How to download or print the AKC GAZETTE: At the upper left of this screen, press either the download or print icon, and print the pages you need once the PDF of the issue downloads and is opened.
“THERE’S ONLY ONE FOOD I TRUST TO FUEL MY SUPERSTARS”

AMBER MCCUNE

Amber McCune is a national champion trainer and handler from Amherst, New Hampshire. Over the past decade Amber has won dozens of titles across agility, conformation and obedience. And there’s only one food she trusts to fuel her superstars — Purina® Pro Plan® Sport®.

NOTCH
8-time Master Agility Champion (MACH)
Conformation Grand Champion (GCH)
Obedience Champion (OTCH)

KABOOM
3-Time Master Agility Champion (MACH)
Conformation Grand Champion (GCH)
3-Time Team USA Member

PROPLANSPORT.COM
EXCLUSIVELY AT PET SPECIALTY AND ONLINE RETAILERS

OPTIMIZES OXYGEN METABOLISM ($O$$\text{$_2$}$$ MAX) FOR INCREASED ENDURANCE

30% PROTEIN AND 20% FAT TO FUEL METABOLIC NEEDS AND MAINTAIN LEAN MUSCLE

OMEGA-6 FATTY ACIDS AND VITAMIN A TO NOURISH SKIN & COAT

Purina trademarks are owned by Société des Produits Nestlé S.A. Printed in USA.

This owner received compensation and coupons for Purina® Pro Plan®.

SEE WHY CHAMPIONS TRUST PRO PLAN AT PURINAPROCLUB.COM/EXPERTS
The pandemic and its corresponding interferences have made us learn and adjust to new ways of navigating how to safely conduct our sports. As we see a slow and cautious return to our sports, we have observed several successful show clusters that have implemented safety measures to positive results. We are very encouraged and hopeful that other events will be able to continue soon.

This edition of the AKC GAZETTE is a welcomed departure from the current state of the pandemic. Our GAZETTE staff carefully curated features on canine art, its impact, and its place in our sport that are not only entertaining, but a testament to the precious collections that have been preserved by AKC and the AKC Museum of the Dog.

The AKC collection is one of the largest purebred-dog art collections in the world. Consisting of several hundred pieces, including paintings, sculptures, and prints, the artwork features primarily 19th and 20th century European and American artists.

We are also very proud to support the AKC Museum of the Dog in New York City with thousands of timeless and rare pieces that not only demonstrate the history of purebred dogs, but also their contributions to our world. The mission of the Museum is to “preserve, interpret, and celebrate the role of dogs in society and educates the public about the human-canine bond through its collection of art and exhibits that inspire engagement with dogs.”

Both the AKC and MOD collections highlight the incredible work of artists like Maud Earl, Arthur Wardle, George Earl, Edmund Henry Osthaus, and many more. These paintings showcase the form and function of our cherished breeds, their roles in our lives and their history of participation in dog sports. The collections also include beautiful breed-specific sculptures and figurines that are unique and increasingly rare. Newer, more modern pieces including Christine Merrill’s “Millie on the South Lawn” and Alfredo Garcia Aguilar’s “The Bravos” demonstrate colorful love for dog art and new ways of memorializing our dogs.

We trust this art and the stories that accompany it inspire you, engage you, and remind you of the unique history of the dogs and sports that we know and love.

Be well,

Dennis

Dennis B. Sprung
President and CEO

Canine Inspiration
The Dog in the Picture

Pierre-Auguste Renoir’s “Luncheon of the Boating Party” was widely praised when first exhibited in 1881, and after 139 years it remains one of French Impressionism’s most loved pictures. The scene is the Maison Fournaise, a café on the Seine crowded with Renoir’s friends and other Parisian hipsters.

“Boating Party” teems with sensuality. Young people are sipping wine, they flirt and whisper, they trade glances: a whiff of l’amour is in the air. But one woman, in the lower left corner, is set apart from the mating dance. This is Renoir’s girlfriend and future wife, Aline Charigot, doting on a little dog.

Long before Renoir’s time, the dog as a symbol of fidelity was a common motif in art. The affair between Aline and Auguste began in passion, but by the time of “Boating Party” it had evolved into something deeper, and exclusive. Renoir signals this by giving Aline a dog instead of a suitor. Aline modeled for Auguste many times in the following decades—often with a dog in the picture.

In 1910’s “Madame Renoir with Bob,” we see Aline, now the contentedly plump wife of a celebrated husband. She sits with a puppy. Aline was now caregiver to the aged Auguste, 20 years her senior, whose rheumatoid arthritis made painting a painful ordeal. It was said that she would strap the brushes to Auguste’s gnarled fingers. In this late-life portrait of Aline, with fidelity itself dozing in her lap, Renoir pays final homage to a faithful wife.

In assembling this issue’s “Canine Muse” portfolio we discovered that the human-canine partnership, an intimate bond forged in early antiquity, allows dogs to evoke any aspect of humanity—fidelity, yes, but also wealth, nobility, nationality, comedy or tragedy, courage or cowardice, and even malevolence. When we look at the dog in the picture, we are looking at ourselves.

On Our Cover: “Portrait of a Girl with Her Dog by the Sea,” by Adolf Pirsch (1858–1929)
The Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine and the University of Florida have been selected through a competitive grant-application process to receive 2021 residency funding from the Small Animal Theriogenology Residency program sponsored by the AKC, AKC Canine Health Foundation, and Theriogenology Foundation.

The program, founded in 2014, addresses the need for additional theriogenology clinicians. Theriogenology is the branch of veterinary medicine concerned with reproduction, including the physiology and pathology of male and female reproductive systems, and the clinical practice of veterinary obstetrics, gynecology, and andrology. The sponsoring organizations collaborated to provide funding and support for veterinary residency training with a focus on dogs in all aspects of companion-animal reproductive medicine and surgery, canine clinical genetics, health research, and clinical practice.

This is the second Small Animal Theriogenology Residency funded at Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine. The hospital has a large theriogenology caseload, providing learning opportunities and hands-on experience. The university’s three-year master’s degree program provides the opportunity for more involved research projects, as well as permitting a longer duration of training in clinical theriogenology.

The 2021 funding represents the first Small Animal Theriogenology Residency at the University of Florida. The university’s two-year residency program offers advanced clinical training focused on canine reproduction, incorporated with comparative species. The university offers collaborative opportunities in canine-cardiac and equine-genetics research, plus genetics and management of large breeding populations with South Eastern Guide Dogs, Inc.

“The AKC Canine Health Foundation and its donors recognize the importance of supporting the next generation of clinicians and investigators,” AKC/CHF Executive Director Calvin Carpenter says. “These bright specialists are critical to breeding programs and the health of current and future generations of dogs. As genetic testing options for dogs expand with ongoing technological advances, specialists trained in clinical genetics will be invaluable to help breeders and dog owners make sense of the resulting information.”

Funding for the Small Animal Theriogenology Residency program has been extended through 2023.
Since our last issue, two new episodes of the AKC podcast have dropped. *Down and Back: Stories from the American Kennel Club Archives* is the podcast series that combines the resources of the AKC Library & Archives and the GAZETTE to trace the history of the purebred dog through the ages. The eight-part series is fully produced, with sound effects, music, and all the bells and whistles that bring the stories to life with humor and imagination.

**Saved: Endangered Breeds Back From the Brink**
This episode explores the ebb and flow of different dog breeds throughout history and what some extraordinary people have done (and are currently doing) to bring breeds back from the brink.
Throughout history, dogs have done our work, protected our assets, and captured our hearts. So, it’s only fair we return the favor. But, when a breed has fulfilled its purpose, who helps preserve four-legged family lines? The champions of endangered breeds, that’s who. They create breed awareness, fund breeding programs, and even collect “seeds” to keep beloved breeds from going extinct.

Find out more about the dedicated fanciers who have kept their favorite breeds’ extinction at bay.

**Hollywood Hounds: Dogs in Film**
For more than a century, movie lovers have paid to watch dogs play the hero or the fool—sometimes both in the same film! This episode features some of the biggest canine stars in the business and considers their lasting cultural impact in Hollywood and around the world. Listen in to discover why dogs have been celluloid heroes since the silent-film era.

*Down and Back* has a strong GAZETTE connection: The series is hosted by Managing Editor Bud Boccone, and Senior Editor Arliss Paddock serves as a consultant.

**Link**
[Down and Back podcast](#)
AMERICAN KENNEL CLIPS

MEET 2020 AKC VETERINARY SCHOLARS

The AKC has announced that 15 veterinary students have received 2020 AKC Veterinary Outreach Scholarships. The scholarships support individuals with a background of participation in AKC events and programs, and who seek to promote animal health and medicine. A total of $35,000 in scholarship money was awarded.

“These students have demonstrated their dedication to the world of purebred dogs and the health and well-being of animals,” AKC Vice President Mari-Beth O’Neill says. “They have worked hard to balance their demanding school schedules with participation in AKC events. We would like to congratulate them and we look forward to seeing their impact on the future of veterinary medicine.”

Recipient Hanna Loonsk (University of Pennsylvania) wrote the feature “Vet School, Quarantine Style” in our May issue.

AKC Veterinary Outreach Scholarship Recipients

Adrienne Barber (Tufts University), Julia O’Rourke (Purdue University), Kaitlyn Dreese (University of Pennsylvania), Brandy Lawrence (Oklahoma State University), Courtney Wicker (North Carolina State University), Melonie Zuercher (University of Florida), Kincade Audette (Washington State University), Jamie Libow (Auburn University), Hannah Loonsk (University of Pennsylvania), Julia Zuercher (Virginia-Maryland Regional College), Emily Eppler (Kansas State), Allison Frappier (University of Missouri), Madalyn Moon-Sexton (Michigan State University), Aimee Sink (North Carolina State), and Taylor Vinge (Lincoln Memorial University).

BEST PRACTICES: THE LEARNING CLUSTER

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA— The first all-breed dog shows in the United States since the onset of the COVID pandemic were held by the Bartlesville Kennel Club, Claremore Kennel Club of Oklahoma, and Mid-Del Tinker Kennel Club at the Lazy E Arena in Guthrie, June 27 to 30. Appropriately, the weekend was called the Learning Cluster. Many of the AKC’s “Best Practices” were applied. It was indeed a learning experience as exhibitors had to rethink their traditional activities.

With a focus on meeting facility, local and state regulations and applying event specific best practices, successful shows can be held with high priority given to safety. The rules must be clearly explained in the premium and through signage at the event. Judges, exhibitors, and organizers must be aware of the expectations and not deviate. Working together to enhance the safety for all resulted in an enjoyable event.

At its July meeting, the AKC Board of Directors approved the waiver of the “two-judge” requirement to earn titles in agility, obedience, and rally for the remainder 2020. This change provides exhibitors more opportunities to earn their titles during this time where events are scarcer and in which judges are unable to easily travel across the country. These changes are retroactive to July 1.

For a rundown of companion titles included in the waiver, click here.
The Celebrated Dogs of America is a set of 20 chromolithographed prints after paintings by sporting artist Alexander Pope Jr. The set, enclosed in a gilt-lettered portfolio with explanatory text, was first published by S.E. Cassino, of Boston, in 1878.

In the late 19th century, the heyday of sporting prints, sets were sold by subscription. Cassino’s prospectus tells us, “The Celebrated Dogs of America will be issued monthly in parts composed of two plates. … the series will be completed in ten parts, at $2 per part.”

That’s $20 for the set, a steep price in an era when a master carpenter might earn $16.50 for a 60-hour work week. Clearly the set was priced for gentlemen with the wherewithal, leisure, and property to devote to sport.

Cassino eagerly assured potential subscribers of value for their money. “The style of the present work is entirely original,” boasts the prospectus, “and will have no competitor in any of the many works on dogs heretofore published in this country and England. The pictures are painted from life by Alex. Pope, Jr., whose Upland Game Birds and Waterfowl of the United States, and wood carvings of Game Birds, have made him familiar to sportsmen art lovers of this country. … “The plates will be exact reproductions of the water-color paintings, and will be superior to anything heretofore produced of this nature.”

Among the gentlemen subscribers was a Harvard student from New York. His first-edition prints today hang in the Roosevelt Room at AKC headquarters, alongside a handwritten note that reads:

Oyster Bay, NY
May 1974

These prints of Celebrated Dogs in America were collected by my father Theodore Roosevelt when he was a student at Harvard in 1879.

The note is signed by Ethel Carow Roosevelt Derby. Mrs. Derby, the youngest of TR’s two daughters, served in France as a nurse during World War I and remained involved with the Red Cross for 60 years. She died in 1977 at age 86, three years after donating Celebrated Dogs to the AKC.
The Canine Muse

The story of the world’s oldest interspecies partnership told in 23 artworks
By the time this Alexandrian mosaic was created, the ancient Egyptians’ fascination with dogs was already 6,000 years old. Much has been written of the dog’s elevated place in Egyptian religion and myth, but dog lovers owe Egypt a debt for a much more practical contrivance: the invention of the dog collar. Historian Jimmy Dunn writes, “We even know many ancient Egyptian dog’s names from leather collars as well as stelae and reliefs. They included names such as Brave One, Reliable, Good Herdsman, North-Wind, Antelope and even ‘Useless.’ Other names come from the dog’s color, such as Blacky, while still other dogs were given numbers for names, such as ‘the Fifth.’ ”
FEATURE

Standing Dog, ceramic, 200 B.C.–A.D. 500, Mexico

Figures of small, hairless, fat dogs are found in tombs of the Colima people of northwestern Mexico. Some pre-Columbian peoples believed dogs guarded the souls of the dead as they traveled through the underworld. Dogs, like this one, were probably placed in Colima tombs to accompany and guard the soul in the afterlife.

A Demon in the shape of a black dog quits the temple of the Yemenites, illuminated manuscript, Iraq, 10th century

This page is from the Tarikhnama, a chronicle of Persia’s prophets and kings translated from Arabic into Persian by the historian Bal’ami. The episode depicted is a variation on a myth that recurs in cultures all around the world, from the British countryside to the caliphates of the East: the black dog as a symbol of evil, or even the very devil incarnate. The 4,000-word entry covering dogs in The Penguin Dictionary of Symbols begins, “There cannot be a mythology which does not associate with a dog.” That dogs serve as symbols of both good and evil in world mythology indicates just how fully the species has captured the popular imagination.
African Dog Mask

In an African myth, God asks a dog to be his messenger. The mission: to bring humanity a medicine that will restore life to the dead. During his journey, the dog sees a bone in the road and puts the medicine down. While the dog is gnawing on the bone, a goat takes the medicine and scatters it on the grass. This is why death is permanent for people, but the grass dies and comes back to life every year.

Lancelot in conversation with a lady holding a small black and white dog,

manuscript miniature from Morte Arту, 1316, France

Women have been forever associated with toy dogs, but never more so than in 14th-century Europe. The breeding and keeping of small dogs was especially prevalent among cloistered nuns. The bishops who oversaw convents condemned the practice as bad for morale and strictly forbade it, but many nuns refused to comply. Even the stern admonition of one bishop to “remove the dogs altogether and that you suffer them never henceforth, nor any other such hounds, to abide within the precincts of your nunnery” fell on deaf ears.
Hata Rokurozaemon with his dog. Utagawa Kuniyoshi (1797–1861), woodblock print, Japan

The dogs of war have inspired many artists—and, sadly, artists have had many wars to choose from. Since humans first sharpened rocks and sticks and joined in armed combat, dogs have fought by their side. Hata Rokurozaemon is a familiar character of the Kabuki theater, pictured here bearing the traditional seven swords of a medieval warrior. The burly soldier and his equally burly inu look off to the distance, in anticipation of battle.

“Portrait of a Lady with a Lap Dog.”
Rembrandt van Rijn, oil on canvas, 1665, Holland

To him her softest things she’d say:
Oft on her downy Breast he lay;
And oft he took a gentle Nap,
Upon her Sleep-inciting Lap.
—Jonathan Smedley, 1723

Pekingese from an Imperial Dog Book, date unknown, China

“The only recognized standards to which dogs have been bred are those contained in the dog-books of each Imperial master. … Each Emperor caused illustrations of his favourite dogs to be made by the Court painters in books or on scrolls, and in this way was set the current fashion in breeding. The highest compliment a Chinese breeder in Peking can give is to judge that a specimen is good enough to ‘go into the book,’ that is to say, into an Imperial dog-book.”—V.F.W. Collier, 1921
Royal commissions are responsible for many of the finest works of dog art. Landseer was a frequent recipient of such patronage. Typical of his work is this playful portrait of Mary (granddaughter of George III and cousin of Queen Victoria), who has balanced a biscuit on her patient Newfie’s nose. So famous did Landseer become for his Newfoundland pictures that the breed’s black and white variety was named in his honor.

Breeders utilize old breeds to meet the needs of changing times and new locales. Think of the Bulldog’s transformation from gladiator to comedian, or how frontiersmen built distinctly American coonhounds out of European stock. A more obscure example was the kangaroo dog. In 1770, when Captain Cook and his crew sailed into Botany Bay, they waded ashore with two Greyhounds in tow. The crew used the hounds in hunting kangaroos for meat. By the 1790s, the Greyhounds were crossbred with such breeds as the Scottish Deerhound, resulting in a new type, the “kangaroo dog,” that was part of Australian life for a hundred years.
The fanciful notion of dogs talking and engaging in human behaviors was in play long before Cassius Coolidge’s famous (if you’re a dog lover) and infamous (if you’re an art lover) ”Dogs Playing Poker” came along—consider the fables set down by Aesop circa 600 B.C. In a way, a Bulldog pulling a straight flush is merely the logical, if somewhat cheesy, extension of the half-dog and half-human deities worshipped at the dawn of civilization.

“Sara with Her Dog in an Armchair,” Mary Cassatt, oil on canvas, 1901, United States/Canada

“My friendship with Mitzi was like the friendship that many children have with their pets. My mother and father thought it was ‘good for me’ to have a dog for a companion. Well it was good for me, but it was only many years after she died that I began to understand how good it was, and why.”—Fred Rogers

“Poker Sympathy,” Cassius Coolidge, print, 1903, United States

Dogs are the most outdoorsy of pets. They make ideal companions for any number of outdoor activities: shooting, swimming, running, hiking, biking, boating, camping, competing in the wide world of dog sports, or just thinking during a long ramble through the woods. Try doing that with a budgie.
Propagandists and political cartoonists have long used dog breeds to represent the nations of the world. This poster was inspired by President Wilson’s 1914 declaration of neutrality in World War I. It became instant fish-wrap when America entered the fighting in 1917.

Movie poster, 1918, United States

A Dog’s Life was Charlie Chaplin’s first movie to gross more than a million dollars. In the more than 100 years since, Hollywood has returned to the well time and again, hoping to exploit our age-old fascination with Canis familiaris. Dogdom’s reigning box-office champ is the 1996 live-action 101 Dalmatians, with a $320,689,294 worldwide gross. Mr. Peabody and Sherman ($275,698,039) and Scooby-Doo ($275,650,703) round out the top three.
The late 1930s was the zenith of what we may call our sport’s first golden age. Despite the lingering effects of the Depression, the sport was booming. The 1939 Morris & Essex KC show benched 3,862 dogs, judged in a single day. And the participation of celebrities and society swells gave dog shows a glamorous cachet, nicely evoked by this Liberty cover. The halcyon era came to an abrupt end with the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor. After years of wartime austerity, the sport embarked on a second golden age.

