BREED COLUMNS SCHEDULE

**Hound Group**
- Basenjis
- Basset Hounds
- Bloodhounds
- Borzoi
- Dachshunds
- Greyhounds
- Otterhounds
- Petits Basset Griffons
- Vendeens
- Pharaoh Hounds
- Rhodesian Ridgebacks
- Salukis
- Scottish Deerhounds
- Whippets

**Terrier Group**
- 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
- Sealynham Terriers
- Skye Terriers
- Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers
- Staffordshire Bull Terriers
- Welsh Terriers

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**NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP RECAP**

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

**DOG PEOPLE**

**SECRETARY'S PAGES**

Links to AKC Parent Clubs appear following Secretary’s Pages

**RINGSIDE**

**SLIDESHOW**

**UPDATES**

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NEW
Replicas of your brick are now available! Send one to your honoree or keep it for yourself.
We are coming off a very busy January at the AKC. The AKC National Championship aired on ABC January 2 to an incredible response, and we brought two new breeds (the Russian Toy and the Mudi) to full recognition, bringing our number of recognized breeds to 199.

The feedback on our National Championship broadcast from our constituency and the public has been abundantly positive. Our show garnered more than 1.5 million viewers on a day that was filled with more than 250 televised sporting events. This is a major accomplishment that furthers our opportunity to share our mission, brand, knowledge, and expertise with dog lovers around the country.

Planning for the 2022 AKC National Championship presented by Royal Canin has already begun. We are honored to have Mr. Desmond J. Murphy of Monroe, New York, as our Best in Show judge and Mr. Carl Gene Liepmann, of Flushing, Michigan, to judge our Best Bred-by-Exhibitor in Show.

The 2022 event will take place December 17 and 18 at the Orlando Orange County Convention Center, where crowning America’s Champion, highlighting our sport, and showcasing top dogs from around the world will be celebrated. The 22nd annual show will feature such popular events as Best Bred-by-Exhibitor, AKC National Owner-Handled, and the AKC Royal Canine All-Breed Puppy and Junior Stakes, along with the AKC Agility Invitational, Obedience Classic, Fast CAT Invitational, and junior competitions in conformation, agility, rally, and obedience.

We are thrilled to once again highlight the dogs who do extraordinary things in service of people, the AKC Humane Fund is seeking your nominations for the AKC Humane Fund Awards for Canine Excellence (ACE). Nominations are open now through July 1. Winners will be announced in late 2022 and profiled in a made-for-TV special created by AKC Productions.

Each year, the AKC Humane Fund honors five dedicated, hardworking dogs for making significant contributions to an individual or entire community. Since the program’s creation in 2000, there have been 110 ACE recipients. They have included a Golden Retriever who surfs to raise money for charities and a Dalmatian who doubles as a family pet and fire-safety dog, among dozens of other incredible dogs.

Awards are given in five categories: Uniformed K-9, Exemplary Companion, Search and Rescue, Therapy, and Service. It is our pleasure to recognize these amazing dogs, and the many ways that they are making an impact on their community and the lives of their owners. To nominate a dog, please visit akchumanefund.org.

Last, but certainly not least, we encourage you to watch AKC.tv. Live programming has begun for 2022, giving you the opportunity to watch dog shows from across the country. Take a few minutes to watch some of the breed documentaries, weekly shows, or on-demand historical content available to you. AKC.tv is accessible via any smartphone, tablet, or computer and on popular streaming apps Apple TV, Amazon Fire TV, and Roku. We hope you enjoy the content as much as we love creating it.

Until next time…

Dennis B. Sprung
President and CEO
Sherman P. Saunders photographed Afghan Hound Niliyo of Prides Hill for the cover of the August 1936 GAZETTE. Niliyo was owned by Mrs. William Porter (Kingway Kennels), of Denver, and bred by Quincy Adams “Shaw” McKean (1891–1971), a pivotal figure in the Afghan Hound’s early years of AKC recognition.

From an old Boston family of great wealth, McKean was a banker and all-around sportsman. His Prides Hill kennel was the last word in Afghan elegance during the 1930s and ’40s. The Prides Hill influence was seen in many top Afghan lines of the 20th century, including Sunny Shay’s Grandeur hounds.

Niliyo was a 2-year-old when this photo was taken. His sire was McKean’s celebrated stud dog, British import Badshah of Ainsdart. In 1937, Badshah would sire Rudiki of Prides Hill, among the most celebrated dogs in the Afghan Hound’s U.S. history.

As you can see from the “before” picture, the intervening 86 years were not kind to the original 8½ x 11½ print. Over the decades, curling and cracking of the heavy-stock paper caused bits of the picture to flake off. Happily, our creative production experts at AKC Publications digitally restored this jewel of the AKC GAZETTE collection to its former glory. It is part of the GAZETTE’s ongoing effort to preserve and promote the history of our sport.
MURPHY, LIEPMANN TO TOP THE BILL AT ORLANDO

NEW YORK—Desmond Murphy of Monroe, New York, will judge Best in Show, and Carl Gene Liepmann of Flushing, Michigan, will judge Best Bred-by-Exhibitor in Show, when the AKC National Championship presented by Royal Canin returns to Orlando, Florida, in December.

“Desi” Murphy is a third-generation dog man. Born in Scotland, he was reared among Greyhounds, Whippets, and terriers at his family’s Mardormere Kennels in upstate New York.

Murphy began handling in 1958, working under his uncle John Murphy, a distinguished handler and judge. Jan, began their long involvement in retrievers in 1962. Two years later, they founded the Flint Retriever Club. They produced many champions and obedience titleholders, including the breed-winning Labrador Retriever at the 1984 AKC Centennial Show. Liepmann has been an AKC judge since 1980.

“We have a fantastic lineup of judges this year,” AKC President and show chairman Dennis Sprung says. “The AKC National Championship continues to be a must-attend event, and with Desi and Carl leading the panel, that tradition will continue.”

The 2022 ANC will feature AKC National Owner-Handled Series Finals, AKC Royal Canin National All-Breed Puppy and Junior Stakes, AKC Agility Invitational, Obedience Classic, and a full slate of Juniors events.

Judges for the NOHS Finals and the Puppy and Junior Stakes will be announced when assignments are finalized.

GROUP JUDGES
Sporting Jamie Hubbard; Hound Gayle Bontecou; Working Dorothy Collier; Terrier Clay Coady; Toy Jeffrey Bazell; Non-Sporting Pamela Bruce; Herding Dr. Tom Davies

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES
Charles Olvis

BREED JUDGES
BEST BRED-BY GROUP JUDGES
Sporting Dr. Donald Sturz, Jr.; Hound Jamie Hubbard; Working Dr. Tom Davies; Terrier Patricia Anne Keenan; Toy Dr. Steven L. Keating; Non-Sporting Eugene Blake; Herding Mr. Charles Olvis

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP FINALS
Linda Clark
**UPDATES**

**Knight, Montgomery Join AKC/CHF Board**

RALEIGH—Michael Knight, Ph.D., and Stephanie A. Montgomery, DVM, Ph.D., DACVP, have joined the AKC Canine Health Foundation board of directors, replacing departing board members Sue Copeland and John Russell.

Knight has actively shown dogs for 42 years and serves on the AKC board of directors. He is the AKC Delegate from the Texas KC.

Montgomery is an associate professor at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine and an adjunct associate professor at the North Carolina State University College of Veterinary Medicine. She assumed the role of CHF Scientific Review Committee chair in 2021.

“Dr. Montgomery’s leadership has been instrumental to the Scientific Review Committee, and we welcome her added input as a board member,” CHF Board Chairman Dr. J. Charles Garvin says. “Dr. Knight’s longstanding passion for purebred dogs and professional experience in human resources will also add a substantial contribution to our board.

“We will always be grateful to John Russell for his input and to Sue Copeland for her years of service and advocacy in support of CHF’s mission.”

**AKC.tv Winter Show Schedule**

A cost-to-coast selection of dog-show action is coming to AKC.tv this winter.

**February 19**
Sun Maid KC of Fresno

**February 26**
Wisconsin KC

**March 18 and 19**
Kentuckiana Cluster

**March 26**
New Brunswick KC

For live coverage of these events, visit AKC.tv or download the AKC.tv app available at Apple TV, Roku, Amazon FireTV, Google Play, and the App Store.
George Stuart Bell passed away on January 19 in Yakima, Washington. He was born November 26, 1940. He married Sally Fletcher Lee in 1972, and they remained together until Sally’s death in May 2005.

George and Sally were highly respected breeders of show and coursing Salukis and, more recently, Greyhounds. They bred under the kennel name Bel S’mbran. In 1971, they moved to Alpaugh, California, in order to be surrounded by the desert and fulfill a lifetime mission of breeding and conditioning open-field coursing Salukis and Greyhounds.

In 1976, they returned to Seattle to manage the Bell’s Restaurant, which had been established by George’s parents in 1949. George loved to cook and once served his locally famous blackberry cobbler to then President Clinton during the APEC summit in Seattle. George was the cook and Sally the hostess at the popular Seattle neighborhood restaurant for 25 years before they retired and moved back to Alpaugh in 2000.

George and Sally’s talents, enthusiasm, and boundless energy did not go unnoticed, nor unappreciated, by the dog community. They threw their support into the National Open Field Coursing Association, the organization administering live game coursing. The Bells were instrumental in establishing lure coursing in its infancy, were fundamental to the start of the Puget Sound Saluki Club, and most especially they gave of their time and effort to the American Saluki Association (ASA).

George was elected ASA president in 1972 and Sally held nearly all the office positions through the years, with George working tirelessly beside her. He organized events, including, for many years, a themed dinner cooked and served right on the show grounds at the annual ASA Celebration.

Both George and Sally regularly contributed articles to publications on the sport of dogs, as well as producing instructional videos that highlighted the structure and function of the working sighthound. George and Sally’s combined interest in working dogs and cheetahs led to their involvement in cheetah conservation. Together, they formed the first chapter of the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) in Seattle. One of the goals of CCF is to educate farmers of Namibia in the use of livestock-guardian dogs to protect livestock from large-cat predators, such as the cheetah and leopard. The livestock-guardian dog program has since become wildly successful as an alternative to the killing of these endangered cats.

George also introduced lure chasing for the cheetahs at the San Diego Zoo to improve their physical conditioning. The program continues to this day.

In 1973, the Bells bred their Bayt Shahin Vida A Bel S’mbran to Euphrates Springtime Jaadan, producing Bel S’mbran Bachrach, who excelled in the field and made breed history in the ring and as a sire. Bred to his maternal aunt, Bachrach produced Bel S’mbran Aba Fantasia (Fanny), whose accomplishments included Group I at Westminster under Anne Rogers Clark and Best in Show at Santa Barbara, two of the most prestigious wins one could ever hope to achieve.

Fanny was eventually bred to her paternal grandsire, Euphrates Springtime Jaadan, which produced Bel S’mbran Promise of Atallah (Twyx), co-owned with Beverly Fairfax Griffith. Twyx continued to raise the bar, making breed history in the ring and as a sire. Bachrach, Fanny, and Twyx dominated the show ring for over a decade and continues to appear in the pedigrees of top-winning Salukis today.

George and Sally were serious students and prolific writers, and most delightfully they took great joy in every one of their pursuits. Their hard work, inquiring minds, and a highly developed sense of humor made them welcome company worldwide. George will be missed by his family and many friends. The sport of dogs is grateful for his lifetime dedication and the invaluable contributions he brought to his beloved breeds.

Remembering George Bell, of Bel S’mbran Hounds

By Darin Collins, DVM

1980: George Bell breeder-owner-handled Fanny to Best in Show at Santa Barbara KC, under judge Catherine Sutton. (Joan Ludwig photo)
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BEST IN SHOW
Judge Dana Cline
Giant Schnauzer GCh.G Lagniappe’s from the Mountains to the Bayou

RESERVE BEST IN SHOW
German Wirehaired Pointer GCh. Heywire N Deep Harbor Love that Dirty Water

GROUP WINNERS
Sporting (Entry 864): German Wirehaired Pointer GCh. Heywire N Deep Harbor Love that Dirty Water

Australian Shepherd GCh. B Rolyart’s Navigator @ Painted Sky Farms; owner Sharon Sherwood

Non-Sporting (entry 529): Bulldog GCh. P Diamond Gold Majesu Pisko Bulls Herding (entry 748): Australian Shepherd GCh. P LK Michigan I’m Yours Miscellaneous Class:

Toby (entry 771): Pekingese Ch. Pequest Fortune Cookie

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP
Judge Debbie Melgreen
Best Junior Handler
Emma Rogers

2021 AKC NATIONAL OWNER-HANDED SERIES FINALS BEST IN SHOW
Judge Dr. Thomas Davies
Welsh Springer Spaniel GCh. B Rolyart’s Navigator @ Painted Sky Farms; owner Sharon Sherwood

NOHS GROUP WINNERS
Sporting: Welsh Springer Spaniel GCh. B Rolyart’s Navigator @ Painted Sky Farms; Hound: Saluki GCh. /DC Bahia Bahrain

AKC BREeder of the Year
David Fitzpatrick (Pequest Pekingese)

LINKS
• AKC.tv event coverage
• AKC Obedience Classic
• AKC Agility Invitational
• Fast CAT Invitational
• All-Breed Puppy and Junior Stakes
• AKC Breeder of the Year by Sport

RESULTS: 2021 AKC NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
Orange County Convention Center
Orlando, Florida
December 18 and 19, 2021
Total entry 4,840

BEST IN SHOW
Pekingese Ch. Pequest Fortune Cookie

BEST BREED-BY-EXHIBITOR IN SHOW
German Wirehaired Pointer GCh. Heywire N Deep Harbor Love that Dirty Water

BEST BRED-BY-EXHIBITOR IN SHOW
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• AKC Breeder of the Year by Sport
RINGSIDE

2021 AKC NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP GROUP COMPETITION

Photos by HOTdog
RINGSIDE
2021 AKC NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Photos by HOTdog
RINGSIDE
2021 AKC NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP BEST IN SHOW

Photos by HOTdog
Midwestminster

With all the recent talk of the International KC of Chicago show reboot in the air, this month’s slideshow salutes IKC’s mid–20th-century heyday as the Midwest’s biggest and most prestigious dog show.

Cover Slide, 1957: Working Group winner Collie Ch. Jorie’s Mr. G; judge Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge, owner-handler George Miltenberger

1946: Best in Show Boston Terrier Ch. Ch. Mighty Sweet Regardless; left to right: club president C. Groverman Ellis, judge Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge, owner Mrs. Claude Fitzgerald

1948: Best in Show English Springer Spaniel Ch. Frejax Royal Salute; left to right: breeder-owner Fred Jackson, judge Mrs. James Austin, club president Mrs. Ellis

1952: Best Brace in Show Whippets, Pennyworth Kennels; judge Percy Roberts

1958: Best Team in Show English Cocker Spaniels, Abracadabra Kennels; club president Mrs. Ellis and judge Alea Rosenberg

1959: Best American-Bred in Show West Highland White Terrier Ch. Wigtown Talent

1960: Best of Variety smooth Dachshund Ch. Willo-Mar’s Lucky Star; judge Alea Rosenberg and handler Jerry Rigden

1961: Best Brace in Show Great Danes, Thorn Run Kennels; left to right: Floyd Stuppi, owner-handler Elizabeth Galloway, judge Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge.

1963: Best Brace in Show Chihuahuas Pretorius’s Virelo and Holten’s Bubble Mio; presenter Mrs. Prince, owner Beatrice Mason, judge Percy Roberts

1967: Sporting Group English Springer Spaniel Ch. Salilyn’s Aristocrat; judge Harry Peters, presenters Mr. and Mrs. R.B. Loucks, handler Dick Cooper

1969: Best in Show Boxer Ch. Arriba’s Prima Donna and handler Jane Forsyth

All photos AKC GAZETTE collection; see YouTube page for photographer credits
The Scent of a “Fox”*

Text and photos by Kathleen Riley

*No foxes were harmed in the making of this story about a modern variation on an old and cherished institution.
LIKE a scene from a Dickens tale, hounds, horses, and humans gathered in the fog on a barren field west of the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota. This crisp morning was the last formal hunt of the season hosted by Long Lake Hounds. Some riders were in Halloween attire to participate in the day’s excursion at the end of October. Notably, most of those gathered were the foxhounds, running and socializing as they awaited the call to go hunting from Master of the Hounds, Jon Martinson.

Martinson speaks to the hounds with voice and the brass hunting horn he carries. Martinson urged the hounds on throughout the hunt with sweet notes and pulled them back with sour tones. He began the hunt by heading up a hill, and as the hounds picked up the scent of their quarry, one let out an excited yelp. The “fox” had left a trail earlier in the morning via an ATV, and the chase was on.

Over the next several hours, the pack rooted traces of a “fox” scent dragged across the vast tracts of land, pursuing the smell pulled cross country. The horses and riders did their best to keep up with the hounds, galloping and jumping interspersed with brief rest “checks” along the way.

As hounds, horses, and humans surged forward, they became one with each other, all pursuing their fox.

HISTORY
The word foxhunting means chasing an animal—sometimes a fox but not always—with hounds while riding a horse. Foxhunters will chase the red fox, gray fox, coyote, bobcat, and sometimes even wild pigs or boars. Fox hunting in America can be traced back to 1650, when Lord Baltimore appointed Colonel Robert Brooke, Esq., “Privy of the State within our Province of Maryland.” Brooke arrived in Maryland from England, bringing his wife, eight sons, two daughters, 28 servants, and his hounds. This is the earliest record of many hounds being imported to the Colonies. His sons and their descendants carried the Brooke hound bloodlines forward. They provided basic stock for American hound varieties.

The first President of the United States, George Washington, spent much of his spare time foxhunting. During the early days of the Continental Congress, a fielded hunt would pass the capital on more than one occasion. The Congressional members called a recess, mounted up, and joined the chase. As odd as it may seem now, foxhunting also flourished on the island of Manhattan from the Bowery to Harlem, and from the Bronx to Long Island.

WHAT HAPPENS AT A HUNT
Foxhunts are organized by clubs, and the club members pay membership fees to participate. It’s usually similar to how a golf or tennis club is set up. The hunt club has staff that cares for the hounds, and the members participate in the hunt on certain days of the week. The hunt takes place at a “fixture”—a piece of land
 designated for the hunt. Some fixtures are farms and properties located next to each other. Riders gather at the appointed time, and then the huntsman takes the hounds where he thinks (or in drag hunting, knows) where the fox may be hiding. That spot is called the covert.

Like most dogs, Foxhounds have an excellent sense of smell and can easily pick up the scent of a fox. Once they are in odor, they “speak”—barking or howling, and the chase is on.

LEARNING HOW TO HUNT

You will need to have access to a horse and be a confident rider to start hunting. Hunting involves posting to the trot, cantering over distances on varied terrain, and riding with many people. But remember, your horse should be fit. Jumping experience and having a horse that jumps are helpful but not always required.

If you have a horse and do not know anyone in the hunt, you may contact the Hunt Secretary or the Master and ask to ride with the hunt. Introduce yourself to the Master when you arrive at the hunt meet and thank them for the opportunity to participate. When the day is completed, thank the Master by saying, “Goodnight, Masters, and thank you for letting me join you today.”

HOW TO BEHAVE IN THE FIELD

Masters will sometimes invite young riders up to the front to enjoy watching the hounds work. Be mindful to keep a horse’s distance between you and the horse in front of you. As the field moves out, try and keep the same horses and riders around you. When approaching jumps, give riders enough space if their horse refuses to jump, or they fall at a jump in front of you. Jumping obstacles when hunting is great fun if you are mindful of not jumping more than you need to. Jumping more than you need to is called “larking.” It tires your horse and is considered impolite.

WHEN TO LEAVE THE HUNT

Most hunts are in the field for three to four hours during the formal season, with some lasting up to six hours. If you need to leave the field before
the end of the day, ask permission from your Field Master. They will let you know which way to return to the meet so that you don’t interfere with hounds or ride through the land where you don’t have the land owner’s permission to ride. Remember to thank the Masters before you leave.

PROPER CLOTHING AND ATTIRE (TACK AND TOGS)

In addition to the hierarchy, there is a strict dress code in the sport of foxhunting. The hunt staff and officials wear red coats, called Pinks. Pinks are named for the tailor Mr. Pink of Jermyn Street, London, England. Members of the field are
expected to wear a dark blue or black hunt coat. All riders must wear tall boots, thick breeches, gloves for protection, and a stock tie. All members must wear protective head coverings.

There are formal and informal seasons in fox hunting, and each season has a dress code. The formal season has a formal dress code. The informal season, called cubbing or autumn hunting, introduces young hounds into the pack with less formal attire. Foxhunting attire is a mix of tradition and practicality.

