr. Sprung reviewed with the Board the status of the action items emanating from the August Board meeting.

Mr. Sprung reported that The American

Kennel Club (AKC®) was proud to announce that the iconic Helmsley Building, located at 230 Park, shined blue on Saturday, September 18, 2021 in honor of AKC Responsible Dog Ownership Day. Responsible Dog Ownership Day was created by the American Kennel Club in 2003 to promote the responsibilities that come along with owning a dog. The observance highlights the human-canine bond and aims to educate first-time dog owners about responsible dog ownership and help current owners enhance their relationships with their pets. The Helmsley Building shining blue will help inform current and future dog owners about the commitment we have to our pets. It is our mission to advocate for dogs as family companions, advance canine health and well-being, work to protect the rights of all dog owners and promote responsible dog ownership and lighting this renowned building blue is testament to our dedication to these goals.

Based on a recommendation by Mrs. Wallin in August, the Board authorized Mr. Sprung to make a \$5000 donation in cooperation with The Kennel Club's (UK) Charitable Trust to Nowzad to assist with the humanitarian evacuation of dogs from Afghanistan to the UK. Following a motion by Mrs. Wallin, seconded by Mr. Carota, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to ratify the

actions of Mr. Sprung which were taken prior to the meeting of the board.

Expanded Training for Field Staff

Mr. Sprung updated the Board on the multiple required training courses taken by every AKC employee as well as the dozens of optional education courses available. There will be expanded training for the Field Staffs beginning in the 4th quarter. This program will cover numerous areas of communication, soft skills and dispute resolution. Training will be in-person and online.

Club Insurance Recommendation

Based on a Board request, Staff provided information on insurance coverage and recommended levels and types of insurance coverage for clubs to have. Following a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by Mrs. Wallin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the following Policy:

AKC strongly encourages clubs to have the following insurance coverage and limits; 1) General Commercial Liability Coverage not less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence and \$2,000,000 in the aggregate; 2) Workers Compensation Coverage in statutory amounts and for volunteers if volunteers are not covered under another policy with \$500,000 Employers Liability coverage; 3) Automobile Liability Coverage for owned,

non-owned and hired vehicles not less than \$1,000,000; AND 4) Crime Policy in an amount to cover the assets of the club.

This Policy recommendation will be announced through AKC's usual communication channels, placed in the Club Resource section of AKC.org, be included in an article on insurance and included in a club webinar regarding insurance coverage. Additionally, a direct communication will be sent to the club Presidents, Secretaries and Delegates.

Legal Update

The Board reviewed the Legal Department update as of September 2021.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION to discuss sensitive business matters. There was nothing reported out of this session.

AKC Museum of the Dog

Alan Fausel, Executive Director & CEO of the AKC Museum of the Dog gave an update on four recent and important acquisitions:

- Abraham Hondius, *Amsterdam Dog Market*. Gift of Robert Flanders in honor of Walter Goodman.
- George Earl, *Field Trial at Bala, North Wales*. Museum purchase made possi-

ble with funds from the Hon. David Merriam, Gayle Bontecou and Kay and Alan Fausel.

- John Martin Tracy, *Haunt of the Woodcock*, *Sensation* and *Bang, Bang*. Gift of Sean McCarthy.
- Charles Olivier de Penne, *Hounds in the Snow*, from the collection of James Smith, Gift of David Merriam, former AKC Chairmen.

He also provided the Board with a walk through of the Ways of Giving brochure addressing private charitable donation options.

2022 Budget

The 2022 Budget, as described in Mr. Sprung's introduction letter to the Board, was built upon a carefully conducted analysis of opportunities and challenges, heavily overshadowed by COVID-19 and the many unknowns that will need to be navigated thoughtfully as we guide AKC to continued success for the well-being of dogs and long-term corporate growth. Our financial strength, coming off of the best fiscal year in our 137-year history, was the result of thorough planning, collective creativity and ongoing daily leadership by Management and Staff. These strengths will enable AKC to successfully build on the accomplishments of 2021 to fulfill its plans for 2022. A

number of inquiries were responded to by Mr. Sprung and Mrs. DiNardo. Following a motion by Mr. Carota, seconded by Mr. Powers, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the 2022 Budget.

FINANCE

Ted Phillips, Chief Financial Officer, presented interim financial statements (unaudited) through August 31, 2021.

Financial Results:

Net Operating Income is \$23 million primarily due to higher registration and event service revenues, along with lower operating expenses.

Total Revenues of \$69.7 million exceed budget by 35% led by Registration Fees of \$31.2 million, Pedigree and Registration Related Fees of \$9.9 million.

Recording & Event Service fees, Title Recognition and Event Applications fees total \$9.1 million and exceed budget and prior year by 67% and 45% respectively. Product & Service Sales total \$8.2 million and exceed budget by 29%.

Advertising, Sponsorship and Royalties total \$10.6 million and exceed budget by 28%.

Controllable Expenses are lower than budget by 3% or \$1.4 million due to careful management of operating expenses. Non-Controllable expenses were lower than

budget by \$1 million due to timing of software development projects.

Compared to YTD 2020 we see the continued positive trend of increased revenues and cost containment.

Non-Financial Results:

Registration Statistics: 2021 YTD Litter Registration was 23% ahead of budget, 19% better than 2020 YTD. 2021 YTD Dog Registration was 31% ahead of budget, 18% better than 2020 YTD.

Compared to the same period in 2020, Events & Entries were up by 113% & 100%, respectively.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Mari-Beth O'Neill, Vice President, Sport Services; and Sheila Goffe, Vice President, Government Relations participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Foundation Stock Service Guidelines

The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Foundation Stock Service Guidelines that include clarification to the requirements for a breed developed within the United States. Additionally, that the Parent Club recognized by the AKC establish a plan for how the breed will be maintained for stability and growth over the first 10 years of recognition.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revisions to the Foundation Stock Service Guidelines (See APPENDIX A). The updated information will be provided to the current breeds in the Foundation Stock Service.

Rottweiler Breed Standard Revision by Petition

The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Rottweiler Breed Standard submitted by the American Rottweiler Club, (ARC). At its August 12, 2021, the American Rottweiler Club Board voted unanimously to accept a membership petition for a proposed revision to the Tail Section of the Rottweiler Breed Standard. The petition met the requirements set forth in the club's bylaws.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Ms. McAteer, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed amendment to the Tail Section of the Rottweiler standard for publication for comment in the November Secretary's Page of the AKC Gazette.

Sloughi Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Sloughi breed standard as submitted

by the American Sloughi Association. The current standard was effective January 1, 2011. Following a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, seconded by Mr. Tatro, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed changes for publication for comment in the November Secretary's Page of the AKC Gazette.

Acceptance of Pedigrees from the Bahrain Kennel Club

The Board reviewed a request from the Bahrain Kennel Club (BKC) to be added to the list of registries with pedigrees acceptable for AKC registration.

The Bahrain Kennel Club (BKC), was established in 1974 by Sheikha Danah Al Khalifa. BKC became an associated member of Federation Cynologique Internationale in 1975 and a full member of FCI in 2017. BKC is a non-profit organization in Kingdom of Bahrain which represents the canine community. It's goal as stated on its website is: "To educate the public about responsible dog ownership, provide education and exciting events, where everyone can get together and learn about dogs, their health and welfare."

This will be discussed further at the November Board meeting.

Parent Club Request to retire Torrid Zone (Portuguese Water Dog)

The Board reviewed a request from the Portuguese Water Dog Club of America to retire the kennel name "Torrid Zone". The Club is requesting this on behalf of the Kennel name owners.

The name "Torrid Zone" was registered from 2013-2023 as an AKC Recognized Breed protected kennel name.

This will be discussed further at the November Board meeting.

Government Relations Legislation Monthly Update

The Board was provided with Staff's monthly highlight report of active, priority legislative issues that AKC Government Relations (GR) is currently and actively working on as of September 15, 2021.

Year to date, AKC GR has been reviewing and monitoring more than 2,300 pieces of legislation and more than 530 implementing regulations at the state, local and federal levels that could impact dog ownership, the wellbeing of dogs or AKC events and operations. This includes measures with positive as well as negative impacts. Additionally, GR is tracking more than 600 COVID-19 related bills or regulations that could impact dog clubs,

ownership and events.

Since January, AKC GR has released 250 geo-targeted legislative action alerts and provided written and/or oral testimony for more than 220 of these measures. This represents a 30% increase in advocacy engagements over the same period in 2020 and an increase of more than 80% over the same period in 2019. The most up-to-date information on legislative issues are available via AKC GR's Legislative Action Center, www.akcgr.org.

Government Relations 2021 Highlights

Sheila Goffe, Vice President, Government Relations gave a presentation to the Board on GR Strategy, Tools and Resources used to successfully impact legislation around the country. It was noted that Anti-dog/anti-breeder legislation is an existential threat to our sport and the future of our breeds. AKC GR constantly works with dog lovers to protect our rights, advance purebred dogs and advocate for the wellbeing of all dogs. AKC's GR educates, monitors & responds to legislation, represents the interests of responsible dog owners, and provides tools & resources to protect our future.

There was a discussion on the successes and important work of the AKC PAC; 100% of

donations support canine policy goals. Negative legislation won't go away by itself. AKC GR complements pushback against harmful policy with strategic and proactive approaches that advance purebred dogs and dog ownership while raising AKC's profile as the leader in responsible canine policy.

COMPANION AND PERFORMANCE

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events and Caroline Murphy, Director, Performance Events participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Meet the Breeds in the Field

The Board reviewed a memo on a new initiative called "Meet the Breeds in the Field". The purpose of Meet the Breeds in the Field is to demonstrate the form and function of working breeds and affirm the AKC's commitment to purpose-bred dogs. This is a collaborative effort between Performance Events and AKC.tv.

The 2022 MTB in the Field will feature pointing breeds. All the breeds eligible to participate in PB Hunting Tests will be invited to participate. There will be two segments to the program. The first segment will explain the breed's characteristics and a brief history. The second segment will show the dogs performing in the field.

This fall the Performance Events Department will begin to contact the Parent Clubs of the 23 breeds eligible for Pointing Breed Hunt tests with further details.

CONFORMATION

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; Mari-Beth O'Neill, Vice President, Sport Services; Tim Thomas, Vice President of Dog Show Judges; Alan Slay, Director, Event Programs; Glenn Lycan, Director, Event Operations Support, and Guy Fisher, Manager, Club Development participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Rules Applying to Dog Shows, Chapter 9, Section 2

The Board reviewed a proposal submitted by the Suffolk County Kennel Club to modify Chapter 9, Section 2 of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, which would allow an individual to act as Show Secretary for up to 12 group and/or All-Breed Club shows within a 200-mile radius of his/her primary location.

The Board decided to forward the proposal to the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee for feedback before considering it further.

AKC Banners and Signs

The Board reviewed a memo on the AKC Board Policy regarding Banners and Signs and how it is currently administered by Sports and Events. The updated policy being considered will include adding the AKC logo to armbands and provide minimum signage usage and detailed placement.