“Symphony in Black,” illustration, Erté (1892–1990), Russia/France
Since ancient times the sleek, elongated lines of sighthounds have been associated with sophistication. “It’s hard to know what came first, the Greyhound or the concept of elegance. People began to dress and look like their dogs, and dogs began to be bred to look like their owners. Attenuation [long, slender lines] became synonymous with elegance. I’m sure the reason I love Greyhounds is because I associate them with the art that I love.”—Gary Tinterow, Greyhound owner and Metropolitan Museum of Art director

Liberty magazine, 1938, United States
The late 1930s was the zenith of what we may call our sport’s first golden age. Despite the lingering effects of the Depression, the sport was booming. The 1939 Morris & Essex KC show benched 3,862 dogs, judged in a single day. And the participation of celebrities and society swells gave dog shows a glamourous cachet, nicely evoked by this Liberty cover. The halcyon era came to an abrupt end with the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor. After years of wartime austerity, the sport embarked on a second golden age.
Landseer’s Newfoundlands, Wegman’s Weimaraners, Hockney’s Dachshunds: just a few examples of artists famously associated with one breed. Another of these single-minded dog lovers was Frida Kahlo, whose breed of choice was the Xoloitzquintli. Kahlo owned and loved several Xolos in her time, and the ancient breed functions in her work as an icon of the pre-Columbian cultures that fired her imagination.

“Self Portrait with a Small Monkey,” Frida Kahlo, oil on Masonite, 1945, Mexico

Mack Truck Bulldog, corporate mascot, United States

Companies around the world utilize canine iconography to project their corporate image. The original Mack Bulldog was carved in 1932 by Alfred Masury, the company’s chief engineer, to occupy himself while recuperating from surgery.
In antiquity, the haughty hounds of kings were among the trappings meant to dazzle commoners with royal might and majesty. In our more democratic times, dogs are used to achieve the opposite effect: convincing voters that powerful politicians are just plain folks at heart. This portrait of President and Mrs. George H.W. Bush’s English Springer Spaniel says, “Sure, we live in a 132-room mansion—but our dog likes to loll around on the front lawn, just like yours.”

“The Bravos,” Alfredo Garcia Aguilar, mixed media, 1996, Mexico

The classic head of the Smooth Fox Terrier is here reduced to its essential geometric planes against a vivid backdrop suggestive of Mexican folk art. Created on the verge of the 21st century, “The Bravos” attempts to reconcile primitivism and modernism—the same challenge that intrigued Picasso and his followers of the previous hundred years. Where trends in modern art will take us next, no one can tell. But we will venture to guess that no matter what art might look like a century from now, artists will continue to draw inspiration from the canine muse.

1990–2000
Fear not. In preparing this special art issue we didn’t forget those fabulous show dogs. How could we? Our offices are lined with depictions of the sport’s champions of times past painted and sculpted by prominent artists. To longtime AKC staffers, they are old familiar friends. Here are a few of our favorites.

**Chow Chow**
Ch. Windholme’s Wan Lung
(Gustav Muss-Arnolt, c. 1910)

**Clumber Spaniel**
Ch. Royaline White Foam
(Edwin Megargee, 1944)

**Smooth Fox Terrier**
Ch. Sabine Result
(William Mackarness, 1915)
TIMES PAST

Pekingese Ch. Wundah of Holly Lodge (S.G. Mapes, 1935)

Poodle Ch. Joe II (Lucy Waller, c. 1889)

Whippet Ch. Mica of Meander (Joe Mercer, 1937)

German Shepherd Dog Ch. Argus von Schloss-Kasselweih of Giralda (Reuben Ward Binks, 1939)

Dandie Dinmont Terrier Ch. Pennywise Gambit (Lise Casalegno Marro, 2004)

Anatolian Shepherd Dog Ch. Sakarya’s Altin Kilijby (Deborah Drastrup, 2007)
It’s a commonplace around the show ring that breeding dogs is both a science and an art. It comes, then, as no surprise to learn that over the years many fanciers have painted and sculpted dogs when they weren’t breeding and showing them. Among the most accomplished of the fancier-artists is Damara Bolté.

America’s foremost name in Basenjis and an AKC Lifetime Achievement Award recipient, Bolté’s education prepared her well for the breeding-as-art-and-science dichotomy: She earned her animal-husbandry degree at Purdue University and spent 33 years at the National Institutes of Health, and she studied sculpture in Paris under the famous animalier Charles Delhommeau.
About the Breed Columns

The breed columns are a time-honored feature of the AKC GAZETTE. Each columnist is appointed by the breed’s national parent club, which preserves the breed’s standard and helps to educate breeders, judges, and the public about the breed’s traits, history, care, and training. A national parent club is made up of dedicated breeders and fanciers and represents many years of collective experience in the breed. Columnists are asked to write about topics of interest to serious dog fanciers in general as well as those of specific interest to judges and devotees of the breed. The breed columns rotate quarterly by group so that each breed’s column can appear four times a year. Information and opinions expressed in the breed columns represent the views of their authors, not necessarily those of the breed’s parent club or the AKC. For questions about the breed columns, e-mail Arliss.Paddock@akc.org.

THIS MONTH

HOUND GROUP

24 Afghan Hounds
25 Basenjis
26 Basset Hounds
27 Beagles
28 Bloodhounds
29 Borzoi
30 Dachshunds
31 English Foxhounds
32 Greyhounds
33 Ibizan Hounds
34 Otterhounds
35 Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens
37 Salukis
38 Scottish Deerhounds

TERRIER GROUP

40 Airedale Terriers
40 Australian Terriers
41 Bedlington Terriers
42 Bull Terriers
43 Dandie Dinmont Terriers
44 Dandie Dinmont Terriers
45 Glen of Imaal Terriers
46 Irish Terriers
47 Kerry Blue Terriers
48 Lakeland Terriers
49 Manchester Terriers
49 Norfolk Terriers
50 Norwich Terriers

23 AUGUST 2020

Do you see an Afghan Hound in this picture? Picasso did. The inspiration for this work was the head of Kabul, the artist’s beloved Afghan.
**Afghan Hounds**

**THE AFGHAN HOUND’S COAT: A HALLMARK OF THE BREED**

There is nothing more beautiful than a mature Afghan Hound in full coat. When raising an Afghan Hound, with his very long puppyhood and a seemingly endless coat change, one can hardly imagine the metamorphosis that will transpire. Once achieved, it is the resplendent robe we picture an emperor, a king to wear.

The Afghan Hound’s coat is a hallmark of the breed. This is certainly reflected in our official standard, which was written by members of the Afghan Hound Club of America in 1948, accepted by the AKC that same year, and today remains unchanged.

At its beginning, the standard proclaims six striking characteristics of the breed. Three of these are direct references to the proper Afghan Hound coat: the long, silky topknot; the peculiar coat pattern; and the impression of a somewhat exaggerated bend in the stifles due to profuse “trousering.” The first-named characteristic in the standard, the breed’s “exotic” or “Eastern” expression, is even enhanced by a bit of a “mandarin” beard.

Since “before the Flood,” the Afghan Hound has survived life in an extremely challenging area of the world. The topography of his original homeland ranges from that of punishing desert to treacherous mountains. The Afghan Hound’s coat served as protection against extreme cold and wet. Today, we the breed’s keepers have learned this well by how much water it takes to penetrate the coat during a bath. The coat protects as well against the raging sun and its heat. The silky coat is reflective and holds a certain coolness. The silkiness of the hair offers resilience, protecting the dogs from the wear and tear of life on the rough surfaces of rock, sand, and brush. The profuseness of the coat also offers the dog protection should he come into conflict with other animals—after all, it is claimed that the Afghan Hound was used in hunting the snow leopard.

There is a clear explanation for the “peculiar coat pattern” of the Afghan Hound. Using generic dog terminology, the Afghan Hound is a double-coated breed. One finds that the adult dog has some areas of short, harder hair, and other areas of soft, silky, fine hair—this being the hair that grows long. What is unusual about the Afghan Hound is that his body surface is dominated by this undercoat or secondary coat. What is interesting about all this is that the longer coat is not necessarily in the same place on any two dogs. Most important is that the hair along the dog’s back is exposed short hair, which we have named the “saddle.” We may see areas of exposed short hair on other areas of the dog: the sides of the neck, the pasterns, further down the sides of the ribs, the flanks, the tail, and certainly the face. Again, these signs of patterning are created by the exposure of a short, harder hair, and not by clipping or trimming. This definition may be less apparent on a dog of uniform color. However, upon closer inspection, the difference of coat texture is noted.

This coat patterning is typical of the Afghan Hound. It is important to know that the condition of an Afghan Hound is not assessed by how little the short hair is exposed. We accept a range in coat patterning. The head is always surmounted by a silky topknot, and the ears are covered in long, silky hair. The back is always visibly covered by a short, hard coat.

Can the Afghan Hound have too much coat? Only the person grooming can answer that question. The standard actually uses the words “thick” and “profuse.” As long as a saddle exists on the adult dog, I’d have to say no. As with any coated breed, a proper evaluation of the dog cannot be done without manual examination.

Can the Afghan Hound have too little coat? As long as those parts described in the standard as having fine, silky hair covering do, it is perfectly acceptable.

“Wears Its Coat Well”

Several years ago, the now-legendary and iconic Afghan Hound breeder Jay Ammon (of Ammon Hall fame) said, “a great dog wears its coat well.” Living with these dogs, we know this to be true. How does the person on the outside find this?

For a little while, the Afghan Hound puppy is easy to see, as the soft, fine hair is just short enough to follow the lines of the body so that the shape of the dog, the length of the bones, and the degree of angulation is rather visible. The “bottle brush” legs and the spiked-style topknot are enjoyed at this time.

Then suddenly the incredible journey of metamorphosis from puppyhood to adulthood begins. With a wide range of coat production.

**Afghan Hound**

Ch. Rudiki of Pride’s Hill, Kay Finch, 1948
and distribution, some puppies even develop hair on their faces, over their backs, and on their tails, falling into a complete masquerade. With added coat colorations, we sometimes have a complete clown.

This goes on for a while (and for the caretaker, seemingly forever), and then between 1 year to a year and a half of age (this varies as well), we become hopeful as we notice a very gradual change. The soft hair on the back seems to come out easier as it is replaced by a short, harder hair-strand. The “monkey whiskers” on the face start thinning out. As the body hair lengthens, we notice the hair take on a silkier quality. Who would have ever thought?

The coat pattern of the adult Afghan Hound is not trimmed in. It is actually a display of the two different hair types that cover these dogs. The Afghan Hound is a hunting dog, and this should always be held in mind. Blatant trimming of the hair, especially to shorten the hair on the neck or back, is a travesty of the Afghan Hound’s essence.

There is no question that when this coat is regularly washed and blown-dry and kept mat-free, this cultivation over a period of time will create a look of “pretty perfect.” Even so, the coat may disguise the actual structure of the dog. The standard actually claims that the profuse trousering on the back legs visually creates an exaggeration of the bend in stifle.

As for any breed of dog that is covered in hair, inclusion of manual examination in the assessment is of utmost importance. The judge must remember what he or she has felt when going on with the evaluation of the dog. When watching the breed gait, it takes experience and a trained eye to get past the distractions of hair and colors flying to see the legs and how they move. If there is any question, the judge should always go back to the hands-on portion.

It is up to the judges to let these dogs “wear their coats well.”

—Harry Bennett
Afghan Hound Club of America

Basenjis

The following is an excerpt from an original essay.

KONA OUT

Setting: Our new house on the shore. Railroad tracks separate the house from the beach. We had yet to install the hot wire on the new fence.

“Kona!” I notice two boaters close to shore. They’re waving their arms at me. The woman yells, “He went that way!” and points south down the tracks. It reminds me of the chase scenes in the old cowboy movies I’ve been watching with Mom.

“Kona!” I have a history of being “shushed” because my voice carries. Still, that I can yell so loudly and repeatedly impresses me. I’ll have a sore throat tomorrow.

“Kona!” I haven’t seen him yet; if he’s still on the tracks, he’s too far away. But maybe there’s a flash of white and red in the distance? He appears to keep running past the boat storage facility. Some people are crossing the tracks there with a kayak or canoe, and I shout about the dog, but they don’t hear me. Then I don’t see what I thought was Kona anymore, and the people are gone.

“Kona!” I’m looking down, and a dead dog lies on the sharp gravel between the two sets of railroad tracks. At first I see shiny black hair and don’t comprehend. Then the white canine teeth make it clear. The face has deteriorated, so the teeth are brilliantly exposed. A toothy grimace. I’m past the dog as the image sinks in. I keep running, but now I’ve passed what seems like a foreshadow, a premonition. “Kona!”


I run back toward the parking lot and change my voice: “Kona pup?” Maybe I sounded as terrified as I am and scared him. So now it’s a question mark instead of a demand: “Kona? Are you there?” He comes slinking out from under a car in the parking lot, and my eyes start watering, but I’m not
relieved yet because Basenjis are notorious for bolting in the opposite direction.

I remember the story of the Basenji that escaped from the specialty show grounds. When they found him a week later, he was running on the railroad tracks. The owner stood on one side of the tracks and the dog on the other; a train came by, and the dog didn’t make it.

I stay on the tracks, as if it’s a lovely place to be, and crouch down and extend one hand. Wouldn’t you like to join me?

“Oh, Kona, it’s OK.” His tail is wagging, and he slinks toward me submissively with his ears tucked back—like he knows he’s in trouble, but will accept any punishment because he just wants to go home. When he gets within six inches, I reach out quickly and grab his collar. I pick him up and clutch him to my chest; he smells like hot railroad ties.

—Marcia Woodard, marcia@barkless.com

Basenji Club of America

IN DEFENSE OF WELL-BRED DOGS

A while ago a father and his children saw me walking a Basset puppy at the dog show. After the kids spent some time with the puppy, the father asked questions about the show and the different breeds. Then he asked, “What’s the difference between a shelter dog and these dogs?”

I had a long answer, but I started to realize that breeders need a 30-second “elevator speech” ready to answer this question. The general public doesn’t know the real answer, and right now anti-breeder factions are providing the popular answer.

One difference is predictability. Buyers get to see their puppy and many of the puppy’s relatives. Buyers have immediate access to all of the breeder’s knowledge and experience. The breeder becomes a ready reference for dog-related questions ranging from health issues to vaccine protocols and flea and tick control products. If the puppy is not right for the buyer, a responsible breeder will take it back without question.

Dogs have lived with humans for tens of thousands of years. During this time humans have developed dogs to perform tasks that helped in day-to-day life. Dogs were bred to hunt on command or to kill vermin. Some were bred to guard livestock, and others to move a flock. Some were bred to turn a spit, some to retrieve in water, and others to be cute lap-warmers. Purebred dogs were bred for a purpose, and most maintain much of the original instinct to do the jobs for which they were originally bred.

Take Basset Hounds, for example. They were bred to hunt in packs, independent of human command. That explains a lot about life with a Basset. Bassets are stubbornly independent and capable of amusing themselves. Training is a challenge because the breed doesn’t look to humans for commands or praise. Bassets are not stupid, but they can be easily bored by human games. They understand pack behavior even if their owners do not. They were not bred to kill, and they get along with everyone. Because they are scenthounds, they will find exactly where the dog cookies are hidden.

Hobby breeders are the keepers of a living museum. We keep alive standards that were in
many cases first written hundreds of years ago. We work to produce healthy, well-adjusted puppies because these puppies become the foundation for our next generation. Though most of our puppies are sold as companions only, they carry the same genetics as our show dogs. Dog shows are not beauty pageants; they are tests of breeding stock judged by knowledgeable people who study breed standards and understand each breed’s function.

Pressures on hobby breeders are enormous. Producers of mixed-breeds and “designer breeds” don’t fund research to identify and cure canine diseases; hobby breeders do. Hobby breeders breed not for monetary gain but for the love of dogs in general, and their specific breed in particular.

If current trends continue, in the future there may be no reason to ask what the difference is between a purebred and rescue, there may be only “rescues”—dogs produced by large-scale commercial breeders and then dumped into the rescue/shelter system.

Predictability, health, history, an experienced and knowledgeable support system, and a lifetime return policy are all available only through hobby breeders. That should be enough to get everyone started on their own elevator speech to explain why purebred matters.

—Jacquelyn Fogel, 2012

Basset Hound Club of America

Beagles
SCENTING AND VOICE

The Beagle is a scenthound. The little hound follows his prey by the foot-scent left behind on the ground and/or the body-scent left hanging in the air. Accompanying the chase is the expected melodic voice praised by thousands of owners. The voice may be a “chop,” with the nose held close to the ground while tracking, or it may be a drawn-out “bawl,” with the head held high in the air during the chase. The chop voice probably allows for more accuracy; however, the bawl is generally considered more heartwarming.

The quarry is almost always the cottontail rabbit and the hare.

The topic of scent is difficult for humans to describe or understand. Charles Needham of Kaneville, Illinois, witnessed the work of one of the best field-trial Beagles ever. Needham observed Pete Peterson’s Uncle Sam at a field trial and thereby described body scent as simply and as well as could ever be accomplished. The Needham story follows:

“I remember Uncle Sam leading a pack on a rabbit that came directly toward me in the woods where I was standing by a tree. The rabbit saw me and cut off at a sharp right angle. I stood still, and along came Uncle Sam, with several other good hounds. Sam was four to five feet to one side of the trail carrying that scent, never putting his nose to the ground. When he reached the turn he never stopped or lowered his nose but made the turn just exactly as the rabbit had.

“That impressed me and converted me to beagling for all time, but I have never had the time I would like for them.

“Uncle Sam’s voice was really something to hear. I never heard its equal—[its] musical, bell-like tone sent a thrill up and down your body. Afterward, you just hoped sometime to hear its equal.” —Charles Kitchell, Ph.D., 2012

National Beagle Club of America
Bloodhounds

Masks: Let’s Have Some Fun with Them

We’re more than halfway through the year, and most shows have been canceled. (As I write this, the New Jersey hound specialty has just been canceled.) This too shall pass, but there will be a lot of changes in the coming shows that are being held. Among them, at least in my home state of New York, will be a masking requirement for all participants. I see some people complaining about this on social media, but masks are going to be as prevalent as seat belts and bike helmets for a while, so looking forward, we can think about what kind of statement we can make with them. Masks are basically a bumper sticker for your face. They can be bland and boring, or a statement about who you are. And just about any color, pattern, or logo is available, so you can be as wild as you care to go!

So next is “What Not to Wear—COVID Style.” The AKC has some regulations regarding what is acceptable to wear in the ring. For conformation, here is an excerpt from the AKC’s “Rules Applying to Dog Shows” (Ch. 14, “Measuring, Weighing and Color Determinations When Factors of Disqualification in Breed Standards or Eligibility Under the Conditions of a Class or Division of a Class Cancellation of Awards”):

“SECTION 2. Any club or association giving a dog show must provide arm cards and shall see that every person exhibiting a dog wears, when in the ring, an arm card containing the catalog number of the dog being exhibited; but no badges, coats with kennel names thereon or ribbon prizes shall be worn or displayed, nor other visible means of identification used, by an individual when exhibiting a dog in the ring.”

For performance sports, here’s what it says under Section 10, “Identification”:

“Club clothing, AKC event clothing, or breed clothing may be worn by anyone exhibiting a dog or by ring stewards. Clothing may display the person’s name, the dog’s call name and/or the dog’s picture. Titles may not be displayed. Writing or graphics on the clothing must not be in poor taste or contain profanity. Clothing must not display any information that would be in conflict with a sponsor of the trial.”

These guidelines weren’t written to include masks, but they will certainly apply to them. There are a gazillion sellers out there with masks available in a variety of patterns, colors, and styles. However, just like bras, it’s not “one size/style fits all.” Each person is going to have to figure out whether you are an “over the ears” type, or “behind the head.” Don’t forget to practice running while wearing a mask—most, if not all, shows are going to require it and, it certainly feels different, even though you are still getting a sufficient amount of oxygen. There is a huge variation in the types of fabric used, even on the cloth masks, so find out if you need “extra moisture protection” or prefer a silk and flannel blend. Spandex or adjustable? Loose or formed? When buying a mask, it’s not just the design you want to look at; after all, the point of this is to be safe as well as stylish.

But masks are also a really fun new accessory, as long as you follow the rules. More and more companies are throwing in a brand-name mask with purchases. After all, advertising is advertising! And that’s where we can get into trouble in the ring.