**WOMEN AND FOXHUNTING**

During the early 1800s, women were being seen more alongside men in the hunting fields of North America. Initially, this was quite controversial, and some men were concerned about the “weaker sex” participating. Those men may have been struggling with fragile egos. Fortunately, enough foxhunting men readily accepted women into the sport.

Before the Revolutionary War, the Castle Hill Hounds was founded in 1742 by Dr. Thomas Walker of Albemarle County, Virginia. After his death, the pack was dispersed, and hunting ended at Castle Hill. About 150 years
later, Mrs. Allen Potts (née Gertrude Rives), a descendant of Dr. Walker, revived the pack. This revival made the Castle Hill Hounds the first recognized pack owned and hunted by an American woman.

Before 1914, women rode sidesaddle on saddles with two padded horns called a leaping horn. In 1914, women began riding astride, and by 1932, about half of the women riders were riding astride. The change was influenced by convenience. Sidesaddles were more expensive, and it was more challenging to get horses to approach and jump fences straight without a leg on each side of the horse.

CONTROVERSY

In the United States, traditional foxhunting has been called out for being unethical; some clubs, however, have found ways to enjoy the sport without harming animals. Can one of America’s oldest sports
survive in the 21st century? And equally important: Should it?

This controversy has led many clubs to shift from live hunting to drag hunting, where hounds, horses, and riders chase a scent dragged across the countryside. The dragsman lays a scent trail from one to three miles across the countryside with “checks” along the way for horses and hounds to rest. The dragsman was dressed like a fox at the recent hunt for Halloween.

One of the biggest perks about drag hunts is the predictable course the “fox” takes through fields and woods. Additional benefits are a shortened day, with drag hunts lasting several hours versus all day. The hounds can better track the drag scent trail versus the tracking live animals, and the riders get to see more hound work. Drag hunts allow riders to cover the countryside on prepared tracks and end up at their trailers when the hunt ends.

**Select Hunting Terms and Vocabulary**

**Cap:** When you visit a hunt as a nonmember, you will pay the Secretary of the Hunt a capping fee before you leave the meet.

**Cast:** When the huntsman sends hounds out into a cover or brings them back together and redirects them.

**Cover/Covert:** A thicket in which the game can hide.

**Cubbing / Cub Hunting** (also called Autumn Hunting): This time of year is geared toward young hounds learning to hunt, exercising older hounds, and horses and riders are getting in condition. This is the informal season with ratcatchers and shorter hunt times.

**Couple:** Two hounds.

**Draw:** To send hounds through cover to find a scent.

**Field and Flights:** The riders follow the hunt on horseback and generally travel in flights based on experience.

**First Flight:** These riders stay closest to the huntsman and hounds. They will gallop over all obstacles, through water, and over varied terrain. These riders should be experienced with safe horses acclimated to hunting.

**Second Flight:** These riders generally prefer a slower pace or have less experienced horses that need to learn how to foxhunt. This flight may go around obstacles and try to keep up with the hounds when possible. Riders on this flight concentrate on viewing the sport.

**Third Flight (Hilltoppers):** These riders are called “Hilltoppers” because they’re usually positioned on hills or places that give them maximum viewing opportunities. This group does not jump or gallop. This flight often has older members, inexperienced riders, green horses, and lead-line ponies.

**Car Caravan:** Car followers try to observe the hunt as well as they can from the vehicles while following the pursuit on the road.

**Field Master:** A hunt member who keeps the field in order.

**Field Secretary:** This person collects caps when people arrive at the meet; they also get waivers signed and direct parking.

**Full cry:** The whole pack runs hard after the quarry, howling and barking (see speaking below).

**Hounds:** The hunt pack is always called hounds, and they are usually bred specifically for foxhunting.

**Huntsman:** The hunt centers around the huntsman, a hunt member who cares for and directs the hounds.

**Master:** The final authority at the hunt.

**Ratcatcher:** The clothing worn during the informal season or when the hunt allows less formal clothes.

**Speaking:** When hounds are making noise in response to a scent.

**Stern:** A hound’s tail.
Find a Hunt Near You

Check with the Masters of Foxhounds Association of North America to find a hunt close to you. The MFHA was founded in 1907 and governs organized mounted hunting with hounds in the United States and Canada. Currently, the MFHA recognizes 144 member hunts.

About the Author

Pet-friendly traveler, photographer, documentarian, equestrian, foodie, butterfly wrangler, and seeker of dead people, Kathleen Riley is vice president of the Chinook Club of America and lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota, with her husband David Daniels, her Chinook Mick, and her token Labrador Retrievers FTV (Fluffy the Vampire.) She says, “Life is a dog and pony show!”

To learn more about the Long Lake Hounds, visit their website.
“Sudsy,” as he was called, was born in November 1949, and was a standout from the word go. His temperament was undeniable. At the age of 5 months or so, he was living with us in New York City in the brownstone that housed “Dogs Inc.” It was in midtown Manhattan on the East Side, and on Memorial Day I awoke with the feeling that something was definitely not right. I’ll say it was not right! The whole top floor of the brownstone was ablaze from a fire that was electrical in origin! My memory will never fade of the stout redheaded Irish New York fireman descending from the ladder that was thrown up against the front of the house from the hook-and-ladder parked on East 52nd Street, holding in his arms a brown ball of fluff—a tail-wagging, face-washing, unflappable Miniature Poodle.

“Fireman, fireman, save my Poodle”—and he did! Sudsy was Reserve at the Poodle Club of America specialty that June under Walter Morris—a big win in those days, as it was before putting up a puppy was common. He was Best of Winners at Westminster, and won the Variety at the Group at Detroit from the classes, a feat which he accomplished again at his next show, International Kennel Club of Chicago. Here the first specialty of the Great Lakes Poodle Club was held in conjunction with IKC. The breed judge on this occasion was Mrs. Sherman Hoyt, who carried the brown dog over several specials. I guess you never forget your first triumphs in any endeavor, but with Sudsy’s winnings I was forever programmed in what I truly wanted in the Miniature variety of Poodles.

The old saw “balance and proportion” had to come first. This equates to a short back, plus enough leg to “make the square.” The temperament had to be a tail-up, solid “look at me” attitude and preferably a “stand-up show dog,” no topping and tailing. There has to be good “back under” front, beautiful feet, and a solid, sound “back end,” and of course an attractive head and eye.—A.R.C.
Reigning AKC National Champion Bayou embodies the word spirit as used in the Giant Schnauzer breed standard. During Bayou’s media tour after his big win in Orlando, co-owner Chris Reed told Good Morning America’s George Stephanopoulos about the challenges posed by his big, bold Giant in the ring:

“He has a bit of an attitude at times. He’s definitely mischievous. When he went to his first show at 6 months old, he did fine the first day. And then I think he realized that he could get away with a lot of things in the show ring and not get in too much trouble. So, the second day he showed, he wouldn’t stand still, he was jumping around, and eventually the judge kicked him out of the ring because he wouldn’t let her go over him. And that behavior continues, a little bit, to this day. He shows really well for Alfonso and Ashley, but if anyone else has to handle him, he’ll test them to see what he can get away with.”
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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Looking back on my decision over 10 years ago to breed a litter, I remember how at the time I didn’t realize how calm life had become with only two adult dogs and two adult humans. Hot-turquoise pillows and bright-orange throws accented my brown leather couches; I had a subscription to *Better Homes and Gardens*, and I followed it. The dogs potted in the right places. I assumed my dominance would continue.

I wanted control of the puppies. My husband had raised previous litters in his basement office, and I knew I could do better and minimize the damage to house and routine. In the living room corner, a roll of linoleum, on top of plastic, protected the new hardwood floor. The exercise pen, custom-sized and with two doors, was positioned for comfortable puppy viewing. I brought in a storage shelf to keep supplies categorized and within easy reach. A friend remarked that her whelping area looked that good to start but had ended up shredded. Not here, I thought.

3:00 a.m., six days before the projected due date: I had Chloe in labor, bat-crazy on a leash, pulling me through the house looking for a place to have her puppies. *Oops:* Turns out neither my husband nor I knew how to count.

I planned for a few nights on the futon next to the whelping box, but I became addicted to the puppies’ squawks, Chloe’s feeding/licking routine, and the feeling of being indispensable. I required an intervention after 2.5 weeks. “I think it’s safe to come back to the bedroom,” said my husband.

I turned my focus to keeping pee smell at bay. I bought a Glade automatic mister in tropical scent and set it for maximum dispersion. As the volume of pee increased, I added vanilla cookie plug-in oil warmers, and eventually I resurrected the gingerbread-scented wax warmer. The living room smelled like Christmas in Paradise.

My linoleum collection kept pace with the puppies’ expanding territory: two rolls, then three, all duct-taped together. I covered the throw rugs with stick-on carpet protector. Pee-pads and cedar pellets beckoned in three high-traffic areas. When I let the puppies out, I sat on the floor like a recess monitor.

I can’t say exactly when I sought the sanctuary of a kitchen counter stool and the obliviousness that distance afforded, but it had something to do with the puppies’ piranha teeth and coincided with the removal of everything bright and nice from the living room.

Chloe backed off, too. Her initial approach to puppy-waste removal was consumption before it exited their bodies, segueing to before/as it hit the floor, and finally to face-
offs with me over drying puppy poop: “Are
you going to get that?”

The tipping point that triggered my complete
abandonment of aesthetics came when the
puppies began using the slip-covered couch as
an excavation site and pee-pad. I removed the
cover and stitched and washed it. I encased
the couch with two plastic tablecloths from
the dollar store and put the slipcover back on
to secure them. The top layer of protection: a
pastel-peach bedspread, with blue flowers of
unknown species and two barely noticeable
blood stains—a four-dollar thrift-store find.
When I sat down, the crumple of the plastic
made me smile. Ah, memories.

—Marcia Woodard,
marcia@barkless.com
Basenji Club of America

Basset Hounds

UNFINISHED CONVERSATIONS

I was going to write this issue about a light-
hearted topic— the wonderful Basset Hound art
that some of our members have collected.
That happy piece, however, is going to wait
until spring. Perhaps it will marry better with
that season of emerging flowers and warming
skies. This time, though, I want to talk about
our mentors. The last couple of months of
2021 and early 2022 were brutal for members
of the Basset Hound Club of America, as we
learned of the deaths of five of our very long-
time and still active members of the club. I am
not naming these members for two reasons. In
at least one case, the family would prefer that
their privacy be respected. And my message
here is beyond these specific persons—although
I grieve for each of them individually, our
breed’s community is diminished every year by
the loss of some of our members. They take
with them their experiences and their knowl-
dge, and often just the smile we look forward
to seeing again.

This fall was difficult because these members
were still or had until recently been exhibit-
ing, judging, working on club business, and
breeding and raising pups. Their deaths were
unexpected, and I imagine that I am not alone
in feeling like there were conversations with
them that were left unfinished. In my calls
with mutual friends after we learned of these
untimely deaths, I know I was not alone in feel-
ing regrets of things left unsaid.

One of the members was from my area, and
I’m sure she rolled her eyes at my lack of han-
dling skill when I proudly presented our first
show bitch, Phoebe, knowing nothing about
what I was doing! Recently, she told me she
respected me as a judge and thought I do a
good job, and that meant a great deal to me
coming from an experienced breeder with a
strong track record in her breeding program.
About a year ago, I spoke with another of
our members now gone and was surprised to
learn her connection—going back perhaps 20
years—to a stud dog that sired my last litter. We
were both busy that day, and I signed off saying,
“Let’s have coffee, I’d love to hear more about
him when we see each other at nationals.” She
wasn’t able to travel to the national this year,
and I will regret not finishing that conversation
and learning more about the history of my
Basses’ lineage.

I hope that everyone in our breed is able to
recognize those core mentors who have helped
shape us—whether that is by selling us the pups
that became our foundation, helping us hone
our skills in the show ring, field or performance
events, or being the comforting voice when our
bitch was in whelp and we were uncertain of
whether it was all going to be OK. Our men-
tors are our long-term trusted advisors, and if
you haven’t thanked your recently, it’s time to
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pick up the phone or a pen and do so.

But I also urge us all to recognize the people in our circle—whether in our own breed, or in other breeds—who have encouraged us, lent us a lead ringside, shared their experience with a sick dog when one of ours was suffering, taught us about their own breed, or helped us consider new ways of doing things with our dogs. Those moments are important, and they help us become the good dog people we want to be. We should let these folks know that we value what they have shared, and that they have had a positive impact on us.

Let’s honor and thank each other. Let’s have fewer unfinished conversations.

—Sylvie McGee, Sylvie@sylviemcgee.net
Basset Hound Club of America

Bloodhounds

The late Anne Legge sharing the following insights in this column in 2010.

RING OF DREAMS

Sometimes the Bloodhound ring is less than ideal. And there is plenty of blame to go around. Judges are sometimes less than clear and audible in giving instructions, and less than patient with novice or nervous owner-handlers. Judges sometimes do not approach a hound tactfully and let him or her get to “nose” them.

They must remember that Bloodhounds are sensitive scenthounds and to avoid strong perfume, flamboyant dress and hats, jangling jewelry, exaggerated nails, and hard hands.

Judges sometimes reward flashy sporting-dog movement instead of the elastic, swinging and free movement that is correct for the breed.

They don’t always “get” breed type, including the hallmark long, narrow head with parallel planes; diamond-shaped lids and deep-set eye; long neck; abundant skin on the head and neck; prominent forechest, with shoulders sloped backward; heavy bone; deep body; and strong and well knuckled up feet.

Judges must have the courage to withhold ribbons for lack of breed type and to excuse hounds from the ring for unacceptable behavior.

Breeders and exhibitors must accept their share of responsibility as well. They need to learn and understand the breed standard and apply that knowledge to breed and select exemplary Bloodhounds. They must carefully choose a mentor and study pictures and videos of great Bloodhounds of the past and present. They need to socialize their hounds and acclimate them to a show environment so that they are not undone when a tent flaps, a judge wears a hat, or a loudspeaker squawks. (Think handling classes, clinics, and matches.)

Exhibitors must train themselves so that they are ring ready. They must observe the
procedure of the day and know customary gaiting patterns. They must wear appropriate, neat business-type attire and functional shoes, have necessary gear, and feel comfortable and confident. Needless to say, winning or losing, sportsmanship and courtesy are obligatory.

So what is the ideal? A judge who is knowledgeable and efficient, who approaches confidently but kindly, and who will give the puppy or novice handler a second chance (but not necessarily a third or fourth). Breeders who produce hounds exemplifying the standard. Handlers who work in harmony with their hounds and are equipped, attentive, and confident. Hounds who are comfortable in the ring and ready to show the world what a Bloodhound should be.

If all of the stars—judge, breeders, exhibitors, and hounds—are in alignment, that would indeed be a Ring of Dreams.—A.L.

American Bloodhound Club

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**Borzoi**

**WHAT JUDGES NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE BREED**

In preparing a small handout for judges, I asked 14 breeders for five priorities that they feel judges should consider in their evaluation of our breed. In this group there is a combined 500 years of breeding experience. The contributors are breeders of hundreds of champions, Best in Show and specialty winners, and group placers, as well as veterinarians and AKC judges of the breed, the Hound Group, and Best in Show. The following summarizes their priorities and concerns.

The most often mentioned breed element was topline. There was a consensus that judges still do not reward the best toplines in the ring. “Slight rise over the loin with flexibility evident on the trot.” Too stiff, too far forward, or nonexistent is wrong. The second most-mentioned element was gait, which is very important for this breed.

Most often mentioned in the comments was “free and easy movement, not hackneyed, mincing, weaving or crossing.” There is a general frustration with judges who put up restricted movement or poor movers, thereby doing this breed a huge disservice.

Third was elegance. This element was not always mentioned as a separate item but was always interlaced throughout the comments when describing overall balance of the dog, both standing and moving.

Tied for fourth were neck-set and missing teeth, with an equal number of responses. The neck-set should be a smooth transition into the shoulders. The dog should not be goose necked nor with the neck set too low; the neck should be strong and powerful for taking down their prey.

Followed behind the above elements were condition, coat, head, ears, bladed bone, feet, and size. Borzoi should be in good condition, with muscling appropriate for a working hound.

There were several comments on judges who are “tooth fairies” who miss the overall better dog because of one missing tooth. The standard was changed to include missing teeth, and the problem of multiple missing teeth should be discouraged, but one or two missing was not an issue for most of the respondents.

Coat came under two categories, type and grooming. First, there are several types of coat, from wavy, to straight, to curly and short, plush body coats—all acceptable. A special note was that bitches blow their coats and should not be penalized for lack of coat in late spring or summer. The second topic on coat was a consensus on over-grooming. Borzoi should be clean and tidy, but not over-groomed. Scissoring off guard hairs or sculpting-in a topline is not necessary. Do not
reward the over-groomed dog with incorrect structure to a Borzoi with a rougher appearance. This is a breed you have to feel with your hands and get into the coat to evaluate structure, not go by what the handler wants you to see.

Ears should be small and rose, not hanging nor with thick leather. Several breeders believe small, tight ears lead to better ligaments for fieldwork.

Size: Bigger is not always better. The standard is 28 inches for males, 26 inches for bitches. For the Borzoi to be under standard size a serious fault.

Borzoi have bladed bone, not round. Feel for it on the forelegs if you question the correct shape. Feet are hare shaped; they are not cat feet, nor splayed.

Other important elements mentioned in the survey were color, tail-set, tight ligaments, shoulders, and temperament.

Concerning color, preference and distribution is unimportant. Markings can mask conformation; don’t get lost by a marking that is in contrast to the underlying structure.

Tail-set should not be high. Borzoi will use their tails at speed for counter balance, but a ring or gay tail is an issue.

Regarding temperament, this breed should have courage but never be aggressive nor shy. Borzoi can be aloof. Don’t be surprised if they appear uninterested in being examined—it is part of breed type. Historically they worked in teams, and they should get along with other dogs.

The Borzoi is not easy to breed. With their large size, long bones, sound movement, distinctive topline, and coats for surviving the harshest of climates, Borzoi are a fine balance between power and elegance. Their heads are long, with good fill in front of the eyes and small, rose ears adding to that elegant profile.

The future is in your hands. Please use your hands—not just your eye—to evaluate our breed. Our future is in the decisions you make in your ring.
—Jon Steele, jonauroral@gmail.com
Borzoi Club of America

Dachshunds

LETTING SLEEPING DACHSIES LIE

Though they are active, agile dogs, Dachshunds also like to sleep. The size and coat of a Dachsie sometimes determines where and how he or she sleeps. It is a given that Dachshunds sleep in bed with their owners, but longhairs are generally too warm to go under the covers. Wirehairs will go under the blankets but often have to come up to cool off. My late black and tan wire Raven would start the evening under the covers but by morning she would have her uncovered head on the pillow. Smoothies are the most likely to snuggle in deeply and stay there. I knew one smooth that would lie down on a blanket, pick up on edge in his teeth and then roll himself up like a burrito. And more than once I have lain down to sleep only to find that the bump in my pillowcase was seven-and-a-half-pound mini smooth Ember.

Sleeping in the sun is another favorite spot. Nearly any sunny location will do but it is even better if there is a soft mat to lounge on. I know one Dachshund that likes to sleep in the sun on a patio table, jumping from the ground to a chair to the table. Both puppies and adults like to sleep in a pile, and if it’s in the sun, even better.

Indoors are the usual spots like chairs and sofas, but other facilities beckon—like the laundry basket. Here the Dachsie can find lots of soft bedding that smells just like his beloved
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owner. The clothes are also good for burrowing under, leading to a hefty surprise when you pick up the basket to load the washer. A corollary to this is sleeping in a basket of dirty cleaning cloths. Of course there is no familiar smell of the owner—just Odoban, Pledge, and Febreze. But somehow that has its attractions as well. I have also learned to put away my camping gear as quickly as possible, otherwise there will be a dog or two ensconced on the sleeping bags, laying like dead weights and reluctant to move.

The funniest sleeping spot I have seen was a standard Dachshund curled up like a canine pretzel in a bed made for a mini. It didn’t matter that the tail—and part of the hind-quarters—hung over one edge and a long ear flopped off the opposite. The slender body was coiled up with legs and nose tucked underneath making the most of a soft though rather small spot. The irony was that a larger bed was nearby and unoccupied.

The eccentric sleeping posture of many Dachshunds is a part of their droll personalities. Some are comfortable reclining with their heads and necks bent at a right angle to the body resting against a wall, the edge of a pen or the arm of a sofa. It doesn’t look inviting, but I had a whole litter that liked to sleep that way. Equally odd, to my mind at least, is the preference for sleeping with the head hung over the edge of a chair, a bit like a gargoyle hanging off a medieval cathedral but with eyes closed and snoring. The most amusing, at least to a human being, is an adult Dachshund sleeping on her back legs splayed and with belly blithely exposed—a dog at rest and totally comfortable with her situation.