The Board Policy, Banners and Signs, directs superintendents to place AKC branded banners and signs at superintended dog shows. The policy also urges clubs to display AKC branded banners and signs at non-superintended events. Sports and Events recommends that AKC should provide all specialty clubs with an AKC branded table drape. A letter recommending usage of AKC branded material will be included with the table drape. Sports and Events will supply superintendents with A-frame AKC branded placards, as used by AKC.tv, to improve visuals for TV, streaming and photography work.

This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

SPORTS & EVENTS COVID PROVISIONS

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; Mari-Beth O'Neill, Vice President, Sport Services; Tim Thomas,

Vice President of Dog Show Judges; Alan Slay, Director, Event Programs; Glenn Lycan, Director, Event Operations Support; Guy Fisher, Manager, Club Development; Pamela Manaton, Director, Obedience, Rally & Tracking; Caroline Murphy, Director, Performance Events; and Carrie DeYoung, Director, Agility participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

COVID Provisions - Event Application Process Across all Sports

The Board reviewed a recommendation to allow two temporary exceptions to the standard event application process that were implemented due to COVID to expire at the end of 2021. Specifically (1) Event application fees for cancelled events will not be rolled forward to the next event of the same type, and (2) The standard lead time for event applications will be reinstated.

Unless extended, the pre-COVID event application process will apply to all events to be held after January 1, 2022.

Following a motion by Mr. Tatro, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to accept the Staff recommendation and allow these provisions to expire at the end of 2021.

COVID Provisions – Conformation

Modifications Due to Expire

The Board reviewed several Conformation modifications to event policies to provide clubs greater flexibility to hold events that were scheduled to expire during the year or at year end.

1. AKC Show Manual Indoor/Outdoor Ring Requirement

The action was based on the changing COVID restrictions for inside gathering numbers. The AKC action allowed clubs to move forward with their events knowing they could make last minute adjustments without penalty. By requiring the premium list to state the ring location change, exhibitors can make informed decisions. Original expiration date: December 31, 2021.

2. Additional Events - Allow up to three events offering Championship points at the same site on the same day. At least one of the three competitions must be held by a specialty club. The action allowed circuits to add third events on a single day provided one of the three events is a Specialty show. Original expiration date: December 31, 2021.

3. Distance an All-Breed or Group Club May Travel - Allow all-breed clubs to hold

their events up to 200 miles from their territory and up to 300 miles when there are extenuating circumstances. Original expiration date: December 31, 2021.

4. Distance a Specialty Club May Travel - Allow specialty clubs to join other specialty clubs of the same breed up to 300 miles from their territory. Original expiration date: December 31, 2021.

Following a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to extend the above four (4) provisions until June 30, 2022:

5. Junior Qualifications – Current eligibility to compete in Juniors is up until the day the Junior turns 18. The COVID provisions flexibility allows the Junior to compete up to their 19th birthday or December 31, 2021, whichever comes first.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Powers, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to allow this provision to expire on December 31, 2021.

6. Waive same day restriction for NOHS group and BIS judges allowing them to show on the day (not in NOHS). This provision allows clubs more flexibility when assigning judges for NOHS groups and BIS. Judges assigned only NOHS groups or

NOHS BIS show may exhibit the same day, but MAYNOT compete in NOHS the same day they judge.

This modification provided flexibility and options for clubs offering NOHS, additional educational opportunities for prospective judges and lessens the burden on group judges. Clubs have appreciated the flexibility this modification has provided, and staff has not received complaints from exhibitors pertaining to a NOHS group judge exhibiting the same day. Scheduled to expire December 31, 2021.

Following a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by Mr. Tatro, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to modify the NOHS regulations to make this change permanent.

7. Premium List and 72 Hour Opening of Entries for Limited All-Breed Events - In order to provide fair opportunity for all exhibitors to enter All-Breed Conformation events with an entry limit, premium lists for these events are required to be published at least 72 hours prior to the acceptance of entries. All-Breed events with an entry limit must have a defined Date and Time for the opening of entries that is to be prominently displayed in the premium list. Originally scheduled to expire

December 31, 2021.

Following a motion by Mr. Tatro, seconded by Mr. Hamblin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to modify the policy to make this change permanent.

Limited All-Breed Event Opening of Entries Policy (October 2021)

In order to provide fair opportunity for all exhibitors to enter all-breed conformation events with an entry limit, premium lists for these events are required to be published at least 72 hours prior to the acceptance of entries. All-breed conformation events whose entries are limited must have a defined Date and Time for the opening of entries that is to be prominently displayed in the premium list.

COVID Provision - Retriever Hunting Tests – Handing Off the Bird

The Board reviewed a recommendation to allow handlers, at the direction of the judges, to place the retrieved bird in a bucket rather than hand it off to the judges.

The Retriever Hunting Test Regulations state that the handlers shall hand the retrieved birds directly to the judges. This is done so the judges may examine the bird to assure it was not damaged by the dog dur-

ing the retrieve. This practice was modified during COVID to allow the handler to place the bird in a bucket, which provided greater physical separation between the handler and judge. This provision is set to expire at year-end. The sport desires to make this a permanent change.

Following a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, seconded by Mr. Powers, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to amend Regulations & Guidelines for *AKC Retriever Hunting Tests*, Guidelines, Part III, Section 4, Paragraph 5 to:

Paragraph 5. Handlers may place each delivered bird in or on a container that must not be light in color or a hanging rack as directed by the Judges. Judges must be diligent and aware during the retrieve and delivery and must inspect all birds suspected of damage due to hard mouth or unusual situations.

COVID Provisions – COVID Provisions – Extension on Scent Work Judge Waiver

A Scent Work Regulation that limits judges from accepting assignments was temporarily waived until year-end 2021 due to COVID-19. Following a motion by Mr. Power, seconded by Mr. Carota, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to extend the waiver of the 30 days/100-mile restriction on Scent Work judges for another six

months until June 30, 2022. This waiver should be re-evaluated prior to June of 2022.

COVID Provisions – Obedience, Rally, Tracking and Agility Modifications Due to Expire at Year-End

The Companion Events department temporarily suspended or modified six regulations to offset the impact that COVID-19 caused with travel restrictions and social distancing requirements. The Board reviewed a memo outlining the Staff's recommendations regarding these modifications. The six modifications were – (1) Waiver of two judges required to earn a title, (2) Waiver of 30 days and 100 miles assignment restrictions on judges, (3) Allow judges to accept assignments to judge the same classes at two Obedience/Rally trials over the course of a cluster (4) Increase the distance between exhibitors in the Obedience Novice group exercises, (5) Increase the Tracking Test Certification expiration dates, and (6) Allow Agility exhibitors to carry their leashes during their Agility runs.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Hamblin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the Staff recommendations as follows:

(1) Two-Judge Requirement to Title – The temporary modification for obedience, rally, and agility lower level classes will extend through June 30, 2022.

(2) The waiver of date and mileage restrictions for judges – The temporary modification for obedience, rally and agility judges will extend through June 30, 2022.

(3) The judge's assignment limitation to judge the same classes – The temporary modification for obedience, rally and agility judges will extend through June 30, 2022.

(4) Distance Between Exhibitors in the Obedience Novice Group Exercises – The modification will expire on December 31, 2021 and return to six feet between dogs in the Novice Group Exercises effective January 1, 2022.

(5) Tracking Test Certification Expiration Dates – The modification to Tracking Test Certifications will expire on December 31, 2021 and return to a 24-month Certification Certificate effective with new certifications issued in 2022.

(6) Allow agility exhibitors to carry their leashes during their agility runs. The

Board VOTED to amend the Agility Regulations Chapter 4, Section 10 to make the change permanent as of January 1, 2022.

Section 10. Leashes. Handlers shall be allowed to bring their dog to the start line on leash. Handlers shall comply with the judge's instructions for being ready to start their run, having their dog off leash and under control in a timely manner. Dogs shall not be faulted for the act of playing tug on the leash, nor for going to or picking up a leash laid in the ring (usually laid after the last obstacle or near the ring exit). A leash may not have excess material dangling from it, nor may it have any attachments including a fleece or leather wrap. The leash may have a single pick-up bag and/or identification tag attached to it. Dogs shall be on leash at all times when on the trial grounds except in the ring and at the warm-up jump area.

The handler may choose not to leave their leash at the start line. If so, the leash must be fully contained within the handler's pocket or may be clipped around the handler (i.e., waist, crossbody, etc.).

Dogs must enter and exit the ring with the leash attached to the dog's collar or harness, or in the case of a slip lead, with the noose completely around the dog's neck, with the other end of the leash held

by the handler. Any entry or exit chutes added to the ring for the ease of getting dogs in and out of the ring are not considered to be part of the ring.

Clubs must provide a leash holder or a container for the leash runner to place the leash in or on, which can easily be located by the handler near the ring exit. Leashes or slip leads may not be hung on the ring barrier nor placed on the ground.

JUDGES

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

Conformation Judging Statistics

The Board reviewed a memo presenting statistics related to conformation judging applications considered by the Judges Review Committee in the months of July - September 2021, and the year-to-date summary statistics for 2021.

Year to Date Approval Statistics

Following are the 2021 monthly individual summary statistics for New Breed and Additional Breed applicants and the year-to-date accumulative totals for both.

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY 2021 NEW BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
January	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
February	5	5	0	0	0	0	6	6	0
March	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
April	2	1	1	0	0	0	12	11	0
May	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
June	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
July	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
August	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
September	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
AB TOTAL	21	20	1	0	0	0	34	33	0

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY 2021 ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
January	17	15	1	1	0	0	117	106	0
February	22	19	2	1	0	0	131	119	0
March	20	14	4	2	0	0	130	109	3
April	25	20	4	1	0	0	145	130	0
May	25	21	4	0	0	0	167	155	0
June	26	21	5	0	0	0	145	132	0
July	22	18	4	0	0	0	121	113	0
August	20	17	3	0	0	0	109	105	0
September	19	17	1	0	0	1	111	106	1
AB TOTAL	196	162	28	5	0	1	1176	1075	4

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY 2021 YEAR-TO-DATE

	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
NB	21	20	1	0	0	0	34	33	0
AB	196	162	28	5	0	1	1176	1075	4
TOTAL	217	182	29	5	0	1	1210	1108	4

CLUBS

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; Glenn Lycan, Director, Event Operations Support and Lisa Cecin, Director, 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, and a report on Member Club Bylaws approved and newly licensed clubs.

Letters of Objection to Bylaw Balloting

The Board reviewed a complaint regarding the balloting process used by the Bichon Frise Club of America (BFCA) in balloting its membership on proposed BFCA Bylaw Amendments. Staff had determined that the club had not followed its current Bylaws when setting the dates that ballots must be returned by. In order to be effective, a Bylaw amendment must first be ratified by AKC's Board of Directors at a meeting.

Following a motion by Mr. Tatro, seconded by Mr. Powers, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to instruct the Club to follow its current Bylaws and re-ballot the membership on the Club's proposed Bylaw amendments.

Report on Member Clubs Bylaws approved in August and September 2021

Atlanta Kennel Club, Atlanta, GA (1916)
 Australian Cattle Dog Club of America (1999)
 Badger Kennel Club, Dane County, WI (1956)
 Del Valle Kennel Club of Livermore, Livermore, CA (1992)
 Lakes Region Kennel Club, Belknap County, NH (1976)
 Shenandoah Valley Kennel Club, Rockingham County, VA (2006)
 Susque-Nango Kennel Club, Broome County, NY (1950)

Report on Newly Licensed Clubs approved in August and September 2021

Badger Beagle Club of Wisconsin, greater Ashippun, WI (including communities north to Mayville; south to Oconomowoc, east to Slinger, west to Neosho), 21 total households, 9 local.