Don’t choose a mask that displays vulgarities. This includes “flipping the bird” or rude
words, not matter how much they resonate in your heart. Even though currently there are not spectators allowed at shows, the AKC is still very much “family friendly,” and going too rude can get you benched. In conformation, don’t go into the ring wearing a mask with your kennel name or logo printed on it. It can have an image of your dog or your breed, however. You can even find masks with combinations of breeds, for those who show more than one.

It’s probably not a good idea to choose a mask with a political slogan on it either. Not every judge (or exhibitor) will share your views, and it can work against you. Likewise, I don’t know if wearing your favorite team’s logo into the ring on game day is a wise idea. Some people get pretty passionate about their football!

I am already seeing advertisements for things like matching masks and snoods, or masks and cool coats. Is matching your suit too over the top? Or not? What about coordinating with your shoes or nail polish? There are also some “in jokes” that can be made. Every horse person understands the meaning of a red ribbon tied to a forelock or tail. (It means “Will kick or bite—beware!”) I know more than one person wearing a small red ribbon at the corner of their mask.

Or just be playful. My current favorite mask says “Drool Rules,” although my go-to for work is a classic painting.

We’re stuck with wearing them right now. Let’s have some fun with it! —Betsy Copeland, Copelandia@aol.com American Bloodhound Club

Borzois

TEN PRINCIPLES OF SUCCESSFUL BREEDING

The following 10 principles offer guidance in striving for successful results in breeding.

1. Follow the sire’s lines to increase your chance of reproducing the male. Look at all the sires on the top of the pedigree, not just the male you are using. A strong male pedigree follows a strong line of top-producing sires—all coming down from the sire’s sire, the grandsire’s sire, and the great grandsire’s sire, and so forth.

2. When using an outcross male, try to breed phenotype to phenotype. Don’t expect an outcross male to be able to stamp his look on the get unless the dam has some of the same qualities you are trying to maintain or improve.

3. Use bitches with good body and bone. A good male can’t fix everything. It is extremely important to breed from bitches with good conformation. Look at the whole dog. Never breed a bitch just because she has a good head or great tail carriage. Use bitches with outstanding qualities in structure, bone, movement, and substance. Males can fix some of the smaller details, but they will have a hard time improving the foundation elements of a poor-quality bitch. You can save yourself time, money, and frustration by just getting a better bitch to breed, rather than breeding an inferior or faulty bitch.

4. Line-breed when possible. The key to establishing type is the use of selective line-breeding. Never line-breed if all the dogs in the line have the same fault, especially if you cannot live with that fault. Line-breeding has
AUGUST 2020
AKC GAZETTE

30

BREED COLUMNS

HOUND GROUP

historically proven to be a key practice in establishing improvement. Remember that line-breeding works till it becomes inbreeding. It is a difficult balance to line-breed over time without increasing your chances of something popping up that you did not expect, and then you have a problem in all your dogs. Testing goes hand in hand with line-breeding.

5. Be willing to outcross when necessary. The great kennels of the past knew this. That is why imports played a big role in the development of many breeds. Only outcross to a line-breed male. If you take the chance of breeding to a new line, don’t compound your risk by breeding to an outcross who may not be able to reproduce themselves.

6. Take chances. Breeding can’t sustain itself without some risk. By playing it safe you will never improve your program. Be willing to accept responsibility for the offspring if the breeding doesn’t work. Don’t blame the sire for a poor litter. It takes two parents to make a puppy, and a certain pairing may bring to the surface a fault you don’t know you had. Use the opportunity to move away from the fault. Learn from the mistake and move on.

7. Do your homework. Research the dogs you are contemplating. Look for dogs and bitches from litters where you see quality in the littermates. Use caution when breeding to a “one-off.” Ask questions—and if you don’t get answers, move on. Honesty is a virtue. Not everyone is lucky. Using a dog who just happened to be good while the dogs in the pedigree are mediocre is expecting a miracle. Never breed mediocre to mediocre and expect greatness; it does not happen.

8. Be honest about your own dogs. Look at what you have, and evaluate virtues and faults in every dog you own. Sometimes making two lists for each dog helps you to evaluate the potential. In one column, list all the best qualities, and in the second, list all the things you would improve. Seeing the virtues and faults next to each other can help evaluate and compare potential.

9. Look at the dog and bitch in person side by side in real time, if possible. Several times we have changed at the last minute, after months of careful consideration. When the dogs were standing side by side, the combination looked wrong. If it looks wrong, don’t be afraid to change or call it off. Just because you have made a financial or time commitment, don’t go through with the breeding if it doesn’t look right.

10. Do not ever breed to a dog for emotional reasons, or because the owner is your friend, or the dog is only a 10-minute drive away. Breed with purpose and determination. The results will improve with hard work.

—Jon Steele,
jonauroral@gmail.com
Borzoi Club of America

WHAT MAKES A DACHSIE A DACHSIE?

I was reading the New York Times not long ago, and a report in the Science section made me think about what makes a Dachshund a Dachshund. And no, the article wasn’t about achondroplasia or dwarfism. It was about sled dogs, really old sled dogs. (“Dog Breeding in the Neolithic Age,” by James Gorman, June 30, 2020, page D4.)

The article recounts a study of the remains of an ancient dog from Siberia compared to living sled dogs in Greenland. (The study, “Arctic-adapted dogs emerged at the Pleistocene-Holocene transition,” by Mikkel-Holger Sinding, et al., can be found in Science, vol. 368, issue 6498; June 26, 2020, pp. 1495-1499.) The comparisons showed that selective breeding for a specific purpose occurred at least 9,500 years ago, well before humanity settled down and began to farm. By this time the selectively bred sled dogs had genetic

Minnie going to ground, and the wooden dowel she chomped through on the way to earning her AKC earthdog titles.
mutations that resulted in highly efficient oxygen use (helpful in a low-oxygen environment) and an ability to deal with low temperatures that set them apart from other domestic dogs, and even wolves. These genetic characteristics explained why previous research on how sled dogs perform better than other breeds at running long distances came to the puzzling conclusion that body shape and the mechanics of running did not explain the differences. Sled dogs are better at running long distances because of changes in their genetic makeup that affect metabolism. These are changes we can’t see.

But what does this have to do with Dachshunds? In the world of purebred dogs we try to link appearance and performance because that is all we have to go by—that’s what we can see. In Dachshunds, we think “long and low” because they were bred to go to ground, and dive into holes after badger, fox, and hare. (In the U.S. we hunt woodchucks/groundhogs, fox, and cottontail rabbits, with jackrabbits or hare common game in the West.) But the exterior, the distinctive Dachshund silhouette, is merely the physical “wrapper” for the dog within, the dog who has gameness and grit, and “hunting spirit, good nose and a loud tongue,” as described in the breed’s AKC standard. This combination results in a dog who, as our standard describes, is “courageous to the point of rashness.” Without a desire to go after furred quarry, an intangible characteristic that is not dependent on ear set or coat color or level topline, a Dachshund is not completely a Dachshund.

Like the ancient sled-dog breeders of the Pleistocene, the unknown-to-us developers of the Dachshund without the benefit of modern science produced a breed that not only looks identifiable from the outside, but also behaves in a uniform way.

All of which brought to my mind Minnie, a red smooth female Dachsie of undocumented parentage who weighs about 14 pounds—a “tweenie,” in other words, in between miniature and standard size. Adopted from a rescue group a few years ago, she lives in an agricultural setting and has found her niche in ridding chicken coops of rats and hassling the woodchucks who live in the hayfields. Recently introduced to AKC earthdog trials, she had already earned her JE (Junior Earthdog) and is well on her way to Senior Earthdog, having chomped through a one-inch pine dowel in practice. A Dachsie from even the most unremarkable parentage still looks and acts like a Dachsie. It’s in the DNA.

—Trudy Kawami, salesbrooklyn@aol.com
Dachshund Club of America

When I am out with my English Foxhounds I am often asked, “What kind of dog is that?”—and then the second most-asked question is, “Would they make a good housedog or family pet?”

This second question can receive a variety of replies, ranging between yes and no, from the people who have shared their homes with English Foxhounds. Beyond the obvious evaluation of people’s lifestyles and the characteristics of those interested in adding an English Foxhound to their family, let’s talk about the...
English Foxhound, and why the answers can be so different.

First and foremost, the English Foxhound was selectively bred to hunt in packs for prey by scent. I note three important factors in this statement that should be considered by prospective future owners.

First, deeply ingrained in the behavior of the English Foxhound is the desire to put his nose to the ground and follow a path that smells good. This behavior is desired by huntsmen, and it is a behavior that a hound will want to do so much that it will override anything else.

Second, they hunt in a pack. English Foxhounds hunt and are also housed in large groups referred to as a pack. Hunts often house their Foxhounds in two groups, the girls and the boys. A pack of “20 couple” on a hunt would be 40 Foxhounds. What is most significant in this statement is that the English Foxhound is not often required to perform or exist by himself. Third, but not as obvious, the English Foxhound is going to find a good smell, alert his buddies, and the pack will chase its quarry. The foxhound will not wait for you or worry if you’re there in his chase. This can make the English Foxhound difficult to work with for performance events. They can be, as I like to refer to them as, “self-gratifiers,” as compared to breeds who wish to please a human for rewards.

For the person whose love for the breed is great and who understands the basic reason for the breed’s existence, one must go beyond the pack and look at the individual English Foxhound and his behavioral characteristics to find one who fits their lifestyle and home situation.

I personally have lived with one to four English Foxhounds at a time, kept in my home as family members, and I find them to be wonderful members of my pack. —Kris Eckard, 2013

English Foxhound Club of America

Greyhounds

WHAT MAKES A GREYHOUND A GREYHOUND?

I would like to introduce myself as the person writing the Greyhound column for the first time. My name is Patti Clark, and I have been involved in various aspects of the sport of dogs since 1978. My interest in the Greyhound began almost 35 years ago, and in 1991 I co-bred my first Greyhound litter under the prefix Willomoor, with June Matarazzo.

Professionally, I have been a clinical microbiologist, laboratory administrator, professor, and dog handler, juggling these careers simultaneously. I have recently retired from the role of full-time laboratorian and have some time to write about things I love, so let’s get to it!

People often ask why is a Greyhound shaped the way it is, and why do they look like baby dinosaurs when they themselves are babies? Here is why. The outline of a Greyhound shows us the parts and pieces that allow the Greyhound to do his unique job of hunting and chasing prey of various sizes and speed, and over varied terrain, for long periods of time. The parts and pieces must come together into a single unit that speaks to balance, symmetry, and oneness.

That’s a mouthful, but let’s break it down a bit. We know from various writings dating back to the ancient Greeks that the Greyhound was used to course a wide variety of game. We know Greyhounds were found inhabiting areas of sand, mountain, and rocky hills, and terrain in between. We see in canine art through the centuries that the dogs were used in these places and for these purposes. How fortunate we are to have this documentation of an ancient breed!

So, back to the outline: so smooth, and with seamless transitions from head to tail and brisket to loin, often described as the shape of a pair of “S” curves. Our standard calls for a slight rise over the loin that is due to both muscling and a curvature of the spine. This configuration allows for the contraction and expansion of the double-suspended gait, acting almost as a hinge. No breed does this better, in my opinion.

There is a deep chest that allows for good lung capacity, and tuck-up to the loin that allows the rear and front legs to pull up tightly under the body and then explode out, propelling the Greyhound forward. A functional Greyhound has a strong neck that transitions into the shoulder, allowing for capture of game on the move. This neck is not only functional but also adds to the elegance of this breed with its length and arch. At the other end, a long, sweeping tail that curves slightly upward on the move completes the outline. Add to this long legs under the body, forelegs that are as long from the elbow to the ground as the length from the withers to the elbow, and a strong, moderately angled rear to match.

Hopefully you can see a picture of an elegant,
Ibizan Hounds
UNIQUE AND FUNCTIONAL

The Ibizan Hound’s muscling is flat and sinewy. This is a breed capable of endurance and traveling long distances. Bulging thighs, as in a track Greyhound, are a serious fault in the Ibizan Hound’s native land, as is anything suggesting crossing with Greyhound blood. Unlike the Greyhound, the Ibizan hunts with his ears and scenting as well as sight—although once game is sighted, he gives voice and “keys in” visually.

The Ibizan comes in two coats: Smooth and sleek, with a hard sheen, and rough, or wire—which can be quite short to several inches long, often with a beard and much facial hair, as in the Scottish Deerhound. Certainly the wire coat gives good protection in rough cover, though Ibizans maneuver so well through the rocky, brushy Spanish landscape as to remain unscathed. Neither coat is preferred.

The color is restricted to shades of red and white. Some can be almost solid red, and some almost solid whites, or everything in between. At present there appear to be many primarily white dogs hunting in the breed’s native land. Certainly white shows up in the landscape. Red dogs always have a white tip to the tail, and this is a signal to human and canine hunters as to the progress of the hunt. That is why the tail should not curl onto the back. Any combination is correct. Anything brown or black would be sign of impurity, as the red is recessive to these colors.

The Ibizan Hound should be good tempered, as it is a pack-hunting dog. Squabbling in the field does not catch rabbits. The Ibizan is a team player. Judging a single Ibizan hunting would be like judging a single soccer player’s talents. The same even temper that serves the hunter makes the Ibizan a fine companion.

The attributes that set the Ibizan Hound apart are large, high-set, rhomboid ears for hearing the rabbit in the brush and for cooling the body; the long, straighter upper arm that allows for higher action when needed; and the beautiful combination of red and white that declares his breed and shows up so well in the hunt. It is our endeavor as breeders to retain...
HOUND GROUP

these qualities and preserve this bit of history for the ages.

There has always been a respective range of type within these parameters, but the Ibizan Hound is a unique and functional breed and must remain so. —Nan Kilgore Little, 2012

Ibizan Hound Club of the United States

Otterhounds
WHO IS A BREEDER?

To animal-rights folk, breeders are villains who callously produce puppies for profit and overpopulate our shelters. To some governmental agencies, they are a concern and need to be regulated and licensed. Breeders see themselves as heroes preserving a breed and producing healthy youngsters that serve and delight their families for 10–15 years.

Today the word “breeder” has many connotations, but a purebred dog breeder is far more than a puppy producer.

1. Breeders have a goal, a vision of the perfect dog of their breed, and never lose sight of that vision as they select dams and sires who will bring them ever closer to achieving it. That vision includes not only a dog’s conformation but also a breed’s function and temperament. Breeders understand the breed standard and how it relates to the original function of their breed. Can that dog hunt, herd, or haul a cart?

2. “A goal without a plan is just a wish.”—Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

Breeders prepare to achieve their vision by assessing their own dogs critically and breeding only the ones that offer the physique and temperament as close to the breed standard as possible. Will choosing the popular sire or top show winner or trying to get longer ears really help them achieve their goal? Are they willing to live without breeding those dogs that may introduce health or temperament problems?

3. Breeders make sure every health test recommended for their breed has been done and the results are good enough to produce healthy offspring. They also know the health of generations of ancestors of the dogs they wish to mate. Despite all the progress on the canine genome, not every health problem can be foreseen or indicated with a simple test. Here the breeder’s knowledge of the health as well as the look of the ancestors plays an invaluable role.

4. Breeders not only know ancestors in depth, they have breadth of knowledge of the current dogs. They apply the same tough criteria to the stud dogs as they do to their bitches. Choosing an appropriate stud dog means the breeder has seen a wide variety of males in the breed from all over the country. Therefore, AKC breeders go to their national and regional specialties and study the dogs and their offspring and parents. What better place than a specialty to see the puppy youngsters, as well as the veteran grandparents, in different lines? These events offer an opportunity to go over dogs and talk to their owners and other breeders. Breeding to the dog in the next town or state may be the best choice, but breeders only make that choice after studying dogs throughout the country and sometimes abroad.

5. Breeders are wedded to the puppies from the beginning of labor until the last one leaves for its forever home. They must assess each litter as it matures to see where they succeeded and where they failed. Nothing reveals the pluses and minuses of sire and dam like the puppies they create. They watch not only for problems but notice
which puppy is first on his feet, which is the explorer, which has the most drive, and which is the cuddler.

The temperament test given on a particular day pales in comparison with what a breeder can tell you about each puppy.

5. Breeders find the best homes for each pup by placing each pup in the family whose habits and needs most match those of the puppy. A dog with drive needs to go to a home with active members who will work and play with him. The sweet cuddler may be best with an older person, or with someone who wants a therapy dog to visit children and adults who need a friend. “The best home” means that not every owner will show or breed their dog. And a breeder must be willing to politely tell a person that their breed may not be happy in an apartment in the city or hunting in the rain.

6. Breeders are responsible for every dog they produce for as long as the dog lives. Of course they will take back any puppy of theirs no matter why or no matter when. They are ready to answer questions from puppy buyers on health, housebreaking, grooming, neutering, choosing a vet or appropriate toys, and so on. They do not pry into the lives of their puppy buyers, but they are always ready to help, no matter what time of day or year.

Once the puppies are full mature adults, the breeders act as mentors to their puppy buyers, advising them if their dog might merit breeding in the future and advising them about the line and sires that might help them achieve their own future vision. They share their knowledge of the possible health issues behind sires and dams being considered.

So true breeders are heroes to be cultivated, cherished, and celebrated. They are rare, and they hold the breed in their hands.

—Eibhlin Glennon, Riverrun Otterhounds eibhlinglennon@yahoo.com Otterhound Club of America

Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

Our guest contributor for this issue is Laura Liscum, president of the PBGV Health & Rescue Foundation.

SUPPORTING CANINE HEALTH RESEARCH FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR BREED

The PBGV Health & Rescue Foundation is a 501(c)(3) corporation that was formed in 1998 to support the goals of the PBGV Club of America (PBGVCA) Health and Rescue Committees. The Foundation promotes the proper care of purebred PBGVs through educational means and funds the rescue of PBGVs when they are neglected or endangered.

Like many breeds, the number of PBGV litters has declined over the past decade. To counter this decline, the PBGVCA launched a breed-preservation initiative to help our low registration breed recover its numbers through means such as a breeder-mentoring program. The Foundation is helping to shape their goals and raise the funds necessary to accomplish them.

We are fortunate that the PBGV is a very healthy breed. A critical aspect of increasing the number of PBGV litters is maintaining the breed’s health. We strive to educate breeders and owners on prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of health issues relevant to the PBGV. At the same time, we are conscious of the need to support research that will lead to future health advances. Here, we partner with the AKC Canine Health Foundation (CHF). CHF is the largest nonprofit funder of health research to benefit dogs. A critical aspect of increasing the number of PBGV litters is maintaining the breed’s health. We strive to educate breeders and owners on prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of health issues relevant to the PBGV. At the same time, we are conscious of the need to support research that will lead to future health advances. Here, we partner with the AKC Canine Health Foundation (CHF). CHF is the largest nonprofit funder of health research to benefit dogs. They invest in research that aims to find better treatments and diagnostic procedures for canine diseases and endeavor to understand the mechanisms behind the diseases. Grant proposals that are submitted to CHF are reviewed by their Scientific Review Committee, which is comprised of veterinarians, medical doctors, researchers, and canine health experts. As a member of the CHF Scientific Review Committee since 2017, I can attest to the stringent review process. The Committee meets monthly to evaluate proposals. Approved projects represent the highest possible quality research aimed at having an impact on the health of all dogs. Approved studies must also adhere to CHF’s Humane Use of Animals Policy, which ensures that every animal involved in a CHF-support project will receive compassionate care through-out the study.