Isn’t that what we all want?
—Trudy Kawami,
salixbrooklyn@aol.com
Dachshund Club of America

Greyhounds

LIVING WITH SENIOR GREYHOUNDS

As I considered what to write about at the close of 2021 and for the beginning of 2022, I thought about living with my older dogs.

Think about the dogs who have been with you for so many years. Think about the faithful senior dogs who have seen you through these tough past two years of Covid confinement. In many cases, the dogs have been there for each of us when no one else could be. I am certainly grateful for their company and comfort. They are more patient with us, and more willing to wait for us as they lie comfortably in their favorite spot, waiting for their human to make the first move.

Taking care of the geriatric Greyhound is...
not always easy, as many of you who own big dogs well know. One of my tactics has always been to make them as safe as possible. I make sure that there is a carpeted pathway everywhere they need to go. Hardwood and tiled floors are not a friend to an older dog, which I found out the hard way, when I once came home to a dog splayed out on the floor. He attempted to get up many times and had rubbed his skin raw and could not stand when I picked him up. Several days and a lot of Decadron later, he came home walking very tentatively. I’m happy to say that after three months’ time he was running in the fields once again. I have watched my dogs carefully ever since, to determine when those rug runners need to come out.

Another place to take care is when they are out with the pack, or even at the dog park if there is no pack at home. I often hear of the challenge to the old alpha dog that leads to tears and punctures or sometimes just innocent play that knocks them off their feet. Look for that tentative step, the wider-than-normal stance, or the unsteady gait that signals it is time for them to spend outdoor time with you alone, and not other dogs. It is our responsibility to keep them safe.

How do we keep them healthy? Their food needs change, and deciding the time to reduce their protein portions needs to be done in consultation with your veterinarian. I make it a practice after a dog reaches age 9 to start having blood work performed every six months to monitor liver and kidney values as well as blood counts. Changes to diet and supplementation can mean a longer life for these old guys we love so much.

Greyhounds tend to have had dental hygiene. It is important to keep their mouths clean to avoid dental disease and abscesses. I have found this to be my hardest chore, as my dogs have never been willing participants in my efforts to brush their teeth!

Older dogs frequently have lumps and bumps that need to be evaluated and watched. I have not seen lipomas—fatty tumors that are benign—often in my Greyhounds, but they do on occasion appear. Any new bumps or any changes to bumps should be evaluated by your veterinarian to be sure they are benign before they get too big. Even a lipoma can cause problems when they arise in an area that causes rubbing and abrasion of the skin.

Like their human friends, Greyhounds can have issues with joints that are painful and interfere with the quality of their life. Keeping them moving with short walks they can tolerate is an important step to keeping them flexible and on their feet—and it doesn’t hurt you, either. Alternative therapies like chiropractic, acupuncture, and laser therapy are all options that may contribute to the comfort of all dogs, but more especially so as they age. Long necks, backs, and legs easily find a way to become misaligned, especially as muscles change with age.

I asked a few other Greyhound breeders what they do differently with their seniors. Here is a response from Bruce Clark of Shryo Greyhounds:

“The only things I do for my older dogs is that they usually wear coats all through the winter and have blankets and rugs inside for them to stay warm. One thing I have found useful is to get a full blood panel done on the older dogs, to check and make sure that there aren’t any unforeseen issues with liver or kidney function. That has really helped me find out ahead of time if there are any problems developing that we can head off ahead of time. I try to do that once a year as a preventative measure.”

There are many things to keep front of mind with our senior dogs, but they are so worth it!

—Patti Clark, willowmoor@att.net
Greyhound Club of America

**Otterhounds**

**OTTERHOUNDS: THE UNDOODLES**

“Is that a Labradoodle?”

“No, it’s an Otterhound.”

“A what? I never heard of them. What were they bred to do?”

“Hunt river otters.”

“Oh. My friend has a Labradoodle.”

Probably every Otterhound owner has been part of a conversation like this. “Doodles,” whether “Labra-” or “Golden-,” are soaring in popularity as are a number of cross-breeds, frequently called “designer breeds.” At the same time some of our oldest breeds, like Otterhounds, are fighting for survival.

All dog breeds were “designed” by humans through selective breeding, usually to perform certain functions like hunting, herding, or guarding. Their distinctive appearances resulted from the traits needed to perform their jobs. Today’s designer dogs are often bred solely for looks. Take the Labradoodles and goldendoodles, who like Otterhounds are large, shaggy dogs with doofus expressions that attract owners and passersby. Unlike doodles, Otterhounds have predictable looks and behaviors, dominated by their sense of smell. In contrast, despite claims that Doodles do not shed, they wear a variety of coats from slightly wiry to curly to soft and fluffy. Most shed and mat, thanks to one parent, and need to be clipped, thanks to the other. The combination of the Poodle hair that keeps growing and the Lab and/or Golden fur that sheds profusely creates a
HOUND GROUP

Otterhound

Otterhounds are an old breed of scent hounds, with wiry outer coats that are waterproof and softer undercoats to keep them warm as they patrol land and water to keep river otters from decimating the fish populations in the British Isles. A good coat repels water and dries quickly. Everything about this scent hound—from his size, to his coat, to his large feet with webbing, to his sickle-tail waving in the tall brush—is designed to make him efficient at scenting and pursuing his prey on land and water.

Persistent and independent, Otterhounds are pack hounds and love fellow dogs, cats, and of course people. More than anything, however, they have those noses inherited from their Bloodhound and Welsh Foxhound ancestors who can scent on land and water. All those cute features have a purpose. While otters are endangered, the hounds still pursue careers in tracking, trailing. And while they shed, they shed less than most dogs, and their hair never needs to be clipped. Otterhounds do not need groomers—just a comb and brush applied once a week.

The doodle population is on the rise, despite the often-high purchase price and upkeep cost, while the Otterhound is nearly as endangered as the otters they pursued. With fewer than 1,000 remaining in the world, these clowns with the keen noses and sociable natures may soon go the way of the passenger pigeon. And that would be a loss. They possess most of the traits and looks of the doodle, and more—and they breed true. They can hunt, track, and visit folks in nursing homes and hospitals and kids in schools. They make great bed-warriors on winter nights, and they can find your keys and gloves for you. And they need us fanciers to ensure that they are not casualties of our newer designer breeds. Looks aren’t everything.

—Eibhlin Glennon,
Otterhound Club of America

Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

The following column was dictated to his mom, Jana Kolpen, by PBGV Leo (Ch. Hoylakestowe Leonaldo) to honor the passing of his PBGV brother David, Ch. Old York’s Prince of Tides.

DIA DE LOS MUERTOS, OR DAY OF THE DEAD

This is Leo writing. My PBGV brother David and I have a history of writing articles about our adventures. Sadly, David passed away in May after living a wonderful 15-year life. He was my brother, my pal, and my mentor. He was everything to me. My family and I wanted to embrace David’s new journey and honor his life. We could think of no better way but to build a Dias de los Muertos altar for him.

We are fortunate to live in San Miguel de Allende, Mexico, a Unesco World Heritage City north of Mexico City in the mountains. Death is celebrated here in Mexico in a profound and beautiful way, says my mum. Dia de los Muertos, or Day of the Dead, has been celebrated in for thousands of years in this
region, originating with the Aztecs, Toltecs, and other indigenous people. The holiday has since been infused with Catholic symbols and customs to honor the deceased, making it a mix of indigenous and religious beliefs. This unique combination of pagan and religious beliefs is typical in Mexico.

On November 1 and 2 every year, the souls of the deceased are welcomed back to earth to join their families. One day is for adults, and the other for children. It is a joyful day to gather with your family, with the most important attendees being the deceased.

This holiday is celebrated on so many levels, with multiple elements incorporating parties, costumes, food, and symbolism. Many people just have their faces painted like skeletons and join the parade, but the holiday goes so much deeper.

The focal point of this holiday is the altar to the deceased loved one, which is the means of attracting their spirit back to the dimension of the living. There are altars everywhere, from small ones in shop windows and larger ones in restaurants to larger group altars in the city center. This year there was a large public altar dedicated to those who had recently died of Covid.

An altar usually features a photo of the deceased and is filled with offerings that the spirit loved when they were on earth. More than one person or pet can be featured.

There are many levels of symbolism. For David, we kept the altar simple and filled it with bones, symbolic cats, chickens, dogs to play with, his cozy bed, and his favorite toys—all the things he loved and revered on earth that might tempt his spirit to visit us.

Altar offerings are often made of sugar. For this holiday there are markets set up that sell not only the iconic colorful sugar skulls but elaborate sugar creations.

Typically included on the altar is a pan de muerto (bread of the dead), which is a Mexican sweetbread shaped like bones to feed the soul of the dead. David was not a bread eater, so we chose not to include it on his altar.

Candles often appear on the altar to guide the spirits from the cemetery to the land of the living.

Marigolds are not only on the altar but everywhere during this holiday. Their strong scent and vibrant color attract the spirits and represent life. Mom spent many hours picking off the marigold flowers from the stems to create David’s alter. She loved David so much. She says he was her protector. I protect my dad.

This year we had a few people visit David’s altar at a time. My mum served food and drinks and played Mexican music for the guests. We could tell David was visiting and charmed by the effort put into honoring him.

In the evening, the parade of Catrines and...
**HOUND GROUP**

Catrins takes place. Every year David and I would dress up with my mum and dad and go the Dia de los Muertos parade in town. People dress up, and their faces are painted like the dead. Dad has a cool suit made of bones and a top hat. Mom dresses like La Catrina, the iconic female image of death. David and I would wear black and white skull sweaters adorned with plastic spiders. After the parade, many people always want their pictures taken with us. We feel like movie stars. Dad and I are featured on the wall in one of the galleries in the Fabrica la Aurora, an art center created from an old textile mill.

We miss David a lot, but we know every year we will have the chance to visit with his spirit.

My mum says, Day of the Dead is one of the culturally richest holidays and encourages people to read more about it. A trip to Mexico for Dia de los Muertos is something you will never forget.—J.K.

Thank you, Jana.

—Susan Smyth, PBGVCA GAZETTE column chair, oldyork2002@aol.com

Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America

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**SOME TIPS ON SHOWING**

As the Pharaoh Hound gains in popularity, albeit slowly, we will see new breeders exhibiting their dogs in the show ring, and we will be seeing more novice exhibitors in the ring as well. In the past, we saw the ring dominated by breeders, many of whom were already experienced in exhibiting other breeds. This was a great advantage to novice exhibitors, who looked to their breeders for guidance and consequently learned a great deal.

New breeders, while they may have some show experience with their own dogs, are only one generation into exhibiting dogs and are not in the best position to teach newcomers all the little things that create better experiences at the shows. Regardless of winning or losing, the entire show experience can be tense and nerve-wracking, or it can be a challenging yet pleasurable adventure for both owner and dog.

I offer the following advice in hopes that newcomers to the sport of showing dogs will gain some benefit, and that old-timers might find some valuable pointers as well.

Both the dog and the handler should be trained prior to the show. Handling classes are most helpful. Both owner and dog can profit from professional or experienced trainers at these classes.

Handling can be difficult to learn. It takes practice and hard work. If you have a dog who is sensitive to new experiences, take him walking on busy streets and introduce him gently to new people whenever you can. Have him stand for examination. Help him adapt more easily to new situations. Sometimes a seemingly calm dog suddenly acts up in the show ring because he is not used to accepting something new.

Pharaoh Hounds

The following was written in 2012 by long-time Pharaoh Hound columnist Mrs. Rita Laventhall Sacks.

Pharaoh Hound: (PHCA CH) Twinley Queen Nemathap, 1974, owned by Rita Laventhall Sacks.
BREED COLUMNS

HOUND GROUP

It is best to arrive at the show well ahead of your ring time. This gives you time to unload whatever you need and walk the dog around to relax him—all done without the stress of being behind schedule.

You should prepare for the show at least a day before, having your vehicle ready to roll with all the equipment you need already aboard.

Don’t wait until the day before the show before grooming your dog. The Pharaoh Hound is an easy dog to groom, but he still needs some work. Ears and teeth should be checked at least a few days prior to the show. Dirty ears and tar-coated teeth are not only unhealthy for the dog, they spoil an otherwise clean dog and are offensive to the judge examining him.

In the ring, pay close attention to what is going on. Save casual conversation with a fellow exhibitor until later, and concentrate on working with your dog. Pay attention to the judge’s directions. You will find that if you have some difficulty, most judges will be patient and helpful.

If you are upset about a loss, cool down a bit, and then say a few words of congratulation to the winner’s handler. Some day you will probably change places with him and will welcome a few pleasant words yourself.

We all love to judge from outside the ring, but if you are a loud “ringside judge,” it can be most annoying to those who are there to watch the judging and are forced to listen. You may also be passing judgment on someone’s dog within earshot of the owner.

Be courteous to the judge, whether or not you agree with the decisions made. Good manners are part of good sportsmanship. Thank the judge for your ribbon, even if it is for fourth place and you feel your dog should have won. You may ask for advice from the judge if there is time after judging is completed, but remember that an opinion has been given, and there is no need to question a placement. The entry fee was for the judge’s opinion, and it was given. There are always other shows to enter.—R.L.S.

Pharaoh Hound Club of America

Rhodesian Ridgebacks

10 THINGS RIDGEBACK BREEDERS WISHED JUDGES KNEW

For every breed, there are certain things that fanciers dearly wish they could convey to judges once and for all. For the Rhodesian Ridgeback, here are 10 that fit that category.

1. Don’t be a “ridge freak.” Yes, the ridge is the breed’s hallmark. Yes, there should be two symmetrically placed crowns. But slightly offset or asymmetrical crowns are acceptable, if not ideal. Remember there is a dog under that ridge.

2. Speaking of ridges … What fanciers call the “fan,” or the top of the ridge formed by the crowns, can be any shape, as long as it is not more than one-third of the total length of the ridge. Don’t mistake a part in the fan for an extra crown. And remember that ridge width is immaterial (according to the AKC standard, at least).

3. Be a brown-noser. Traditionally there has been a prejudice in the ring against dogs with brown, or liver, noses, even though they are just as correct as their black-nosed counterparts. Please don’t buy into it.

4. Don’t ignore the blondes. The Ridgeback standard asks for coat color ranging from light wheaten to red wheaten. The deep mahogany of an Irish Setter, without variegation in the coat, is incorrect in a Ridgeback. Sadly, light wheatens—those flaxen and dead-grass colors—are getting to be endangered species in our breed; don’t contribute to their extinction.

5. White is not taboo. Traditionally, American Ridgeback breeders have never been shy about showing dogs with a little extra “paint”—say, up to the pastern—on an otherwise sound and typey dog. And most Ridgeback breeder-judges have no trouble rewarding them if they are deserving.

6. No “tooth fairies,” please. Our dogs are not required to have full dentition, and they will be taken aback when judges pry their jaws apart to check for it.

7. “Cookie-cutters”—not. Some judges complain that Ridgebacks type is “all over the place.” What they perhaps mean to say is that there are different body and head styles within type. This variety has always existed in the breed, just as it does many others. Sort through it by returning to the fundamentals of conformation that the standard calls for.

8. Bigger is not better. Our standard’s height range is 25 to 27 inches for males, and 24 to 26 inches for bitches. Is that small special in your ring really small, or very much in standard and simply dwarfed by oversized neighbors?

9. See our sensitive side. Though the Ridgeback appears imposing and unflappable, he is key-in to his environment. Always approach within the dog’s line of vision, confidently and without trepidation. Some puppies and adolescents may lose confidence, shrinking away, leaning, or avoiding exam. Such exhibits need more training and exposure, but they also need a judge with a gentle hand and the good sense not to push them beyond their limits. This is a developmental phase, not a character defect.

10. Lion killers we ain’t. Instead of looking for a dog “big enough to bring down a lion”—a phrase that makes every Ridgebacker’s heart sink, because it is a physical impossibility—judges should instead be seeking a sound,
balanced, handsome dog who looks like he could trot all day alongside his master on horseback, course a hartebeest, chase off a baboon, and then curl into a contended comma while the household’s children lavish him with hugs. This is our Ridgeback. Learn to see him, too. —Denise Flaim, 2010
Rhodesian Ridgeback Club of the United States

Salukis
TEETH: ON THE LEVEL
What do old dictionaries and museum cat-combs have to do with the Saluki bite? Stick around for the next five paragraphs and find out.

In our standard, Saluki teeth are described with just two adjectives: strong and level. Clearly, strength is necessary in a breed whose standard calls for the ability “to kill gazelle or other quarry.” That’s pretty straightforward, but what about “level”? Many people maintain that level refers to a bite where the upper and lower incisor tips meet precisely together in a pincer- or vice-like fashion. But most Salukis have upper incisors that slightly overlap the lowers in the efficient scissor arrangement that carnivores need for cutting meat—so if that is the case, do we have a conflict between the standard and reality?

Florence Amherst wrote the prototype Saluki standard in 1907. It was flowery and detailed, and described the mouth this way: “Jaws—Long, fine, and well made, with teeth strong, white and level. Smellers long, 5 warts defined.” (Notice that “bite” is not mentioned.) Most of this text was eliminated from the 1923 British standard that was copied by the Saluki Club of America in 1927 and has remained unchanged since its adoption—only the words strong and level remained.

Clearly, the concept of level was important, but what did it mean to people who wrote the breed standards back in the day?
The Dandie Dinmont Terrier standard describes teeth as “level in front, the upper ones very slightly overlapping the under ones.” The Smooth Fox Terrier should have teeth “as nearly level as possible”—that is, the upper teeth on the outside of the lower teeth. Whippet teeth were “level, white,” while Afghan and Deerhound teeth were simply “level.” Borzoi teeth were to be “even”—and theirs was only the sighthound standard of the day, which also said something about acceptable bite. In fact, the word level was used in connection with any kind of bite, including scissor bite, pincer bite, and even that of the undershot Bullmastiff. If level could not have referred exclusively to bite mechanics, what did it mean?

A contemporary reference work, Chambers
Etymological Dictionary (London, 1915), helps answer this riddle. According to Chambers, “Level = adjective: horizontal: even, smooth; even with anything else: in the same line or plane: equal in position or dignity.”

Keeping in mind this dictionary definition and the way the word is used in other standards, we can now determine that level described the position of the individual teeth to each other.

Fair enough, but that still does not tell us what their bite was like. If we had a period photograph of a Saluki bite, we might be able to answer that question. I know of no such image, but do know of something better: a set of teeth. Deep in the bowels of the Natural History Museum in London is the disarticulated skeleton of Luman, Florence Amherst’s very first Saluki. He was imported to England in 1895 from Lower Egypt and died at 11½ old years in 1907. Recognizing his significance, Florence donated Luman’s body to the museum. I was privileged to examine his bones and can tell you without a doubt, that Luman had level teeth and a scissors bite.

—Brian Patrick Duggan, bpduggan@mac.com

Saluki Club of America

Scottish Deerhounds

SIZE—TOO BIG, OR TOO SMALL?

Recently, there has been much discussion in the community about the height of Deerhounds, so it seemed fitting to address this. During our over 50 years in the breed, we have listened to opinions advocating as ideal either large size or small size. We thought the best thing would be to look at what our standard asks for:

Our standard says:

“Height of Dogs—From 30 to 32 inches, or even more if there be symmetry without coarseness, which is rare.

“Height of Bitches—From 28 inches upwards. There is no objection to a bitch being large, unless too coarse, as even at her greatest height she does not approach that of the dog, and therefore could not be too big for work as overbig dogs are.”

What we have is a four-inch stated acceptable size range, with an upward extension for dogs, in rare instances. This makes a considerably varied but totally acceptable range, especially if a judge in the show ring is presented with this variation in a single class. This can happen in both sexes, since it is stated that there is no objection to a bitch being large, unless too coarse, and dogs can be from 30 inches upwards, as long as there is symmetry without coarseness.

This makes it difficult for judges in the show ring, because they must remember that even if they have four bitches in the ring, three of whom are 32 inches (see the standard, which says there is no objection to a bitch being large) and one which is 28 inches (again within the standard), that judge is charged with remembering that there should be no discrimination based on size. Dog classes are the same, with acceptable entries being from 30 inches upwards.

Now, the trend in this country recently has been that larger dogs and bitches are being shown, and it is less common for smaller ones to be entered. It has become rare that a 28-inch bitch is seen, and it has been increasingly more common for dogs over 32 inches to be entered. Given this, it has seemed that judges have favored Deerhounds in the larger size ranges, as that’s what is commonly entered, even though our standard accepts all sizes without discrimination.