Citrus County Kennel Club, Citrus County, FL, 33 total households, 27 local.

Hill Country Agility Club, greater San Antonio, TX (including communities north to New Braunfels, south to Natalia, east to Luling and west to Hondo), 26 total households, 23 local.

Pacific Northwest Scent Work Club, Salem, OR (including communities north to Portland, south to Noti along Interstate 5), 28 total households, 22 local.

COMPLIANCE

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

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

INTERNAL CONSULTING AND BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

Mark Dunn, Executive Vice President; Seth Fera-Schanes, Director, Planning; Kassandra McCombe, Business Intelligence Analyst participated in this portion of the meeting and Chuck Bettini, Sr Business Analyst participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Demographic Analysis of AKC Customers by Registration Package.

Staff presented an AKC study of dog registration customers by their package purchase history. Insights from this analysis will be used to further personalize outreach, communications, and services to AKC breeders and registrants from multiple departments. This analysis established demographic profiles of AKC registration

customers by package tier and examined the propensity of AKC customers to buy different registration packages by demographic traits. The AKC Business Intelligence Department continues to share results of analyses, those included herein as well as previously reported, with AKC Management, including Registration, Sports & Events, Marketing and Media Sales Departments.

CONSENT

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Powers it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the following Consent items:

- Novice Earthdog Class
- Earthdog Excellent Title
- Non-AKC Events Policy - Add Three Racing Organizations
- Amendments to the Regulations for AKC Coonhound Nite Hunts
- New Level AKC Therapy Dog
- Akita Proposed Breed Standard Revision
- Lowchen Proposed Breed Standard Revision
- Delegate and Club Approvals

Novice Earthdog Class

The Board VOTED to approve a recommendation from the Delegate HEC Committee to amend *Regulations for Earthdog*

Tests for Small Terriers and Dachshunds to add a beginning level Novice class to the Earthdog program. The Earthdog program offers 4 classes – Intro to Quarry (non-titling), Junior (JE title), Senior (SE title), Master (ME title). The new Novice class is positioned between the Intro to Quarry and Junior classes. The Novice class will offer a NE title after having earned two passes. The Novice class is an instinct test requiring very little previous exposure to earthwork. It is very similar to the Introduction to Quarry class except the handler and judge may not provide encouragement once the dog is released. This change is effective February 1, 2022.

Chapter 3. Section 1. Classes.

The classes at a licensed or member test are Introduction to Quarry (non-regular with no credit toward title), Novice Earthdog, Junior Earthdog, Senior Earthdog and Master Earthdog.

Clubs may offer any or all classes at licensed and member club events.

Chapter 3. Section 2. Qualifying Scores.

The total number of qualifications required for issuance of the titles for Novice Earthdog, Junior Earthdog, Senior Earthdog and Master Earthdog shall be established by the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club.

Chapter 3. Section 3. Novice Earthdog Class and Title (NE).

The Novice Earthdog class is open to all eligible breeds of dogs (see Chapter 1, Section 6) who have not previously earned an Earthdog title.

In order to be recorded as a Novice Earthdog, a dog must be individually registered with the AKC, and must have a record of having qualified in the Novice Earthdog test in two (2) AKC licensed or member club tests under two different judges.

Any individual that is eligible to judge Junior Senior or Master Earthdog classes may judge the Novice Earthdog class.

Upon completion of these requirements, an AKC

Novice Earthdog (NE) certificate will be issued to the owner, and the dog shall be identified as a Novice Earthdog in all official AKC records by the suffix title NE. The NE title is not a prerequisite to enter the Junior Earthdog test.

A dog that has been recorded as a Novice Earthdog may continue to enter the Novice Earthdog test, but no further Novice Earthdog certificates will be issued.

Chapter 3. Section 4. Junior Earthdog class and Title (JE)

Paragraph #3

Upon completion of these requirements,

an AKC Junior Earthdog (JE) certificate will be issued to the owner, and the dog shall be identified as a Junior Earthdog in all official AKC records by the suffix title JE, which shall supersede the NE title.

Chapter 4. Section 1. Test Area Conditions and Dimensions.

The test area for the Introduction to Quarry test and Novice test shall be no less than 40 feet by 40 feet, with no portion of the den including the point of release, less than 10 feet from the side of the test area. *All remaining paragraphs in this Section are unchanged.*

Chapter 4. Section 7. Novice Earthdog Test - Description.

Novice Earthdog is an instinct test requiring little to no previous exposure to earthwork. Young dogs, dogs with little working experience, and novice handlers are encouraged to enter. As it may be the first den experience for some dogs, the Judge and the handler shall do their utmost to assure that it is a positive experience for the dog. The Judge shall not be allowed to encourage the dog. The dog shall be brought to the test area entrance on a solid 4 to 6-foot lead. The handler may carry the dog to the release point or may walk the dog on lead to the release point, but the dog may not pass the release point prior to the start of

the test. The handler may encourage the dog up to this point. The Judge must make sure that each handler understands the test requirements before starting the dog.

Chapter 4. Section 8. Novice Earthdog Test – Den Design.

The Novice Earthdog class den design is exactly the same as used in the Introduction to Quarry class. The den shall be standard liners approximately 9 inches by 9 inches, set so as to provide a tunnel approximately 10 feet in length, with one 90-degree turn. The handler shall release the dog from a point directly in front of the den, approximately 10 feet from the entrance. The Judge and Steward shall attempt to provide as little distraction as possible.

Chapter 4. Section 9. Novice Earthdog Test – Qualifying Performance.

The Judge or the Judge's Steward shall time the test. The time shall start when the dog is released. The dog shall be allowed 2 minutes from the time it is released to begin working the quarry. The dog may exit and re-enter the earth during the time allowed, provided it has not started working the quarry. (Note: In all tests the quarry is in a protective cage, which cannot come into contact with the dog outside the den.) The dog shall not qualify if it requires over 2 minutes to begin working the quarry.

Once the dog begins working the quarry, the Judge or Judge's Steward shall begin timing the working time and shall continue timing until the dog quits or the time limit is reached.

Once the dog begins working it must work continuously for 30 seconds, with no encouragement, to qualify. Work is defined as digging, barking, growling, lunging, biting at the quarry, or any other action that, in the opinion of the Judge, indicates the dog's willingness to engage the quarry. Any definite break in the dog's work shall stop the time, but a change from one form of work to another shall not stop the time as long as the dog continues working in a natural manner. Dogs that begin working the quarry within 2 minutes and continuously works the quarry for 30 seconds shall pass.

The Judge shall mark the judging form with the time, indicating whether the dog passed or failed and may make written comments as provided on the form. The completed judging form may be held by either the Judge's Steward or the Test Steward and collected only by the Test Secretary or Test Chairman.

At the completion of each dog's test, the Judge shall inform the handler whether or not the dog passed. Following the class, the Judge shall announce the names of those dogs which have passed.

Earthdog Excellent Title

The Board VOTED to approve a recommendation from the Delegate HEC Committee to amend *Regulations for Earthdog Tests for Small Terriers and Dachshunds* to create an Earthdog Excellent title for dogs that pass the Junior, Senior or Master level test on six occasions after earning the initial title at that level. The purpose is to encourage dogs and owners to continue to participate in the sport. The purpose of the Excellent title is to encourage those dogs and owners who would otherwise dropout, to continue to participate in the sport. This change is effective May 1, 2022.

(New Section)

Chapter 3. Section 7. Earthdog Excellent Title.

Any dog that has completed the requirements for the Junior, Senior or Master Earthdog title shall be eligible to earn legs toward the Earthdog Excellent title.⁰ In order to earn an Excellent title, a dog must on six occasions pass the Junior, Senior or Master level test respectively after the dog has earned its JE, SE or ME title. The Excellent title by level is Junior Excellent Earthdog (JXE), Senior Excellent Earthdog (SXE) and Master Excellent Earthdog (MXE). The Excellent title will supersede the standard title in any given level. For example, the JXE title will supersede the JE title on a dog's pedigree.

The Excellent title may be earned repeatedly. A number will appear after the title for every six additional passes. For example, a dog that passes the Junior test six times after earning the JXE title will be awarded the JXE2 title. An Excellent numeric title will supersede a lower Excellent title of the same test level on a dog's pedigree.

Legs that count toward a dog's Excellent title may also be counted toward a dog's Endurance Earthdog title.

Chapter 3. Section 3. Junior Earthdog Class and Title (JE).

Paragraph #4

A dog that has been recorded as a Junior Earthdog may continue to enter the Junior Earthdog test.

Chapter 3. Section 4. Senior Earthdog Class and Title (SE)

Paragraph #1

The Senior Earthdog class is open to dogs that have acquired the Junior Earthdog title and to dogs that have been recorded by the AKC as a Senior Earthdogs and Master Earthdogs. A dog that has been recorded as a Senior Earthdog may continue to enter the Senior Earthdog test.

Chapter 3. Section 5. Master Earthdog Class

and Title (ME).

Paragraph #1

The Master Earthdog class is open only to dogs that have acquired the Senior Earthdog title. A dog that has been recorded as a Master Earthdog may continue to enter the Master Earthdog test.

Non-AKC Events Policy – Add Three Racing Organizations

The Board VOTED to add three racing organizations to the list of acceptable events an AKC club may hold, provided the events are held separate and apart from an AKC event, as written in the current Board Policy under Club Policies for Non-AKC Events. The three racing organizations are the Continental Whippet Alliance (CWA), the Whippet Racing Association (WRA) and the National Oval Track Racing Association (NOTRA).

All three organizations hold racing events that are not offered by the AKC. The CWA and WRA offer straight track racing at distances of 150 to 200 yards in heats of five to six. These events are open to whippets only. NOTRA specializes in oval track racing for sighthounds at distances of 270 to 440 yards on a rounded u-shaped or oval shaped track in heats of three to five.

Amendments to the Regulations for AKC Coonhound Nite Hunts

The Board VOTED to amend the Regulations for AKC Coonhound Nite Hunts.

The following highlights those areas amended:

- Expansion of the hunt times to be at the choice of the host club of 60, 90, or 120 minutes.
- Specific details on how the drawing of the casts should take place.
- Clarifications of the role of the Hunt Director and Hunt Committee.
- Photo requirement of all casts.
- The use of electronic devices – what is allowed / not allowed and when.
- Scoring instructions when using a non-hunting judge, during time-outs.
- Additional scoring clarifications for awarding plus points or deleting points.
- More information on the system of informal and formal questions by cast members.
- Additional detail on conducting youth handled casts.
- Introduction of female only handled casts.

Chapter 7. Nite Hunts

Section 1. General Information

D. Hunt times may be 60, 90, or 120 min-

utes. If not advertised, 120 minutes will be utilized. Hunt times for Double Headers must be one hour for both events. For situations occurring on the day of the event, such as extremely inclement weather, the hunt time may be changed to a lesser time by a majority vote of the entrants and approval from an AKC Field Rep.