Periodically, CHF issues a Research Grants Portfolio (www.akcchf.org/portfolio) that lists the abstracts of their currently funded research. Now parent clubs and foundations have the opportunity view the portfolio and sponsor grants that are in areas of importance to their breed. The PBGV Health & Research Foundation Board of Directors downloads the CHF Research Grants Portfolio each spring and sorts through the over 200(!) abstracts to find those of relevance to PBGV health. Over the years, the grants that we have selected largely represent health issues directly pertinent to our breed (including idiopathic epilepsy, pancreatitis, lens luxation, and glaucoma); however, we also support grants with the potential to have a significant impact on health issues that touch all breeds (including tick-borne diseases, pyometra, Brucellosis, and cancer).

Here is a synopsis of the research areas that
we currently support:

**Epilepsy**—Thankfully, the PBGV is not a breed that is at high risk for seizures, but there are affected dogs in our midst. Experiencing seizures is heartbreaking for both the dog and owner. Sadly, up to one-third of dogs receiving standard therapy still have uncontrolled seizures. Additionally, the side effects of antiepileptic drugs are often unacceptable. Therefore, the PBGV Health & Rescue Foundation is always eager to support studies on idiopathic epilepsy.

Four CHF-funded investigators are searching for ways to identify susceptible dogs or treat dogs that are resistant to standard anti-epileptic drugs. Dr. Gary Johnson (Grant 02257) has carried out genomic analysis of epileptic and non-epileptic dogs. Idiopathic epilepsy is genetically complex, but Dr. Johnson’s lab has had tremendous success identifying causative genes in other genetic diseases. Here, his work has pinpointed several potential risk factors for development of seizures, which still must be validated in further studies. We hope that someday genetic tools will help breeders to select mates that will reduce the risk of seizures in our breed.

The need for antiepileptic treatments that are efficacious with minimal side effects is being addressed by two investigators. Dr. Stephanie McGrath (Grant 02323) is investigating cannabidiol (CBD), a prominent non-psychotropic component of the Cannabis sativa plant, that has been shown to have anticonvulsant properties. Reports that CBD offers promise as a treatment for canine epilepsy are mostly anecdotal; thus, controlled clinical trials are needed to prove its effectiveness. Dr. McGrath is conducting a randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled, crossover clinical trial for dogs with uncontrolled epilepsy. Meanwhile, Dr. Holger Volk (Grant 02252) is investigating whether a ketogenic medium-chain triglyceride supplement will reduce seizure frequency and improve behavior, cognition, and stress levels of the affected dog. The early results with CBD and medium-chain triglycerides are promising.

Finally, Dr. Karen Muñána (Grant 02561) focuses on the finding that epilepsy in humans is often associated with inflammatory gastrointestinal disease. In her study, she aims to determine whether dogs with idiopathic epilepsy have alterations in the gut microbiota population, leading to inflammation that worsens seizure development. If an association between gut microbes and development of epilepsy is shown, this might guide development of more effective therapies.

**Arthritis**—Osteoarthritis becomes a problem for many senior PBGVs (as well as senior dog owners!). It occurs when the joint cartilage that normally serves as a cushion between the bones is lost. This results in mechanical stress and joint degeneration, leading to pain and inflammation. Dr. Li Zeng (Grant 02610-A) has found that the hormone motilin has an anti-inflammatory activity on damaged joints in a mouse model of osteoarthritis. In her current study, she will determine whether motilin has a similar beneficial effect in the canine joint. The results of this study may benefit both senior dogs and people.

**Cancer**—PBGVs are not at high risk for any particular cancer, but it does occur sporadically. At this time, we are funding four investigators who aim to develop new treatment approaches.

Hemangiosarcoma is an almost uniformly fatal cancer. The tumors often grow quickly and spread rapidly, with half of all dogs dying within six months of diagnosis, even with treatment. Dr. Erin Dickerson (Grant 02534) has found that hemangiosarcoma cells appear to rely on the metabolism of lipids to supply some of the energy and essential building blocks needed for tumor growth. The Dickerson lab also found that propranolol, a common drug used to treat heart disease in both dogs and people, limits the uptake of lipids into tumor cells and blocks the cell’s ability to process these compounds. Will propranolol help canine hemangiosarcoma patients? In her current study, Dr. Dickerson has launched a multi-institutional clinical trial to determine the efficacy or propranolol in dogs with hemangiosarcoma when used in combination with surgery and standard chemotherapy (doxorubicin). If successful, this therapeutic approach could be rapidly brought to clinic.

Dr. Susan Volk (Grant 02489) is studying mammary gland tumors, which are the most common malignancies in intact female dogs. Genetic changes within the tumor cells themselves dictate how they grow and spread. There is strong evidence, however, that the surrounding non-tumor cells and extracellular matrix (that is, the neighborhood around the tumor) also regulate the growth of this cancer. Investigators have identified a specific collection of neighboring cells that can predict whether a tumor will be aggressive or not. In this study, they want to determine how the neighboring cells alter tumor cell growth and develop therapies against the neighbors. These results should lead to improved diagnosis and treatment of dogs with malignant mammary gland tumors.

Lymphoma, particularly the large, B-cell subtype, is another common malignancy in dogs. Canine lymphoma can be treated, but it is rarely cured. Dr. Angela McCleary-Wheeler (Grant 02309) is trying to find novel therapeutic strategies to improve outcomes in dogs.
diagnosed with lymphoma. Dr. McCleary-Wheeler has found that an enzyme called EZH2 is important for the growth of canine lymphoma cells and that an EZH2 inhibitor, tazemetostat, is able to inhibit their survival. Her work indicates that tazemetostat would be a good candidate for clinical trials in dogs with lymphoma.

Finally, if you Google the terms “cannabidiol” and “canine cancer,” you will find articles claiming that CBD oil reduces inflammation, manages pain, and kills cancer cells. However, there has been a lack of solid evidence to back the claim that CBD kills cancer cells. Dr. Joseph Wakshlag (Grant 02643-A) has found that CBD kills canine cancer cells in culture. The mechanism of this action is unknown, and it is possible that CBD might alter the cancer cell’s response to chemotherapy agents. In the current study, Dr. Wakshlag will investigate the combination of CBD and the common chemotherapeutic drug, doxorubicin. He hopes to develop guidelines regarding appropriate doses, timing of administration and safety of CBD oil use in canine cancer patients.

Tick-borne diseases—As a PBGV owner in New England, I am hyper-vigilant about treating my dog with a tick preventative, performing tick checks, and testing for the diseases prevalent in our area. Most tests assess the presence of antibodies against the pathogen, which will indicate a recent or past infection. However, antibodies take time to reach measurable levels in the blood and this type of test may not catch an ongoing infection in a dog displaying clinical signs. Thus, diagnostic tests have been developed that detect the DNA from the pathogen themselves rather than the dog’s immune response to them. Dr. Pedro Diniz (Grant 02528) states that the vast majority of results from sick dogs are negative because the tests are based on the detection of previously known DNA sequences of each microorganism. They don’t detect novel organisms. Therefore, Dr. Diniz is working to develop a diagnostic platform for the broad detection of both known and potentially novel tick-borne bacteria in dog blood. Success of this project should lead towards improved diagnostic tools.

City Dog Study—Children who live in inner-city households of low economic means suffer disproportionately from skin and lung diseases, including asthma. The City Dog Study is evaluating the burden of skin and respiratory disease among the dogs who live with them. Often the owners of inner city dogs do not have the means to take the dogs to the veterinarian. Dr. Meghan Davis (Grant 02241) has a public health study targeting 200 children with asthma. She is enrolling up to 100 dogs from those households and following their health during home visits. They hope to understand what triggers skin and respiratory disease in the dogs. In addition, they are studying how the dogs and children share bacteria and what role these bacteria play in promoting health and disease. Their work will have implications for underserved dog populations and may help veterinarians better target care to disadvantaged urban communities.

PBGV Health & Rescue Foundation is proud to sponsor these CHF grants. We may be a “low registration” breed, but we hope to have high impact on the future health of our hounds. —L.L.

Thank you, Laura.

—Sue Smyth,
olby@2002@aol.com
Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen Club of America

Salukis

NO PRECEDENT EVER: CANCELLING THE SALUKI NATIONAL

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the idea of canceling the 2020 Saluki Club of America’s national specialty from June 2–6 was almost inconceivable, and on a par with sacrifices citizens had to make during World War II. Here is how that momentous decision was made.

Beginning on March 6, the Board and the national specialty team started absorbing large amounts of information, including: recommendations from the Center for Disease Control and World Health Organization; lack of lab tests and complete understanding of the virus; Purina Event Center’s disease precautions (and later their proactive closures through May 9, and likely beyond); the rapid growth of COVID-19 cases and fatalities in Missouri and that governor’s emergency declarations; cancellations for gatherings of 50 or more persons; the U.S. Government ban on entry of non-citizens; the U.K. government’s ban on their citizens’ travel to the U.S. (our conformation judge was coming from England); AKC bulletins; opinions of three SCOA nursing professionals recommending against a national during the pandemic; and, finally, that several other nationals, all-breed shows, and major public events were being cancelled. All these factors weighed heavily on our minds for nearly two weeks.

The costs of cancellation for exhibitors and our club were also considered, and we agreed that a decision to cancel must be made at least two weeks before the entries closed on April 29, so refunds could be readily obtained and flight, RV, and hotel reservations cancelled in good time.

Rising to the top of our discussions was
always the health and safety of our members, guests, and the event support staff and volunteers—many of whom are in the at-risk population—and the strong possibility that our national could actually further spread the virus across many states by attendees who might be asymptomatic carriers.

After 13 days of reasoned discourse, I called an emergency Board meeting on March 18, and the vote was unanimous to cancel the national now rather than wait until the last minute.

For seven days afterward, all aspects of rescheduling in November or September were discussed and explored, until the point was made that the parent club should not be hurriedly forcing the national into a narrow window and thereby reduce the entries of several constituent clubs’ scheduled specialties. Once that concern came to the fore, any proposal for a rescheduled (and necessarily diminished) national became moot. At our regular meeting on March 25, the Board voted not to reschedule in 2020.

Those momentous decisions were not ill informed, capricious, or hasty. We put our best efforts into making a tough decision for the good of the club and our hounds, and the public welfare.

You may be familiar with the expression “to cut and run,” which these days can have a negative connotation as cowardice or lack of determination. However, its original meaning is the exact opposite. In the navies of the 18th and 19th century, setting sail on a three-decker warship took hundreds of sailors using brute force to turn the double capstans that wound up the rope cable attached to the massive anchor. This intense labor would take over five hours, so getting under sail was not quick or easy. When faced with the threat of an enemy attack while powerless at anchor, the captain could order the anchor cable cut and the sails dropped, so that the ship could immediately “run before the wind” out to maneuvering room in deep water. This tactical move was known as “cut and run,” and there was no shame or disgrace to losing an expensive anchor in order to save the ship and its crew.

After making the decision to cancel the national specialty, I offered that nautical analogy to the Board and our members. It was the right thing for the SCOA to “cut and run” in this perilous COVID-19 pandemic.

We’ll see each other again in better times.

—Brian Patrick Duggan, bpduggan@mac.com
Saluki Club of America

Scottish Deerhounds

In May 2012, Joan Shagan wrote the following on the breed’s humor.

DEERHOUND HUMOR TWO

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

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

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

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

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

On days when I found it too cold to spend as much time in the back of the house as Alex wanted, I would leave him knuckle bones to keep him busy. One afternoon I heard a bone hit the floor, followed by a great deal of barking and fussing. I found his bone had gone over the dog gate into the kitchen. Innocently, I picked it up, handed it back to him, and returned to my work. Shortly thereafter I heard the bone hit the floor again. After the third time I realized he was doing it on purpose to get my attention, having created a new game of “catch” for us (much the way a baby will push a pacifier off a tray repeatedly, watching with interest to see how long the adult will “play” by handing it back).

When I was working in his room, Alex had already devised a similar game of knocking a toy under the table and barking till I retrieved it for him. I guess it wasn’t much of a stretch for him to see if the same approach would work to bring me to him when I was out of the room. —J.S.

Scottish Deerhound Club of America

Scottish Deerhounds in an Interior, Conradijn Cunaeus (1828–1895)
TERRIER GROUP

Airedale Terriers

WANTED!

WANTED: New people enthusiastic about Airedales and the future of the breed. Looking for people who are interested in animal behavior, genetics, nutrition, animal husbandry, and training. Talents that are useful might include artistic ability and love of dogs and of creating and sculpting, and good skills in interacting with people and especially with the public. Must be tenacious and know that this is a long-term project. Must want to have fun with dogs and enjoy parties!

Some articles seem to discourage people from becoming involved in dog breeding and exhibiting. Reading these, one would think only a superhuman is capable of being involved in this sport. That nothing about it is fun, and no one is willing to help. This is not true, and should not ever be true. Now, more than ever, we need enthusiastic new people who would consider exhibiting and breeding.

Every aspect of life benefits from bringing in new ideas, challenging the old ways of doing things, yet learning and respecting what has been done. With new people come new visions, and hopefully new families of dogs who will give us a breadth and richness of diversity in the breed.

What does the dog world have to offer a new person? There are so many reasons to get involved in a breed that it is hard to list them all. For many people the creative element gives them satisfaction of studying and putting pedigrees together night after night and finally finding the right dogs and seeing what it is that they produce. For many the creative aspect of grooming, conditioning, and presentation are rewarding. For others it is the camaraderie and social aspect that draws them back to the shows and to interacting with fellow breeders and exhibitors. Some people are just excited about placing puppies with families and the lifelong friends that are created. For others it is a scientific endeavor that starts a lifelong obsession with genetics and biology. There will never be a time in dogs that anyone knows it all and can become bored; this is probably what keeps devotees involved for decades.

Surely there are discouraging times, and more often than not, the first attempts at showing and breeding are not successful. This is hopefully where experienced breeders and exhibitors can help the newer fancier survive the first bumps in the road. Some people will decide it is just too hard, and many breeders have tried hard over the years to mentor without much success.

The time has now come that we have to try a little harder. The future of the breed is at stake. We must have young new people to learn and fall in love with the whole process. Without breeders for the future, the breed dies. Hopefully new breeders come into this with the idea of broadening the breed, of giving it more families of dogs with more genetic variations. Maybe they can find some lines of dogs that have been forgotten or mix bloodlines that have not been mixed—something that will ensure our breed has a future with lots of possibilities. —Patricia Gregg, 2010

Airedale Terrier Club of America

Australian Terriers

THE BENEFITS OF USING THE ELECTRONIC BALLOT FOR CLUB VOTES

Work was done over the last few years by members of the Australian Terrier Club of America (ATCA) board of directors
BREED COLUMNS

TERRIER GROUP

to modernize the by-laws to allow for, among other changes, use of e-mail for official communication between the members and the board, as well as the ability to hold member votes using an electronic ballot. The changes to our by-laws were just approved by the AKC and ATCA membership earlier this year. This is exciting, as we now no longer need to rely on the US Postal Service (USPS) for the physical delivery of documents between members and the board. The procedure for handling documents (for example, membership applications) has been simplified, as they can now be emailed between our members and the corresponding recording secretaries. This saves time and money (for paper, shipping, and so on) for both the member and our secretaries.

The change in our member voting procedure is even more exciting. Previously, our recording secretary would create the ballot and have enough copies printed so that each member would receive one. Three times as many envelopes would have to be used. A third of them would be labeled with the firm’s name that would receive the votes and count them for the club. These envelopes were then stamped and placed in a second envelope. A third blank envelope and the ballot were also placed in the second envelope, which was then labeled with a member’s address and stamped. When the member received their ballot, they would mark their choices on the ballot. The ballot was then folded and put into the blank envelope, and the member had to write “ballot” on the outside of the envelope. This envelope was then folded and placed in the stamped envelope that was labeled with the firm that was to count the ballots. If the member did not place their name on the outside of this envelope, normally as a return address, their ballot could not be counted. Once the ballots were counted, an official report was created with the number of ballots returned and a count of the results of the votes.

Whee! That was a lot of paper products, stamps, and time expended for each election or member vote!

Now let’s talk about how an electronic ballot will be conducted. First, and this is done only once for each member, an electronic ballot (eBallot) authorization form must be filled out and signed. The signature can be done electronically, and the form, which was sent to the member via e-mail, can be e-mailed back to the recording secretary. Once the authorizations are in place, an electronic copy of the ballot and a member list, including the members’ e-mail addresses, are provided to an electronic balloting firm. The firm sets up the ballot and e-mails a link and a unique code to each member. The member clicks on the link in their e-mail, and it opens the firm’s webpage and asks the member to enter their email address and unique code. Once these are typed in, the ballot opens. The member makes their choices and clicks “Submit.” At the end of the voting period, the firm creates an electronic report that will be e-mailed to the recording secretary so they can inform the membership of the results. No paper, no envelopes, no stamps, no USPS, and very little time and effort for everyone. Considering that only one of our 163 current members doesn’t have an e-mail address, and I am sure everyone that has an e-mail has used their browser to shop online, there should be almost no one that cannot vote via an electronic ballot. It is a win-win for the club and its members alike!

—Dr. Grace Massey, firewalkeraussies@gmail.com Gloucester, Virginia
Australian Terrier Club of America

Bedlington Terriers POPULATION INITIATIVE

When I applied for membership in the parent club in 1979, our rank among AKC registered breeds was about 75, with registrations approximately at the 500 level. Even though we have resolved our major health problem with liver disease and have no others as significant, our registrations have fallen to 50 dogs in 2019, from a high of 216 a bit over a decade ago. This is a disastrous decline.

I have a vivid memory of my initial encounters with the iconic Dan Kiederowski, a great terrier fancier, and editor and publisher of Terrier Type magazine. I was relatively new to the breed and exhibition, and Danny had very little interest in our Bedlington Terriers. He told me, “The Bedlington fancy is so parochial, and my advice is to not get into that rut.” He may well have identified part of the problem very early on. While we don’t want our dogs in the hands of irresponsible people, holding them too close to the chest can well result in the low population we are now experiencing.

We are now charged with the enormous task of overcoming many obstacles to engendering growth in our breed. We need to analyze the obstacles and work on many fronts to ameliorate these factors.

Our parent club’s Board of Directors is committed to formulating an initiative to stimulate population growth. Our Board has suggested adding to the Breeder Education Committee parent club members at large who have long and successful histories in the breed, to mentor as many of our newcomers as possible, and also has suggested creating a dedicated e-mail list to enhance the effort. Obviously, juniors would be a priority, since
Legislation, homeowner association rules, and animal-rights groups have all hindered the development of interest in breeding. Cultural values such as shaming high-volume, responsible breeders do not contribute to growth. When a breeder’s business card includes the statement “puppies occasionally,” how can that breeder maintain the population of the breed, much less its growth, with that practice? Breeding can be expensive and heartbreaking, but the joys of producing quality, purpose-bred dogs far outweigh these drawbacks.

We term a phenomenon in our breed as “toxic DNA,” eliminating all carrier dogs from the gene pool. This can function to diminish the genetic diversity of our dogs to a dangerous level. Careful breeding and assurances to puppy buyers that a carrier will never be affected with liver disease should remedy this.

Requiring spay and neuter contracts with all puppy buyers also works at cross purposes to population growth. My credo has always been that if you don’t think your clients can own an intact dog responsibly, don’t sell them the dog. A neutering contract isn’t going to transform an unethical person into an ethical one.

Also, the knowledge that some of our breeders are “selling” full registrations at a high premium hinders potential growth. The AKC intended the Limited Registration to prevent the breeding of dogs with serious faults, not as a device to profit breeders. I would urge all dedicated fanciers to identify these folks and try to correct the practice of selling full registrations.

It is my fondest hope that we will be able to modify our values, promote ethical practices, and bring new fanciers into the breed who are interested in breeding in time to save our breed.

—Lucy Heyman,
lu@carillonsares.com
Bedlington Terrier Club of America

Bull Terriers

Over the years, we have become convinced that tail chasing is associated with instanding/indwelling canines. Recently, I had contact with lady who had read one of my articles. Her 3-year-old BT had instanding canines, and this is her story:

Sue (an experienced BT person) told me that when Leroy was 6 months old, he started to get very growly and would wake up sounding like a ferocious animal. This progressed. At times, his growling was accompanied with glazed, unseeing eyes. They were not afraid of him, but they were worried about his reliability.