As breeders, it has seemed to affect us, too, as we often hear that a small puppy just won’t be big enough on maturity to compete in the show ring. We’re saddened to hear this, as we remember from years ago a lovely bitch, Ch. Shanid’s Silver Rose, who was a Best in Show winner—she was measured at 28 inches! Would/could this happen today, or would she have been relegated to the “not big enough” status and perhaps be sold as a pet, never
to be able to contribute her quality to the breed?

Neither should an animal be discriminated against because they are “too big,” according to our standard.

Again, as breeders, we will benefit from realizing that although we may have our wonderful middle ground in terms of size, animals on either end of the spectrum are valuable in our breeding programs and should be evaluated first on their quality and not their size. And someone should be able to enter animals on either end of the spectrum, expecting that their quality will be what they will be judged on first and foremost.

Our breed had hard, running fieldwork to do in the past—looking at that, we should realize that both big and small could strongly contribute to their success. Dogs who are large but not overbig would have the strength and power needed to endure the long chase and bring down a Highland stag, while the smaller animals, with more agility, could assist in distracting and making small charges, making their result more successful.

In conclusion, our hope is that this column can give both breeders and judges alike food for thought, so that hopefully we don’t “throw out the baby with the bathwater.”

—Frances Smith
Scottish Deerhound Club of America

Whippets
HONORING THE VERSATILE WHIPPET

Driving home from a recent race meet, I reflected on how fortunate that, as Whippet breeders, we can enjoy so many diverse activities with our dogs. There are many breeds that have such a dichotomy of types that one can hardly recognize the functional performance working or sporting dog and the conformation competitor as the same breed. There are some trends among certain Whippet breeders to plan matings for specialization such as conformation only, lure coursing, agility, or racing only, but I think we should celebrate the fact that the Whippets’ origins were as a dog whose purpose was always multifaceted. It is important that we preserve the versatility of our breed.

The Whippet served as a working companion; a poacher’s dog, bringing food home to the pot; a rag-racing dog, bringing a few shillings to the pocket; a vermin-killer, ridding the stable of pests; and a companion and foot-warmer in front of the hearth. It was only later in his evolution that the standard was written and he became a show dog. To honor his past, we should try to preserve the Whippet as he was always meant to be. He is not a specialist dog. The Whippet should still be able to go from living room, to racetrack, to agility trial, to barn hunt, to coursing field,
to the rally and obedience ring, to dock diving, and still be a successful conformation show dog. It behooves us to celebrate and preserve all of those versatile aptitudes.

It is also important to maintain our breed as a moderate, balanced and fit athlete, eschewing any form of extremes in his conformation, temperament, and character. Our judges’ education emphasizes this important aspect of the Whippet.

While on the subject of judges’ education, I strongly recommend that anyone with an interest in learning more about the Whippet, especially all aspiring Whippet judges, plan to attend the American Whippet Club National Specialty that will be held in Virginia Beach, Virginia, from April 2 through the 9th, 2022, with judge’s ed and conformation competition to take place April 6–9. Detailed information is available on the American Whippet Club website.

I can’t stress enough that to truly understand the Whippet, one should make an effort to attend some of the other events highlighted over national-specialty week: Lure coursing (April 2 and 3), and agility (April 3), and hopefully Barn Hunt and racing (not scheduled yet). If you cannot take the extra time to attend these performance events at the national in April, please try to attend a race meet or field trial (lure course) near you prior to applying to judge the breed, in order to truly appreciate the Whippet at his very best and most versatile.

—Phoebe Jordan Booth, Blandford, Massachusetts, Shamasan@aol.com
American Whippet Club
Breed Columns

TERRIER GROUP

Australian Terriers

Our guest columnist for this issue is junior handler Moira McGroarty, of Virginia.

Challenges of Showing an Australian Terrier in Junior Showmanship

Handling an Australian Terrier in Junior Showmanship presents unique challenges and distinct advantages. This column addresses the challenges; subsequent columns will address the successes and life lessons learned from juniors.

Every breed should be presented according to its standard, and the Australian Terrier has many intrinsic breed characteristics that the handler should display. Unlike in the breed ring, in Junior Showmanship the handler is judged on how they lift the dog on and off the table, as well as how they present the dog on the table.

There is a misconception that showing a small dog is easier than showing a large dog. Lifting the dog on and off the table gracefully can be difficult for a junior, especially for handlers who are smaller. The average 9-year-old weighs 60 pounds, so an Australian Terrier can weigh one-third of the young person’s weight. It takes practice and strategy to lift a dog on and off the table gracefully and lightly.

Once the dog is on the table, the junior must set the dog up quickly, showing off the characteristic Aussie expression. They must also use care in showing the dog’s structure while leaving room for the judge. In fact, the specific table skills required to display the dog in a short time create much room for mistakes. The handler must keep in mind the importance of looking calm and composed even when feeling rushed and pressured.

Showing an Aussie requires showing off the breed’s characteristic expressions and physical traits. Aussies are not a silhouette breed but are a lively breed. With a small breed, kneeling to bait the dog helps show off the neck arch. When free-stacking, one should practice ensuring the lead is not breaking the line presented by the dog’s topknot, ruff, and apron. The handler must show off these key features that are distinct to the Aussie. With many details for presentation compared to showing some other breeds, this can be both challenging and rewarding.

Terriers are not common Junior Showmanship breeds, and some judges actively discourage juniors from showing terriers. Australian Terriers are even rarer, and some judges don’t recognize the breed. They don’t remember that the breed is judged on the table and try to examine the dog on the ground, which is against the AKC rules. Some judges also think the Australian Terrier is a dwarf breed and should be gaited like a dwarf breed or should move a slow pace. When rearranging the class, juniors with Aussies should know how fast their dog moves compared to other...
small breeds and have the confidence to move in front of the slower-moving dogs.

Grooming Australian Terriers is another challenge for juniors. Juniors are expected to groom their own dogs. Aussies are not usually scheduled for 8 A.M. ringtime at shows, but Junior Showmanship frequently is early. Juniors are expected to present their dogs as they would in the breed ring, and that includes grooming. It requires added effort to show a groomed breed when Junior Showmanship is early. Many Juniors sign onto smooth-coated breeds to ensure less grooming for early ring times, and juniors who present their grooming breeds in early ring times show an extra level of dedication. Juniors occasionally have grooming mistakes held against them, which poses added challenges. Juniors who are new to the breed would benefit from a mentor who can teach them to groom for the show ring and help them overcome this challenge.

Juniors who present Aussies calmly and precisely to breed type face many challenges, but also have unique rewards. I am excited to write about the many advantages in my next column!—Moira McGroarty

Thank you, Moira!
—Dr. Grace Massey, 4343 Mallard Dr., Gloucester, Virginia 23061
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Australian Terrier Club of America

Bedlington Terriers
GOOD MONTEORS MAKE GOOD JUDGES

At an all-breed show some time ago, I had the opportunity to talk with an AKC judge. She casually commented on one very nice Bedlington and its beautiful side gait, adding, “Not that movement is important in your breed.”

I was too shocked to reply before she had moved on to another assignment. It was then that I realized why she had overlooked the nice Bedlington for Best of Breed. Where could she have gotten this misperception about the breed’s movement? Did someone actually mentor her about this? Was she mentored by a Bedlington breeder whose line lacks good movement or another AKC judge who was also poorly mentored? After all, good movement is important and quite distinguishable in the Bedlington Terrier. Our standard may not contain a lengthy description of movement, but it only takes a few words to understand what is correct for the breed:

Unique lightness of movement. Springy in the slower paces, not stilted or hackneyed. Must not cross, weave or paddle.

 Needless to say, the judge was obviously misinformed at some point in her study of the Bedlington Terrier.

Mentoring judges requires extensive breed-specific knowledge and experience. For some time the AKC has allowed the parent clubs to determine the guidelines for mentorship of judges. The requirements for mentorship by the Bedlington Terrier Club of America are based on a 50-point scale, with points accrued in specific categories. To qualify, a mentor must, for example, have membership in the club for at least 10 years; bred Bedlington for at least 15 years, with at least 10 homebred champions; attended at least five national specialties; and been to a BTCA judge’s seminar or comparable judges’ institute. [Note: The BTCA’s requirements for mentorship have since changed.]

Good mentors should also know the history of the breed and its original function. They
must be able to explain how all of the dog’s parts relate to the breed as described in its standard. In our breed, a good mentor must be able to give reason why the Bedlington has length of muzzle, strong jaws, large teeth, and fill under the eye.

With research into the history of the breed, a well-educated mentor knows why the Bedlington has a mixture of two types of coat hair. They should be able to explain why the Bedlington’s front legs are wider apart at the chest than at the feet, why layback in the shoulder is important, why the hind legs are slightly longer than the forelegs, and why the standard specifies hare feet and a slope in the pastern.

The Bedlington does not have a straight topline; he has a natural rise over the loin, accompanied by a distinct tuck-up of the underline. A good mentor will know that this body type leads to great flexibility when going to ground. The Bedlington’s body type, along with his well-muscled legs, also shows a dog built for great speeds. A good mentor should also be able to identify good type over bad faults.

These are just a few examples of what makes a good mentor of Bedlington Terriers. Breed-specific knowledge and experience are invaluable. Parent clubs like the BTCA lay the foundation for mentorship and rely on qualified individuals to be good educators.

As in the case of the judge I spoke with a few weekends ago, it is apparent that good mentors are necessary in making equally good judges.—Laurie Friesen, 2010
Bedlington Terrier Club of America

Border Terriers

THE BREED-SPECIFIC EXAM

When judging the Border Terrier, it is key to remember to perform a proper breed-specific exam. Whether you have been judging for decades or are brand new at it, it is important to know the elements of what breeders and exhibitors of Border Terriers expect as you evaluate their dogs. Remember, the Border Terrier is not a flashy terrier but is a workmanlike dog. The history of hunting and original purpose is still very much prized by breeders. If you conduct the following two breed specific exams, it will be noticed and most appreciated.

Hide or Pelt

The Border Terrier should have a “hide that is very thick and loose fitting.” Checking that hide, or pelt, is an important part of the breed-specific exam. The Border Terrier may be the only breed that specifically mentions the importance of hide in the standard, so it is understandable that some judges aren’t that familiar with the process or importance of checking the pelt. However, again, breeders and savvy exhibitors notice and respect a judge who properly checks the pelt of every exhibit. That hide protects the Border Terrier underground. It has been said a dog with a good pelt can almost turn around inside of his own skin. There are Border Terriers who carry well over a pound of hide—which is considerable, given the size and normal weight ranges of the breed.

As a judge, it is only necessary to pelt a dog along the topline. Though some breeders will check pelt on shoulders and thigh and loin, that would be more than any would ask or expect of a judge. If you grasp the skin along the backline and see that you can indeed feel the hide as an extra layer of thick, loose-fitting skin, your credibility and value as a judge will skyrocket. It is not the same as checking the coat, it is a separate and distinct element of the dog to be examined.

While there is not much written about hide and the importance of checking the pelt, the Illustrated Standard of the Border Terrier provides an excellent visual and description of the exam. As with all things Border Terrier, if you want to hone your skills fur-
THE STANDARD REQUIRES A DOG THAT CAN BE SPANNED. “THE BODY SHOULD BE CAPABLE OF BEING SPANNED BY A MAN’S HANDS BEHIND THE SHOULDER.” THERE ARE AMPLE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO MASTER THE ART OF SPANNING A DOG. IN ADDITION TO PRIOR ARTICLES IN THIS PUBLICATION, THERE IS AN AKC VIDEO ON THE SUBJECT THAT CAN BE FOUND IN THE CANINE COLLEGE, AND THERE ARE SEVERAL ARTICLES AVAILABLE THAT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN OR ENDORSED BY THE THREE BREEDS THAT REQUIRE SPANNING AS PART OF THE BREED EXAM. THE BORDER TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA HAS SEVERAL SPANNING RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT SHOWSIGHT AND ON THE CLUB WEBSITE. THE WEBSITE HAS RECENTLY HAD A MAKEOVER, SO WE ARE EXCITED TO INVITE YOU TO CHECK IT OUT.

A QUICK INTERNET SEARCH WILL PROVIDE THE INFORMATION NECESSARY TO DEVELOP A BASIC UNDERSTANDING OF HOW TO SPAN OR HELP YOU REMEMBER THE DETAILS OF AN EXAM YOU KNOW BUT DON’T HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PERFORM OFTEN. YOU CAN IMPRESS EXHIBITORS AND BREEDERS WITH YOUR ABILITY TO SPAN CORRECTLY AND THEN PROCESS THE INFORMATION YOU GLEAN FROM IT IN EVALUATING THE DOGS BEFORE YOU. WHEN A JUDGE DOESN’T SPAN BUT RANDOMLY SORT OF TOUCHES OR WAVES HANDS MYSTICALLY OVER THE RIBCAGE AS IF TO PRAYERFULLY GET THROUGH THE MOMENT, BREEDERS AND EXHIBITORS ARE ALSO LEFT WITH AN IMPRESSION, BUT NOT A GOOD ONE.

THE EXCELLENT NEWS IS YOU CAN MASTER THESE EXAMS AND JOT DOWN A REMINDER TO INCORPORATE THEM INTO YOUR JUDGING PROCEDURE AND BE A JUDGE THAT LEAVES EXHIBITORS WITH A GREAT IMPRESSION. BORDER TERRIER BREEDERS AND EXHIBITORS RESOUNDINGLY RESPECT JUDGES WHO PERFORM A CORRECT BREED SPECIFIC EXAM THAT INCLUDES SPANNING AND CHECKING THE HIDE OR PELT. IT INSTILLS CONFIDENCE AND MAKES A WIN THAT MUCH MORE MEMORABLE WHEN IT IS AWARDED BY A JUDGE WHO TRULY HAS GONE OVER EACH ENTRY.

—D’Arcy Downs-Vollbracht, darcy@dvmlawfirm.com

BORDER TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

IT’S BEEN GRAND, BUT IT’S TIME FOR ME TO MOSEY ON

IN THE EARLY 1960S A GIFTED FOLKSONG-SONGWRITER NAMED BUFFY SAINTE MARIE WROTE A SONG THAT ELVIS PRESLEY, NEIL DIAMOND, NANCY SINATRA, AND OTHERSRecorded. WITH HAUNTING LYRICS, IT WAS TITLED “UNTIL IT’S TIME FOR YOU TO GO.” IN A RECORDING GENERALLY ATTRIBUTED TO ELVIS, THE WORDS WERE INCORRECTLY SUNG AS “UNTIL IT’S TIME FOR ME TO GO”—AND AFTERWARD THAT WAS THE LINE MOST OFTEN REPEATED.

IT IS A SONG THAT HAS ALWAYS STRUCK A CHORD WITH ME, PARTLY PERHAPS BECAUSE OF LIVING THROUGH YEARS OF FRIENDS GOING OFF TO VIETNAM AND OTHER CONFLICTS AND NOT COMING BACK. AND IT BRINGS THOUGHTS OF BELOVED BULL TERRIERS WHO WERE FAMILY, AND WITH WHOM I SPENT THOSE LAST DAYS AND HOURS AS THEY FOUND THEIR TIME TO GO.


“This love of mine/had no beginning/It has no end ...” MY LOVE FOR DOGS AND ESPECIALLY FOR BULL TERRIERS IS AS INTENSE NOW AS IT WAS IN 1997, WHEN I STARTED WRITING THIS COLUMN, AND IN THE
years before when we were breeding beautiful puppies.

So, it is Time for Me to turn this column over to the next generation of Bull Terrier writers and thinkers who love our breed and want Bull Terriers to succeed in terms of better mental and physical health, achieve in performance and conformation, and continue to be cherished as our friends and companions.

My thanks to readers who have corresponded, encouraged, and sometimes challenged me. My thanks to the BTCA for the opportunity to have shared this time with you for these many years.

I am leaving on a high note, thanks to the BTCA awarding me the first Marilyn Drewes Art and Literacy award. Marilyn was one of our BT Heroines—a great writer, noted breeder, and accomplished AKC judge. Receiving this wonderful award is truly an honor.

During the award ceremony, many BT people spoke of remembering my work, my help, and so on. It is always important to remember that we must help and work with people who are new to our breed, to help them understand and value our beloved dogs.

Thanks to the AKC and the amazing GAZETTE editors who have worked with me. It has been great getting to know Arliss and all these good dog people!

Thank you, readers, for allowing me to share my great love for our breed with you.

—Carolyn Alexander, Corral De Tierra, California, brigadoonbt@aol.com

Bull Terrier Club of America

COURTESY OWNER AND PAT JOYCE

Cairn Terriers
TO STRIP, OR WHEN TO CLIP? THAT REMAINS A QUESTION!

Recently several Facebook groups have been dedicated to the subject of hand-stripping dogs, and more specifically grooming of Cairn Terriers. Use of clippers or scissors to groom a Cairn has been the subject of controversy, particularly frowned upon in conformation circles. The 1938 US breed standard requires a hard and weather-resistant double coat, with a profuse harsh outer coat and short, soft, close furry undercoat. Cairns are a breed that shed minimally and therefore will retain dead hair in the skin. Loss of coat occurs naturally as it is snagged out by passing briars and brambles, or by the teeth of defending quarry. This appears to be a defense mechanism in the skin of many working terrier breeds.

A show-quality coat in a Cairn requires hand-stripping and the process called “rolling.” A rolled coat is regularly groomed, usually on a weekly basis, with the longer outer hairs continuously removed. This process selects for a hard, wiry texture and maintains the desired outline of the breed.

For decades I have noted that 90 percent of my grooming was done solely with my fingers, a latex glove, and a metal comb. The callus on my right index finger is a testament to the pressure of my thumb gripping the ends of hair. Only recently have I needed to use a stripping knife, as arthritis has limited my hand strength to tug on hair.

In an attempt to assess actual practices in grooming of Cairns, this author conducted an informal, unscientific, and totally unofficial survey of senior CTCA members to ask about clipping of Cairns, their opinions for or against the practice, and the time requirements to keep a Cairn in show coat. Thirty people were contacted for feedback on their grooming practices, and fourteen responded.

Two club members denied they had ever clippered a Cairn. Eleven people reported clippering at least one of their dogs, with a twelfth person stating she does not clipper but uses scissors on her retired show dogs. The histories ranged from a single dog being trimmed, to all older and retired dogs being routinely clippered. The ages of the dogs were given as 5 to 14 years, with an average of 9 years when first cut.

Of the twelve persons who had clippered or scissored a Cairn, only one reported having had any skin issues in the dogs. That "Miss Bless" gets a time-out during a three-hour grooming session. Her red undercoat is revealed under the long outercoat; Callus on the right index finger from decades of hand-stripping Cairns.
one responder reported the onset of skin dander in the dog after the clippered grooming. Eight of the twelve people said they had experience attempting to regrow a show coat in a previously clippered Cairn. The time required to restart the hand-stripping process and return a coat to minimal acceptable quality for the show ring was felt to be 6 months at the very least. Most responders stated that one full year was needed to regain the desired hard coat texture. Three responders stated that a Cairn never regained the original hard coat after clippering, regardless of the time and work invested.

On the subject of time needed to hand-strip and roll coats, the responders reported that they spent two to 10 hours per month on each dog they groomed, with an average of one hour per week on the table for each Cairn just to maintain a show coat.

When asked the time requirements to hand-strip the jacket of a Cairn with a “blown coat” (a long outer coat with broken texture and dead hair needing to be removed and regrown), the responders said this task needed up to 10 hours of grooming time per dog, with an average of four to five hours just to pull the jacket. Grooming sessions were limited by the cooperation of the dog and by fatigue in the fingers of the groomer.

Regardless of the grooming technique used or the aesthetic quality of the result, this breed will continue to grow hair. A Cairn coat will grow back shaggy in four to six months, regardless of what you do. So brush, groom, and enjoy the grooming experience with your dog.

The following lists summarize the stated reasons for and against the use of clippering in Cairns.

Reasons to clipper a Cairn
- Less stress to an older dog than hours of stripping.
- Easier grooming of dogs not being shown in conformation.
- Prevents matting and painful knot removal.
- Easier to keep dogs clean and in better hygiene.
- Arthritis in hands of the groomer.

Reasons not to clipper a Cairn
- Risk of skin burns and injuries to dog from inexperienced groomer using clippers.
- Cutting off hair fails to maintain good skin hygiene as dead hair follicles stay in skin and may risk infection or other skin issues.
- Undercoat is not removed by cutting off longer hairs.
- Clippering ruins coat texture and results in soft hair.
- Clippered dogs need more frequent bathing, as dirt clings to short soft hair.
- Clippered dogs lose waterproof coat and warmth in cold weather.
- Reversing clippering to get back a show-quality coat is a long and difficult process.