Section 2. Hunt Director and Hunt Committee

A. The Hunt Director shall be in charge of event operations. He or she will oversee the entry procedure, observe deadlines, select judges and guides, complete and submit along with the Hunt Chairman's signature, all official reports and pictures, and in general manage the event. The Hunt Director shall read aloud the checklist prior to drawing of the casts. The Hunt Director and Hunt Chairman may participate in the event where he or she is serving but shall not be involved in the Hunt Committee selection for, or in the settling of questions or disputes resulting from, the cast in which he or she participates.

Section 3. Taking Entries and Drawing Casts

B. The Hunt Director shall select a judge for each cast from the entries. All Guides and Handlers must be drawn publicly.

C. Once entries are closed the hunt director should determine the number of casts and make up that many score cards. A qualified judge shall be selected for each cast and their entry sticker placed on a score-card. The same number of entry stickers should then be selected from the entries wishing to guide and placed face down on the table. If any casts are required to have less than four dogs a blank entry sticker should be made up for each missing dog. These blank entry forms, if any should be placed with the remaining entry slips face down on the table away from the guide pile. To double check before drawing, the guide pile of entry stickers should be exactly the same quantity as the number of casts and the other pile containing the remaining stickers should be exactly twice the quantity as the number of casts. (unless you are using guides as judges) At this point each judge should be called up to the table one by one to draw their cast. Before sticking the entry labels to the card, the hunt director should ensure that more than one dog by the same owner are not drawn to the same cast (if possible) and that no two blank stickers are drawn to the same cast. If either of these possibilities takes place, simply put one of the entry stickers back in the pile and redraw. This process should continue until all dogs are drawn and the casts can be called.

D. Once casts are drawn a picture shall be taken of each cast and forwarded to AKC. The picture shall include all hounds, handlers, judges in the cast. Failure to submit the pictures of casts may result in cast winners not receiving credit towards titles and or applicable races.

Section 4. Guide

K. The guide may not hunt from boats, four wheelers, mules or any other modes of transportation.

Section 5. Judge

H. Non-hunting judges may be assigned to any cast at the discretion of the Hunt Director.

Section 9. Electronic Devices

B. Tracking Systems such as those with a tracking receiver and transmitter or handhelds paired with collars that are not capable of producing any type of tone, vibration or electronic stimulation may be powered on and used during the hunt time.

C. Audio alerts on tracking receiver must be muted.

D. No device that is capable of producing any type of tone, vibration, or electronic stimulation may be attached to any dog during hunt time.

E. Handlers must allow the judge to check their tracking system for any electronic stimulation, vibration or tone capacity at any time. Handlers refusing or found guilty of misuse shall be scratched with a report sent back to AKC with the results.

F. A dog must be heard before a handler can make a call and all timing rules and requirements still apply.

G. At no time may any electronic device be used during any scoring situation.

H. Tracking devices shall be for the personal use of the handler. Tracking of any dog(s) other than their own in the cast is prohibited unless permission is given by the other handler(s). Handlers found tracking other hounds shall be warned and other hound(s) must be removed from system. On second offense handler will be scratched and reported to AKC for handler misconduct.

I. If, by way of telemetry, a handler deems his dog to be in danger an immediate request for time out can be made. If for any reason the cast does not agree to a time-out, the handler may withdraw, then handle the dog.

Section 10. Time Out

E. Dogs declared treed before time out is called will be scored except in accordance with the regulation found in this section under F-1: *Reasons to Call Time Out*, except when a non-hunting judge is used, tree(s) shall be scored by a cast majority in accordance with Section 16-D:

Shining Tree. If a hunting judge is used, the cast may agree to delay starting the hour until after tree is scored. Or score tree after at large dogs have been handled or one hour has expired.

F-7. If not heard within six (6) minutes, delete strike points and recast dogs or time-out may be called by majority cast vote.

Section 12. Plus Points

B. Night vision and/or heat sensing scopes may be used as an aid to determine the location of game in thick or leafy trees. The majority of the cast or non-hunting judge must agree if the game is raccoon or off-game before scoring.

C. A mirror, phone or camera may be used as an aid to score a den or other place of refuge where a visual obstruction exists. The majority of the cast or non-hunting judge must agree before scoring.

Section 15. Deleted Points

C. When two (2) cast members vote to minus and two (2) cast members vote to circle tree. Delete strike and tree. This rule pertains to scoring trees circle or minus ONLY. All other situations take a majority vote to overturn the judge's decision.

F. If not heard within six (6) minutes, delete strike points and recast dogs or time-out may be called by majority cast vote.

Section 17. Dog/Handler will be Scratched from Cast

L. Misuse of electronic equipment: Tracking devices, training devices, cell phones and other electronic equipment that is capable of tracking or locating a dog may only be powered on for any hound that is eligible to be scored during regulation hunting time, time out, or after the hunt time has expired in accordance with Section 8D. Failure to comply with this policy will result in the handler being scratched. The judge has the authority to inspect your electronic equipment at any time.

Section 18. Questions

Handlers have the right to question a hunting judge's actions in two ways, by formal and informal questions. Handlers may question a non-hunting judge's decision by a formal question.

Informal question – The Handler asks the hunting judge to poll the cast when he/she disagrees with a call that has been made or he/she feels should have been made at the time it occurs. At that point, the hunting judge will call for a vote of the cast. Informal questions only apply in hunting judge situations. All cast members must vote. Except for Rule 15-C, it shall take a majority vote to overturn the hunting judge's decision.

Formal question – A formal request by a handler to have a hearing before the Hunt Committee. When said handler is dissatisfied with the decision of the judge and the subsequent vote of the cast members (when hunting judge is used) he/she must ask that a “formal question” be noted on the scorecard and deposit \$20 with the judge. If ALL cast members agree they do not know how to score a particular situation they may bring the question back for proper scoring by the Hunt Committee without posting a \$20 deposit. If any cast member disagrees, they must place a \$20 deposit. A formal question cannot be heard unless an informal question vote has occurred in a hunting judge situation.

C. The Hunt Committee will hear the question in plain view of all. The Hunt Committee shall place the scorecard face down and

not review the scores, outcome of decision or any other pertinent info on the card.

Section 19. Determining Cast Winners

D. Hunts with cash awards: All dog(s) will be paid for cast wins regardless of score. Scorecards must be returned to the Hunt Director before the posted deadline in order to receive cash award or credit towards their targeted title. Any forfeited cash award(s) shall be retained by the club.

Chapter 8. Youth Nite Hunts

Section 1.

3. Event will be run under AKC Nite Hunt regulations with the following exceptions: Non-hunting judges will be used on all casts. The non-hunting judge will have complete authority on all scoring situations. Should the non-hunting judge need any assistance/direction with a situation that arises during the cast the Hunt Director may be consulted. Decisions made by the Hunt Director are final. No panel will be utilized for any youth cast. See Chapter 10 for additional regulations pertaining to youth casts.

Chapter 9. Senior Cast

Regulations for Drawing a Senior Cast:
A minimum of three individuals must par-

ticipate in order for a senior cast to be drawn, except when using a non-hunting judge for two dogs.

Chapter 10. Youth Cast

The Youth Cast will not run at the World Championship or any hunt involving a “hunt-off” type format. A youth cast may be drawn at State Championships, or any major events, but are not eligible for the final four cast.

2. A minimum of two individuals must participate in order for a Youth Cast to be drawn. The non-hunting judge will satisfy the requirement for a minimum of three members to sign the scorecard. Unless it is a designated a youth hunt, there may be one senior and one junior or any combination thereof.

6. A judge may not be the parent or guardian of any handler on their cast. The judge may not own or co-own any dog on the cast as well.

7. The club may at their discretion decide the hunt times for each age group. 60, 90 or 120 minutes may be used. The time for each age group should be advertised with the event info. Suggested hunt time for junior casts is 60 minutes.

8. Youth handlers that are not old enough

to drive must be accompanied by an adult, parent or guardian. The adult, parent or guardian may stay at the truck during the cast with the judge's approval.

Chapter 11. Ladies Cast

A ladies only cast may be drawn at AKC Nite Hunts. Ladies only casts will not run at the AKC World Championship.

Rules for Drawing the Ladies Cast:

1. Ladies casts are open to women of all ages.
2. A minimum of three individuals must participate in order for a ladies cast to be drawn, except when using a non-hunting judge for two dogs.
3. The cast winner of the ladies cast will receive same credit as all other cast winners in the hunt.
4. Ladies casts will compete under the same AKC Nite Hunt rules as all other casts with no exceptions.

New Level AKC Therapy Dog

The Board VOTED to expand the AKC Therapy Dog titling program by recognizing a new, higher level therapy dog title of Therapy Dog Supreme to acknowledge dogs that complete 600 visits. The new therapy dog title will be recognized by AKC starting December 1, 2021.

The American Kennel Club launched the AKC Therapy Dog program on June 27, 2011. The other program titles are:

- AKC Therapy Dog Novice (THDN). Must have completed 10 visits.
- AKC Therapy Dog (THD). Must have completed 50 visits.
- AKC Therapy Dog Advanced (THDA). Must have completed 100 visits.
- AKC Therapy Dog Excellent (THDX). Must have completed 200 visits.
- AKC Therapy Dog Distinguished (THDD). Must have completed 400 visits.

Akita Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The Board VOTED to permit the Akita Club of America, Inc. (ACA), to proceed to ballot the membership, in accordance with the club's Constitution and Bylaws, on proposed revisions to the breed standard, specifically color and nose pigment. The current standard was approved May 12, 2009.

Lowchen Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The Lowchen Club of America, Inc. (LCA), submitted the results of balloting the membership on the proposed revisions to the breed standard. The membership approved the proposed revisions to the breed standard. The Board VOTED to approve of the proposed revisions to the breed standard with an effective date of January 1, 2022

(See APPENDIX B).

Delegate Approvals

The Board VOTED to approve the following individuals to serve as Delegates:

Neil H. Butterklee, Esq., Ronkonkoma, NY
To represent American Chinese Crested Club

Eleanor S. Campbell, Ambler, PA,
To represent Morris Hills Dog Training

Toni E. Doake, Norman, OK
To represent Town and Country Kennel Club

Kevin W. O'Connell, Commerce City, CO
To represent Terry-All Kennel Club

AKC Membership for Approval:

The Board VOTED to approve the following Club for membership:

Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America
50 Households
First License Show: April 19, 2009

February Board Meeting

The Board Voted to hold the February Board meeting on February 7-8, 2022. Previously it was scheduled to be held on February 11, 2022 surrounding the dates of Westminster Kennel Club but in 2022

Westminster Kennel Club is being held in January.

The Board adjourned at 5:07 p.m.

The Board Meeting reconvened on Tuesday, October 12 at 8:30 a.m. All Directors were present. Also present was the Executive Secretary.

AKC Humane Fund Update

Daphna Straus, Vice President, Business Development and Secretary of the AKC Humane Fund (HF) presented on update on the activities of the Humane Fund.

The AKC Humane Fund unites animal lovers in promoting responsible pet ownership through education, outreach and grant-making.

HF Programming consists primarily of grant-making and support. Charitable and educational activities include: Breed Rescue Grants, Grants to Domestic Violence Shelters, Scholarships, Disaster Relief, Awards for Canine Excellence (ACE Awards) and Funding the AKC Library.