The vet said having him neutered would end the behavior, so at 9 months, this was done. The spinning started shortly afterward. Within weeks he was so bad he wouldn’t stop to urinate, eat, or drink. His head was all scratched up from pushing against walls to trap his tail. The vet tried the calming medication Clomicalm. Sue and husband Dave took turns holding Leroy down, syringing water into his mouth and hand-feeding him. This worked for about 4 months, when the spinning started again. Other vets tried drugs (including Prozac, Xanax, and Valium) and did X-rays of his head and spine. They looked into docking his tail. Ultimately, the vets said that it was a bully thing, recommending euthanasia. A trainer from a behavior clinic suggested lots of walks and toys. Another vet tried epileptic drugs and acupuncture. This helped, but made Leroy lethargic. Sue and Dave were working extra shifts to pay for medications.
Leroy’s breeder suggested they had spoiled him. Poor Leroy could not stand with his head upright. His eyes were always sad. Then they read my article and had the lower canines ground down. He came home from the vet a different dog!

In the process, they had to deal with a lot of negative comments from friends. They spent a great deal of money and shed many tears, but now they are the proud owners of a healthy, very happy bully!

Leroy’s family stayed in touch with us. Within a week after the canines were ground down, he was relaxed, sleeping curled up with their kitty and eating normally. Within two weeks, he was off all meds, had normal energy, and was enjoying life.

Instanding canines are found in many breeds. They can be a very serious problem, especially for the dog who is suffering. Check your dog’s teeth. Look at the lower canines. Are they both clearing the upper gums, or are they jabbing into the gums? If your dog has instanding canines, he needs veterinary attention! —S.W.

Thank you, Shirley, for this information on a topic that is generally not known or understood.

—Carolyn Alexander, 
brigadombl@aol.com

Bull Terrier Club of America

Dandie Dinmont Terriers
WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO MAKE A DANDIE? PART TWO: INCREASING THE NUMBERS

In the last Dandie Dinmont column (May 2020, “What Does It Take to Make a Dandie? Part One: Creation”) we talked about some of the reasons why the Dandie Dinmont Terrier is on the endangered list of breeds. Among the most significant concerns are the size of litters and fetal resorption. With an average of three puppies born in a litter in the U.S., the sire and dam are barely able to reproduce themselves, much less increase the numbers sufficiently to enable the breed to grow in numbers. Once the bitch has been successfully bred, there is still much to do to ensure a live birth of puppies.

Fetus resorption has been linked to both infectious and noninfectious causes. A number of breeders put their bitches on antibiotics routinely before and after breeding for a period of time to try to avoid these causes. That course of action should be discussed with the veterinarian who takes care of the bitch. E. coli, herpesvirus, and staph infection can be issues, along with internal parasites. Bitches should be treated for parasites before they are bred. Noninfectious causes can include hypothyroidism (which is fairly common in Dandies), hormone issues, and environmental stress.
Breeders have tried many products that are on the market that are designed for helping the bitch both before breeding and after the bitch is pregnant, and over the entire gestation period. Some breeders will swear by the products, and others have not yet found the “magic bullet.” The best suggestion, again, is to consult with a veterinarian who is skilled and experienced in reproduction. Many great veterinarians will be the first to tell you that they are not skilled in reproduction and do not have all the equipment, testing, and resources readily available in their clinic. There are many reasons for this, which is a separate topic. But if you are serious about breeding purebred dogs, especially with an endangered breed, the help of a veterinarian experienced in reproduction is necessary to try to ensure the success of the breeding efforts.

So let's take it from where we have the good news that the bitch has puppies! Ultrasounds can show the embryos at around 4 weeks, but sometimes this does not give an accurate count. After the 55th day, X-rays are most accurate for puppy count. Knowing the number of pups before the bitch goes into labor enables you to know quickly that something might be wrong if not all the puppies are delivered and the bitch shuts down labor.

Having the whelping box prepared with all of the items needed helps to ensure that puppies are given the best chance at life. This should be set up and waiting by no later than the 57th day from the first breeding.

One of the potential issues with the birthing of Dandies is the size of the head. Dandies have very large heads in comparison to their bodies. If you are dealing with a small litter, the puppies are often bigger than puppies from a larger litter. A single puppy can be very large, and breeders who have this situation often have the vet’s recommendation to do a C-section. The X-ray can show the size and any potential issue of the bitch being able to get the puppy out with a natural birth. Safety of the bitch and puppies usually drives this solution. If you are whelping the litter yourself for the first time, you should definitely educate yourself using the information that is readily available from books, online, and/or your vet. (This article is not intended to be a how-to manual for the birthing of the puppies!)

Once the litter has arrived, if this is a bitch’s first litter, you will need to watch carefully to see if she is going to take to motherhood with all the mothering instincts. If the bitch has had to have a C-section, she may initially be distracted by the pain and not focused on her offspring. It is always a wonder and joy to watch a bitch instinctively take care of her brood. She will feed them, clean them, clean up after them, and keep them warm. During the first few days, keeping the puppies warm and fed is critical. If mom does not or cannot do it, then we must take over. Also, be sure that your whelping box has a raised edge around the inside that enables a puppy to still breathe if it is pressed up against the side by the mother’s body.

When a breeder has successfully brought new Dandie puppies into the world (with the help of the sire and dam, of course!), decisions then need to be made about their future. Dandies will cost a buyer somewhere between $2,000 and $3,000. This is not a moneymaking endeavor when there are only two or three puppies in the litter. But even more important, if all the puppies end up going to homes where they are spayed or neutered, the goal of increasing the numbers cannot be met successfully. The Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America is actively seeking new members. However, in these efforts it is important for us to focus on finding dog lovers who also want
to take part in increasing the numbers and who are willing to keep their new Dandies intact for future breeding.

—Anita Kay Simpson, anitaksimpson@gmail.com
Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America

Smooth Fox Terriers
THE VIRTUES OF A SMOOTH FOX TERRIER

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

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

No fuss or extra care is necessary for keeping his coat in condition, no worry about having room for him in the car, no fear that he is not hearty and “hard as nails”—that is the Smooth Fox Terrier.

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

The above was written in 1984, and I do not believe a better description could be made. What you see is what you get, and if you are contemplating getting a Smooth, be prepared.

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

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

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

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

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

After you have had one Smooth Fox Terrier, you’ll never want to be without. They are truly addictive. —Billie Lou Robison, 2010
American Fox Terrier Club

This time last year, things were pointing to 2020 being the “year of the breeder.” A renewed focus on the importance of breeders and ways to feature and support them were gaining momentum. At the September 2019 Delegate meeting, Bill Shelton and Doug Johnson gave a thought-provoking presentation with a long title: “AKC Purposefully Bred Purebred Dogs and the Preservationist Breeders Who Bring Them Into the World: Who Are We? Where Are We Headed? How Can the AKC Assist in Our Success?” At that same meeting they asked, “Why does the
AKC not have a breeder committee?” The response to that question was the formation of a Breeders Subcommittee of the Parent Club Committee, to be chaired by Ann Bowes. The subcommittee had their first meeting at the Delegate meeting in Orlando last December. Topics discussed included breeder education, the need for mentorship, and increasing breeder support. The subcommittee met for the second time in March, where their mission statement was approved and additional ways to support and educate breeders were discussed.

Then the pandemic happened. I had friends at the big March cluster in Louisville, where that four-day event was canceled halfway through, after the Friday show. The all-breed club I belong to here in Pennsylvania struggled with our decision to first postpone our April show, and then regretfully to cancel it altogether when the obstacles to holding it became too great. The June Delegate meeting was canceled. More and more show committees announced their decisions to cancel. The Morris & Essex Kennel Club announced a postponement of their show to 2021. The Montgomery County Kennel Club had to cancel their all-terrier show—a favorite of mine since my first time there in 2003—when the show site canceled all events scheduled there through the end of 2020. The September Delegate meeting was canceled.

Things were looking pretty depressing. But while all this was raging on around us, breeders around the country were still answering calls from strangers with questions about our breeds, responding to e-mails full of hope for a new family member, quietly breeding dogs and whelping litters and raising puppies just like we do every year. There were some differences, though. There were more calls and more e-mails, and more people looking for puppies than ever before. People just didn’t want a puppy; I sensed an increased need for the comfort that a puppy can bring.

We owe a huge debt to our veterinarians, who kept their offices open by working out ways to keep themselves and their staff safe and available. Instead of sitting in the waiting room until our turn, we text the office when we arrive in the parking lot and send our dogs into the office with a tech. This all takes more time, and I miss being able to talk with my vet while she examines my dog, but we still get things done, breedings still happen, and puppies are born.

I just had my second litter this year. After a rough start they are doing well, and their first-time mum is settling into her job nicely. Maybe this is still the Year of the Breeder we talked about in late 2019; it just worked out a little differently than we expected.

—Jo Lynn, irishglen@aol.com

Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America

IRISH TERRIER HEALTH

Many canine inherited disorders are well documented (for example, see https://cidd.discoveryspace.ca/). Irish Terriers are fortunate in that they are rarely affected by most of the common inherited disorders in dogs, such as PRA, hip dysplasia, or dilated cardiomyopathy, that can affect many other breeds and mixed-breeds. They are known as a very healthy breed, having a life expectancy of 12-plus years, with the occasional early death, for example due to random cancers such as hemangiosarcoma.

There are, however, two recognized genetic disorders in the breed. The first is hyperkeratosis (corny pad), which is easy to detect. It is a disqualifying show fault so has been largely bred out, and there is now a genetic test available. I have never seen the condition myself. The second is cystinuria, which is much more insidious. With this condition, high concentrations of cystine in the urine produce uroliths (stones) that can block the urethra, requiring emergency surgical removal. It appears to be due to an autosomal-recessive genetic defect (different from those that had affected Newfoundlands and Mastiffs), but it also appears to be androgen dependent, so only intact adult males are affected. This has made it difficult to track down, as carriers, females, puppies, and neutered males could have the
genetic variant without symptoms.

As with most genetic defects, breeders have been reluctant to announce it in their line, but a couple of recent reports from pet owners indicated that there was a high probability that the defect was present in numerous dogs being shown at that time. Since then, enough blood samples have been collected from affected dogs and close relatives to make efforts to develop a genetic test feasible. This study, conducted by Dr. Gary Johnson at the University of Missouri, is supported by an AKC/CHF grant (02556MOU). With a genetic test, any dog can be bred to a clear one with no risk of affected puppies. In this way, the disease can eventually be eliminated without otherwise affecting the gene pool.

Should we (or prospective puppy owners) be concerned at present? No. Females and neutered males will never suffer from this defect. Intact suspect males can be tested for high urine cystine levels (nitroprusside or COLA test) as they mature and be neutered or put on a restricted diet if necessary. With this knowledge and sensible breeding, we can easily maintain the gene pool until a genetic test is available so we can eliminate the disease. —Ian MacDonald, ITCA Health and Research Chair

Irish Terrier Club of America

Kerry Blue Terriers

KEEP CALM AND KERRY ON:
TRIBUTE TO CAROLE DICKENSON

In March 2020, the Kerry Blue Terrier fancier world lost an icon. Carole Dickenson, longtime member of the Kerry Blue Terrier Club of Northern California and KBT breeder, passed away from a long-term illness. Many of us will miss her incredible knowledge of the breed, her mentorship, and her unwavering support for our members’ Kerry Blue Terriers. If anyone wanted to know about the breed, how to groom, or where to find puppies, Carole was a great resource!

A few years ago, Carole was interviewed for our club newsletter, sharing some personal history and contributions to the development of our breed in her over 50 years of being a breeder.

In 1962, Carole and her husband bought their first Kerry from the “Dablue” Kennels. Her husband, Dutch, had grown up with Kerry Blues on the farm. Her first Kerry was a male, named Sir Michael Brian Boru—their first kennel name was Brian Boru. Carole entered the conformation ring for the first time with this dog and realized she needed help to show him at his best, so Ric Chasoudian took him and finished him.

“He took him on a circuit to Texas,” she said. “It was on that circuit that Ric met Melbees Chances Are, and he brought him back with him. Ric Chasoudian was a top handler back in the day. Before him was Jimmy Butler; it was Jimmy Butler who taught me and Ric how to groom.” Carole was determined to learn how to groom her Kerry Blue, and she had Dutch drive her down to Southern California just about every weekend so she could learn from Jimmy Butler.

In 1972, Carole started her breeding program with Mara, Ch. Ahane’s Mara (by Ch. O’Connell of Kerry Oaks and Ch. Pride of Listowel). When asked what she was looking for in her breeding, Carole replied, “I wanted a very sturdy bitch that was short in body with a long neck with a nice head and that was...
leggy, that I could breed to a male that was exotic.” Carole put together her criteria for breeding based on many years of observation and research of the breed. Carole shared that there is now a computer program available to breeders to help them identify the genetics they may be looking for in their breeding. Mara became her foundation bitch for the ConneMara Kennel. She was the breed’s number-one brood bitch for many years.

Back in the 1970s and ‘80s, there were more owner-handlers showing their dogs. Carole commented, “And we didn’t show them like robots! The dog was supposed to show itself. You held onto the end of the lead and you stood in the line; some facing backward, some forward, whatever the best advantage your dog had.”

Through the years, Carole shared how the quality of dogs, in both the KBT and other dogs in California, had changed and is now on an upswing. The Kerry coat has gone back to a more silky, dense coat, as opposed to a Poodle-like coat. Carole also commented on the temperament of the Kerry Blue. She said, “Compared to the 1960s, the Kerry Blues are not as tough as they used to be. Can you imagine 20 male Kerries going off in the ring? That’s how it used to be! Nowadays, although it depends on the dog, there are dogs with plenty of fire, you just don’t want to encourage it. Dogs that are too soft have to be given more confidence, as it can be more dangerous than an over confident dog. Kerry Blues need a leader—you cannot let them lead you.”

As I re-read this interview, I realized how much I have learned from Carole and what a privilege to be in her company. This article only touches on a few of the gems of knowledge she shared. After hearing of Carole’s passing, Carl Ashby shared the following: “To the new people who share our love of Kerry Blues: Remember and honor the past, for you are truly the future. You can learn from those who came before you, and Carole is one of those.”

We will miss Carole very much, but her contributions to the breed will Kerry on!

—Connie Robbins, cjrobbins@gmail.com
United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club

Lakeland Terriers

As a dog fancier, how have you used these months with no dog shows, or training classes? Breeding is a challenge, with the repro vets mostly not working, transportation of dogs or semen problematic, and trying to get a return phone call from a semen bank sometimes taking a day and a half. But dog people got it done in the “olden days” before instant communication and easy travel. Granted, it was 1961, but for the first litter I ever bred, the bitch was shipped by train in a rented crate!

There has been no shortage of good homes.
for puppies this year, as so many people began working from home—an ideal time to get a pup well started on housetraining. Fortunately our breed is naturally outgoing, and socialization can be accomplished even if your scale is limited. There are CDs available with all kinds of sounds, from dog shows to farm animals to trains, fireworks, and thunder.

Hopefully you have used this time to ponder your breeding plans. No worries about that stud you wanted to use being off to shows in BBE just when your bitch is ready to breed. And even if you couldn’t breed to exactly the stud you wanted to use, you may be contributing to expansion of the gene pool by using a less well-known male. In the five-year period 2015 to 2019, an average of 38 males sired the Lakeland litters born each year. Any way you slice it, that’s 190 males.

In the United States Lakeland Terrier Club, —Pat Rock,
And under “Size, Proportion, Substance”: “Fit working condition is a prime consideration.”

I know that Norfolk breeders do their best to find the perfect homes for their puppies, whether they are destined for the show ring, performance careers, or positions on the couch as devoted companions. Ideally, there will be some of each in the futures of the dogs we sell.

But I have to admit to a bit of frustration brought on by frequent posts I see in social media. That includes the number of overweight, sedentary dogs I see pictured on various platforms and the stories (admittedly from devoted owners) of the precious wee ones who are treated as if they can’t stand a walk in the rain unless under an umbrella. And, heaven forbid, any attempts at training are apparently given up immediately if the dog seems to disregard the suggestion to “sit” or “lie down.” Then there are the pictures of really, really plump Norfolks whose every request for a treat is evidently honored, without regard to the dog’s health or well-being.

While it is understandable that most people are first drawn to the appearance of these dogs (they are cute!), and most first-time owners have no idea about the working aspect of their heritage, I really wish breeders would stress that these are not lapdogs (although some do enjoy that role), nor should they be treated like fine china. (And by the way, I hate the phrase “fur baby” with a passion.)

I know, when breeders are placing puppies there are so many details to cover that the list sometimes seems endless. In the leadup to that placement, however, when still talking to prospective owners or renewing acquaintances with previous puppy buyers, I hope breeders will include some information about the breed’s history as part of the process. In the puppy packet that is handed out at the time of sale, it would be perfectly appropriate to include the Norfolk Terrier Club’s breed history, available on the website, and to seriously discuss the things that make any terrier a true working dog.

That our breed sometimes barks (see that squirrel!), sometimes digs (there’s got to be a mole there!), wants to chase things (the neighbor’s cat?), and has a propensity for free thinking should not come as a surprise to new owners.

This is not to imply that everyone has to enter into competitive dog sports such as earthdog with their Norfolks, nor is it to deny that some dogs will actually prefer the comfort of their human’s bed to a romp in the woods. But I believe we owe it to this breed to explain their history and their versatility to potential owners, and this means discussing the traits of a true working terrier before we send the little ones packing.

—Sheila Foran,
Sforan2@cox.net
The Norfolk Terrier Club

Norwich Terriers
RESPONSIBLE BREEDERS AND THE PANDEMIC-DRIVEN DEMAND FOR PUPPIES

It seems that when the coronavirus pandemic lockdowns began in March, lots of people decided it was a good time to adopt a dog or buy a puppy. Rescue organizations saw
BREED COLUMNS

TERRIER GROUP

an unprecedented number of foster applications—a three- to four-fold increase, according to some reports. Breeders of purebred dogs are likely seeing a staggering increase in inquiries too. For those breeders seeking to make a personal profit, this good news is for responsible hobby breeders dismayed by the commercial exploitation of our Norwich Terriers, it is not!

Norwich Terriers are increasingly popular, but based on the emails and phone calls I’ve been getting from people who want a puppy, this pandemic-driven excess demand isn’t a good thing. Many are mass emails, presumably to everyone listed in the Norwich Terrier Club of America online directory of club members. Many of the people inquiring have never seen a Norwich Terrier—instead they’ve simply read about them and decided this is the perfect dog for them. More time at home means more time to bond with and train a new puppy. However, what happens post-pandemic? On the other hand, for some people who were planning to adopt a dog before the pandemic, this could be an ideal time to take that step.

More than ever, breeders need to ask potential puppy buyers lots of questions. In addition to the usual questions (such as “Have you owned a dog before? What kind?”), ask potential puppy buyers what they know about caring for a wire coat. Coat care is important and time-consuming. Norwich Terriers require regular grooming. Learning to hand-strip, or finding a groomer who will hand-strip, is an important consideration in choosing this breed. I’m dismayed by the number of people who want a Norwich Terrier and know nothing about hand-stripping. The “affectionate, alert, curious” Norwich Terrier pictured on the AKC website isn’t the best dog for everybody.

Norwich Terriers can be hard to find, and their scarcity has been reflected in the price for some time. They have small litters—three to four on average. According to AKC registration statistics, litter size has remained small, at an average of 2.7 puppies registered per litter for the past decade. The number of registered litters declined from 2010 to 2014 but has been fairly stable since then, with a median of 207 litters registered per year from 2015 to 2019. The supply has not changed, but the demand has increased.