—Pat Joyce, patjoyce1@att.net
Cairn Terrier Club of America

Dandie Dinmont Terriers

PUPPIES RULE

Thanks to the advances in technology, especially ultrasound, we know what to expect at least a month before the puppies arrive, and do the confirming X-ray on or very close to the due date. That way, our plan is to allow for a natural whelping, but we are also prepared if it looks like there may be a good reason to expect a C-section as the alternative plan. But that is only part of the planning process. The rest concerns the whelping box, extra heating for the puppy room, scale, notepad, and the safety ex-pen to keep other residents from going where no sane dog would go (that is, into the den of a mother dog with new puppies).

The most recent additions to our world arrived safe and looking very much like the nondescript newborn Dandie puppies—two mustards and one pepper. The pepper was matched the rest of the litter. Pat joyce, patjoyce1@att.net. She was considerably smaller that sits on the floor and has a variety of toys.
The other great resources are “the grandmas” who come to visit the puppies several times a week. They have Dandies of their own, but just love puppies! The puppies get to be held by others, get away with wiggling and chewing on chins (not recommended!), and see from an early age that people can be fun. By the time they are ready to go to their new homes, the grandmas are sad to see them go, but the puppies are fearless when it comes to human contact. The grandmas do not go to dog shows, and neither do we when we have puppies, so the risks of anything nasty coming into the house are minimal.

In this last litter, it was clear very early on which puppy was staying. The mustard bitch was always first up, first to bark and yodel, and first to snack on the baseboard molding. She discovered where the toys went to sleep at night, and raids the box every morning. She is totally fearless and thinks nothing about taking a toy away from the resident Bouvier, who has to jump the gates to get away from the land shark who loves to bite her feet. Her most celebrated accomplishment, however, is to hide under the giant sock bed, and then from below, drag it across the room to the delight of the humans, who just see this bed sliding across the room! Nothing fazes her, so we have high hopes that she will just walk into the show ring and strut her stuff. However, we have to train her first—and that could be the challenge of the year!

The moral of this puppy discussion is simple: Plan for everything, socialize them well, and keep the one who not only fits the breed standard but also will make you laugh and is ready to take on the world at your side. For this, the Dandie puppy is like no other—in a very good way.—Sandra Wolfskill, 2017

Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America

Hold on for a moment. You haven’t stumbled upon a restaurant review here where the Glen column usually appears. We’re actually going to talk briefly about something that sounds pretty basic, but is really very important once you understand the Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America’s point of view.

Prior to our 2004 AKC recognition, Glens were already being examined on tables by conformation judges in Ireland, their home country, as well as in the U.K. and the E.U. This is still the way they are being judged at dog shows around the world today. In spite of that, whether they should be judged on tables or on ramps still comes up frequently for debate between breeders, owners, handlers and judges.

There was one instance in the early days following our recognition where a judge insisted on judging them on the ground and the owners present in the ring knew that was wrong, but they were not comfortable correcting her. There sure was a lot of talk about that in the days that followed, though, and our judges’ education committee addressed the issue.

We’ve reached a place now where judges and stewards know a table is required, but that doesn’t stop some people from complaining about it.

It may not come as a surprise that these owners and handlers are often showing Glens that don’t exactly fit the words from the standard that say, “Approximately 35 pounds, bitches slightly less.”

The use of a table is not meant to make the owner’s or handler’s jobs more difficult. It is meant to make it easier for the judge to give a thorough examination. As a dwarf breed of only 12.5 to 14 inches at the shoulder, isn’t it obvious that a table exam is the easiest way for the judge to examine the dog, including its bite, its slight rise to the loin, the very slight turnout of the front legs, etc? If you were judging Glens, wouldn’t you rather have a dog at a comfortable height in front of you up on a table, rather than have to bend down over them one after another?

Keep in mind that the judge is examining perhaps a hundred dogs a day, while most owners are showing only one or two Glens. I have personally showed male Glens in the 40 to 42-pound range (though I prefer them under 40 pounds), and I have never struggled to lift one. In rare instances where an own-
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Use of the table makes it easier for the judge to do a thorough examination

er-handler is not physically able to lift their Glen for whatever reason, a helper may be permitted to lift the dog onto the table and then return it to the ground after the exam. I’ve seen that a few times.

Reasonable accommodation of a disability is fair and reasonable. We already have oversized Glens being shown (50 pounds-plus). There are no DQs in the Glen standard, since we don’t want to eliminate quality animals from an already small gene pool. A Glen of that size would be very difficult to lift up onto the table though and that’s a good thing.

Our standard calls for a dog of approximately 35 pounds who is able to go to ground into a nine-by-nine-inch Earthdog tunnel, something the 50-pound dogs could never do. If we switched to using ramps, how much larger might the average Glen be in five or ten or fifteen years? Would we even recognize them compared to the Glens in Ireland in 1933, when they were recognized by the Irish Kennel Club?

So, the next time you hear an owner or professional handler bemoaning the fact that they have to lift a Glen up onto a table, remember that this farm dog goes on the table for some very good reasons.

—Jo Lynn, irishglen@aol.com
Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America

Kerry Blue Terriers

JUDGES’ EDUCATION

You have all heard this before: If you lose in the ring, it is the judge’s fault. If you don’t place well, I would like to suggest that maybe we really should blame the system. What system? The judge-approval system. Between the required seminars, and assignments already necessary, the system appears cumbersome and lengthy enough. So what is missing?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—Carol Kearney, 2014

United States Blue Terrier Club

Lakeland Terriers

THE ICING OR THE CAKE?

I had a conversation with another preservation breeder at the AKC national show in Orlando in December. We both feel strongly about our chosen breeds and are concerned about the prevailing emphasis on grooming and presentation, especially as it affects judging and therefore affects attracting new breeder-exhibitors.

I attended my first dog show at the age of 15 and thought it looked like fun, so I went to the public library and found the AKC book with all the standards. I compared my home-bred Pointer to the standard and decided to try my hand at showing him (not realizing that although the standard included the height of my dog, the vast majority of the dogs being shown was several inches taller). I attended some handling classes offered by the local kennel club, learned a bit about stacking and baiting, and had some fun attending local shows and picking up a few points.

Could I have done that with a coated Terrier? Not on your life! But later in the 1970s, when I was showing my first Lakeland and struggling to learn the grooming, there was a different attitude toward presentation. Hence owner-handlers starting out could achieve some success, earn championships, and thus keep interested and involved while they perfected their grooming skills if they wanted to compete for higher-level wins. More importantly, showing as an owner-handler gets a person out there where they can see the top-winning dogs “up close and personal,” rather than selecting mates based on a photo to pay more attention to quality of the coat, soundness, and breed type in the classes.
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in an ad layout, the rankings, or a recommendation from their handler (whose interest is primarily going to be having another dog to show who can win, not necessarily a uniform litter that can help the breeder make progress toward developing a quality bloodline).

The emphasis in exhibiting coated breeds—not only terriers, but Poodles, Afghans, Cockers, any trimmed breed requiring high-level expertise to present—seems to trend toward an emphasis on “the icing rather than the cake.” Sure, judges have very little time to go over each entrant, and first impressions are important, but the gene pools of many breeds are frighteningly small, and effectively shutting out newbies by insisting on professional-level grooming in the classes is doing no one any favors, least of all the breed.

Thanks to Rachel Irvin (Elan Afghans) for the title and topic of this column!
—Pat Rock,
hollybriar@widomaker.com
Lakeland Terrier Club of America

Manchester Terriers
THE REAL MANCHESTER

What are Manchesters really like, and what are they like to live with? When you live with a single breed for any length of time, its quirks and endearing qualities become the norm, rendering their uniqueness difficult to describe.

Since I’ve had Staffordshire Bull Terriers, Australian Shepherds, and now a recently acquired Border Collie, all of which form an excellent background for comparison, I think I’m able to describe the very essence of the Manchester. So, in no particular order …

Manchesters are given to howling. All of my Manchesters have been howlers. “The Girls,” in particular, have encouraged the rest of my pack to participate in howl-alongs, or group howls. They have orchestrated “homecoming howls” when they hear my car come down the drive, “dinner howls” when I am (or should be) fixing their evening meal, and sundry other howls to celebrate or mark important occasions.

Only the Manchesters can initiate a howl-along. Should one of the non-Manchesters try it, they’re met with complete silence.

Manchesters love creature comforts such as soft, pillowy, warm beds and poufy quilts. I top all bedding with an extra blanket so they may cover themselves, which they do quite deftly. They can be lap-sitters if that’s where the comfort lies, but they’re not really cuddly. When lap-sitting they can be snarky when other dogs approach, guarding your lap. Nip that in the bud by putting the pup on the floor immediately each time, at the first snap or growl.
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Manchester Terriers just love food. The Girls would trade me in without a second thought for a box of Chicken McNuggets. Given that, they are easily taught a variety of interesting and clever behaviors using food as a reward. They are bright, learn quickly, and retain what they learn, especially the behaviors that benefit them the most.

Given the opportunity, Manchesters will kill snakes, lizards, frogs, an occasional toad, mice, birds, and rats. The Girls have a prey size-limit; possums and cats are oversized and not to be considered. Past Manchesters had no problem including possums and cats on the list (I do have a no-kill-cat policy), considering only creatures as large as my neighbor’s peacocks as oversized and off limits.

Manchesters need early socialization, and lots of it, to prevent spookiness and unwarranted aggression. They need to be out and about with other dogs and people, and they should be on the ground and on a leash early on. Being wheeled around in a cart, carried in arms, or set out in an ex-pen with mom or siblings does not socialize puppies.

Along with the early socialization, Manchester puppies must be bite-inhibited. There must be no biting, ever, even as a baby puppy. A friend of mine dumped a glass of water on the head of a persistent ankle-biter, and yes, it worked.

Lessons learned in puppyhood stay with your Manchester for a lifetime. Don’t miss the opportunity to teach. Manchesters have joyful souls, a sense of humor, controlled happiness, an adventurous spirit, and enough Terrier independence to keep them from becoming clingy, yet enough devotion to their owner to have a “take me with you wherever you go” credo. — Virginia Antia, 2010

American Manchester Terrier Club

Norfolk Terriers

READ ALL ABOUT IT: NORFOLKS AND THEIR COUSINS

You can learn a lot about Norfolk Terriers by visiting with breeders, attending dog shows (especially specialties and supported entries, where numbers are larger), chatting on social media (although actual facts there are often sketchy), and by visiting the Norfolk Terrier Club (NTC) website, where there’s lots of important information that is updated on a regular basis.

You can also read, and not just about Norfolks. Even though our breed is young in terms of official recognition by the Kennel Club (England 1932) and the AKC (1936), we have a “terrier history” that goes back hundreds of years. To ignore this history does little to inform us of what these dogs are all about.

My “bible” is Joan Read’s book The Norfolk Terrier, first published in 1989. Joan was a pioneer U.S. breeder of both Norfolk and Norwich (and Labradors) under the Chidley prefix, and the historical information contained in this book is invaluable. Another treasure is Norwich Terriers U.S.A. 1936–1966, edited by Constance Stuart Larrabee (King’s Prevention) and Joan Read. Although details about our prick-eared cousins predominate in this book, there is plenty of information about many dogs of the drop-eared variety. Included are Ch. Colonsay Kelly’s Eye (the little bitch I first fell in love with at about age 10, after seeing her picture in an all-breed dog book) and Bethway, Mt. Paul, Castle Point, Colonsay, Wendover, Nanfan … all are important names in our drop-ear heritage, and if you are looking at pedigrees of breed progenitors, it’s nice to have pictures as well. (And then there’s a
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drop-eared dog identified only as “Andy,” who must be a direct ancestor of my current boy Arthur. Those “sit up” genes are strong!

A little gem is *Woof—The Story of a Jones Terrier who chased grizzly bears*, written by John M. Holzworth and privately printed in 1933. The late Mary B. Hewes of Avon, Connecticut (who sold Charlotte’s Web author E.B. White the first of his two Norfolk Terriers), wrote in the introduction, “I hope to share with others the story of this valiant little dog.”

Then there are the books by the late D. Brian Plummer. While not about Norfolks, English terrier man Plummer paints vivid pictures of many of our dogs’ cousins. His books include *The Fell Terrier, The Sporting Terrier, Tales of a Rat-Hunting Man,* and *Hunters All.* His stories of hunting with terriers, lurchers, and even ferrets give us a picture of where our dogs’ hunting instincts come from.

This information is important. Although most of our present day Norfolks do not get to enjoy the “thrill of the hunt” on a regular basis, if at all, we cannot lose track of where they came from and what their intended job is. Keeping them fit, engaged in outdoor activities, and keen to hunt is part of what makes them special and why we must breed to the standard—including both physical structure and proper terrier temperament. Correct coats give them protection in every type of weather. Correct bites and strong teeth are important to overall health, as well as in dispatching vermin. Proper movement gets them where they need to go. What people sometimes describe as stubbornness is actually the independence required of dogs who need to be able to think for themselves in order to get out of dicey situations. A steady, brave, and (yes) independent attitude is what we need to strive for.

Read all about it.
—Sheila Foran, sforan2@cox.net
Norfolk Terrier Club

**Norwich Terriers**

**HOW LONG WILL MY NORWICH TERRIER LIVE? INSIGHTS FROM THE BREED HEALTH SURVEY**

Those who have ever lost a dog know that the grief can be intense—for some as intense as that experienced when losing a family member. In fact, in a questionnaire study of dog owners (Archer, 1997), over half agreed with the statement that the loss of their dog would mean as much to them as the loss of a family member or friend.

New puppy owners often ask how long they can expect their Norwich Terrier to live. While it’s an important question for owners, there’s no way to answer when it comes to a particular dog. That said, there are some general guidelines by breed size, and our recent Norwich Terrier Club of America (NTCA) breed health survey provides information specifically about Norwich Terriers.

What did we learn about mortality in Norwich Terriers?

Following the AKC Canine Health Foundation’s recommendation, the NTCA Health Committee conducted a health survey in 2021. The final sample included 588 dogs, age 1 year and older, who were alive at the time of the survey, and 180 dogs who were age 1 year and older at the time of death. The median age at death in the sample was 13.5 years, ranging from 1 to 18 years. The interquartile range was 11 to 15 years, meaning that 50 percent of the dogs died in this age range.

The most frequently reported causes of death were “old age” (N=47) and cancer (N=41), followed by respiratory illness (N=16), kidney disease (N=12), and heart disease (N=11). Owners listed various other causes for 25 dogs, and reported multiple causes or were unsure of the cause for 13 dogs. The specific type of cancer diagnosis was unspecified in most cases; however, some owners reported suspected lung cancers, possible hemangiosarcoma of the spleen, intestinal adenocarcinoma, brain cancer, and pancreatic and bladder cancers. Congestive heart failure was the leading type of heart disease. Cancer and heart disease were highly correlated with older age at death. Because the questionnaire was completed by owners and was anonymous (in order to encourage participation), the cause of death information was not verified with the owners or their veterinarians. Despite this limitation, the survey resulted in the most current estimate of Norwich Terrier mortality in the U.S.

How do our Norwich Terrier results compare with those for other purebred dogs?

Although there are few peer-reviewed research studies comparing cause of death across breeds, our survey results were comparable to those about small breeds generally. For example, in a study published in 2014...
(Lewis et al.), researchers collected mortality data on 5,663 deceased dogs registered with the Kennel Club (United Kingdom) using an owner-based survey. The overall median age at death was 10.3 years (interquartile range: 7.2 to 12.8 years), but varied widely across breeds from the West Highland Terrier (12.7 years) to the Dobermann Pinscher (7.7 years). The most common causes of death overall were old age (14 percent), unspecified cancer (9 percent) and heart failure (5 percent).

Breeds also differed in their most common causes of death, suggesting that some breeds are susceptible to particular causes of death. Also in the United Kingdom, a large study by Adams et al., published in 2010, collected information on the cause of death and longevity of pedigree dogs (N=15,881) by asking owners about dogs that had died in the previous 10 years. This study found breed differences in lifespan and causes of death, and provided additional evidence that smaller breeds tend to have longer lifespans compared with larger breeds. The smaller breeds died of diseases appropriate to their longevity, with old age, cancer, cardiac conditions and chronic renal failure representing the highest proportional mortalities.

**Tipping the odds: Maintaining healthy weight**

The definition of “average” means that some individual dogs will have shorter lifespans, while others can be expected to live longer than the average. According to the American Veterinary Medical Association, early death (defined as less than two years of age) is most often associated with trauma, congenital disease, or infectious causes. There are some things that can tip the odds in favor of a longer life expectancy: feeding a healthy diet, keeping safe from injury (using a proper leash, fence, and so on), restricting access to harmful substances (such as poisons or environmental toxins), maintaining regular veterinary care, and knowing the signs and symptoms of any breed-specific diseases for early diagnosis and treatment.

Many diseases are clearly out of the owner’s control, but in North American dogs obesity is the most common preventable disease. Statistics vary, but are reported to be 25 to 30 percent or more in the general canine population, and 40 to 45 percent in dogs aged 5 to 11 years. Most pet owners know that obesity is a health risk, but may not realize the magnitude. The research is alarming and suggests that obese dogs live two years less than dogs of healthy weight. Obesity increases the risk of diabetes, pancreatitis, cardiac conditions, and respiratory conditions such as airway dysfunction and tracheal collapse. Because respiratory disease is a health focus in our breed, the NTCA survey finding that greater than 20 percent of Norwich Terriers were reported to be overweight or obese is especially concerning.

Eventually the loss of a beloved dog brings most owners to tears. Their lives are short, too short. The health of the dogs we breed over their lifespan is most important—more important than any dog show ribbon! Disease surveillance on the part of breeders depends on keeping in touch with owners. The loss of a beloved pet is inevitable and a death, whether early or late, is heartbreaking news. On the far end of the bell curve, news from owners whose dogs are defying the breed average—exceeding our best guess of the Norwich Terrier’s life expectancy—is cherished beyond words.

**References**


**Scottish Terriers**

**JUDGES’ EDUCATION**

The Scottish Terrier Club of America (STCA) takes its role in the stewardship of the breed seriously. Similar to that of most breed parent clubs, its founding constitution identifies the main goals and purposes as: “To encourage and promote the quality breeding of purebred Scottish Terriers and to do all possible to bring their natural qualities to perfection” and “to urge members and breeders to accept the Standard of the Breed as approved by The American Kennel Club as the only standard of excellence by which Scottish Terriers shall be judged.”

As part of this commitment, the STCA has a very active judges education committee (JEC) and strong support from the Board of Directors to ensure frequent seminars and multiple instructional components.

Education comes in many formats and includes:

- seminars with hands-on evaluations at major judges’ education events;
- promoting parent club mentoring and approving of parent club mentors;
- approved mentors are available around the
The reference card created by STCA was mailed to judges, accompanied by a letter on breed-specific exam.
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...description of the coat that they would find in the larger document. The card would point them in the right direction. Illustrations would be needed. The committee utilized those already in other previously approved educational material.

This did not happen overnight. The design went through several iterations before a final proof was adopted and presented to the STCA Board for approval.

The final design was accepted and approved, with a decision to mail it from judges’ education accompanied by a copy of the breed-specific exam letter sent once before. This new mailing encourages judges to refresh themselves on the standard, including a reminder to use the illustrated standard as a quick reference on the go.

The hope is to improve judging of the breed at all levels. The STCA Board backed up its commitment to judges’ education by financially supporting the printing and mailing to all-breed, group, and Best in Show judges. In addition, today, we mail these materials to all sweepstakes judges for our breed.

Since its mailing, the STCA has received numerous positive reviews from judges around the country. Judges have shared their cards on social media and with other judges. Other breed clubs have inquired about how we developed this resource. In short, it has been developed this resource. In short, it has been

Sealyham Terriers

THE GREAT CHASE: FAST CAT

Small in stature; fast and fearless; powerful engines with great front-wheel drive.

“Dogs just love to run and chase things,” says Doug Ljungren, the American Kennel Club’s Vice President of Sports and Events. “People are fascinated: How fast can my dog run?”

Do Sealyhams love the chase? They are driven to run! Prior to Fast CAT becoming an AKC official performance sport, Sealyham Terriers were loaded up and released in the English countryside during the early 1900s chasing down rabbits, long before the “plastic bunny” became their present-day prey.

Small in stature

Measuring ideally at 10.5 and no higher than 12 inches at the withers, with the ideal weight of 20–24 pounds, the Sealyham Terrier was considered “the dream dog” for Captain John Edwards, who developed the breed to work with and support the Otterhound packs by digging razor-clawed otters out of their lairs to preserve the river’s fish population.

Fast and fearless

Never underestimate the Sealyham’s speed or fear of anything that moves. In order to run with the Otterhounds that today run Fast CAT speeds between 18 and 19 miles per hour, the Sealyhams of today have no problem keeping up at 18-plus miles per hour. Their strength of mind and body when on the chase is determined, with lasting stamina when running the 100-yard dash, with all “fast fours” off the ground.