The majority of grants in 2021 were made to sunset Disaster Relief Funding - The Sandy Fund. The Sandy Fund has distributed all funds and has been closed, leaving

future funding to AKC Reunite. AKC Humane Fund donated to organizations for pets affected by California wildfires and Gulf Coast hurricanes in late 2020. Grants totaling \$116,000 were distributed to 23 organizations, each receiving \$5000.

Applications for Aid are Most Prevalent in the Domestic Violence Program Area. DV Shelters successfully appealed for HF grants to care for and improve infrastructure for pets. \$21K in grant commitments in 2020-21. \$370K in grants since inception. More than 175 grants to organizations throughout the country in 40 out of 50 states.

Since inception the AKC Humane Fund has distributed \$1.1M in funding for domestic violence shelters, disaster relief, rescue organizations and scholarships.

Grant applications for Breed Rescue are available and more Parent Clubs should apply AKC Humane Fund has made \$135,000 in grants to clubs and associated organizations since inception. Approximately 75 grants. There has been an 100% acceptance rate for grant applications in the past 3 years.

The HF also offers scholarships.

New Business

4-6 Month Puppy

Staff was asked to consider allowing professional handlers to show puppies in the 4-6 Month B-Pup Class for exhibition only.

National Detection Dog Challenge

Mr. Sweetwood provided an update on the AKC Detection Dog Challenge that will be held November 13 -15 in Raleigh, NC.

Board Finance Committee

Dr. Davies and Mr. Carota asked for approval of a Chairman's Board Finance Committee whose members will be the Chair of the Audit Committee (Mr. Harold Tatro), the Chair of the Pension & Investment Committee (Dr. Michael Knight), and the Vice Chairman (Mr. Dominic Carota). The Board Chairman (Dr. Thomas Davies) will serve as an Ex Officio member, and the AKC CFO (Theodore Phillips) will serve as Staff Liaison.

The Committee will discuss the implementation of a Policy on Philanthropy, evaluate and make recommendations on the current Board Investment Policy and propose an Executive Compensation Policy for AKC Officers.

Following a motion from Mr. Hamblin, sec-

onded by Mr. Powers, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the Chairman appointed Board Finance Committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION to discuss sensitive business matters. There was nothing reported out of this session.

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, October 12, 2021 at 11:30 p.m. Eastern Time.

Adjourned

Attest:

Gina M. DiNardo, Executive Secretary

Appendix A – Foundation Stock Service Guidelines starts on next page...

APPENDIX A – FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELINES

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELNES		
Rule (Bylaw or Regulation) (Line Out)	Proposed (Line In)	Comments
<p>The American Kennel Club created the Foundation Stock Service® (FSS®) to answer the needs of today’s rare breed fanciers. The Foundation Stock Service® is an optional record-keeping service for all purebred breeds not currently registrable with the American Kennel Club.</p> <p>Goals of the Foundation Stock Service® The AKC is committed to taking the necessary action to ensure the continuation of purebred dogs. In accord with this objective, the AKC created the FSS® record-keeping service to allow rare breed fanciers to continue their commitment to the improvement of their breed.</p> <p>One of the most serious concerns for any breed is the integrity of its pedigree and ownership records. For many fanciers, the ultimate goal is full AKC recognition. There are several criteria that must be met in order to achieve this plateau. Often, the biggest hurdle is creating and maintaining accurate records.</p> <p>With the FSS®, the AKC staff of experts will maintain the pedigree and ownership records in addition to a stud book. The AKC has more than 100 years of experience protecting the integrity of registries for purebred dogs.</p>	<p>The American Kennel Club created the Foundation Stock Service® (FSS®) to answer the needs of today’s rare breed fanciers. The Foundation Stock Service® is an optional record-keeping service for all purebred breeds not currently registrable with the American Kennel Club.</p> <p>Goals of the Foundation Stock Service® The AKC is committed to taking the necessary action to ensure the continuation of purebred dogs. In accord with this objective, the AKC created the FSS® record-keeping service to allow rare breed fanciers to continue their commitment to the improvement of their breed.</p> <p>One of the most serious concerns for any breed is the integrity of its pedigree and ownership records. For many fanciers, the ultimate goal is full AKC recognition. There are several criteria that must be met in order to achieve this plateau. Often, the biggest hurdle is creating and maintaining accurate records.</p> <p>With the FSS®, the AKC staff of experts will maintain the pedigree and ownership records in addition to a stud book. The AKC has more than 100 years of experience protecting the integrity of registries for purebred dogs.</p>	

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELINES

Rule (Bylaw or Regulation) (Line Out)	Proposed (Line In)	Comments
Fanciers who record their dogs with the FSS® can rest assured that the AKC will maintain quality stud books for their breeds.	Fanciers who record their dogs with the FSS® can rest assured that the AKC will maintain quality stud books for their breeds.	
<u>The Benefits of Enrolling in FSS®</u> The Foundation Stock Service® allows purebred rare breeds to continue to develop while providing them with the security of a reliable and reputable avenue to maintain their records.	<u>The Benefits of Enrolling in FSS®</u> The Foundation Stock Service® allows purebred rare breeds to continue to develop while providing them with the security of a reliable and reputable avenue to maintain their records.	
Foundation Stock Service® is a requirement for fanciers of a breed who want to achieve full AKC recognition.	Foundation Stock Service® is a requirement for fanciers of a breed who want to achieve full AKC recognition.	
FSS® breeds may now compete in Companion Events and in Performance Events that AKC determines to be applicable. Breeds must have a breed standard. Recording your dog in FSS® can help catapult your breed into AKC competition.	FSS® breeds may now compete in Companion Events, Performance Events <u>and Open Shows</u> that AKC determines to be applicable. Breeds must have a breed standard. Recording your dog in FSS® can help catapult your breed into AKC competition.	Inclusion of Open Shows
While the recording of a dog in FSS® does not guarantee eventual full AKC registration, it does provide the avenue to compete in the exciting world of Companion and Performance Events.	While the recording of a dog in FSS® does not guarantee eventual full AKC registration, it does provide the avenue to compete in the exciting world of Companion, and Performance Events <u>as well as Open Shows</u> .	
Eligibility for Performance Events (what the breed was bred to do) is subject to approval by the Performance Events Department upon review of the historical function of the breed or involvement in like events.	Eligibility for Performance Events (what the breed was bred to do) is subject to approval by the Performance Events Department upon review of the historical function of the breed or involvement in like events.	

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELINES

How Breeds Enter the FSS® Program

The American Kennel Club considers requests to enter FSS® from breed clubs or individual fanciers of a breed. AKC considers adding new breeds to the FSS® or its registry only upon request. The breed must be recognized by an acceptable foreign or domestic registry. If the breed developed within the United States, there must be a documented history of a minimum of 40 years. Those wishing to pursue recording with FSS® must:

- Provide AKC with a letter requesting admission into FSS®.
- Fill out a questionnaire for new breeds.
- Provide a written breed history documenting the distinct breed over a period of many decades (40 years). The source of the historical information must also be provided.
- Provide an official written breed standard, indicating the origin of that standard. If the standard differs from the official breed standard in the breed country of origin, please specify those differences.
- Provide photographs of the breed, including puppies and adults, as well as both dogs and bitches. If there are different accepted types in the breed, photographs of each should be included.

The FSS® is not open to "rare" breeds that are a variation of an AKC-registrable breed or the result of a combination of two AKC-recognized breeds.

How Breeds Enter the FSS® Program

The American Kennel Club considers requests to enter FSS® from breed clubs or individual fanciers of a breed. The AKC only considers adding new breeds to the FSS® or its registry upon request. The breed must be recognized by an acceptable foreign or domestic registry. If the breed developed within the United States, there must be a documented history of a minimum of 40 years in which a registry has been maintained with three generation dogs of the breed. Those wishing to pursue recording with FSS® must:

- Provide AKC with a letter requesting admission into FSS®.
- Fill out a questionnaire for new breeds. Email: fss@akc.org for questionnaire.
- Provide a written breed history documenting the distinct breed over a period of many decades (40 years) in which a registry has been maintained of three generation dogs of the breed. The source of the historical information must also be provided.
- Provide an official written breed standard, indicating the origin of that standard. If the standard differs from the official breed standard in the breed country of origin, please specify those differences.
- Provide photographs of the breed, including puppies and adults, as well as both dogs and bitches. If there are different accepted types in the breed, photographs of each type should be included and labeled as such.

The FSS® is not open to "rare" breeds that are a variation of an AKC-registrable breed or the result of a combination of two AKC-recognized breeds. This

Defining Domestic registry requirements

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELINES

Rule (Bylaw or Regulation) (Line Out)	Proposed (Line In)	Comments
<p>This includes and is not limited to differences such as size (over and under), coat type, coat colors, and coat colors and/or types that are disqualifications from Conformation Events by AKC breed standards.</p> <p>FSS® Recording and Certificates</p> <p>When a dog is recorded in the Foundation Stock Service®, it is issued a numbered FSS® Certificate. This certificate indicates that the dog is the product of a purebred sire and dam of the same breed. In some cases, a breeder will determine that a dog should be recorded with "limited" status. A limited FSS® Certificate indicates that no offspring of the dog is eligible to be recorded in the FSS®.</p> <p>Dogs with two-generation pedigrees, one-generation pedigrees or names of sire and dam only, are eligible for enrollment in FSS® as the foundation stock of future generations.</p> <p>FSS® Certificates will be issued to all dogs enrolled in FSS®.</p> <p>Note: Any dog that has less than three-generations documented with registration numbers from another registry will not move into full AKC recognition.</p> <p>WHAT IS NEXT? GUIDELINES FOR REGISTERING A NEW BREED</p> <p>If the goal for your breed is AKC recognition, please consider the action items below after your</p>	<p>includes and is not limited to differences such as size (over and under), coat type, coat colors, and coat colors and/or types that are disqualifications from Conformation Events by AKC breed standards.</p> <p>FSS® Recording and Certificates</p> <p>When a dog is recorded in the Foundation Stock Service®, it is issued a numbered FSS® Certificate. This certificate indicates that the dog is the product of a purebred sire and dam of the same breed. In some cases, a breeder will determine that a dog should be recorded with "limited" status. A limited FSS® Certificate indicates that no offspring of the dog is eligible to be recorded in the FSS®.</p> <p>Dogs with two-generation pedigrees, one-generation pedigrees or names of sire and dam only, are eligible for enrollment in FSS® as the foundation stock of future generations.</p> <p>FSS® Certificates will be issued to all dogs enrolled in FSS®.</p> <p>Note: Any dog that has less than three-generations documented with registration numbers from another registry, will not move into full AKC recognition.</p> <p>WHAT IS NEXT? GUIDELINES FOR REGISTERING A NEW BREED</p> <p>If the goal for your breed is AKC recognition, please consider the action items below after your breed is in</p>	