The supply-demand model is a fundamental concept of economics. The law of supply and demand predicts that the price of a good will move toward the point that equalizes the quantity supplied and quantity demanded. If quantity exceeds demand, sellers lower prices to sell surplus. If the quantity demanded increases beyond the supply, there is a shortage, and sellers raise prices to make more money. So, with the excess pandemic-driven demand for puppies and a stable supply, we have a shortage of puppies that breeders motivated by personal profit are taking advantage of by raising the price they charge for puppies.

The founders of the Norwich Terrier Club of America guarded against commercial exploitation of the breed in writing the Code of Ethics, a document approved by vote of the Club’s membership in 2010 and signed by all members agreeing to abide by basic principles. The COE goes so far as to list “breeding for personal profit or commercial exploitation of the breed” as grounds for disciplinary action. Raising prices to take advantage of an uptick in demand for puppies is harmful to our breed. The profit potential entices unscrupulous people to breed Norwich Terriers to the detriment of the breed. Some will remember, in years past, when “faux Norwich” (typically Norwich-Cairn mixes) were sold at high prices to unsuspecting buyers.

The breeder motivated by personal profit will eventually fail. In his book The New Art of Breeding Better Dogs, Kyle Onstott wrote, “The successful breeder of dogs breeds dogs not for the money to be made, but for the love of dogs … undertaken merely for the money to be made from it, either will fail that unworthy purpose or will degenerate into merely turning out great numbers of dogs without regard to their merits or the betterment of their breed.” His words, written in 1946, remain true today.

—Jane R. Schubart, ascot.js@gmail.com

The Norwich Terrier Club of America

Rat Terriers

Our guest columnist for this issue is Wyoming resident Rebekah Anthony Rivera. Rebekah has been involved in the sport of purebred dogs for almost 20 years, and purebred livestock her entire life. Rat Terriers were her first breed, but over the years she has added Toy Fox Terriers to her pack. Rebekah’s breeding program, Hurricane Deck Kennels (HDK), has produced top Rat Terriers, including Buddy, a breed winner at Westminster, the AKC National Championship, and Montgomery County.

RATTING OUT POOR FEET

“The dog’s structure serves a purpose; if that structure is too weak or improper to live up to its purpose, it is more likely to break down.”—Pat Hastings, author, breeder, and judge

One of the most common complaints by exhibitors at the end of a long day at the dog show is that their feet hurt. Poor foot structure...
is a common cause of many aches and pains that don’t appear close to the feet, such as in your back, knees, hips, and even your neck! As humans we have the fortunate ability to correct many structural problems in the feet with orthotics and fitted shoes, but our dogs have very little in the way of support if their feet have structural issues. It is imperative as breeders and judges to place a critical eye on the very foundation that their dogs stand on: their feet.

Rat Terriers are historically farm dogs whose work requires feet for digging, coursing small game, and patrolling the farmhouse and barn. Their foot shape combines the endurance of a cat foot and the quick takeoff of a hare foot. As such is the case for most multipurpose dogs, the AKC standard for the Rat Terrier combines the two by requiring that “The feet are oval in shape. The toes turn neither in nor out, are compact, moderately arched, with thick pads and strong nails.” Their hind feet should be the same shape, only slightly smaller.

The term “oval” can be misleading, and sometimes hare feet are mistaken for oval feet. Spira’s Canine Terminology defines “oval” feet as being “Similar in all respects to cat feet except that both center toes are slightly longer.” This means that unlike hare feet, oval feet should still retain well-arched and closely compacted toes.

The description of the toes in the Rat Terrier standard misses an important and perhaps obvious detail: that the pads of all four toes should touch the ground. Otherwise called “high toe,” the failure of one toe-pad—usually the outside toe—to make it all the way to the ground is a structural fault that has been found in Rat Terriers and other terrier breeds. Humans and dogs both use their toes, not only during walking but also for balance during any kind of movement. Think of a runner on the starting line, and how they use their toes to balance the entire body before and as they take off. The foot in the air generally lands on its heel and rolls forward from the heel to the ball of the foot, using the toes as the final push for speed.

The structure of a canine foot serves an identical purpose. The shape of the toes on a dog with oval feet means that the two outside toes will move secondary to the two middle toes. On a dog with a high toe, the middle two toes are lacking a lateral stabilizer on one side. A three-toed landing and take-off is unstable, unless the dog compensates in a way that compromises the structural integrity of the entire body. In a young Rattie, this may not present as much of an issue, but when we ask the dog to work the entirety of his life, it can cause the dog to compensate in ways that can cause soreness, lameness, and possibly injury.

The Rat Terrier’s feet should tell any dog fancier that he is built for endurance combined with bursts of speed; the slightly bigger
front feet should also tell them that this dog can also go to ground. As breeders and judges, it is crucial to continue to evaluate the structure of our Rat Terriers starting from the feet. Without a proper foundation the rest of the structure of the dog cannot be expected to remain sound for the entirety of its life. — Rebekah Rivera, HurricaneDeckRats@yahoo.com

Thank you, Rebekah!
— Tracey A. Kallas, d2trk@msn.com
Rat Terrier Club of America

**Scottish Terriers**

**GROOMING THE SCOTTIE**

Grooming the Scottish Terrier is a battle of wills. Lose patience with his shenanigans, and a Scottie will remember and punish you with more tricks on the next groom. Eventually, a Scot will tolerate grooming, but he’ll do so on his own time and in his own way.

The double-coat of the Scottish Terrier originally was a long, thick shield from varmint bites and the harsh elements of Scotland. Furnishings were sparse and matted from crawling into quarries. Upon the breed’s debut in the show ring in the 1870s, fanciers started to clean up its appearance. By the 1920s, grooming moved from practicality to artistry. Dogs were finger-stripped to create a topcoat, smooth cheeks, and defined fore-chest. Knowledge of anatomy, honesty about a dog’s faults (and artistry to hide them), and patience are necessary skills to grooming a Scottie to perfection today. Artistry is required to create a neckline, “pot” a leg, shape a carrot tail, set in eyebrows, lengthen a head, or balance top-skull to muzzle. While some aficionados persist in finger-stripping, tools such as grooming knives, rakes, and stones can streamline the process, if used correctly. There are differences of opinion regarding stripping to the skin on the back and pulling the furnishing completely off. In my opinion, it’s not necessary, and it increases the likelihood of infection from nicks. Exhibitors do clip the throat and cheeks, and, in some countries, the top of the head. Length of eyebrows and topcoat vary by country and standard.

Coats of different colors require different grooming strategies. Brindles tend to have the harshest coats; some require little coat-work. Black coats are forgiving from afar, but they can be soft. Some believe that true mastery is required to groom and blend wheaten coats—as with white pants, every line or mistake shows up.

Many expert groomers say that setting the neck to backline is the most challenging task. If too little hair is pulled, the neck looks thick; if too much hair is pulled, the back looks long, and the set-on of shoulders looks steep. Doing it right shortens the back and provides neck-to-backline symmetry. Beginners often make their Scotties look like skunks, with a thin line of stripped hair on the back and bushy, Cocker Spaniel-like furnishings. For a tidy coat, furnishings need to be pulled and tidied up, and the topcoat needs to extend to near the elbow. Envisioning the finished dog and grooming toward that end helps in the creation of a stylish dog. — Dr. Vandra L. Huber, 2011

(The STCA Guide to Grooming the Scottish Terrier is available on the STCA website in both print and video formats at https://stca.biz/product/stca-grooming-guides/.)

Scottish Terrier Club of America
Like the other hard-coated terrier breeds, the Sealyham Terrier that is going to be shown needs to be hand stripped from puppyhood on until his show career is over. A limited amount of scissor or clipper work is permissible, but the more short cuts in the grooming process, the less the coat will look and feel like it should in the show ring. Unfortunately, Sealy coats have coats that are difficult to strip properly, as most Sealy coats do not have as good a texture as they should. Really hard coats are a thing of the past in about 95 percent of today’s Sealy. Longtime judges are often surprised when they are presented with a Sealy with an excellent coat with great texture that is natural and not out of a spray-bottle. Selection for proper coats should be a major concern when selecting the stud dog to be used with your bitch. Keep in mind that coats improve with age and frequent proper grooming, however. Starting with puppies at 4 to 6 weeks, carefully pick coats, removing the soft puppy coat hair by hair. You will notice as the new coat comes in that it is a more intense white than the older, softer hairs. That is a combination of the density of the new coat and the thickness of each hair of the new coat coming in. Using thumb and forefinger, keep pulling the softer hairs, and by the time the puppy is 6 months old, the improvement should be very noticeable. The coat on the sides of the dog should be picked out as well as the hair along the topline. The undercoat should also be picked out frequently so that the guard coat can grow better. The neck hair is generally harder than the hair on the sides of the neck and the throat. Encourage the guard coat by frequent pulling and the texture will greatly improve. The hair on the throat and the dog’s front does not grow as hard as the rest of the coat, but the more you work on it, the better it will become. It is often helpful to make notes on the coat of each dog so you can monitor your progress. Remember that good grooming helps the coat be the best it can be, but genetics plays a big part in getting great coats. Variations in what you feed the dog will also make a difference. Some dogs need more oil in their diets, while others need a higher-protein diet. Each dog is different; feed accordingly. Sealyham puppies, even more than the adults, have sensitive skin, so be careful to not hurt the puppy while working on the coat. Go slowly with the puppy, and he will learn how to cooperate. Cause pain, and grooming can become a real battle. Frequent play-breaks help, as does working on the puppy when he is a little sleepy. A tired puppy usually does not fuss as much. Some times an herbal calming agent helps, depending on the puppy. Remember, the more often you work for short periods of time, the sooner the puppy will become accustomed to it. Always keep working until you decide to stop; don’t let the puppy decide when it is time to stop. As the puppy grows older he will start losing his puppy teeth. Examine his mouth often. He needs to get used to it, and retained puppy teeth need to be removed before they interfere with the placement of the adult teeth, even if doing so requires veterinary assistance. Puppy teeth have very shallow roots, so removal is seldom a problem. Sealy nails grow rapidly, and long nails can ruin the feet if not attended too, particularly if they are dewclaws that have not been removed. Be sure to cut nails at least once a week. Cutting, not grinding, is better with puppies, as the nail bed may not yet be solid, and grinding the nails may weaken the nail bed. Grinding nails on the adults works well. Make sure the hair on the feet is short enough that it does not catch in the grinder. Catching some of the hair in the grinder is painful and may make future nail-maintenance a chore. Show-grooming a Sealy is difficult and time consuming enough without too worry about a dog who fights each step of the way.
As the puppy grows and you spend more time working with him and working on his coat, you should be evaluating his structure. Remember that dogs grow in stages. Often the head finishes filling out when the dog is more than a year old. The keel and the shoulder assembly are usually set by 10 months, but the rib spring may not be mature until the dog is 2 years old.

Seals seem to go through more development periods than do the long-legged terriers. Yes, you do need to get them out to shows and training classes when they are young, and not mature. Since there are no AKC events right now due to the coronavirus, other ways of socializing the dogs are necessary, as the situation permits. In the meantime, expose the puppy to as many new experiences and different people as possible. It may even help to have a TV on in the puppy room, with whatever has a lot of action and noise going on. Take the puppy for walks when possible. If you are comfortable having a couple of trusted neighbors visit with the dogs, great. Get some children’s windup toys, and let the puppy watch the action and listen to the chaos whenever you can. Spend time creating chaos to make their lives more interesting. That serves two purposes: It gives the dogs new experiences, and it gives them a break from the grooming table (and gives your back a break, too).

—Diane Orange, Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com
American Sealyham Terrier Club

Skye Terriers
SOCIALIZING SKYE TERRIERS

The Skye Terrier American standard states the breed should be “friendly and gay with those he knows and reserved and cautious with strangers.” The U.K. version is “A ‘one-man’ dog, distrustful of strangers, never vicious.” Some Skye owners might interpret these comments as an excuse not to take the time to socialize their puppies. But if Skyes are to be healthy breed that survives this century, the breed must have a good disposition. The Skye Terrier breed is consistently in bottom tenth in the number of U.S. owners, and on the “vulnerable list” in the United Kingdom, we need to be concerned about the Skye’s dispositions.

I interviewed Karen Jennings Turnbull, president of the Skye Terrier Club of America (STCA), and Michael Pesare, president of the Potomac Skye Terrier Club (PSTC), for their thoughts on socialization. Both believe that a responsible breeder must be determined to socialize their Skye puppies. These efforts should start early and continue until the pups are to be moved to their new homes. A failure to do this can create a dog that might be snippy with the strangers or dog aggressive.

Making sure that every interaction is positive, Michael and Karen start getting the pups used to people shortly after birth. They will blow on young pups and stroke them gently. Soon they hold them in various positions, such as upside down. They also touch sensitive areas such as paws.

Efforts to socialize Skye Terrier puppies should start early and continue until the pups are to be moved to their new homes.

Around 8 weeks, after the first vaccinations, Karen and Michael begin to take the pups to public places to be exposed to multiple strangers. Skyes have long memories. This is a terrific trait when the pup’s experiences are positive, but difficult if the pup has multiple negative interactions. The owner/breeder needs to be
thoughtful when picking people and places to visit. Both Karen and Michael prefer outings to places that don’t cater to dogs, such as pet stores or dog parks, where puppies might be overwhelmed by eager dogs and owners. Michael likes hanging outside building supply and tractor stores. They gradually work their way up to the bigger stores and malls. Michael lives in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and he take the pups to meet and greet visitors as they tour monuments at the Gettysburg National Military Park. These outings have been especially easy during this coronavirus outbreak. At the battlefield, everyone is outdoors and is keeping their separate distances.

When Karen’s children were small, she had no trouble getting the pups acquainted with young folks. But now that her children are grown, she “rents kids.” Employable puppy playmates are found easily in her neighborhood and through 4-H programs. She instructs her 9-to-13-year-old employees (usually a team of two) to sit on the floor when they play with the puppies. After supervising the new recruits for a while, Karen has disciplined herself into leaving the room. The children and puppies play more freely without her hovering.

Both Karen and Michael keep her puppies when they are ready for a new family. Even so, she urges the new owner take the pup to an AKC recognized puppy class and further the dog’s training. Michael considers the 8- to 12-week window key to socialization and the most important time for positive and diverse human interactions. Of course, all this is made more difficult with the coronavirus pandemic.

I would love to hear inventive ways that Skye folks are socializing their puppies in 2020. E-mail me!
—Judith Tabler, JudithATabler@gmail.com
Skye Terrier Club of America

---

**Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers**

**TRAINING WHILE STAYING IN PLACE**

As we spend more time at home, it’s important to have a plan in place to meet our dogs’ needs for socialization and enrichment and to prevent separation anxiety when we return to our normal routines. Here are some ways to get the family involved and bring out the best in your dog.

1. **Keep the Routine**
   - Dogs do better with normal routines for meals, walks, play, and sleeping. It helps increase the chances of success when teaching housebreaking and creates a calm environment. It’s good for the family too!

2. **Dogs Need Their Space**
   - It’s important to provide a place where the dog can be by himself. With everyone working from home and home schooling, the dog needs some time to adjust to all the attention and a place where he can relax by himself. This could be a crate or a bed placed in a quiet place that he can access if he wants to be alone. When there he should not be bothered by family members. It’s important to observe young children when they interact with the dog and to teach them to be respectful at all times. The dog should not be interfered with when eating or sleeping.

3. **Take a Break**
   - Dogs need mental stimulation and enrichment to be on their best behavior. Take a moment from your routine and teach your dog a trick, play a game, or train a new skill. These training breaks will help you to unwind and your dog will appreciate the opportunity to learn something new. The AKC Trick Dog program is fun for the entire family, and participants can earn a title. Trick training makes learning obedience fun. Dogs also enjoy nose work, retrieving, and other new challenges.

4. **Teach Your Dog to Be Alone**
   - This is a great time to prevent separation anxiety. Create opportunities for your dog to learn to play by himself with appropriate chew toys and puzzle toys. Occasionally leave the room or walk outside without calling attention to your leaving.

5. **Socialization at Home**
   - Put on a funny costume, play music, and make an obstacle course to help your dog become familiar with unusual sights and sounds. Encourage them with praise and treats. If something seems uncomfortable, create distance from the item, and never force them. We do not want to overwhelm our dogs and frighten them. Make learning fun, and take your time introducing new experiences.

6. **Train for the Future**
   - What are some things you would like to do with your dog? This is a great time to investigate online training with a professional trainer. Dogs thrive on positive reinforcement and enjoy learning new skills. The Certification Council for Professional Dog Trainers (CCPDT) is the leading independent certifying organization for the dog training profession and a great resource. There are also several AKC sports that offer opportunities for owners to earn titles virtually by submitting videos of their dog—these include rally, trick training, and agility. This is also a great time to address problem behaviors and set goals. Your dog might have what it takes to be a therapy dog or an AKC Canine Good Citizen (CGC).
   - With patience and practice, you can enjoy...
**BREED COLUMNS**

**TERRIER GROUP**

this extra time together and discover how much fun it is to learn new things together.

—Dorice Stancher, MBA, CPDT-KA, CTDI

Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America

---

**Welsh Terriers**

**TODAY’S WELSH TERRIERS**

The Welsh Terrier was originally bred as a dog who could go to ground to root out vermin and kill them. He was also expected to dispatch vermin above ground, killing as many as possible to help farmers keep their croplands vermin free. The animals that Welsh Terriers were bred to hunt were those that destroyed crops, spread disease, and chewed their way into buildings wherever they could. Welsh are very capable rat killers. Remember that rats spread bubonic plague, and also are responsible for major damage to food crops needed for livestock and human use. The original Welsh Terrier had to be strong, supple, and small enough to go to ground, and sturdy enough to work for extended periods of time. Their coats had to be wiry, with a short, dense undercoat not only to protect the dog in bad weather, but also to limit the chance of the dog being bitten by the rat or other destructive vermin.

With that in mind, take a look at today’s Welsh Terrier as he parades around in the show ring. Is the 17-inch dog with long, fine-boned legs and refined head really the best choice to tackle a large rat or rabbit, let alone a woodchuck, possum, or weasel? How many of today’s show Welsh have good, tight feet with thick pads and strong, tough nails for digging?

The Welsh Terrier’s structure is, obviously, not the same as that of the Irish Terrier or the West Highland White Terrier, and worlds different from that of the Manchester or Dandie Dinmont, but Welsh are also different from Lakeland and Fox Terriers, even though the differences from these are more subtle. Fox Terriers often ran with the men on horseback, which required a higher-on-leg dog and slightly less spring of rib. Generally, Fox Terriers (of both coats) cornered the fox for the hunter to kill, but the Welsh and Lakeland went to ground and dispatched the prey on their own. Welsh usually were used for slightly larger prey, which is why bone and muscle mass is emphasized on the Welsh. The Welsh was not originally designed as a pretty dog, but rather a substantial and sturdy working animal.

Knowing these difference between terrier breeds that appear very similar on the surface should help you understand why breeders have selected different breeds with structural differences to do different jobs. It is important that both breeders and judges keep these differences in mind while evaluating, whether for breeding stock or for show-ring winners.

The Welsh Terrier is a good hunter and a great show dog, but he also makes a charming and enjoyable pet and companion. There are a few extra challenges involved in obedience training them, however. Like other terriers, a Welsh has a strong prey drive and will chase almost anything that moves. Teaching a Welsh to focus on you when there is something to chase can be difficult, but not impossible. Start early in puppyhood to always come when called, willingly and fast. A “really reliable recall” is necessary. Also teach him an absolute “stay,” which means “don’t get up, don’t slide forward, and don’t start in sit-stay and decide to down-stay in the middle of the exercise.” Realize that he is a terrier, and staying is not something he does willingly when something more interesting is going on. Praise and reward for doing it right, and correct when he does it wrong. He will learn if you make it worth his while. These two commands should be part of a terrier’s life from puppyhood on.

Please don’t listen to those who tell you terriers are untrainable just because they don’t know enough to properly train a smart dog. Over the years I have had a number of champions and grand champions who also had obedience and rally titles. It just takes being more stubborn than the dog.