Some Sealyhams will mutter while on the bunny run—which perhaps can be a form of communicating, “I’ve got this!” It’s no wonder the Otterhound and Sealyham were paired together; they both have retained a wonderful sense of humor throughout the years—spirited yet sensitive, and loyal to their owners.

Though independent at times, they love to please as well.

Powerful engines and great “front-wheel drive” Are Sealyhams powerful? According to Sealyham breed standards, “the forequarters are well laid back—powerful shoulders are sufficiently wide to permit freedom of action—but not over muscled. The strongly, well-boned forelegs are as straight as is consistent with a well set down chest. The body is medium length and flexible. The back is level. The chest is deep between the front legs and the ribs are well sprung. The hindquarters are very powerful—the thighs deep and muscular.”

From take-off at “Tally-ho!” to the finish line, the Sealyham’s conformation allows for their stride to be “strong, quick, free and level”—with no zigzagging when on the Fast CAT 100-yard course.

The Sealyham can stretch full-out on the course and come completely off the ground when on the chase. Their turns are low to the ground, with quick, definitive turns to follow the lure and no complete stops, which gives them an advantage while maintaining consistent speed.

The Sealyham has at times been underestimated as a versatile, adaptable high-achiever in performance sports. Being so rare, perhaps forgetting what they were bred to do, and their success in a variety of sports has been overlooked.

Only four other terriers are rarer than the...
BREED COLUMNS

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Sealyham—these love the chase too; the Cesky (4), Dandie Dinmont (1), Glen of Imaal (6), and Skye (2).

The Great Chase: Sealyhams today

One Sealyham began running in Fast CAT in 2017. Now there are five Sealyhams chasing the bunny in this exciting canine sport:

1. Rosemont’s All Eyes on Her, NA, NAI, BCAT, ACT1, TKA, ATT, VHMA (18.62 MPH)
2. Goodspice Full of the Dickens, JE, CA, DCAT, SWN, SHDN, RATO, CGC, TKP (17.81 MPH)
3. Ch. Witza Wild Adventure, MX, MXJ, OF, CA, FCAT, TKN (16.84 MPH)
4. GCh. Rosemont’s High Society’s Haven, RN, MX, MXJ, OF, BCAT, ACT1, TKN, ATT, VHMA, VSWB (15.76 MPH)
5. GCh. Afterglow’s Pretty and Poisonous, BCAT (15.38 MPH)

Sealyhams may be small in number, but they are big in heart!

The Terrier Group, at 31 breeds, is ready to chase the “plastic bunny.” (No bunnies are ever hurt—just the bag!)

“With 190-plus AKC breeds, not only will this fastest dog event expand what we know about the abilities of our best friends, it’s a bright spot in a tough year,” says Ljungren.

The Sealyham is always up for The Chase!

Tally-ho!

—Bev Thompson,
American Sealyham Terrier Club

Skye Terriers

JUDY DAVIS’S TALAKAN SKYES

For over 40 years, the kennel name Talakan has appeared on the pedigrees of many top Skyes. The name Talakan came from the world before internet searches, Judy mistakenly believed someone when they told her that the Russian city of Talakan was in Afghanistan. Judy was showing Afghan Hounds, and she adopted the name Talakan for her kennel. With a background in Afghans, Judy found Skyes easy to groom. She can do a whole Skye in the time it takes to do one leg of an Afghan.

Judy’s first Skye came from Carol Simonds in the 1970s. When pressed to tell me about her most memorable dogs, she recalled Magic, Ch. Talakan Talisman; Cole, GCh. Talakan Ladybank Unforgettable; and Webster, GCh. G Talakan Trumpeter Swan. As of this writing, Webster is only one of three Skye Terriers who have ever accrued the points necessary to earn the title Grand Champion Gold.

Judy’s last litter of Skyes was 10 years ago, but she has also been a co-breeder on other litters with Carol Simonds (Rover Run) and Peggy Kopf (Ladybank). Judy stressed that she never bred to sell puppies: She bred dogs in search of a particular characteristic or trait that she felt could improve the conformation or health of the breed. She likes Skyes of all colors but admits to wishing there were more silvers and platinums, with “those beautiful dark ears.”

Karen Sanders told me that she believes Judy is the “quintessential dog breeder.” She...
has a thorough knowledge of the breed standard and firmly adhered it when breeding her dogs. Karen said that she could always spot one of Judy’s Skyes in the ring because of their smooth movement and level toplines.

Judy believes that socialization is critical to the Skye. She took her puppies to training classes, but she commends the conscientious Skye Terrier breeders who strive to familiarize young puppies to many people and places.

Talk about going places. Judy, Karen, and Peggy Kopf are a traveling trio. For over ten years, they have traveled together to see Skyes and their people in Europe, Scandinavia, and the British Isles. Karen, who majored in European history, organized the trips. She arranged hotels and sightseeing, complete with guides and drivers. The trips were scheduled so that they toured for a week or two and finished with a dog show. Over the years, they attended Skye Terrier seminars, specialties, the World Dog Show, and Crufts.

I interviewed Judy, Karen, and Peggy about their trips. After, the normal enthusiasm about the places they went, they turned to the details of three women traveling together, always sharing one room. Each night someone had to sleep on the rollaway bed. The bathrooms could be tiny. There were never enough places to charge phones, laptops, and plug-in hairdryers—and Judy’s coffee pot. Judy does not function without her first cup of java, so she brought along her own coffee pot. Both Karen and Peggy commented on Judy’s dedication and fortitude. She badly cut her arm on an old-fashioned elevator door, but she refused to go off to an emergency room. She got bandaged up at a pharmacy and carried on. Judy had places to see, people and Skye Terriers to meet.

Judy Davis is still a Skye Terrier person, but she has become devoted to another Scottish sport: golf. You’ll often see her name on the leader boards wherever she competes.

—Judith Tabler,
JudithATabler@gmail.com
Skye Terrier Club of America

Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers
TRAINING A PUPPY CAN CHANGE YOUR LIFE

Taking on the responsibility for a new puppy can be challenging. At first the puppy will sleep a lot, but then they become little hurricanes—mouthing, biting, and eliminating anywhere they feel like it. While this can be a challenging time as puppies adjust to their new surroundings, the rewards far outweigh the effort it takes to train and enjoy...
them. It’s also an opportunity for owners to hopefully envision a future of enjoying activities with their well-trained adult dog.

**How can we motivate people to do what’s best for their dogs?**

Training a puppy is hard work, but with the right encouragement owners can be motivated to take the first step instead of waiting for problems to arise. If we can create a vision of future happiness shared with their dog, it is easier to set goals and see them through.

Beginning with small steps and patience, the mission begins. When the journey is seen as enjoyable instead of work, it’s lots more pleasant and fun for the dog and family. Interestingly not only the dog benefits, but so do the humans since having a dog can also be an opportunity for new friends and experiences.

In order to change the puppy’s behavior, we often need to change the human environment. This includes establishing a predictable routine and setting aside time for exercise and training. There are many articles on how dogs improve our mental and physical health. When we help our puppies, we are helping ourselves too.

It takes a lot of stamina to raise an active puppy, and they are all so different. Self-care is important, especially during those first sleepless nights.

When training it helps to take notes on how things are progressing. Whether it’s an experienced professional or first-time pet owner we can all benefit from remembering what we have accomplished. When we celebrate our wins it makes us feel good, and we want to keep it going. It’s important to praise and treat our puppies and ourselves too!

Sometimes it necessary to bring in a professional certified trainer to get things started. A lot has happened in the training world in the past 10 years. More experienced owners may want to upgrade their knowledge. Wheaten Terriers respond to positive training based on trust and relationship-building.

For more information on finding a trainer and using the most humane methods, consult the Certification Council for Pet Dog Trainers (CPDT, cpdt.org) and the Pet Professionals Guild (PPG).

—Dorice Stancher, MBA, CPDT-KA, CTDI, AACE, caninescando@me.com

Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier

**Staffordshire Bull Terriers**

**A DOG WHO CAN DO IT ALL**

When I got my first Staffordshire Bull Terrier several years ago, I remember reading a comment that the breed was the AKC’s “best-kept secret.” I filed that comment away and revisit it from time to time whenever I see Staffords at an event competing in a sea of Golden Retrievers and Standard Poodles.

Although the activity that Staffords were originally bred for is, thankfully, no longer legal, the temperament and structure that made them such excellent canine gladiators persists. It’s being put to good use by Stafford owners who are taking these agile, fast, determined little dogs to great heights in everything from agility to dock diving, and weight pull to therapy visiting.

“The Staffordshire Bull Terrier was established as a working breed,” says Debra Roseman, former Performance Chair for the Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America (SBTCA). “It needed to be fit and agile to do its job. It needed to have incredible tenacity. While that job at the time was certainly barbaric, and not one that any responsible person would ask a Stafford to perform today, we must remember that this is where the roots are, and those dogs were a blend of bull and terrier that could work hard.”

Anyone who’s seen a Stafford in action knows...
TERRIER GROUP

there’s not much these dogs won’t try, and they put their all into everything they do. Although the breed is still relatively uncommon in the U.S., those who’ve discovered them know there’s a reason why they’re sometimes called the “foremost all-purpose dog.”

Angela Vaughan, president of the SBTCA, says that for Stafford owners, “It’s not just a term—it is a creed, a confession of faith.” Vaughan has owned Staffords for the past 25 years. Prior to becoming involved with the breed, she had American Staffordshire Terriers and Giant Schnauzers. She trained in obedience and Schutzhund, and she even ran her own training school. “I have always known and been amazed at the versatility of the Stafford, and with all my experience with dogs, they were my dream dog,” she says. “No matter what I asked or what I wanted to do with them, they were more than happy to join in and do exactly what was expected.”

Not every dog is fit for every activity, but over the years, Vaughan says, there are many new opportunities available to people who want to get involved in dog sports. And Staffords participate in pretty much all of them: “When

Staffordshire Terriers can indeed “do it all.” Pictured: Bonnie doing nosework; Emma on the dock with owner Debra Roseman; Harley in mid-air; Harley doing agility.
TERRIER GROUP

I first got involved with the Staffordshire Bull Terrier we had obedience and agility, but had never heard of things like Barn Hunt, dock diving, CAT, scent work, and so on,” she says. “Those were the kinds of things offered to other breeds. Now look how far we have come!”

The Barn Hunt Association currently lists 180 Staffordshire Bull Terriers titled with their organization. The AKC lists 61 Staffordshire Bull Terriers who successfully ran at least three Fast CATs in 2021, on its Fastest Dogs by Breed ranking. North America Diving Dogs lists three Staffords titled in its Elite Division, 26 in Masters, 30 in Senior, 25 in Junior and 14 in Novice. In 2020, AKC Gazette reported that two Staffords earned CDs and one earned a UD in obedience. That same year, 16 Staffords earned Rally Novice titles, eight earned Rally Intermediate, two Rally Advanced, one Rally Excellent and one Rally Advanced Excellent. In AKC Agility, the Gazette reported that 66 titles were awarded to Staffords in 2020, including two MACH 2s and two PACH 2s.

To recognize the fact that these dogs really can excel at so much, and to encourage owners to strive for new accomplishments, the SBTCA introduced the Versatility Awards and its Register of Honor in 2019. These listings identify Staffords that have titled in multiple venues—the Versatility Awards are for dogs who aren’t conformation champions but have titled in three performance activities, including scent work, obedience, rally, Barn Hunt, agility, Fast CAT, and more. The Register of Honor recognizes champions of record that have also titled in at least two performance venues. There are bronze, silver, gold, platinum and elite awards for various levels of achievement.

“Other breeds have really interesting ways to reward their most versatile of dogs, and the Stafford community talked about ‘Why not us, too?’ for a very long time,” says Roseman. Club member Teri Meadows agreed to manage the project, she says, and the rest is history.

“There are so many owners who participate in many different sporting events with their Staffordshire Bull Terriers,” Meadows says, some at very high levels. “We wanted a way for those to be honored in that special way.”

To date, the club has awarded 60 Register of Honor awards and 73 Versatility awards, and the goal is to see the program grow. Roseman says that she would commonly hear people talking about wanting to get involved with sports, but they didn’t know where to begin or what to strive for. “I feel like the creation of these awards instilled a drive in people to no longer just talk about it,” she says, “but to actually do it.”

The awards are not just about motivation. While in many breeds (Staffords included) there are sometimes debates and disagreements about “working lines” versus “conformation lines,” the awards prove that a dog can succeed in both venues without breeding away from type. “What we are truly shooting for is the proper blend of 50 percent bull, and 50 percent terrier, and any such dog should excel in both the conformation ring and in any sport you ask of it,” says Roseman. “There really is no need to go too far on either side of the scale.”

Vaughan says the awards also represent something else for the breed as a whole: recognition for its abilities, outside of the Stafford world. “Each time we take the breed to the next level we are promoting their greatness,” says Vaughan. “I really hope our members understand that. The ROH and Versatility awards are not just ribbons or medallions for us. Each one earned is the next step to greatness for our breed. Not just for us and our dogs, but for the breed as a whole. We want—no, we need—the world to see the true Stafford, and these are the things that will help us achieve those goals.”

—Erin Sullivan, erinsullivan66@gmail.com
Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America

Welsh Terriers

PUPPY TIME

Puppies … even the word makes you smile. Puppies are the lifeblood and the future of the breed. Fortunately Welsh Terriers are usually good whelpers and great mothers, but that doesn’t mean that your involvement with their rearing should be minimal. From the planning, to the whelping, to the rearing, the litter is your responsibility.

Assuming your bitch was successfully bred and is pregnant, feeding during pregnancy is the next important step. Most Welsh are great eaters, and a well-balanced, top-quality food will suit her for most of her pregnancy, just gradually increasing the amount. Somewhere around day 21, she will probably go off feed for a day or two—a good sign that she is pregnant. Then in week six you will need to add some puppy food, milk, or meat to increase the protein level a little and keep her eating, particularly if she will be having a large litter. If she appears to be carrying just one or two puppies, you will probably only need to increase the amount, not change the content. She will probably not eat a lot during the last week. If her temperature is normal and the vaginal discharge is clear or milky it should be of no concern.

Puppies shift position during the last few days, and a hollow appears in the loin area, unless the litter is large, in which case the change may not be noticeable. At this time the vulva enlarges and softens and the discharge increases. At some time from 12 to
24 hours before whelping, the temperature drops and then goes back to normal, when pre-labor starts. Note that the time between the drop and return may be short, and you could miss it.

Most Welsh are good whelpers. Mine are usually quiet, nesting but not whining or yelping during the process. Most terriers have a high tolerance for pain—a requirement in a dog used for hunting vermin. They do not stop if it hurts, but you need to watch for other signs of distress that might need your attention.

A problem that occasionally comes up is that many Welsh are resource guarders. Terriers can be over protective of their things. “Mine” is part of their mindset. They guard their toys, their food, their crates, and often their newly whelped puppies. Watch for the body language that says they may be overprotecting and may resent your taking away a puppy—a tenseness of the neck, a clenching of the teeth, a sideways look at you that indicates possible aggression toward you or the puppy. You may need to hold her muzzle while removing or returning a puppy. If you have been paying attention when she was a puppy, you will have already solved the resource-guarding problem, but always keep it in mind when handling puppies for the first few days. Always feed her outside of the whelping box, so she doesn’t think the puppy is a threat to her food. For help with resource-guarding problems I recommend a book called *Mine*, by Jean Donaldson. I think this book should be part of any dog breeder’s library, as well as for anyone who trains dogs.

Recently I got a four-part DVD series titled *Puppy Culture: The First 12 Weeks*, by Jane Killion. It discusses the research in brain development in very young puppies (up to 12 weeks) and how to raise puppies who are more reliant and more responsive to training using techniques that start at three or four days, before the puppy can see or hear. The studies are well researched and the information well presented. The fascinating information in the series will be part of my puppy rearing with the litter that was whelped two days ago. The stronger, better developed, and more able to learn our puppies are when we place them in their new homes, the happier they and their new families will be. The techniques should also make for better show dogs.

Next time I do a “suggested reading” article I will include it, so if you have used the series, your feedback would be most appreciated.

May your next litter be your best litter ever. The breed is in your hands. —Diane Orange, 2017

Welsh Terrier Club of America
ATTENTION DELEGATES

NOTICE OF MEETING

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Doubletree Newark Airport Hotel on Tuesday, March 8, 2022, beginning no earlier than 10:00 a.m.

DELEGATE CREDENTIALS

Kim Brinker, Clovis, CA, Italian Greyhound Club of America
Todd E. Clyde, Selbyville, DE, Misspillion Kennel Club
Marc A. Crews, Broken Arrow, OK, Mid-Continents Kennel Club of Tulsa
Pamela Deleppo, Cranston, RI, Providence County Kennel Club
Susan Edwards, Goodyear, AZ, Arrowhead Kennel Club
Lucy Grant-Ruane, Reading, MA, New England Dog Training Club
Elisabeth LeBris, Winnetka, IL, North Shore Dog Training Club
Molly Neville, Collins, NY, Tonawanda Valley Kennel Club
Barbara Shapiro, Boyton Beach, FL, American Sealyham Terrier Club
Victor C. Smith, Mt. Pleasant, SC, Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America

NOTICE

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

Mr. Mike Berry (Sumter, SC)
Ms. Andrea Carter (West Frankfort, IL)
Ms. Jann Hayes (McKean, PA)
Ms. Lyn Ohmsen-Owen (Columbus, NC)

Ms. Lauren Jonas (Harrison, TN) Action was taken by the American Kennel Club for conduct at its December 18-21, 2021 event. Ms. Jonas 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 six-month suspension of all AKC privileges and a $1,000 fine, effective December 18, 2021.

Ms. Diana Wagener (Beebe, AR) Action was taken by the Trinity Valley Kennel Club for conduct at its December 11, 2021 event. Ms. Wagener was charged with inappropriate, abusive, or foul language. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee’s report and set the penalty as a two-month suspension and a $500 fine, effective December 18, 2021.

Ms. J.R. Stoltenberg (Tualatin, OR) Action was taken by Richland Kennel Club for conduct at its October 2, 2021 event. Ms. Stoltenberg 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 $100 fine. (Multiple Breeds)
event suspension and $500 fine, effective December 12, 2021. (Dachshunds, Teddy Roosevelt Terriers, Collies)

**NOTICE**
The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee 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 January 11, 2022:
Mr. David Johnson (Orange, MA) Multiple Breeds
Ms. Jennifer Lafleur (Witchendon, MA) Pomeranians
Mr. Joe Oberholtzer (Honey Grove PA & Port Royal, PA) Multiple Breeds
Mr. Kirby Oberholtzer (Honey Grove, PA) Multiple Breeds
Ms. Yolanda Sotelo (Chicago, IL) Multiple Breeds

**NOTICE**
The AKC’s Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Mr. Randy Lakey (Trempealeau, WI) from all AKC privileges for six months and imposed a $500 fine, effective January 11, 2022, for non-compliance with AKC’s record keeping and dog identification requirements. (Boston Terries, Pugs)

**REPRIMANDS AND FINES**
Notification of fine imposed on superintendents for late submission of results, *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 17, Section 2
Foy Trent Dog Shows........................................$2,640

Notification of fines imposed on performance clubs for late submission of results, *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Beagle Field Trials*
Chapter 10, Section 15
Kennebec Valley Beagle Club ………………. $75
Central Kentucky Beagle Club (SPO)……….$50

Notification of fines imposed on performance clubs for late submission of results, *Regulations for Lure Coursing Tests and Trials, Coursing Ability, and Fast CAT* Chapter 10
Saluki Club of America (Lure Coursing) …$135
Lexington Kennel Club (Fast CAT).........$100
Cheyenne Kennel Club (Fast CAT)........$100
North Georgia Kennel Club (CAT, Fast CAT)...........................................$240
James River Kennel Club (Fast CAT)…….$95
Greyhound Association of North Georgia (Fast CAT) ..................................$105
Bluegrass Coursing Club.......................$95
Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of the Potomac..................................................$105

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE DELEGATE STANDING RULE ON COMMITIES**

The Delegate Standing Committee for Herding, Earthdog and Coursing Events has brought forward the following amendment to: *Delegate Standing Rule on Committees III. I. Herding, Earthdog and Coursing Events* of the Delegate Standing Rule on
Committees to be voted on at the March 8, 2022 Delegates Meeting.

1. Amend the name of the Committee as follows: Delegate Standing Rule on Committee III - I Herding, Earthdog Coursing and Scent Work Events

2. Amend the charge of I - Herding, Earthdog, Coursing and Scent Work Events to

1. To share information and procedures useful to the clubs that conduct herding, earthdog, coursing and scent work events.