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELINES

Rule (Bylaw or Regulation) (Line Out)	Proposed (Line In)	Comments
<p>breed is in the FSS®. The recognition process begins with admission of the breed to the Miscellaneous Class.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Form a strong national breed club and encourage fanciers nationwide to join and get involved. A national breed club with representative membership of about 100 active households is expected for a breed to be placed in the Miscellaneous Class. The amount of active households needed can vary depending on the number of dogs recorded in the FSS®.• A breed entering the Foundation Stock Service® based upon being an established breed in a foreign registry must have reached full FCI recognition to be eligible to request Miscellaneous Class status.• Create a breed standard that conforms to the Guidelines for Writing Breed Standards. Final approval is made by the AKC Board at the time the breed is approved for full recognition.• Form some active committees such as a membership committee or a health committee, put on shows, and publish a quarterly newsletter. A committed AKC liaison is also keeping AKC updated on the club's various activities provides documentation of the fanciers' dedication to full AKC recognition. Current officer and membership lists must be on file with the AKC.	<p>the FSS®. The recognition process begins with admission of the breed to the Miscellaneous Class.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Form a strong national breed club and encourage fanciers nationwide to join and get involved. A national breed club with representative membership of about 100 active households is expected for a breed to be placed in the Miscellaneous Class. The amount of active households needed can vary depending on the number of dogs recorded in the FSS®.• A breed entering the Foundation Stock Service® based upon being an established breed in a foreign registry must have reached full FCI recognition to be eligible to request Miscellaneous Class status.• Create a breed standard that conforms to the Guidelines for Writing Breed Standards. Final approval is made by the AKC Board at the time the breed is approved for full recognition.• Form some active committees such as a membership committee or a health committee, put on <u>Open</u> shows, and publish a quarterly newsletter. A committed AKC liaison is also keeping AKC updated on the club's various activities provides documentation of the fanciers' dedication to full AKC recognition. Current officer and membership lists must be on file with the AKC.	<p>Adding Open Show</p>

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELINES

Rule (Bylaw or Regulation) (Line Out)

- Encourage other fanciers to record their dogs with FSS®. A minimum of 150-200 dogs with complete three-generation pedigrees, owned by many different individuals residing in various parts of the nation, must be recorded as part of the criteria for approval to move to the Miscellaneous Class. A club representing the breed must be in existence to request eligibility for the Miscellaneous Class. The more dogs you record with the FSS®, the more committed AKC believes the fanciers are to achieving full recognition. If the breed club has not submitted its breed registry for entry into FSS®, the club is required to do so when moving to the Miscellaneous Class. If more than one club exists, the ~~selection~~ of the Parent Club will occur prior to the breed being eligible for full recognition at which time the breed standard will be finalized.
- Stay in contact. The AKC moves forward with recognition of breeds whose fanciers want the breed to be recognized. The Parent Club must maintain a minimum of annual contact with the AKC providing updated membership lists, documentation of club business and activities. The breeders and exhibitors are to demonstrate ongoing interest and responsible breeding practices.
- Normally breeds remain in the Miscellaneous Class one to three years. Advancement to full registration will be

Proposed (Line In)

- Encourage other fanciers to record their dogs with FSS®. A minimum of 150-200 dogs with complete three-generation pedigrees, owned by many different individuals residing in various parts of the nation, must be recorded as part of the criteria for approval to move to the Miscellaneous Class. A club representing the breed must be in existence to request eligibility for the Miscellaneous Class. The more dogs you record with the FSS®, the more committed AKC believes the fanciers are to achieving full recognition. If the breed club has not submitted its breed registry for entry into FSS®, the club is required to do so when moving to the Miscellaneous Class. If more than one club exists, the clubs must come to a conclusion amongst themselves to determine which club will represent the breed with the AKC. The determination of the Parent Club will occur prior to the breed being eligible for full recognition at which time the breed standard will be finalized.
- Stay in contact. The AKC moves forward with recognition of breeds whose fanciers want the breed to be recognized. The Parent Club must maintain a minimum of annual contact with the AKC providing updated membership lists, documentation of club business and activities. The breeders and exhibitors are to demonstrate ongoing interest and responsible breeding practices.

Comments

Defining Parent Club

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELINES		
Rule (Bylaw or Regulation) (Line Out)	Proposed (Line In)	Comments
contingent on growth in enrollment of dogs in FSS® and participation in AKC events. However, breeds with 1,000 or more dogs enrolled in FSS® may be evaluated after six months in Miscellaneous, these breeds will remain in the Miscellaneous Class a minimum of 18 months. Breeds with less than 1,000 dogs will be evaluated at the end of each year in Miscellaneous. When all criteria are met the information is presented to the AKC Board of Directors for approval to move to full AKC recognition and breed conformation competition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Normally breeds remain in the Miscellaneous Class one to three years. Advancement to full registration will be contingent on growth in enrollment of dogs in FSS® and participation in AKC events. However, breeds with 1,000 or more dogs enrolled in FSS® may be evaluated after six months in Miscellaneous, these breeds will remain in the Miscellaneous Class a minimum of 18 months. Breeds with less than 1,000 dogs will be evaluated at the end of each year in Miscellaneous. When all criteria are met the information is presented to the AKC Board of Directors for approval to move to full AKC recognition and breed conformation competition.	
Parent Club Designation for a Breed in the Foundation Stock Service and Progression to Full Recognition	Parent Club Designation for a Breed in the Foundation Stock Service and Progression to Full Recognition	
Upon contact with AKC, the information on how to form a club, and sample bylaws/club policies applicable to Parent Clubs, are provided.	Upon contact with AKC, the information on how to form a club, and sample bylaws/club policies applicable to Parent Clubs, are provided.	
A club seeking Parent Club status must submit the following:	A club seeking Parent Club status must submit the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Club historyClub membership list designating club member involvementConstitution and bylaws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Club HistoryClub membership list designating club member involvementConstitution and bylaws	

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELINES

Rule (Bylaw or Regulation) (Line Out)	Proposed (Line In)	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minutes of annual meetings and board meetings for a minimum of two years, including financial informationConfirmation that the membership of the club wishes to seek AKC recognitionList of events conducted or in which the breed has participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minutes of annual meetings and board meetings for a minimum of two years, including financial informationConfirmation that the membership of the club wishes to seek AKC recognitionList of events conducted or in which the breed has participated	
Demonstration that members are actively involved as breeders, determined by increase in dogs and litters enrolled in AKC Foundation Stock Service.	Demonstration that members are actively involved as breeders, determined by increase in dogs and litters enrolled in AKC Foundation Stock Service.	
Members are actively competing in the AKC Events in which the breed is eligible as well as participation at AKC Meet the Breeds, Responsible Dog Ownership Day events, or other opportunities to educate the public about the breed. Members are encouraged to join an All-Breed Club.	Members are actively competing in the AKC Events in which the breed is eligible as well as participation at AKC Meet The Breeds, Responsible Dog Ownership Day Events or other opportunities to educate the public about the breed. Members are encouraged to join an All-Breed Club.	
Upon review of all club materials and demonstration that the club is a viable entity, a request may be submitted to the AKC Board requesting Parent Club status.	Upon review of all club materials and demonstration that the club is a viable entity a request may be submitted to the AKC Board Requesting Parent Club Status.	
Once the Parent Club has been designated, staff will work with the Parent Club on the breed standard to comply with the AKC Breed Standard Guidelines. The Parent Club Delegate Subcommittee will provide mentoring to the club to gain full recognition and membership status with AKC.	Once the Parent Club has been designated, staff will work with the Parent Club on the breed standard to comply with the AKC Breed Standard Guidelines. The Parent Club Delegate Subcommittee will provide mentoring to the club to gain full recognition and membership status with the AKC.	

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELINES

Rule (Bylaw or Regulation) (Line Out)	Proposed (Line In)	Comments
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Eligibility to request Miscellaneous Class Status requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parent Club designated to represent the breed• A breed entering the FSS® based upon being an established breed in a foreign registry must have reached full recognition status• The Club has balloted the membership to seek AKC recognition• Breed Standard reviewed to meet AKC Breed Standard Guidelines• Minimum of 150 dogs enrolled with three-generation pedigrees• Formal presentation for AKC Club status is sent to Club Relations for review and bylaw commentary to follow, if necessary.• Request to move into Miscellaneous Class submitted to AKC Board—date of entry January 1, or on or about July 1.	Eligibility to request miscellaneous class status requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parent Club designated to represent the breed• A breed entering the FSS® based upon being an established breed in a foreign registry must have reached full recognition status• The Club has balloted the membership to seek AKC recognition, <u>documentation to be submitted to FSS for the breed file.</u>• Breed Standard reviewed to meet AKC Breed Standard Guidelines• Minimum of 150 dogs enrolled with three-generation pedigrees• Formal presentation for AKC club status is sent to Club Relations for review and bylaw commentary to follow, if necessary.• Request to move into Miscellaneous submitted to AKC Board - date of entry January 1, or on or about July 1.	Documentation of request to full
Eligibility to request full recognition: While in the Miscellaneous Class the club will be working with a facilitator, a Delegate from the Parent Club Delegate Committee, to gain further understanding of the responsibilities of a Parent Club. The Parent Club self-study materials will be provided to the club to utilize as they develop.	Eligibility to request full recognition:	

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELINES

Rule (Bylaw or Regulation) (Line Out)	Proposed (Line In)	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Club Business and Annual Meeting/Election to be conducted in accordance with constitution and bylaws • Constitution and bylaws, to be reviewed by Club Relations, revisions recommended to be made and approved by the club membership • Minutes of Board and Annual Meeting submitted and reviewed • Membership updated annually, including a separate electronic membership-list upload using officer-issued access code • Parent Club conducts minimum of two Open Shows for all Miscellaneous and FSS breeds (minimum of six months apart, geographically distributed) • Confirmation of Board-approved interest in applying for Member Club status • Membership growth to approximately 100 members, with reasonable geographic distribution • Minimum of ten dogs earning Certificate of Merit (CM) titles owned by Parent Club members • Growth in registration of litters and dogs to a minimum of 300 dogs with three-generation pedigrees • A minimum of 20 litters bred and enrolled while the breed is in Miscellaneous to ensure that the breed is established and sustainable • Minimum of three Judges Education Seminars conducted by the Parent Club while in the Miscellaneous Class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Club Business and Annual Meeting/Election to be conducted in accordance with constitution and bylaws • Constitution and bylaws, to be reviewed by Club Relations, revisions recommended to be made and approved by the club membership • Minutes of Board and Annual Meeting submitted and reviewed • <u>Club submits a certificate of good standing or its equivalent from its state of organization.</u> • Membership updated annually, including a separate electronic membership list upload using officer issued access code • Parent Club conducts minimum of two Open Shows for all Miscellaneous and FSS breeds (minimum of six months apart, geographically distributed) • Confirmation of Board approved interest in applying for Member Club status • Membership growth to approximately 100 members, with reasonable geographic distribution • Minimum of ten dogs earning Certificate of Merit (CM) titles owned by Parent Club members • Growth in registration of litters and dogs to a minimum of 300 dogs with three-generation pedigrees • A minimum of 20 litters bred and enrolled while the breed is in Miscellaneous to 	<p>Validation that the club has obtained this status.</p>