—Diane Orange,

Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com

Welsh Terrier Club of America
ATTENTION DELEGATES
NOTICE OF MEETING

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held via video Zoom Webinar on Tuesday, September 15, 2020. For the sole purpose of conducting the vote for the Delegate Standing Committees, the meeting will be called to order at 10:00 a.m. Eastern Time (ET). The polls with remain open until 12:30 p.m. ET. The Forum will begin at 11:00 a.m. ET. The Delegate Meeting will reconvene at 12:00 p.m. ET.

DELEGATES CREDENTIALS

Rhonda Dalton, Monmouth Junction, NJ, Great Pyrenees Club of America
Carey Fayram, Gilroy, CA, Del Monte Kennel Club
Jan Ritchie Gladstone, Stokesdale, NC, St. Petersburg Dog Fanciers Association
R. Link Newcomb, Santa Ana, CA, Bulldog Club of America
Jack E. Sappenfield II, Durham, NC, Durham Kennel Club
Bettina (Tina) Sterling, Glen Mills, PA, Penn Treaty Kennel Club

NOTICE

On March 6, 2020, a Trial Board of the American Kennel Club heard charges against Ms. Linda Kepner (Hickory Corners, MI). The Trial Board sustained charges of neglect of a dog at or in connection with an event. The penalty was set at a six-month event suspension and a $1,000 fine. (Poodles, Shetland Sheepdogs)

NOTICE

Ms. Tammy Seidlitz (Dublin, CA) Action was taken by the City of Angeles Pug Club for conduct at its January 17, 2020 event. Ms. Henderson was charged with inappropriate, abusive, or foul language. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee’s report and set the penalty at a reprimand and a $100 fine. (Chinese Cresteds)

NOTICE

Mr. Ed Sullivan (Kansas City, MO) Action was taken by the Missouri Valley Hunt Club for conduct at its June 7, 2020 event. Mr. Sullivan was charged with improper treatment in connection with an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee’s report and set the penalty at a three-month suspension and a $300 fine. (Labrador Retriever, Golden Retrievers)
loration of the AKC’s Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy:

Effective July 15, 2020:
Mr. Carmine D’Apruzzo (Shirley, NY) Rottweilers
Ms. Marleen Puzak (Denver, CO) French Bulldogs

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS
CHAPTER 2, Section 10 – Making Application to Hold a Dog Show
The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 2, Section 10, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee.

CHAPTER 2
SECTION 10. A specialty club that wishes to hold a futurity or sweepstakes, either in conjunction with a show or as a separate event, must apply to The American Kennel Club for permission to hold the event.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS
CHAPTER 3, Section 3 – Dog Show Classifications
The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 3, Section 3, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, proposed by the Board of Directors. This amendment was inadvertently omitted from the March 2020 Delegate Meeting and was to be read at the June 2020 Meeting, which has been cancelled. All business that was to be conducted at the June 2020 Delegate Meeting will move forward to the next Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 3
SECTION 3. The regular classes of The American Kennel Club shall be as follows: Puppy (may be divided 6-9 & 9-12 months) Twelve-to-Eighteen Month (may be divided 12-15 & 15-18 months) Novice Amateur-Owner-Handler Bred-by-Exhibitor Puppy (may be divided 6-9 & 9-12 months) Bred-by-Exhibitor American-Bred Open WinnersThese classes shall be divided by sex. The balance of this section is unchanged.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS
CHAPTER 3, Section 8-A – Dog Show Classifications
The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 3, Section 8-A, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, initiated by a member of the Board of Directors and presented by Staff to the Board based their request. This was to be voted on at the June 9, 2020 Delegates Meeting, which has been cancelled. All business that was to be conducted at the June 2020 Delegate Meeting will move forward to the next Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 3
SECTION 8-A. Clubs, at their option, may offer the Bred-by-Exhibitor Puppy Class which shall be for dogs that are:
• Six months of age and over, but under twelve months as of the first day of the show;
• Not champions on the date of closing of entries for the show;
• Individually registered with The American Kennel Club as the date of the show;
• Owned or co-owned by any of the breeders of record as of the date of the show.
The person handling the dog in this class must be a breeder of record and an owner of record of this dog. In any subsequent classes for which a dog from the Bred-by-Exhibitor Puppy class becomes eligible, there are no restrictions as to who may handle. Clubs may at their option, further divide the Bred by-Exhibitor Puppy class into two age groups consisting of six months of age and under nine months, and nine months of age but under twelve months.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS
CHAPTER 3, Section 11 – Dog Show Classifications
The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 3, Section 11, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, proposed by the Board of Directors. This was to be voted on at the June 9, 2020 Delegates Meeting, which has been cancelled. All business that was to be conducted at the June 2020 Delegate Meeting will move forward to the next Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 3
SECTION 11. The Winners Class shall be divided by sex and each division shall be open only to undefeated dogs of the same sex which have won first prizes in either the Puppy (may be divided by age), Twelve-to-Eighteen Month (may be divided by age), Novice, Amateur-Owner-Handler, Bred-by-Exhibitor Puppy (may be divided by age), Bred-by-Exhibitor, American Bred or Open Classes. There shall be no entry fee for competition in the Winners Class. After the Winners prize has been awarded in one of the sex divisions, the second prize winning dog, if undefeated except by the dog awarded Winners, shall compete with the other eligible dogs for Reserve Winners. No eligible dog may be withheld from competition.
Winners Class shall be allowed only at shows where American-bred and Open Classes shall be optional. All other regular classes are optional. A member club holding a show with restricted entries may include Winners Classes, provided the necessary regular classes are included in the classification.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS
CHAPTER 11, Section 8-A – Dog Show Entries, Conditions of Dogs Affecting Eligibility
The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 11, Section 8-A, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, based on a request by Staff to the AKC Board. This will be voted on at the March 10, 2020 Delegates Meeting.

CHAPTER 11 SECTION 8-A. The preceding portion of this section is unchanged.
Any dog, that in the opinion of the Event Committee attacks a person or dog at an AKC event and is believed by that Event Committee to present a hazard to persons or other dogs, shall be disqualified by the Event Committee pursuant to this section, a report shall be filed with the Executive Secretary of The American Kennel Club. The disqualified dog may not again compete at any AKC event nor be on the grounds of an AKC event unless and until, following application for reinstatement by the owner to the American Kennel Club, the owner receives official notification in writing from the AKC that the dog’s eligibility has been reinstated.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS
CHAPTER 11, Section 9 – Dog Show Entries, Conditions of Dogs Affecting Eligibility
The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 11, Section 9, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This was to be voted on at the June 9, 2020 Delegates Meeting, which has been cancelled. All business that was to be conducted at the June 2020 Delegate Meeting will move forward to the next Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 11 SECTION 9. No dog with a communicable disease shall be on the show grounds or premises. Exhibitors should follow their veterinarian’s recommendations to ensure that their dogs are free of internal and external parasites, any communicable disease, and have appropriate vaccinations.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS
CHAPTER 14, Section 3 – Measuring, Weighing and Color Determinations When Factors of Disqualification in Breed Standards or Eligibility Under the Conditions of a Class or Division of a Class Cancellation of Awards
The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 14, Section 3, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This was to be voted on at the June 9, 2020 Delegates Meeting, which has been cancelled. All business that was to be conducted at the June 2020 Delegate Meeting will move forward to the next Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 14 SECTION 3. In those breeds where certain heights are specified in the breed standard as disqualifications, or in any class specifying height limits, the judge has the authority to determine whether any dog measures within those limits, provided the dog has not been previously measured during any competition at that show, excluding sweepstakes, futurities, and other special attractions.
If, in the opinion of a competing exhibitor in the ring, the height of a dog in that ring appears to be outside the limits of the breed standard or the conditions of that class, such exhibitor may, before every dog has been individually examined and individually gaited, request that the judge measure the dog and the judge shall comply provided the dog has not been previously measured during any competition at that show, excluding sweepstakes, futurities, and other special attractions.
If the judge finds that the dog’s height is outside the allowable limits of the breed standard, s/he shall disqualify the dog and mark and initial the judge’s book “Measured out - disqualified.”
A dog that has thus been disqualified by three different judges may not again be shown.
If the judge finds that the dog’s height is not in accordance with the conditions of the class, s/he shall mark and initial the judge’s book “Measured out - ineligible.”
A dog thus declared ineligible for its class shall be considered entered incorrectly and cannot be transferred to any other class at that show. A dog thus found ineligible by three different judges may not again be shown in that class. In subsequent shows, this dog may be entered in another class for which the dog meets the height limit or transferred to an eligible Open
Class per Chapter 11, Section 6.
In all cases, the judge shall use a wicket that meets American Kennel Club requirements.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS

CHAPTER 14, Section 4 – Measuring, Weighing and Color Determinations When Factors of Disqualification in Breed Standards or Eligibility Under the Conditions of a Class or Division of a Class Cancellation of Awards

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 14, Section 4, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This was to be voted on at the June 9, 2020 Delegates Meeting, which has been cancelled. All business that was to be conducted at the June 2020 Delegate Meeting will move forward to the next Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 14
SECTION 4. In those breeds where certain weights are specified in the breed standard as disqualifications, or in any class specifying weight limits, the judge has the authority to determine whether any dog weighs within those limits, provided the dog has not been previously weighed during any competition at that show, excluding sweepstakes, futurities and other special attractions.

If, in the opinion of a competing exhibitor in the ring, the weight of a dog in that ring appears to be outside the limits of the breed standard or the conditions of that class, such exhibitor may, before every dog has been individually examined and individually gaited, request that the judge weigh the dog, and the judge shall comply provided the dog has not been previously weighed during any competition at that show, excluding sweepstakes, futurities and other special attractions.

If the judge finds that the dog’s weight is within the breed standard or the conditions of the class, s/he shall mark and initial the judge’s book “Weighed in.” If the judge finds that the dog’s weight is outside the allowable limits of the breed standard, s/he shall disqualify the dog and mark and initial the judge’s book “Weighed out - disqualified.”

A dog that has thus been disqualified by three different judges may not again be shown.

If the judge finds that the dog’s weight is not in accordance with the conditions of the class, s/he shall mark and initial the judge’s book, “Weighed out - ineligible.” A dog thus declared ineligible for its class or division shall be considered entered incorrectly and cannot be transferred to any other class at that show. A dog thus found ineligible by three different judges may not again be shown.

In subsequent shows, this dog may be entered in another class for which the dog meets the weight limit or transferred to an eligible Open Class per Chapter 11, Section 6.

In all cases, the judge shall use a scale that meets AKC requirements including a platform of sufficient size as determined by the American Kennel Club to safely accommodate all applicable breeds.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS

CHAPTER 14, Section 6 – Measuring, Weighing and Color Determinations When Factors of Disqualification in Breed Standards or Eligibility Under the Conditions of a Class or Division of a Class Cancellation of Awards

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 14, Section 6, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This was to be voted on at the June 9, 2020 Delegates Meeting, which has been cancelled. All business that was to be conducted at the June 2020 Delegate Meeting will move forward to the next Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 14
SECTION 6. In those breeds where certain color(s), pattern or markings are specified in the breed standard as disqualifications, or in any class or division of a class where certain color(s), pattern or markings are required, the judge shall determine if a dog is to be disqualified or declared to be ineligible for the class provided that such determination has not been previously made during competition at that show, excluding sweepstakes, futurities, and other special attractions.

If, in the opinion of the judge, the dog’s color(s), pattern or markings require disqualification, the judge shall disqualify the dog, and mark and initial the judge’s book “Disqualified - Color (or Pattern or Markings)”.

If, in the opinion of the judge, the dog’s color(s), pattern or markings do not meet the requirements of the class or division of a class in which the dog is competing, the judge shall declare the dog ineligible to compete in that class or division of class, and, s/he shall mark and initial the judge’s book, “Ineligible - Color (or Pattern or Markings)”.

If, in the opinion of any competing exhibitor then in the ring, the color(s), pattern or markings of a dog in the ring are disqualifications under the breed standard or do not meet the requirements of the class or division of a class, such exhibitor may, before every dog in the ring has been individually examined and individually gaited, request that the judge ren-
under an opinion of the dog’s color(s), pattern or markings, and the judge shall comply provided that such determination has not been previously made during competition at that show. If the judge finds that the dog’s color(s), pattern or markings are disqualifications under the breed standard, the judge shall disqualify the dog and mark and initial the judge’s book “Disqualified - Color (or Pattern or Markings)”. A dog that has thus been disqualified by three different judges may not again be shown. If the judge finds that the color(s), pattern or markings of the dog do not meet the requirements of the class or division specified by the breed standard, s/he shall mark and initial the judge’s book, “Ineligible - Color (or Pattern or Markings)”. Any dog thus declared ineligible for its class shall be considered entered incorrectly and cannot be transferred to any other class or division at that show. In subsequent shows, this dog may be entered in another class for which the dog meets the requirements or transferred to an eligible Open Class per Chapter 11, Section 6.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS

CHAPTER 14, Section 6-A – Measuring, Weighing and Color Determinations When Factors of Disqualification in Breed Standards or Eligibility Under the Conditions of a Class or Division of a Class Cancellation of Awards

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 14, Section 6-A, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This was to be voted on at the June 9, 2020 Delegates Meeting, which has been cancelled. All business that was to be conducted at the June 2020 Delegate Meeting will move forward to the next Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 14

SECTION 6-A. In those breeds where certain physical traits (ear carriage, coat length, etc.) are specified as a condition of a class or a division of a class, the judge has the authority to make a determination as to whether a dog meets those requirements. If the judge finds that the dog does not meet the requirements of the class, s/he shall mark and initial the judge’s book, “Excused, ineligible for class.” Any dog thus declared ineligible for a class or division of a class shall be considered to have been incorrectly entered and cannot be transferred to any other class or division at that show. In subsequent shows, this dog may be entered in another class for which the dog meets the requirements or transferred to an eligible Open Class per Chapter 11, Section 6.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS

CHAPTER 15, Section 2 – Protests Against Dogs

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 15, Section 2, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This was to be voted on at the June 9, 2020 Delegates Meeting, which has been cancelled. All business that was to be conducted at the June 2020 Delegate Meeting will move forward to the next Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 15

SECTION 2. Any person who is handling a competing dog in the ring in any competition may verbally protest to the judge before every dog in the class has been individually examined and individually gaited, alleging that a dog being shown in the competition has a condition which makes it ineligible to compete under Chapter 11, Section 8, or Chapter 11, Section 8-C, of these rules or a condition requiring disqualification under the standard for the breed; except that a verbal protest alleging that the height or weight or natural color and markings of a dog requiring its disqualification under the breed standard or a determination of its ineligibility under the conditions of its class must be made under Chapter 14, Sections 3, 4, 6 or 6-A. The balance of this section is unchanged.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS

CHAPTER 16, Section 6 – Championships

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 16, Section 6, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, proposed by Staff and supported by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee.

CHAPTER 16

SECTION 6. The preceding portion of this section is unchanged. Grand Championship points for a dog awarded Select Dog or Select Bitch shall count all eligible dogs of their sex in Best of Breed or Best of Variety Breed competition less the dog awarded Best of Breed or Variety or Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed or Variety in addition to the dogs that competed in the regular and non-regular (eligible for Best of Breed/ Variety) classes for their sex in calculating Grand Championship points. At independently held specialty shows for breeds divided into recognized varieties, if a dog designated Best of Variety is also awarded Best of Breed in intervariety competition, it shall receive Grand Championship points figured at the highest point rating of any variety entered at that specialty show. If a dog designated Best of Variety or Best of
Opposite Sex in its variety is also awarded Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed in inter-variety competition, it shall receive Grand Championship points figured at the highest point rating of its sex in any variety entered at that specialty show. Such points shall not be in addition to, but inclusive of, any Grand Championship points previously awarded the dog in its variety competition.

The Boerboel Standard has been approved with an effective date of: September 30, 2020

OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE BOERBOEL

General Appearance: Historically the Boerboel developed as a general farm dog for the pioneers who settled in South Africa since the seventeenth century. These dogs were often the first line of defense against predators and were valuable in tracking and holding down wounded game. Old farmers told many a tale of the strength, agility and courage of the Boerboel. The dangers and harsh conditions of southern Africa allowed only the fittest to survive. The protective character of the Boerboel is today still evident and is much sought after, as is the calm, stable and confident composition of the breed. The origin and purpose of the Boerboel should be understood in order to preserve the unique identity and qualities of the breed as a South African developed mastiff. Type, conformation, functional efficiency and mentality are equally important in the evaluation of the Boerboel as a whole. The Boerboel is a large dog that is strong, confident and muscular in appearance with powerful, free-flowing movement. When observing a Boerboel at play or work, standing or moving, it should show strength, suppleness, nimbleness and agility.

Size, Proportion, Substance: The preferred height for Dogs - 24 to 27 inches. Bitches - 22 to 25 inches. Balance, proportion and sound movement are of utmost importance - more so than size. The body should have a greater total length than total height and the relation between the length and height should ideally be 10:9. Length of body is measured pro-sternum to farthest point of rump. Height is measured from the top of the shoulder blade to the ground. Depth of the chest reaches down to the point of the elbow, which is approximately half the total height at the withers. Front and rear angulation should be equal for proper balance. Dogs are characteristically of larger frame and heavier bone than bitches. Bitches are feminine, but without weakness of substance or structure. Serious fault - Severely out of proportion and balance. Reversal of sex characteristics.

Head: The head is an impressive and a distinctive feature of the Boerboel. It should be blocky, broad, deep, square and muscular, with well filled cheeks and in proportion to the body. Moderate wrinkling is observed over the forehead when the dog shows interest. The skull is square, flat and muscular. The zygomatic arch (cheek bone) is well muscled, but not too prominent. The stop is visible, gradually sloping. It should not be steep. The muzzle is broad, deep and narrows slightly towards the nose, straight and almost on a parallel plane with the skull. The muzzle measures slightly more than a third of the total length of the head. The nostrils are completely black, large and widely spaced, with the septum (vertical line) of the nose perpendicular to the lower jaw. The jaws are strong, deep and wide, and taper slightly to the front. The teeth are white, strong, correctly spaced with complete dentition preferred. Ideally the dog should have a scissors bite. An under bite of up to ⅛ inch is acceptable. The upper lip is loose and fleshy. Under the nose, the end of the upper lip must touch the top of the bottom lip. Viewed in profile, the flews must not extend below the lowest level of the jaw bone. The lower lip is moderately tight without excessive jowls. The eyes are medium sized, neither protruding or receding, forward facing and widely spaced, with an intelligent expression. The eyelids must be tight fitting with complete pigmentations, showing no structural weakness. The color of the eye is preferably dark brown but all shades of brown (preferably darker than the coat) are acceptable. The ears are medium sized, V shaped, hanging forward, medium leather, tapering to a rounded point that reaches almost down to a line extending from the mouth. They are set wide and are carried close to the head. When the dog is attentive the top of the ears and the skull give the appearance of widening. The facial expression should be intelligent and attentive. Serious fault - Yellow (bird of prey) eyes. Disqualifications - Blue eye(s), entropion or ectropion, over bite, under bite of more than ¼ inch, wry mouth, prick ears.

Neck, Topline, Body: The neck is powerful, of medium length, and forms a muscular arch. It flows smoothly into the sloping shoulders, gradually increasing in width from the head to the shoulders. (In the female the muscles are less accentuated but should remain in balance with the head and body). The dewlap is noticeable but disappears towards the sternum. The topline is firm and level, extending in a straight line from behind the withers to the croup. The back remains horizontal to the ground while the dog is moving or stand-
ing. The underline of a mature dog has a slight tuck-up. The body is blocky, muscular and solid, with good depth and width. The back is broad and straight, with pronounced muscles. The ribcage is well sprung and well filled behind the shoulder blades. The transitions between the chest, loin and rump are well filled and flowing. The loin is strong and muscular, and only slightly narrower than the ribcage and rump. The croup is broad, flat and strong, with well-defined musculature. Its height should not exceed the height at the shoulders. The tail is thick and set fairly high. It should be well covered with hair and without kink. The tail may be docked or left undocked, both being equivalent. If docked, tails are traditionally docked at the third or fourth caudal vertebrae. The undocked tail should reach to the hocks when the dog is standing and be carried with a slight curve upwards when excited or moving. Tail set is more important than the length.