2. To find ways of making herding, earthdog, coursing and scent work events more effective and efficient in serving the needs of their members and their communities.

3. To support the role of herding, earthdog, coursing and scent work events and the clubs that conduct these events in enhancing and preserving the working skills of the breeds involved.

OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE STANDARD SCHNAUZER

General Appearance: The Standard Schnauzer is a robust, heavy-set dog, sturdily built with good muscle and plenty of bone; square-built in proportion of body length to height. His rugged build and dense harsh coat are accentuated by the hallmark of the breed, the arched eyebrows and the bristly mustache and whiskers. Faults - Any deviation that detracts from the Standard Schnauzer’s desired general appearance of a robust, active, square-built, wire-coated dog. Any deviation from the specifications in the Standard is to be considered a fault and should be penalized in proportion to the extent of the deviation.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Ideal height at the highest point of the shoulder blades, 18½ to 19½ inches for males and 17½ inches for females. Dogs measuring over or under these limits must be faulted in proportion to the extent of the deviation. Dogs measuring more than one half inch over or under these limits must be disqualified. The height at the highest point of the withers equals the length from breastbone to point of rump.

Head: Head strong, rectangular, and elongated; narrowing slightly from the ears to the eyes and again to the tip of the nose. The total length of the head is about one half the length of the back measured from the withers to the set-on of the tail. The head matches the sex and substance of the dog. Expression alert, highly intelligent, spirited. Eyes medium size; dark brown; oval in shape and turned forward; neither round nor protruding. The brow is arched and wiry, but vision is not impaired nor eyes hidden by too long an eyebrow. Ears set high, evenly shaped with moderate thickness of leather and carried erect when cropped. If uncropped, they are of medium size, V-shaped and mobile so that they break at skull level and are carried forward with the inner edge close to the cheek. Faults - Prick, or hound ears.

Neck, Topline, Body: Neck strong, of moderate thickness and length, elegantly arched and blending cleanly into the shoulders. The skin is tight, fitting closely to the dry throat with no wrinkles or dewlaps. The topline of the back should not be absolutely horizontal, but should have a slightly descending slope from the first vertebra of the withers to the faintly curved croup and set-on of the tail. Back strong, firm, straight and short. Loin well developed, with the distance from the last rib to the hips as short as possible. Body compact, strong, short-coupled and substantial so as to permit great flexibility and agility. Faults - Too slender or shelly; too bulky or coarse. Chest of medium width with well sprung ribs, and if it could be seen in cross section would be oval. The breastbone is plainly discernible. The brisket must descend at least to the elbow and ascend gradually to the rear with the belly moderately drawn up. Fault - Excessive tuck-up. Croup full and slightly rounded. Tail is set moderately high and carried erect. When docked, tail should not be less than one inch nor more than two inches in length. When undocked, a Saber or Sickle tail is preferred. In a relaxed pose, the base of the tail is held in the 1:00 position. While it may be raised in excitement, the base should not in-
cline towards the head. Fault - Squirrel tail.

Forequarters: Shoulders - The sloping shoulder blades are strongly muscled, yet flat and well laid back so that the rounded upper ends are in a nearly vertical line above the elbows. They slope well forward to the point where they join the upper arm, forming as nearly as possible a right angle when seen from the side. Such an angulation permits the maximum forward extension of the forelegs without binding or effort. Forelegs straight, vertical, and without any curvature when seen from all sides; set moderately far apart; with heavy bone; elbows set close to the body and pointing directly to the rear. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed. Feet small and compact, round with thick pads and strong black nails. The toes are well closed and arched (cat’s paws) and pointing straight ahead.

Hindquarters: Strongly muscled, in balance with the forequarters, never appearing higher than the shoulders. Thighs broad with well bent stifles. The second thigh, from knee to hock, is approximately parallel with an extension of the upper neck line. The legs, from the clearly defined hock joint to the feet, are short and perpendicular to the ground and, when viewed from the rear, are parallel to each other. Dewclaws, if any, on the hind legs are generally removed. Feet as in front.

Coat: Tight, hard, wiry and as thick as possible, composed of a soft, close undercoat and a harsh outer coat which, when seen against the grain, stands up off the back, lying neither smooth nor flat. The outer coat (body coat) is trimmed (by plucking) only to accent the body outline. As coat texture is of the greatest importance, a dog may be considered in show coat with back hair measuring from ¾ to 2 inches in length. Coat on the ears, head, neck, chest, belly and under the tail may be closely trimmed to give the desired typical appearance of the breed. On the muzzle and over the eyes the coat lengths to form the beard and eyebrows; the hair on the legs is longer than that on the body. These “furnishings” should be of harsh texture and should not be so profuse as to detract from the neat appearance or working capabilities of the dog. Faults - Soft, smooth, curly, wavy or shaggy; too long or too short; too sparse or lacking undercoat; excessive furnishings; lack of furnishings.

Color: Pepper and salt or pure black. Pepper and Salt - The typical pepper and salt color of the topcoat results from the combination of black and white hairs, and white hairs banded with black. Acceptable are all shades of pepper and salt, and Salt - The typical pepper and salt color of a standard Schnauzer should be a true rich color, free from any fading or discoloration or any admixture of gray or tan hairs. The undercoat should also be solid black. However, increased age or continued exposure to the sun may cause a certain amount of fading and burning. A small white smudge on the chest is not a fault. Loss of color as a result of scars from cuts and bites is not a fault. Faults - Any colors other than specified, and any shadings or mixtures thereof in the topcoat such as rust, brown, red, yellow or tan; absence of pepper and salt or striping; a black streak down the back; or a black saddle without typical salt and pepper coloring - and gray hairs in the coat of a black; in blacks, any undercoat color other than black.

Gait: Sound, strong, quick, free, true and level gait with powerful, well angulated hindquarters that reach out and cover ground. The forelegs reach out in a stride balancing that of the hindquarters. At a trot, the back remains firm and level, without swaying, rolling or roaching. When viewed from the rear, the feet, though they may appear to travel close when trotting, must not cross or strike. Increased speed causes feet to converge toward the center line of gravity. Faults - Grabbing or weaving; paddling, rolling, swaying; short, choppy, stiff, stilted rear action; front legs that throw out or in (East and West movers); hackney gait, crossing over, or striking in front or rear.

Temperament: The Standard Schnauzer has highly developed senses, intelligence, aptitude for training, fearlessness, endurance and resistance against weather and illness. His nature combines high-spirited temperament with extreme reliability.

Faults: Any deviation from the specifications in the Standard is to be considered a fault and should be penalized in proportion to the extent of the deviation. In weighing the seriousness of a fault, greatest consideration should be given to deviation from the desired alert, highly intelligent, spirited, reliable character of the Standard Schnauzer, and secondly to any deviation that detracts from the Standard Schnauzer’s desired general appearance of a robust, active, square-built, wire coated dog. Dogs that are shy or appear to be highly nervous should be seriously faulted and dismissed from the ring. Vicious dogs shall be disqualified.

Disqualifications: Males under 18 inches or over 20 inches in
General Appearance: A rustic breed of the Iberian Peninsula, the Spanish Water Dog is a sturdy, medium-sized, well-proportioned, athletic dog that is of medium size and weight suited to perform a variety of tasks including herding, hunting, and assisting fishermen. He is a loyal, vigilant, and intelligent working dog with strong herding instincts. His working ability is attributed to an intense desire to please. In profile, the Spanish Water Dog is slightly longer than tall. He has a distinctive curly coat, which is adapted to the variation of humidity and drought of his homeland. His distinctive rustic curly, single coat is a hallmark of the breed. He must always be shown in a natural coat and never be aesthetically groomed in any way. Traditionally, he has a docked tail; today, all tail lengths are equally acceptable.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Size-Height at the withers: Dogs, 17½ to 19¾ inches; Bitches, 15½ to 18 inches. Weight - In proportion to height. Proportions - Measured from point of shoulder to buttocks and withers to the ground 9:8. Substance - Solidly built, robust, muscular with moderate bone but neither coarse nor refined.

Head: Head is in balance with the body. Expression is alert and attentive. Eyes are slightly oblique, very expressive and have a shade of brown from hazel to dark chestnut, with the color harmonizing with the coat. Ears are set at medium height at eye level. They are drooping above eye level. They are dropped, and triangular in shape with slightly rounded tips. The tips should not reach past the inside corner of the eye. Skull is broad and flat. Occiput is not prominent. Ratio of cranium to muzzle is 3:2. Stop is apparent but not abrupt. Muzzle is wide at the base, tapering slightly to a rounded tip. The tip, strong lower jaw, never snipy. Cheeks are well filled below the eyes. Planes of skull and muzzle are parallel. Nose is of the same color or slightly darker than the darkest color of the coat and has well defined nostrils. Beige or white dogs may have either black or brown pigment. Lips are well fitting, labial corners well defined and are pigmented as the nose. Flews are tight. Scissors bite preferred, level bite accepted. Teeth are strong with full dentition.

Neck, Topline, Body: Neck is in proportion to the length of the body; strong and slightly arched. Neck is strong and moderate in length, blending smoothly into the shoulders. Topline is straight. Body is robust. The body is slightly longer than tall in an approximate ratio of nine to eight 9:8 measured from the point of shoulder to the point of buttoks. Chest is broad and well let down, reaching at least the elbows. Ratio of depth of chest to height at withers is 50 percent of the height. Depth of chest to height at withers is 50 percent. Back is straight and powerful. Loin is short. The length of the back comes from the length of the ribcage, not from that of the loin. Croup is slightly sloping. Tail is set smoothly into the croup neither high nor low at medium height. Traditionally docked between the second and fourth vertebrae, some are born with a naturally bobbed tail which can range from almost no tail to almost a full tail. The tail is historically docked; today all tail lengths are equally acceptable. Docked tails are docked between the 2nd and 4th vertebrae. Full length tails reach approximately to the hock. Some individuals display a brachyury (natural bob-tail) gene which can shorten the tail anywhere from an almost full tail to no tail at all. Preferred carriage is scimitar-like, carried either high or low; with the base not leaning more forward than perpendicular to the top line. Tails should never curl in a ring. Preference is not to be given to docked or undocked tails. Skin is supple, fine and adheres closely to the body.

Forequarters: Shoulders are well-muscled and well-laid back and approximately the same length as the upper arm. The upper arm and scapula form approximately a 90-degree angle. Elbows are close to the chest and turn neither in nor out. Legs are straight, and strong with moderate bone. Pasterns are strong and flexible. Front dewclaws may be removed. Feet are round and compact. Toes are tight and well arched.

Hindquarters: The hindquarters give an impression of strength and energetic impulse. Angulation is in balance with the front. Upper thigh is well muscled. Stifle is well bent. Second thigh is well developed. Hock joint is well let down. Rear pastern is short and perpendicular to the ground. Dewclaws if present are to be removed. Feet are as the front.

Color: The Spanish Water Dog may be solid (in its various shades of black, brown, beige, or white) Irish-marked or parti-color where
Coat: The rustic coat is a hallmark of the breed. Any brushing, scissoring, aesthetic trimming or sculpting of the coat that destroys breed type and must be penalized so severely as to eliminate the dog from competition. The hair is a single coat, always curly and of a wooly texture. For shows, the recommended extended length of the coat is between 1 to 6 inches to demonstrate the quality of the coat. There is no preference for length of coat. The sole breed clip is a utilitarian kennel clip, one length all over the entire dog. Left to grow long, coats will form staples (sections of hair which curl in the same direction) and/or cords with natural fish-hook curls at the tips indicating a lack of scissoring or shaping. Cords are roughly pencil-thin. The quality of curl in both staples and cords is evident throughout. Different sections of the body (head, neck and body, legs) may exhibit variation of curl, staples and cords. Puppy coat will not form cords. It is never brushed or combed and is shown either in natural curl or in rustic cords with tapered tips. The ends of the cords usually show a curl. The entire body, including the head, should be well covered with hair. In full coat, the hair will cover the eyes. Clipped subjects are allowed, the clipping always complete and even, never to become an “aesthetic” grooming. Minimal hygienic trimming is allowed but should not be noticeable on presentation. For shows, the recommended extended length of the coat is between 1 inch and 5 inches to demonstrate the quality of the curl or cord. Any brushing, aesthetic trimming, or sculpting of the coat that alters natural appearance is to be severely penalized. Traditionally, the Spanish Water Dog was sheared one time per year (with the sheep), the same length all over. Disqualification - Smooth or wavy coat.

Gait: Movement is efficient, free, smooth, effortless, and ground covering. Balance combines good reach in forequarters with front foot reaching the nose, and equally strong drive in the rear. As speed increases, the feet converge toward the centerline of gravity of the dog while the back remains firm and level.

Temperament: The Spanish Water Dog is faithful, obedient, lively, hard-working, and watchful. He is highly intelligent with an outstanding learning ability. His loyalty and protective instincts make him a self-appointed guardian to his owner, his family, and his property. He should be neither timid nor shy, but is naturally suspicious of strangers. Properly introduced, and given time, the Spanish Water Dog will accept strangers. He is very affectionate with his own people.

Disqualifications:
- Tricolor, tan-point, parti-color, where one of the colors is not white. Tricolor, tan-point, parti-color, where the second color is not white, albino or brindle.
- Smooth or wavy coat.

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.

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richardtoddjackson@yahoo.com

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

RESIGNED CONFORMATION JUDGE  
Mrs. Betty Charlton

DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGES  
Mr. Thomas E. Daniels  
Mr. Joseph E. Gregory  
Mr. Clay Williams

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.

Miss Gina DeAlmeida (98607) NJ  
(908) 963-9552  
gina.dealm eida@gmail.com  
Tracking – TDX

Ms. Linda F Morris (101667) MD  
(410) 430-7275  
Lm orris25@comcast.net  
Obedience – Utility

Ms. Jill Paige (103931) PA  
(717) 994-4459  
graydogz@gmail.com  
Tracking – TD/TDU

Mrs. Marina Pavlovsky (100485) NV  
(702) 885-2407  
vmarina30@hotmail.com  
Obedience – Utility

Dr. Laura Stadtmor e (105381) CA  
(852) 450-5047  
beitgilboa@cox.net  
Tracking – TD/TDU

Ms. Carla Wolter (91476) IL  
(815) 751-3258  
ctterv9@gmail.com  
Tracking – VST

Ms. Esther Zimmerman (28065) MA  
(508) 561-3573  
ezschips@verizon.net  
Obedience – Utility

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. Lianne Kaiser (104081) CA  
(510) 829-9708  
rmaficra@yahoo.com  
Obedience – Open

Miss Lisa Mitchell (40966) NY  
(607) 351-5639  
Lmm13@cornell.edu  
Obedience – Utility

EMERITUS Obedience & Rally Judges  
Ms. Betty Brask (HI) - Obed/Rally  
Ms. Stephanie Gomez (FL) - Obed  
Mr. Larry Warsoff (CA) - Obed/Rally

DECEASED Obedience & Rally Judges  
Ms. Sharon Fulkerson - Obed  
Mr. Stephen Pool - Obed/Rally

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:

AQUATUNES- Portuguese Water Dogs- Michael J. Antunes
AYUR-ES-SAHEL-Azawakh-Lillia Berezkina
BLACKJACK- Gordon Setters-Joe E. Wollslager and Sandy G. Wollslager
BLOOM/ING- Bichon Frise- Rhonda J. Hall
BOURBON WOOD- German Shorthaired Pointers- Eryk R. Seewald and Wanda F. Seewald
CASTLEHILL-Basset Hounds- James R. Dok and Shaon A. Dok
FAIRWILDE FARM- Australian Shepherds- Amy Dettore
FOLLY’S-Bull mastiffs Tina Thompson
GRIDIRON-Staffordshire Bull Terrier- Patricia M. Strickland
KICKIN’ BRASS- Golden Retrievers - James Giacalone
LONETREE-Boxers-Cheryl L. Hill
LUKOS-Portuguese Water Dogs-Karen Widden-Martinez and Duane Martinez
MERAKI-Cavalier King Charles Spaniels-Sher L. Miller
RUSSET LEATHER- Vizslas-Beverly A. Wanjone
SILVERMORNING’s-Papillons-Monica Palermo
SNOWBOUND-Samoyeds- Lucy M. Gearty and Timothy M. Gearty
SILVER OAK-Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs- Lisa England and Allan England
TIDAL WAVE- Great Danes-Stephanie C. Cahill
VINELAKE-Australian Shepherds-Sandra J. Landrey and Amy R. Johanson
VOM MUSIKSTADT- Rottweilers Rosann M. Bentley
VONGUARD-Doberman Pinschers-Meghan T. Schwartz
WESTOAK- Miniature American Shepherds-Dana S. Huntington

REGISTERED NAME PREFIXES GRANTED  
The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been granted:

ADVERA-Rhodesian Ridgebacks-Deborah J. Ahern-Ridlon
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AKC OFFICES AT 101 PARK AVENUE,
NEW YORK, NY
JANUARY 10-11, 2022

The Board convened on Monday, January 10, 2022 at 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time.

All Directors were present, except for Dan Smyth. The Executive Secretary participated via video conference.

The November 8-9, 2021 Board Meeting minutes, copies of which had been provided to all Directors, were reviewed.

Upon a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the November 2021 Board Meeting minutes were unanimously approved.

PRESIDENT’S REPORT
Mr. Sprung reviewed with the Board the status of the action items emanating from the past Board meetings.

Mr. Sprung reported, that by any measure, 2021 was a phenomenal year even with increasing COVID hurdles. Events came back strong with entries increasing by over 1 million more than 2020. Staff expects the end of the year total to be 3.1 million with events numbering 22,412.

Many successes were achieved on behalf of our breeders, other fanciers and the public by Government Relations, Education and Marketing as well as successful PR outreach. In fact, just last week we were on Good Morning America three times within seven days covering the topic of Pet Theft; and a feature with the 2021 AKC National Champion, Bayou, the Giant Schnauzer.

We have had excellent results from our multiple ESPN broadcasts. Details will be provided by Ron Furman.

In the area of Registration, for the first time in 14 years we broke 800,000 dogs and 325,000 litters. Foreign Registration was up 43% over 2020, setting a new record for registered imports. GoodDog Helpline sales were up 30% over last year. Much of the credit for these accomplishments must be laid at the feet of the Registration Staff’s laser focus on the needs of our customers, providing excellent customer service, launching new online processes, no process-
ing queues of more than a week, and, perhaps most importantly, managing their business diligently via use of daily metrics and analytics. Winning awards along the way.

From a financial perspective, our net operating income is expected to end as the best year ever, exactly where staff estimated about six months ago; this is against a budget of $2.144 million.

Separately, our investment performance has yielded a significant gain under the guidance of Ed Michelson from the Atlanta Consulting Group.

**Legal Update**
The Board reviewed the Legal Department update as of December 2021.

**CMS Update**
Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; Alan Slay, Director, Event Programs; Torraine Williams, Director, Engineering and Keith Frazier, EVP, Business Support Services, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

The Board has directed Staff to create a comprehensive computer system which enables all users to collaboratively exchange information to efficiently manage their involvement with AKC Sports and Events.

Staff provided the following update:

**Staffing**
UX Designer: The User Experience (UX) lead on the CMS project has been brought in.

Additional Development Resources: Staff is working with a staffing agency to fill the Developer and Automated Quality Assurance (QA) roles. The Business Analyst/Project Manager has been hired.

**Initial Deliverables**
Automated Letters for Companion Events. The automation of letters will improve Staff efficiency and consistency.

Status: The business requirements have been defined and reviewed by the Business Analyst/Project Manager and being prepared for delivering to the technical team so that they can define and implement the technical solution.

**Improving the Coordination of Clusters**
This project will include the development of tools to allow a cluster coordinator to have more oversight by understanding the approval status of all the events in the cluster and allow for a designated cluster coordinator to receive event notices sent to clubs.

Status: The business requirements have been defined and provided to the Business Analyst/Project Manager.

Enhanced Information Management will be an ongoing series of projects that ultimately will cover all the information types identified in the project’s scope being available for management in the new CMS system. These projects require the skill of a user experience (UX) Designer. Event Site Information has been selected as the first project. This will include developing new reports and tools to be used to process, access, and report data. The first deliverable is notable as there will be several standards set for data management that will be replicated and reused when developing the solution for the other information types in the new CMS.

**AKC Canine Health Foundation – Quarterly Report**
The Board reviewed the Quarterly Financial and Department Reports that were submitted by the AKC Canine Health Foundation.

Mr. Smyth joined the meeting at 9:25 a.m.

**FINANCE**

Ted Phillips, Chief Financial Officer, presented interim financial statements (unaudited) through November 30, 2021.

Financial Results:
Net Operating Income is $28.5 million primarily due to higher revenue from most revenue lines along with lower controllable expenses.