FOUNDATION STOCK SERVICE GUIDELINES

Rule (Bylaw or Regulation) (Line Out)	Proposed (Line In)	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judges Education course developed in collaboration with AKC Staff, to be made available on the AKC Canine College for the purpose of providing educational opportunities for prospective judges of the breed A Minimum of one year has elapsed since entering the Miscellaneous Class. 	<p>ensure that the breed is established and sustainable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum of three Judges Education Seminars conducted by the Parent Club while in the Miscellaneous Class Judges Education course developed in collaboration with AKC Staff to be made available on the AKC Canine College for the purpose of providing educational opportunities for prospective judges of the breed A minimum of one year has elapsed since entering the Miscellaneous Class <u>The Club is to establish a plan which will be submitted with the request for Full Recognition which includes:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Encouraging the breeders to continue to breed which will increase the number of litters registered annually.</u> <u>Encouraging breeders to register dogs which will increase individual dog registrations annually.</u> <u>Encourage new owners of the breed to join the Parent Club, increasing the club membership.</u> <u>Breeders to encourage new dog owners to participate in AKC events with their dogs, increasing unique dogs participating annually.</u> <u>Encourage the establishment of local specialty clubs.</u> 	<p>Club plan for future development</p>

APPENDIX B – LÖWCHEN BREED STANDARD

Current Standard for the Lowchen	Proposed Revisions to the Lowchen Standard
<p>General Appearance: A small, bright, and lively dog that originated as a companion breed in pre-Renaissance Europe where ladies of the court groomed it in the likeness of a little lion. Breed characteristics are a compact, balanced body; a relatively short, broad topskull and muzzle; and a proud, lively gait that accentuates the lion cut with a long flowing mane. These quintessential features, combined with an outgoing and positive attitude, result in a dog of great style.</p> <p>Size, Proportion, Substance: Size – Ideally, mature dogs and bitches are between 12 to 13 inches at the withers. Height may vary 1 inch above or below this ideal. Only where the comparative superiority of a specimen outside this range clearly justifies it should greater latitude be taken. Absolute height at the withers should not take precedence over correct proportion and substance. Proportion - The body is just off-square when properly balanced. The distance from the prosternum to the point of buttocks is slightly greater than the distance from the withers to the ground in an 11 to 10 ratio. The distance from the ground to the elbow is slightly greater than the distance from the elbow to the withers. The Löwchen should never be low stationed. Substance - The mature Löwchen is sturdily built with strong bone and muscular hindquarters, but never coarse.</p> <p>Head: The head is a hallmark breed characteristic. The expression is bright, alert, and lively. The eyes are set well into the skull, round in shape, large, set well apart, and forward looking. Eyes are dark brown in color; lighter colored dogs may have lighter brown eyes but darker eyes are preferred. The ears are pendant, moderate in length, well fringed, and set on slightly above the level of the eye. The backskull is broad and relatively flat from ear to ear. The stop is moderately well defined. The length from nose to base of stop is two-thirds of the length from base of stop to occiput. The muzzle is well filled and relatively broad with moderate depth of underjaw resulting in a slightly rounded finish to the muzzle. The jaw is wide enough to accommodate all incisors in a straight row. Coloration of pigment is in accordance with coat color. Nose and eye rims are completely pigmented. The lips are tight with color</p>	<p>General Appearance: A small, bright, and lively dog that originated as a companion breed in pre-Renaissance Europe where ladies of the court groomed it in the likeness of a little lion. Breed characteristics are a compact, balanced body; a relatively short, broad topskull and muzzle; and a proud, lively gait that accentuates the lion cut with a long flowing mane. These quintessential features, combined with an outgoing and positive attitude, result in a dog of great style.</p> <p>Size, Proportion, Substance: Size. <u>Ideally mature dogs and bitches are between 11-13 inches at the withers.</u> Height may vary 1 inch above or below this ideal. Only where the comparative superiority of a specimen outside this range clearly justifies it should greater latitude be taken. Absolute height at the withers should not take precedence over correct proportion and substance. Proportion - The body is just off-square when properly balanced. The distance from the prosternum to the point of buttocks is slightly greater than the distance from the withers to the ground in an 11 to 10 ratio. The distance from the ground to the elbow is slightly greater than the distance from the elbow to the withers. The Löwchen should never be low stationed. Substance - The mature Löwchen is sturdily built with strong bone and muscular hindquarters, but never coarse.</p> <p>Head: The head is a hallmark breed characteristic. The expression is bright, alert, and lively. The eyes are set well into the skull, round in shape, large, set well apart, and forward looking. Eyes are dark brown in color; lighter colored dogs may have lighter brown eyes but darker eyes are preferred. The ears are pendant, moderate in length, well fringed, and set on slightly above the level of the eye. The backskull is broad and relatively flat from ear to ear <u>on an adult</u>. The stop is moderately well defined. The length from nose to base of stop is two-thirds of the length from base of stop to occiput. The muzzle is well filled and relatively broad with moderate depth of underjaw resulting in a slightly rounded finish to the muzzle. The jaw is wide enough to accommodate all incisors in a straight row. Coloration of pigment is in accordance with coat color. Nose and eye rims are completely pigmented. The lips are tight with color</p>

the same as the nose. ~~The bite is scissors and the teeth are rather large and well spaced with complete dentition.~~

Neck, Topline, Body: The neck is of good length with a slight arch, fitting smoothly into the shoulders and topline. The head is carried high when the dog is moving. The **topline** is level from withers to tailset. The **body** is slightly off-square when properly balanced. The loin is short and strong. The ribs are well sprung. The brisket is moderate in width and extends approximately to the elbows. The underline has a slight tuck-up at the loin. The **tail** is set high and carried in a well-arched cup-handle fashion with the plume touching the back when the dog is moving. A dropped tail while standing is not to be penalized.

Forequarters: The shoulders are strong and well laid back with smooth musculature. The upper arm is of equal length to the shoulder blade and the two meet in a near 90 degree angle. The elbows are held close to the body. Forearms are of good length and the distance from the withers to the elbow is slightly less than the distance from the elbow to the ground. From the front the legs are perfectly parallel from the elbows to the feet. The bone is more round than oval and of medium size with only a slight decrease in size at the pasterns. The pasterns are short, parallel from the front, and very slightly bent when viewed from the side. The forefeet point straight ahead and are tight and well arched with deep pads, and the two center toes are slightly in advance of the two outer toes. Dewclaws may be removed. The nails are relatively short.

Hindquarters: The pelvic bone projects beyond the set of the tail and is at an approximate 30 degree angle from a perfectly horizontal line. The upper and lower thighs are well muscled and of approximately equal length with medium bone. The stifles are well bent. The hocks are well let down and perpendicular to the ground from any angle. The hindfeet point straight ahead, are slightly smaller than the forefeet, and are well arched with deep pads.

Coat: The Löwchen must be shown in the traditional Lion Clip. The unclipped areas of the coat are long,

the same as the nose. The bite is scissors and the teeth are large and well spaced, and with ideally complete dentition.

Neck, Topline, Body: The neck is of good length with a slight arch, fitting smoothly into the shoulders and topline. The head is carried high when the dog is moving. The **topline** is level from withers to tailset. The **body** is slightly off-square when properly balanced. The loin is short and strong. The ribs are well sprung. The brisket is moderate in width and extends approximately to the elbows. The underline has a slight tuck-up at the loin. The **tail** is set high and carried in a well-arched cup-handle fashion with the plume touching the back when the dog is moving. A dropped tail while standing is not to be penalized.

Forequarters: The shoulders are strong and well laid back with smooth musculature. The upper arm is of equal length to the shoulder blade and the two meet in a near 90 degree angle. The elbows are held close to the body. Forearms are of good length and the distance from the withers to the elbow is slightly less than the distance from the elbow to the ground. From the front the legs are perfectly parallel from the elbows to the feet. The bone is more round than oval and of medium size with only a slight decrease in size at the pasterns. The pasterns are short, parallel from the front, and very slightly bent when viewed from the side. The forefeet point straight ahead and are tight and well arched with deep pads, and the two center toes are slightly in advance of the two outer toes. Dewclaws may be removed. The nails are relatively short.

Hindquarters: The pelvic bone projects beyond the set of the tail and is at an approximate 30 degree angle from a perfectly horizontal line. The upper and lower thighs are well muscled and of approximately equal length with medium bone. The stifles are well bent. The hocks are well let down and perpendicular to the ground from any angle. The hindfeet point straight ahead, are slightly smaller than the forefeet, and are well arched with deep pads.

Coat: The Löwchen must be shown in the traditional Lion Clip. The unclipped areas of the coat are long,

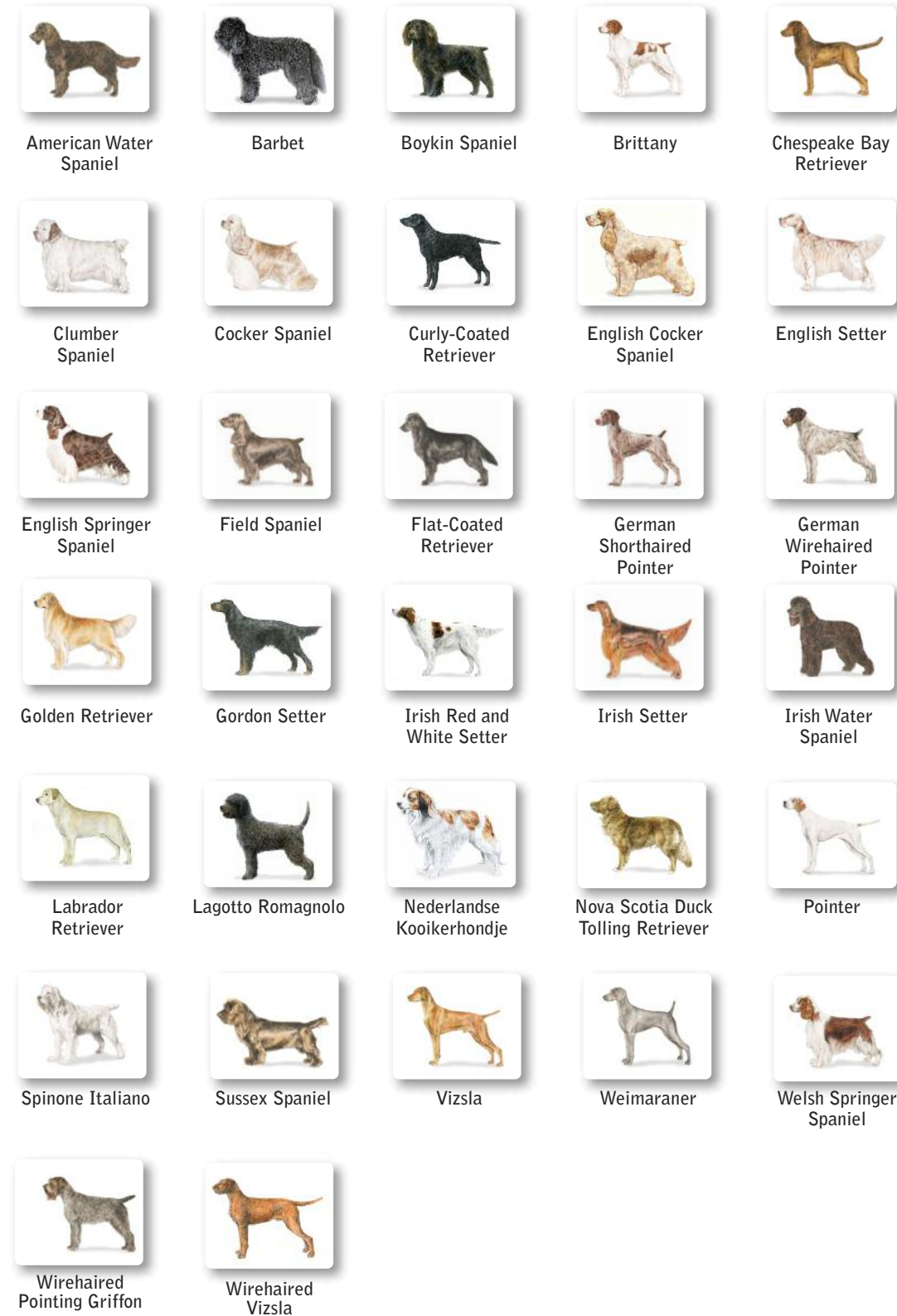
<p>rather dense and moderately soft in texture. The unique Löwchen coat consists of hairs of varying diameters with a more noticeable collection of denser hair around the neck and withers. The coat may fall to either side but must never be artificially parted. It has a slightly to moderately wavy appearance. Wiry, woolly, curly, and flat coat textures are not correct and are to be penalized to the degree of severity. No seissoring or shaping of the unclipped coat is permitted. Puppies typically have a softer coat.</p> <p>Lion Clip: the coat is clipped to about 1/8 inch on the following parts of the body: from the last rib back to and including the hindquarters; the hindquarters to the hock joints; the front legs from the elbows to a point on the legs which is equal to the same distance from the ground to the hock joints leaving cuffs of hair on all four legs; the tail from the base to approximately one-half way to the tip leaving a plume at the end of the tail; and the feet are entirely clipped. The unclipped areas must be completely natural and untrimmed. On no account should the unclipped areas be smoothed, shortened, shaped or otherwise tidied with anything other than a comb or brush. Any clip other than specified or any shaping or seissoring of the long coat are disqualifications.</p> <p>Color: All colors and color combinations are acceptable with no preference given to any.</p> <p>Gait: Movement at a trot is effortless with good reach in front and full extension in the rear. From the front the forelegs move in almost parallel lines converging slightly as the speed increases. From the rear the legs move in almost parallel lines and in the same line of motion as the forelegs, converging slightly as the speed increases. From the side movement is efficient and ground covering. The forelegs reach well out in front in a long, relatively low stride, and the rear legs come well under the body and extend behind to maximize propulsion. The body remains nearly square in outline and the topline is held firm and level, with the tail being carried curved over the back and the head held above the level of the back.</p> <p>Temperament: The Löwchen is alert, intelligent, and affectionate with the overall qualities of a loving</p>	<p>rather dense and moderately soft in texture. The unique Löwchen coat consists of hairs of varying diameters with a more noticeable collection of denser hair around the neck and withers. The coat may fall to either side but must never be artificially parted. It has a slightly to moderately wavy appearance. Wiry, woolly, curly, and flat coat textures are not correct and are to be penalized to the degree of severity. Puppies typically have a softer coat.</p> <p>Lion Clip: the coat is clipped to approximately 1/8 inch on the following parts of the body: from the last rib back to and including the hindquarters; the hindquarters to the hock joints; the front legs from the elbows to a point on the legs which is equal to the same distance from the ground to the hock joints leaving cuffs of hair on all four legs; the tail from the base to approximately one-half way to the tip leaving a plume at the end of the tail; and the feet are entirely clipped. The unclipped areas must be natural and untrimmed. <u>Appearance should not be sculpted or scissored. No other trimming or sculpting of the coat is warranted and is to be severely penalized as to preclude placement. Disqualification: Any cut/trim/pattern other than what is listed in this standard.</u></p> <p>Color: All colors and color combinations are acceptable with no preference given to any.</p> <p>Gait: Movement at a trot is effortless with good reach in front and full extension in the rear. From the front the forelegs move in almost parallel lines converging slightly as the speed increases. From the rear the legs move in almost parallel lines and in the same line of motion as the forelegs, converging slightly as the speed increases. From the side movement is efficient and ground covering. The forelegs reach well out in front and the rear legs come well under the body and extend behind to maximize propulsion. The body remains nearly square in outline and the topline is held firm and level, with the tail being carried curved over the back and the head held above the level of the back.</p> <p>Temperament: The Löwchen is alert, intelligent, and affectionate with the overall qualities of a loving</p>
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<p>companion dog. It has a lively, outgoing, and inquisitive personality</p> <p>Disqualifications: Any trim other than specified. Shaping or seissoring of the long coat.</p>	<p>companion dog. It has a lively, outgoing, and inquisitive personality</p> <p>Fault</p> <p>The forgoing description is that of the ideal Lowchen. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.</p> <p>Disqualification: <u>Any cut/trim/pattern other than what is listed in this standard</u></p>
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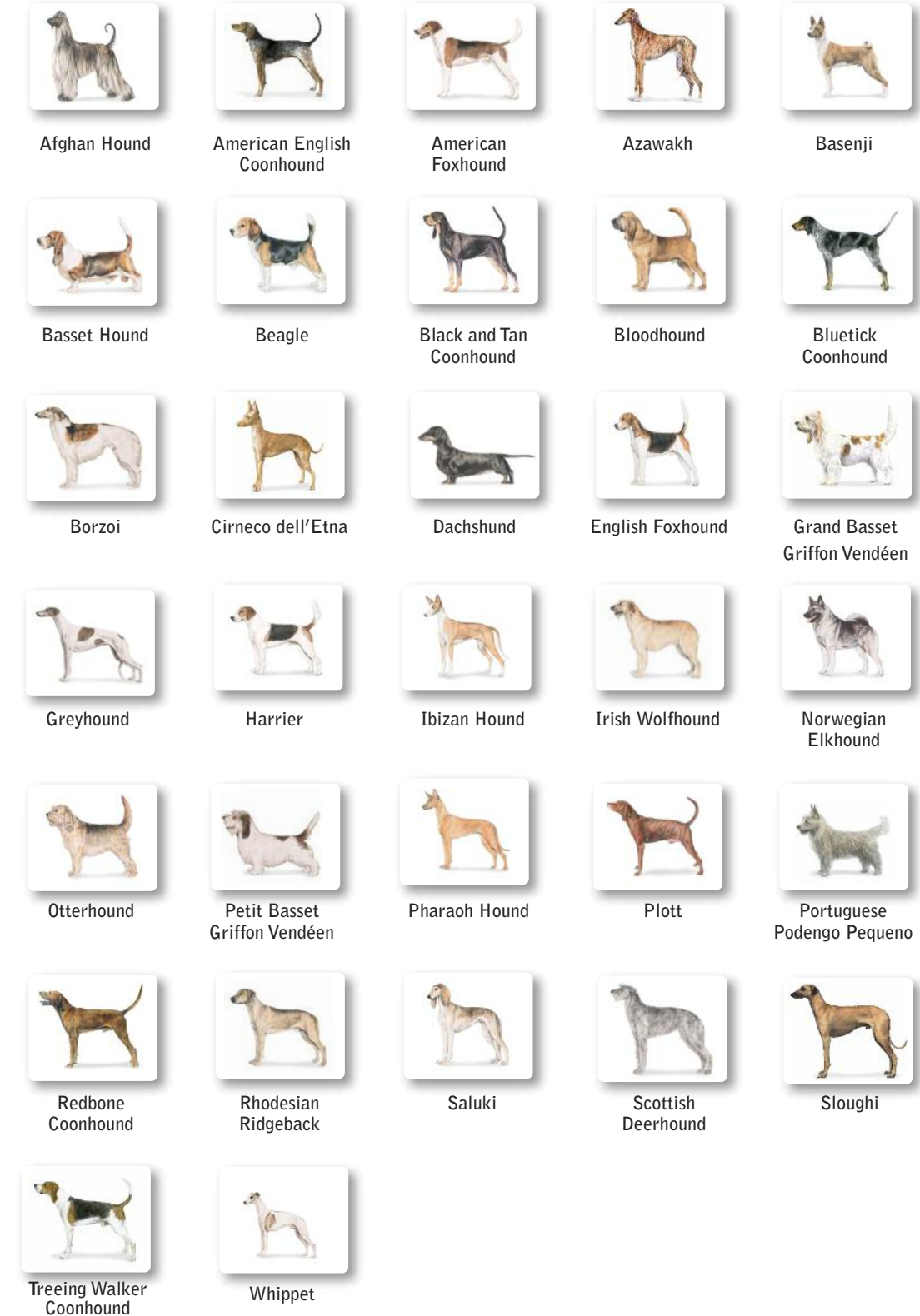
PARENT CLUB LINKS



SPORTING GROUP



HOUND GROUP



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



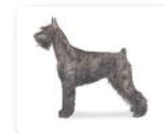
Dogo Argentino



Dogue de Bordeaux



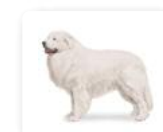
German Pinscher



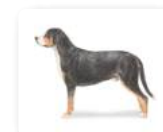
Giant Schnauzer



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

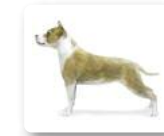
TERRIER GROUP



Airedale Terrier



American Hairless Terrier



American Staffordshire Terrier



Australian Terrier



Bedlington Terrier



Border Terrier



Bull Terrier



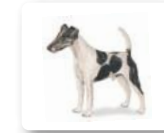
Cairn Terrier



Cesky Terrier



Dandie Dinmont Terrier



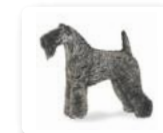
Fox Terrier (Smooth)



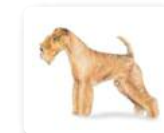
Glen of Imaal Terrier



Irish Terrier



Kerry Blue Terrier



Lakeland Terrier



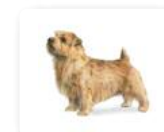
Manchester Terrier



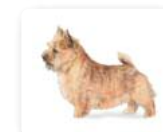
Miniature Bull Terrier



Miniature Schnauzer



Norfolk Terrier



Norwich Terrier



Parson Russell Terrier



Rat Terrier



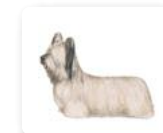
Russell Terrier



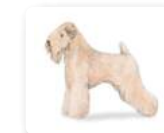
Scottish Terrier



Sealyham Terrier



Skye Terrier



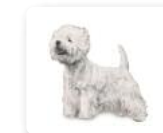
Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier



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 Malinois



Belgian Sheepdog



Belgian Tervuren



Bergamasco



Berger Picard



Border Collie



Bouvier des Flandres



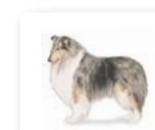
Briard



Canaan Dog



Cardigan Welsh Corgi



Collie (Rough)



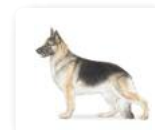
Collie (Smooth)



Entlebucher Mountain Dog



Finnish Lapphund



German Shepherd Dog



Icelandic Sheepdog



Miniature American Shepherd



Norwegian Buhund



Old English Sheepdog



Pembroke Welsh Corgi



Polish Lowland Sheepdog



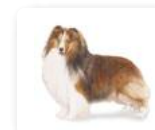
Puli



Pumi



Pyrenean Shepherd



Shetland Sheepdog



Spanish Water Dog



Swedish Vallhund



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/>