Total Revenues of $95.3 million exceed budget by 35% led by Registration fees of $41.6 million, Pedigree and Registration related fees of $13.2 million. Recording & Event Service fees, Title Recognition and Event Applications fees total $13.3 million and exceed budget and prior year by 68% and 70% respectively. Product & Service sales total $11.4 million and exceed budget by 27%. Advertising, Sponsorship and Royalties total $14.8 million and exceed budget by 26%.

Controllable Expenses are slightly higher than budget by 1% or $491k due to higher cost of sales and fulfillment fees.

Non-Controllable expenses were lower than budget by 13% or $1.6 million due to timing of software development projects. Compared to YTD 2020 we see the continued positive trend of increased revenues.

Non-Financial Results:
Registration Statistics: 2021 YTD Litter Registration was 22% ahead of budget, 14% ahead of 2020 YTD.
2021 YTD Dog Registration was 30% ahead of budget, 26% better than 2020 YTD.

Compared to the same period in 2020, Events & Entries were up by 80% & 63%, respectively.

**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

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

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

Mari-Beth O’Neill, Vice President, Sport Services; Sheila Goffe, Vice President, Government Relations; Seth Fera Schanes, Director, Planning and Penny Leigh, Program Manager, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**German Pinscher Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the General Appearance Portion of the German Pinscher breed standard as submitted by the German Pinscher Club of America (GPCA).

The GPCA, submitted the petition from the membership in compliance with the Constitution and Bylaws of the club to revise the standard. The proposed revision is to the General Appearance section of the standard to delete the sentence that the German Pinscher is examined on the ground. The current standard was approved November 7, 2005 with an effective date of January 1, 2006.

Following a motion by Mr. Hamblin, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the GPCA to proceed to ballot its membership on the proposed standard revisions in accordance with the club’s Constitution and Bylaws.

**Spanish Water Dog Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Spanish Water Dog breed standard as submitted by the Spanish Water Dog Club of America, (SWDCA). The current standard was approved April 10, 2012.

Following a motion by Ms. Biddle, seconded by Mrs. Wallin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revision to the Spanish Water Dog Standard to be published for comment in the Secretary’s Page of the February AKC Gazette.

**Canine Legislation Position Statement on Due Process for Dog Owners**

Sheila Goffe, Vice President, Government Relations presented in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

The Board reviewed recommendations for a new canine legislation position statement that addresses the importance of due process protections for dog owners and underscores the value of recognizing pets as legal property. The statement addresses a growing trend in the introduction of legislation that requires individuals whose animals are seized by law enforcement or animal control or their designee to pay the cost of caring for these animals during pendency of their case.

Following a motion by Mr. Hamblin, seconded by Mr. Carota, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve a new policy position statement on Due Process for Dog Owners.

**Due Process Protections for Dog Owners**

The American Kennel Club believes that governments must protect constitutional rights and privileges of dog owners under American law. Owners must be afforded substantive and procedural due process protections and must not be permanently or unreasonably deprived of the property interests they have in their animals without first pleading guilty to, being found guilty of, or pleading “no contest” to, animal-related criminal charges.

In cases involving seized animals in which an owner does not voluntarily surrender ownership, “bond for care” or “cost of care” laws that provide for the assessment of care costs upon a finding of probable cause of criminal activity must: limit such assessments to amounts that are reasonable, substantiated costs directly related to care of the seized animals; allow courts to waive such fees in cases involving an indigent defendant; provide for full refund of fees and interest in any case not resulting in a final adjudication of guilt or pleading no contest; and, absent the owner’s written consent, shall prohibit the spaying or neutering of, or performance of other elective non-therapeutic surgery on, any seized animal during pendency of a case.

**Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka – Recommendation to Advance to Miscellaneous**

The Board reviewed a recommendation that the Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka be approved to advance to the Miscellaneous Class effective January 1, 2023.

The Board of Directors approved the Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka to be eligible for recording in the Foundation Stock Service® (FSS®) program with a Toy designation in 2015. The Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka Club of America has met the requirements of the Recognition of New
Breeds Board Policy approved in February 2017. Requirements include an active Parent Club, with expanding breeding activity over a wide geographic area, and documented club activity.

This will be discussed further at the February Board meeting.

**AKC Agility League**

Seth Fera Schanes, Director, Planning and Penny Leigh, Program Manager, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

The Board reviewed a memo on a new Agility League Pilot Program and unanimously supported the program. The pilot program will establish an Agility League to create a new and exciting way for agility enthusiasts to practice, compete and earn recognition in their sport in a team format.

Today, AKC Agility is an individual sport, and any team events are held occasionally as fun additions at local trials. This new AKC Agility League Pilot Program allows clubs, training schools, and private trainers to have weekday competitions at their local facilities with the opportunity to earn regional and national rankings for individual competitors and their teams. This will culminate with regional competitions and winners progressing to a national televised event.

The AKC will launch the league program in mid-2022. The pilot will include a limited number of well-established AKC Agility competitors to field teams for a fun competition to run for a 12-week season. This pilot season will enable AKC to generate excitement about the league and prepare to offer it to all Agility exhibitors in Fall/Winter 2022.

- The League Season will be organized into a 12-week season.
- Teams will compete six times during each season.
- Course maps will be released every two weeks, and each team has a two-week window in which to run that course and report scores.
- All teams will run the same courses.
- Courses will vary and will include Standard, Jumpers with Weaves, Time2Beat, and Premier. Several different field sizes will be released for each course to help teams adapt the courses for their facility’s specifications.
- Teams will be categorized according to skill level: Senior; Sophomore; Freshman; and/or Junior (for teams comprised of all Junior handlers) and will be comprised of three to 10 dogs.

Dogs may compete on more than one team as long as they do not compete “down” in individual level.

- Each team will appoint a team captain and may also appoint a co-captain to assist. In addition, judges will be assigned to keep scores. Judges may also run dogs on the team. Judges do not have to be team members; guest judges are allowed. It is the captain’s responsibility to assign all jobs, including judges, timers, scribes, and ring crew. All crew members may be team members and compete with their dogs.
- Competitions may be held at any location that the club chooses. The location may change during a season.
- The league is a non-titling program. Participants compete for fun, camaraderie, rankings and to qualify for regional and national events.

**Pointing Breed Field Trials & Hunting Tests – Gunners May Use ATVs/UTVs**

The Board reviewed a recommendation to allow gunners to utilize All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) or Utility Task Vehicles (UTVs) in Pointing Breed Field Trials and Hunting Tests when gunning on course is required. This will be at the option of the club, provided land use regulations allow ATVs/UTVs.

This will be discussed further at the February Board meeting.

**Defining Fitness to Participate in Fast CAT® and CAT**

The Board reviewed a recommendation to define fitness to participate in the AKC Fast CAT® and Coursing Ability Test (CAT) Regulations. In these sports, all dogs must be evaluated by an inspection committee prior to running. The recommendation is to define fitness to participate as a dog showing no signs of discomfort and, in the opinion of the inspection committee, appears to physically have the potential to safely complete the course. Under this definition, a dog with physical challenges (including amputees) would be given the same consideration by the inspection committee as four-legged dogs.

This will be discussed further at the February Board meeting.

**COMPANION and PERFORMANCE**

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; Dr. Mary Burch, Director, AKC Family Dog Programs, and Caroline Murphy, Director, Performance Events participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Pointing Breed Field Trials & Hunting Tests – Gunners May Use ATVs/UTVs**

The Board reviewed a recommendation to allow gunners to utilize All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) or Utility Task Vehicles (UTVs) in Pointing Breed Field Trials and Hunting Tests when gunning on course is required. This will be at the option of the club, provided land use regulations allow ATVs/UTVs.

This will be discussed further at the February Board meeting.
The Board was apprised of the Dog Project Manual which is a collaborative project between AKC Sports & Events and the Florida 4-H Extension Service, which is part of the University of Florida Agriculture Department – Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. Currently, there is not a comprehensive document for 4-H leaders that explains the purpose and basic training involved for dog sports. The purpose of the Dog Project Manual is to make it easy for volunteer 4-H leaders to structure dog sport classes and lesson plans.

The manual (4-H Dog Project Manual: Facilitator Guide for Leaders and 4-H Members) is comprised of 17 chapters that feature basic background information on the science of dogs, health and nutrition, basics of care, and breed information. In addition, there is detailed coverage of CGC, Tricks, Obedience, Rally, Agility, and Conformation/Junior Showmanship. A chapter entitled “More Dog Activities” briefly covers the performance events and how these are related to a dog’s original function. The 4-H Dog Project Manual will provide an excellent outreach opportunity for AKC and will result in familiarization with AKC sports, hopefully attracting more young people to the AKC.

**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; and Glenn Lycan, Director, Event Operations Support participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Best Junior Judging Clarification**
The Sport Services staff is updating the Junior Showmanship; Conformation Junior Showmanship Regulations, Guidelines for Judging Juniors in Conformation, Juniors in Performance Events Regulations to bring them in line with Rules Applying to Dog Shows and provide clarity to sections that have caused confusion.

Staff proposes adding a new section to the Guidelines for Judging Juniors in Conformation to clarify that if the judge assigned to the Best Junior competition had judged all Junior Showmanship classes, individual examination is not necessary as the judge is only required to do enough procedurally to ascertain who should be awarded Best Junior.

This will be discussed further at the February Board meeting.

**Opportunity for Championship Points for Group 2-3-4 Placements**
The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to amend Rules Applying to Dog Shows, Chapter 16, Section 2 to provide the opportunity for Championship points to be awarded to a Winners dog/bitch that is awarded BOB that places second, third, or fourth in group competition. Currently only the Winners dog/bitch that earns a group first has this opportunity. This recommendation will provide encouragement for all exhibitors to enter and will be especially attractive to low entry breeds who may have difficulty earning points due to lack of competition.

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

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED to send the recommended language of the rule change to the Dog Show Rules Committee for their input.

**Bred-By-Exhibitor Title**
The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to amend Chapter 16 Section 4 of the Rules which would create a “Bred-By-Exhibitor” Title, for dogs that complete all points required for their conformation championship title by advancing to the Winners class from the Bred-by-Exhibitor class or any divisions of it.

It was the sense of the Board that the Bred-by-Exhibitor Medallion Program recognizes exhibitors earning their championship through competition originating in the Bred-by-Exhibitor classes and they did not wish to go forward with the proposed rec-
ommendation.

**Exhibition Only Entries in the 4-6 Month Beginner Puppy Competition**

Based on the Board’s October 2021 meeting, Staff presented a memo examining the options for professional handlers to enter the BPUP Competition for “Exhibition Only”, with a fee, allowing the opportunity to train and socialize their puppies.

It was the sense of the Board that having Exhibition Only shown in the same class as all other entries, but ineligible for awards, presented logistical challenges and the Board did not want to move forward with this consideration.

**Transfer Between Classes**

The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to amend Rules Applying to Dog Shows, Chapter 11, Section 6 to allow transfer of dogs after closing within divisions of the Bred-by-Exhibitor and Veteran Classes. Currently transfer after closing is only permitted between divisions of the Puppy Class and between the Puppy and Twelve-to-Eighteen Month Classes, or to the Open Class. This recommendation will provide consistency in the application of the Rules in analogous situations with the recent rule change effective March 29, 2022 to allow clubs to divide the Bred-by-Exhibitor class by age.

This will be discussed further at the February Board meeting.

**Summary of 2022 Conformation Initiatives**

Several notable initiatives impacting conformation will be implemented or researched in 2022. Staff provided a memo that summarized the conformation initiatives that will be accomplished by the Sports & Events Staff in 2022.

**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 Approval Process**

The Chair, at the July 2017 meeting of the Board of Directors established a committee to review the current Board Approved Judging Approval Process adopted by the Board at its June 2015 meeting and effective September 1, 2015, to determine where modifications may be warranted.

Modifications suggested by the committee were presented to the Board and subsequently approved at its November 2017, January 2018, August 2018, May 2020 and November 2020 meetings.

Consistent with the committee’s evolutionary approach to its task, the Board reviewed a memo with additional recommendations brought forth by the Chairman’s Committee on the Judging Approval Process to modify aspects of the Judging Approval Process specific to New Breed Judges, the Advancement of Approved Judges, and Visiting Judges applying under the AKC system.

This will be discussed further at the February Board meeting.

**Judges Misconduct Policy**

Following the Board’s discussion at its November 2021 meeting, Staff was asked to review the administration of the Judges Misconduct Policy and the procedures for handling complaints. The Board reviewed a memorandum with recommendations for the Board’s consideration based on those discussions.

This will be discussed further at the February Board meeting.

**Mandatory Ramp Examination – Kerry Blue Terriers**

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

The Board directed staff to contact the United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club and ask them to poll their membership on the requested change.

**Conformation Judging Statistics**

The Board reviewed the 2021 Year-End Statistics related to conformation judging applications considered by the Department.
CLUBS
Glenn Lycan, Director, Event Operations Support 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.

Report on Member Clubs Bylaws approved in November and December 2021
- American Bouvier des Flandres Club (1971)
- Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America (1993)
- Kern County Kennel Club, Bakersfield, CA (1949)
- Otterhound Club of America (2004)

Report on Newly Licensed Clubs approved in November and December 2021
- Barbet Club of America, 137 total households (36H in 11 states west of the Mississippi River; 101H in 22 states east of the Mississippi River)
- Great Plains Kennel Club of Northwest Iowa, greater Sioux City, IA, 31 total households, 25 local.
- Knickerbocker Bull Terrier Club, Nassau County, NY (including New York City and Long Island), 23 total households, 14 local.
- Minnesota Coursing Association, greater Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN area, 26 total households, 22 local.
- Mississippi Gulf Coast Working Group Club, greater Lumberton, MS (including communities north to Brookhaven, south to Gulfport, east to Ocean Springs, northwest to Alexandria, LA), 32 total households, 27 local.
Norwich Terrier Club of North Texas, greater Dallas/Forth Worth, TX (including communities north to Celina, south to Alvarado, west to Weatherford, east to Lone Oak), 24 total households, 17 local.

Oklahoma Green Country French Bulldog Club, greater Tulsa, OK (including communities along Route 75, north to OK/KS state border, south to Glenpool), 22 total households, 17 local.

Scent Work Club of Ocala, greater Ocala, FL (including communities north to Sparr, south to Leesburg, east to Altona, to west coast), 20 total households, 16 local.

Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of Florida, greater Ocala, FL (including communities north to Yulee and south to Sarasota), 31 total households, 22 local.

Sunshine State Pomeranian Club, greater Orlando, FL area (including communities north to Ocala, south to Lake Wales, to west and east coasts), 25 total households, 18 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 and Seth Fera-Schanes, Director, Planning participated in this portion of the meeting.

**AKC Corporate Project Roadmap Semiannual Review**
The AKC Board of Directors has asked the President for roadmap status updates during the year. Staff presented a sample of work that has been completed between November 2021 and January 2022. Updates were provided on work remaining for the rest of Q1 2022 and into Q2 2022 as well as an update on some projects that are currently in development.

The American Kennel Club uses a corporate roadmap to prioritize projects across departments. The roadmap serves multiple purposes including understanding cross-team dependencies, highlighting the status of projects, ensuring transparency and optimizing decision making and serves to correlate the roadmap with objectives and budgets.

**MARKETING**
Kirsten Bahlke, Vice President, Consumer Demand participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Action Item Follow Up: Create a Master List of Available AKC Logo Signage**
Several departments worked together to create a master list of available signage with the AKC logo. The group has completed the work by creating a shared file that contains detailed information on each sign. In total, nearly 3,500 signs were identified and documented including but not limited to foamboard, vinyl banners, saddle flag, ring gate, pull-up banners, alter clothes, and table runners. The inventory list is a living document that will be updated as needed.

**CONSENT**
Following a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, seconded by Mr. Powers it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the following Consent items:

- Obedience Fix n’ Go Pilot Program Status Update
- Treeing Walker Coonhound Proposed Breed Standard Revision
- Rhodesian Ridgeback Proposed Breed Standard Revision
- Standard Schnauzer Proposed Breed Standard Revision
- Delegate and Club Approvals
- Limited Number of Events Policy

**Obedience Fix n’ Go Pilot Program Status Update**
At the February 2021 Board meeting, the Board approved a one-year “Fix n’ Go” Pilot Program for Obedience that became effective April 1, 2021. It allows Obedience handlers the opportunity to communicate with their dogs while performing in the ring at trials when a dog’s performance does not meet their expectation. The “Fix n’ Go” concept allows the team to reattempt one individual exercise and then leave the ring.

90% of the exhibitors that have used Fix n’ Go with their dogs at trials said it has been beneficial as way to improve their future performances in obedience. 98% of the obedience judges feel that Fix n’ Go is good for the dogs and it will have a positive impact on the sport.

The Board VOTED to amend Chapter 2, Section 27 of the Obedience Regulations to make Fix n’ Go a permanent enhancement to the sport of obedience at the end of the pilot program. This is a change to the Obedience Regulations will become permanent on April 1, 2022.
Obedience Regulations

CHAPTER 2
Section 27. Training and Handling in the Ring. When a handler is using excessive verbal commands, this could indicate the dog is not under control and is not working with the handler willingly. The judge must determine if this dog should be released for a lack of control. The handler is not allowed to correct or discipline a dog and will be released from the ring.

When the dog’s performance does not meet the handler’s expectation, the handler may choose to use a “Fix n’ Go” option once, which allows the exhibitor to immediately reattempt a single individual exercise. This allows the team to reattempt that one exercise, and then leave the ring. In a two-part exercise, the handler may choose only one part to reattempt. It is the handler’s responsibility to tell the judge they are choosing to “Fix n’ Go.” Using the Fix n’ Go option will result in a non-qualifying score (NQ). The handler may begin the reattempt from the start or at any point during the exercise. The handler may choose to help the dog through the Fix n’ Go exercise. Helping the dog may be accomplished using verbal encouragement, including additional commands and praise, and/or approaching the dog in a friendly/positive manner without touching the dog.

Harsh verbal and/or physical corrections will not be tolerated. If there is any determination of harshness by the judge, the handler will be immediately released from the ring.

Spectators form their opinion of the sport through seeing the action of the handler and the dog. Care must be taken to avoid any action that might reflect poorly on the sport.

Treeing Walker Coonhound Proposed Breed Standard Revision
The National Treeing Walker Coonhound Association, (NTWCA), submitted proposed revisions to the breed standard. The current standard was approved July 8, 2008.

The Board VOTED to permit the NTWCA to ballot the membership in accordance with the club’s Constitution and Bylaws.

Rhodesian Ridgeback Proposed Breed Standard Revision
The Rhodesian Ridgeback Club of the United States, (RRCUS), submitted proposed revisions to the breed standard. The current standard was approved August 9, 1988. The Board VOTED to permit the RRCUS to ballot the membership on the same proposed revisions to the breed standard in accordance with the club’s Constitution and Bylaws.

Tail is set moderately high and carried erect. When docked, tail should not be less than one inch nor more than two inches in length. When undocked, a Saber or Sickle tail is preferred. In a relaxed pose, the base of the tail is held in the 1:00 position. While it may be raised in excitement, the base should not incline towards the head. Fault-Squirrel tail.

Delegate and Club Approvals
The Board VOTED to approve the following individuals to serve as Delegates:

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

The Board VOTED to approve the following club’s request for AKC membership as published in the November and December AKC GAZETTE:
Portuguese Podengo Pequenos of America
99 Households
First License Show: August 16, 2013

Limited Number of Events Policy
The Board VOTED to modify the Limited Number of Events Policy to allow Specialty Clubs the option to hold four independent specialties in a manner the club feels works best for their situation. Clubs may begin applying under this revised policy after March 1, 2022.

• Local specialty clubs may hold up to four shows per year. have the option to hold shows on two days per year or two shows per year, at their option. Local specialty clubs have the option to hold one additional show in conjunction with their breed’s national specialty. Local specialty clubs may hold up to four designated specialty events in addition to the shows allotted in this section. There is no limit on national clubs.
The Board adjourned at 5:07 p.m.

The Board Meeting reconvened on Tuesday, January 11, 2022 at 9:07 a.m. All Directors were present. The Executive Secretary participated via video conference.

**NEW BUSINESS**

**March 2022 Delegate Meeting**

The Board had an extensive discussion with legal, parliamentary, technology and travel planning experts on the feasibility of conducting hybrid meetings with the current available technology. It was determined that a hybrid meeting was not feasible at this time, but that virtual meetings using Zoom technology would occur if necessary. Following a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by Ms. McAteer, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to hold the March 2022 Delegate Meeting as an in-person meeting.

**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, January 11, 2022 at 11:27 a.m. Eastern Time.

Adjourned

Attest:

Gina M. DiNardo, Executive Secretary
**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