Forequarters: The forelegs are strong boned, with well-defined muscles. Viewed from the side the forearm should be vertical from the elbow to the pastern. When viewed from the front they should be parallel to each other, not bowed or with toes turning inward. Elbows should be held close to the body. Length of the foreleg to the elbow is approximately 50 percent of the dog’s height at the shoulder. The chest is broad, deep and wide with well-sprung ribs and strong developed pectoral muscles. The shoulders are moderately sloping, powerful and muscular, with no tendency to looseness. The shoulder blade is long with moderate angulation. The upper arm is equal in both length and angulation to the shoulder blade. The pastern is short, thick and strong and with a slight slope when viewed from the side. The front feet point straight forward, are large, round, strongly boned and compact. The toes are well arched, with short, preferably black toenails and protected by hair in between. Front dewclaws may be removed. The pads are thick, tough and black.

Hindquarters: The hindquarter is sturdy and muscular. The hind legs are strong boned. The stifle should be sound, strong and moderately angulated and in balance with the forequarters, to support the powerful propulsion from the hindquarters during movement. The upper thighs are broad, deep and muscular as seen from the side and the rear. The lower thighs have well defined muscles and show substance down to the hocks. The metatarsus is broad, relatively short and perfectly upright. The hind feet point straight forward. Rear dewclaws, if any, are generally removed.

Coat and Color: The coat is short, dense, smooth and shiny. The skin is thick and loose but fits smoothly. Skin is well pigmented. The recognized colors / patterns are with or without a mask; however, the black mask is desirable. Red, Brown, Reddish Brown, Fawn, Cream, brindle in any accepted color and Irish Marked. Limited clear white patches on the legs and the fore chest are permissible. Piebald, a white dog, with colored markings, total area of white may not exceed 33 percent or is disqualified, ticking or spots within the white to be disqualified. The Boerboel is well pigmented, especially on the lips, palate, the skin and hair around the eyes, nose leather, paw pads, toenails, the anus and the skin and hair around the genitals. Disqualifications - Blue colored (Powder Coat) dogs, any base color not listed, long coat, and nose leather in any color other than black.

Movement: Movement is the ultimate test for correct conformation. The Boerboel is the most agile of the molosser breeds and it should be reflected in its movement. The Boerboel’s movement is powerful and with purpose. The front reach should complement a strong rear drive. The legs and body should move in line front to rear. As speed increases the legs will converge under body towards a center line. The back remains firm and strong and without excess body roll.

Temperament: The Boerboel is a dominant and intelligent dog with strong protective instincts and a willingness to please. When approached is calm, stable and confident, at times displaying a self-assured aloofness. He should recognize a threat or lack thereof. He is loving with children and family. An aggressive or belligerent attitude towards other dogs should not be faulted. Boerboels that are shown in competition should be trained to allow examination.

Faults: The foregoing description is that of the ideal Boerboel. Any deviation that detracts from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation. Severely out of proportion and balance. Reversal of sex characteristics. Yellow (bird of prey) eyes.

Disqualifications:
Blue Eye(s). Entropion or ectropion. Under shot greater than ¼ inch or overshot bite. Wry mouth. Prick ears. Blue colored (Powdered Coat) dogs, white exceeding more than 33 percent of the color on a dog, ticking or spots within the
General Appearance: A small, sturdy, medium-boned working terrier, rather long in proportion to height with pricked ears and docked tail. Blue and tan, solid sandy or solid red in color, with harsh-textured outer coat, a distinctive ruff and apron, and a soft, silky topknot. As befits their heritage as versatile workers, Australian Terriers are sound and free moving with good reach and drive. Their expression keen and intelligent; their manner spirited and self-assured. The following description is that of the ideal Australian Terrier. Any deviation from this description must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Size - Height 10 to 11 inches at the withers. Deviation in either direction is to be discouraged. Proportion - The body is long in proportion to the height of the dog. The length of back from withers to the front of the tail is approximately 1 to 1 1/2 inches longer than from withers to the ground. Substance - Good working condition, medium bone, correct body proportions, symmetry and balance determine proper weight.

Head: The head is long and strong. The length of the muzzle is equal to the length of the skull. Expression - Keen and intelligent. Eyes - Small, dark brown to black (the darker the better), keen in expression, set well apart. Rims are black, oval in shape. Faults - Light-colored or protruding eyes. Ears - Small, erect and pointed; set high on the skull yet well apart, carried erect without any tendency to flare obliquely off the skull. Skull - Viewed from the front or side is long and flat, slightly longer than it is wide and full between the eyes, with slight but definite stop. Muzzle - Strong and powerful with slight fill under the eyes. The jaws are powerful. Nose - Black. A desirable breed characteristic is an inverted V-shaped area free of hair extending from the nose up the bridge of the muzzle, varying in length in the mature dog. Lips - Tight and dark brown- or black-rimmed. Bite - Scissors with teeth of good size.

Neck, Topline, Body: Neck - Long, slightly arched and strong, blending smoothly into well laid back shoulders. Topline - Level and firm. Body - The body is of sturdy structure with ribs well sprung but not rounded, forming a chest reaching slightly below the elbows with a distinct keel. The loin is strong and fairly short with slight tuck-up. Faults - Cobbiness, too long in loin. Tail - Set on high and carried erect at a twelve to one o’clock position, docked in balance with the overall dog, a good hand-hold when mature, docked leaving slightly less than one half, or undocked from straight to curved forward. The tail set is of primary importance.

Forequarters: Shoulders - Long blades, well laid back with only slight space between the shoulder blades at the withers. The length of the upper arm is comparable to the length of the shoulder blade. The angle between the shoulder and the upper arm is 90 degrees. Faults - Straight, loose and loaded shoulders. Elbows - Close to the chest. Forelegs - Straight, parallel when viewed from the front; the bone is round and medium in size. They should be set well under the body, with definite body overhang (keel) before them when viewed from the side. Pasterns - Strong, with only slight slope. Fault - Down on pasterns. Dewclaws – May be removed. Feet - Small, clean, catlike; toes arched and compact, nicely padded turning neither inward nor outward. Nails - Short, black and strong.

Hindquarters: Strong; legs well angulated at the stifles and hocks, short and perpendicular from the hocks to the ground. Upper and lower thighs are well muscled. Viewed from behind the rear legs are straight from the hip joints to the ground and in the same plane as the forelegs. Faults - Lack of muscular development or excessive musculature. Feet - (See under Forequarters.)

Coat: Outer Coat - Harsh and straight; 2 1/4 inches all over the body except the tail, pasterns, rear legs from the hocks down, and the feet which are kept free of long hair. Hair on the ears is kept very short. Undercoat - Short and soft. Furnishings - Softer than body coat. The neck is well furnished with hair, which forms a protective ruff blending into the apron. The forelegs are slightly feathered to the pasterns. Topknot - Covering only the top of the skull; of finer and softer texture than the

Approved July 13th, 2020
Effective September 30th, 2020

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

Mari-Beth O’Neill
VP Sport Services
mbo@akc.org

AKC Gazette August 2020
rest of the coat.

**Colors and markings:** Colors - Blue and tan, solid sandy and solid red. Blue and tan - Blue: dark blue, steel-blue, dark gray-blue, or silver-blue. In silver-blues, each hair carries blue and silver alternating with the darker color at the tips. Tan markings (not sandy or red), as rich as possible, on face, ears, underbody, lower legs and feet, and around vent. The richer the color and more clearly defined the better. Topknot - Silver or a lighter shade than head color. Sandy or Red - Any shade of solid sandy or solid red, the clearer the better. Topknot - Silver or a lighter shade of body coat. Faults - All black body coat in the adult dog. Tan smut in the blue portion of the coat, or dark smut in sandy/red coated dogs. In any color, white markings on chest or feet are to be penalized.

**Gait:** As seen from the front and from the rear, the legs are straight from the shoulder and hip joints to the pads, and move in planes parallel to the centerline of travel. The rear legs move in the same planes as the front legs. As the dog moves at a faster trot, the front and rear legs and feet may tend to converge toward the centerline of travel, but the legs remain straight even as they flex or extend. Viewed from the side, the legs move in a ground-covering stride. The rear feet should meet the ground in the same prints as left by the front feet, with no gap between them. Topline remains firm and level, without bounce.

**Temperament:** The Australian Terrier is spirited, alert, courageous, and self-confident, with the natural aggressiveness of a ratter and hedge hunter; as a companion, friendly and affectionate.

**Faults:** Shyness or aggressiveness toward people.

**PROPOSED CHINOOK STANDARD FOR COMMENT:**

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

Mari-Beth O’Neill  
VP Sport Services  
mbo@akc.org

**General Appearance:** The Chinook was developed in the United States as a sled dog whose unique function was both draft- ing and sled dog racing. Bred to combine the power of freighting breeds with the speed of the lighter racing sled dogs, the Chinook is an athletic, hard bodied dog showing excellent forward reach and rear extension in a seemingly tireless gait. The Chinook is an impressive dog, with an aquiline muzzle, dark almond eyes, black eye markings, a variety of ear carriages, and a distinctive tawny, close fitting coat. The saber tail is held in a graceful sickle curve. Males appear unquestionably masculine; females have a distinctly feminine look and are judged equally with the male. A dignified and affectionate family dog, Chinooks are known for their love of children. The Chinook is to be presented in a natural condition with no trimming. The following is a description of the ideal Chinook.

**Size, Proportion, Substance:** The Chinook is a slow maturing breed, often not reaching maturity before 4 to 5 years of age. **Size** - Ideal height at the withers: males 24 to 27 inches; females 22 to 25 inches. **Proportion** - When measuring from point of shoulder to the point of buttocks the Chinook is slightly longer than tall. Females may be somewhat longer in body. **Substance** - Muscular with moderate bone, a gender difference is easily discernible. The Chinook exemplifies a sound athlete in grace, muscle tone, movement, and carriage.

**Head:** The head is broad, wedge-shaped, and impressive but in balance with the size of the dog. Cheeks are well-developed and slightly rounded. The expression is intelligent, inquisitive and kind. The eyes are medium in size and almond in shape with black rims that accentuate the eye and give character. The eye can be any shade of brown but dark brown is preferred. Black pigment in an apostrophe shape above the inner corner of each eye is preferred. Disqualification - Any eye color other than brown. The ears are set slightly below the top line of the skull and are expressive. They are medium in size, V-shaped, and slightly rounded at the tip. The ear tip should be just long enough to reach the inside corner of the eye. Any ear type is allowed, including drop, prick, or propeller ears that maintain a fold when at attention. Matched ears are preferred and for historical reasons, dropped ears are desirable. Mismatched ears are not to be faulted. The **topskull** is broad and slightly arched between the ears. When viewed from above, the topskull is almost square, narrowing slightly as it approaches the eyes. The stop is moderate and marked with a central furrow extending up the top skull. The **muzzle** is aquiline, having a slight dip just before the nose leather, and shorter in length than the top skull, measuring from nose to stop as approximately 2:3 in ratio with stop to occiput. Viewed
from the front, the muzzle is tapered to form a blunt wedge. Viewed from the side, the top of the muzzle and the top of the skull are almost parallel. The nose is large, prominent and the leather is solid black. The lips are black. 

**Bite:** The Chinook has a full complement of strong teeth meeting in a scissors or a level bite.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** The neck is strong, balanced in length, arched, and covered with fur that forms a defined ruff. The skin on the neck is pliable but not pendulous. The neck blends smoothly into the withers. 

**Topline:** The back is straight, strong and level, with no sign of weakness. There is a slight arch over the loins. The body is well muscled and hard. The chest is moderately broad, well filled and deep, and neither too broad nor too narrow. The forechest has a prominent prosthernum that extends beyond the point of shoulders when viewed from the side. The brisket reaches to or nearly to the elbows. Dewclaws may be removed. The feet are tight, oval in shape, with arched toes, webbing between the toes, and with strong nails. The pads are thick, tough, and darkly pigmented. The front feet may turn slightly outward when standing allowing the dog to push off from the center toes.

**Forequarters:** The shoulders are moderately laid back, with the shoulder blade and upper arm being equal in length. The forelegs are straight, well-muscled, with moderate, oval bone. When viewed from the front, the legs are parallel, and straight. The elbows turn neither in nor out. The pasterns are flexible, moderate in length, strong, and slightly sloping when viewed from the side. Dewclaws may be removed.

**Hindquarters:** The hindquarters are muscular and strong, moderately angulated, and in balance with the forequarters. The upper and lower thigh muscles are well-defined. The rear pasterns are parallel to each other, and perpendicular to the ground when viewed from any angle. The rear feet point straight ahead.

**Coat:** The Chinook has a thick double coat lying close to the body. The outer coat is straight, strong, and coarse. The length of the outer coat is longer over the ruff, shoulder blades, withers, breeches, and along the underline and the underside of the tail but is never so long as to obscure the clean-cut outline of the dog. The undercoat is short and dense, downy in texture, providing insulation. The groin and inside of the rear legs are protected by coat. A Chinook in full coat feels soft and plush with coarser hair following the topline. A coat in seasonal shedding may be thinner, feel coarser, and should not be penalized. The tail is well-furred with feathering starting about four to five inches from the root. There is slight feathering along the back of the forelegs. The Chinook is shown naturally and trimming is not acceptable. Faults - Excessively short hair. 

**Gait:** The Chinook’s gait is smooth, easy, balanced front to rear and seemingly tireless. The back is strong and level when gaiting. When viewed from the side, as speed increases, the head and neck lower, the front feet reach out strongly to a line directly below the nose, the rear drives forward with power, covering ground with minimal effort. When viewed from behind, the rear pads are fully visible. As speed increases, the feet tend to converge toward a center line of gravity.

**Temperament:** The Chinook is an affectionate and playful family companion with a special devotion toward children. The Chinook is a dignified dog; some Chinooks may be reserved with strangers but should never appear shy or aggressive. They are...
He performs his original function in harness most capably, carrying a light load at a moderate speed over great distances. His body proportions and form reflect this basic balance of power, speed and endurance. The males of the Siberian Husky breed are masculine but never coarse; the bitches are feminine but without weakness of structure. In proper condition, with muscle firm and well developed, the Siberian Husky does not carry excess weight.

**Size, Proportion, Substance:** Height - Dogs, 21 to 23½ inches at the withers. Bitches, 20 to 22 inches at the withers. Weight - Dogs, 45 to 60 pounds. Bitches, 35 to 50 pounds. Weight is in proportion to height. The measurements mentioned above represent the extreme height and weight limits with no preference given to either extreme. Any appearance of excessive bone or weight should be penalized. In profile, the length of the body from the point of the shoulder to the rear point of the croup is slightly longer than the height of the body from the ground to the top of the withers. Disqualification - Dogs over 23½ inches and bitches over 22 inches.

**Head:** Expression is keen, but friendly; interested and even mischievous. Eyes almond shaped, moderately spaced and set a trifle obliquely. Eyes may be brown or blue in color; one of each or parti-colored are acceptable. Faults - Eyes set too obliquely; set too close together. Ears of medium size, triangular in shape, close fitting and set high on the head. They are thick, well furled, slightly arched at the back, and strongly erect, with slightly rounded tips pointing straight up. Faults - Ears too large in proportion to the head; too wide set; not strongly erect. Skull of medium size and in proportion to the body; slightly rounded on top and tapering from the widest point to the eyes. Faults - Head clumsy or heavy; head too finely chiseled. Stop - The stop is well-defined and the bridge of the nose is straight from the stop to the tip. Fault - Insufficient stop. Muzzle of medium length; that is, the distance from the tip of the nose to the stop is equal to the distance from the stop to the occiput. The muzzle is of medium width, tapering gradually to the nose, with the tip neither pointed nor square. Faults - Muzzle too snipy or too coarse; muzzle too short or too long. Nose: Black in black, gray, sable, or agouti dogs; liver in red dogs, black, liver or flesh-colored in white dogs. The lighter-streaked “snow nose” is equally acceptable. Lips are well pigmented and close fitting. Teeth closing in a scissors bite. Fault - Any bite other than scissors.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** Neck medium in length, arched and carried proudly erect when dog is standing. When moving at a trot, the neck is extended so that the head is carried slightly forward. Faults - Neck too short and thick; neck too long. Chest deep and strong, but not too broad, with the deepest point being just behind and level with the elbows. The ribs are well sprung from the spine but flattened on the sides to allow for freedom of action. Faults - Chest too broad; “barrel ribs”; ribs too flat or weak. Back - The back is straight and strong, with a level topline from withers to croup. It is of medium length, neither cobby nor slack from excessive length. The loin is taut and lean, narrower than the rib cage, and with a slight tuck-up. The croup slopes away from the spine at an angle, but never so steeply as to restrict the rearward thrust of the hind legs. Faults - Weak or slack back; roached back; sloping topline. Tail - The well furred tail of fox-brush shape is set on just below the level of the topline, and is usually carried over the back in a graceful sickle curve when the dog is at attention. When carried up, the tail does not curl to either side of the body, nor does it snap flat against the back. A trailing tail is normal for the dog when in repose. Hair on the tail is of medium length and approximately the same length on top, sides and bottom, giving the
appearance of a round brush. Faults - A snapped or tightly curled tail; highly plumed tail; tail set too low or too high.

Forequarters: Shoulders - The shoulder blade is well laid back. The upper arm angles slightly backward from point of shoulder to elbow, and is never perpendicular to the ground. The muscles and ligaments holding the shoulder to the rib cage are firm and well developed. Faults - Straight shoulders; loose shoulders.

Forelegs - When standing and viewed from the front, the legs are moderately spaced, parallel and straight, with the elbows close to the body and turned neither in nor out. Viewed from the side, pasterns are slightly slanted, with the pastern joint strong, but flexible. Bone is substantial but never heavy. Length of the leg from elbow to ground is slightly more than the distance from the elbow to the top of withers. Dewclaws on forelegs may be removed. Faults - Weak pasterns; too heavy bone; too narrow or too wide in the front; out at the elbows. Feet oval in shape but not long. The paws are medium in size, compact and well furred between the toes and pads. The pads are tough and thickly cushioned. The paws neither turn in nor out when the dog is in natural stance. Faults - Soft or splayed toes; paws too large and clumsy; paws too small and delicate; toeing in or out.

Hindquarters: When standing and viewed from the rear, the hind legs are moderately spaced and parallel. The upper thighs are well muscled and powerful, the stifles well bent, the hock joint well-defined and set low to the ground. Dewclaws, if any, are to be removed. Faults - Straight stifles, cow-hocks, too narrow or too wide in the rear.

Coat: The coat of the Siberian Husky is double and medium in length, giving a well furred appearance, but is never so long as to obscure the clean-cut outline of the dog. The undercoat is soft and dense and of sufficient length to support the outer coat. The guard hairs of the outer coat are straight and somewhat smooth lying, never harsh nor standing straight off from the body. It should be noted that the absence of the undercoat during the shedding season is normal. Trimming of whiskers and fur between the toes and around the feet to present a neater appearance of the undercoat during the shedding season is normal. Trimming of the coat, except as permitted above.

Color, Patterns and Markings: All ranges of the allowable colors which are black, gray, agouti, sable, red and white. May be solid colored. May have multiple shades. May have white markings. A variety of symmetrical or asymmetrical markings and patterns are common, including piebald. No preference should be given to any allowable color, marking or pattern. Merle or Brindle patterns are not allowable and are to be disqualified. Merle is defined as a marbling effect of dark patches against a lighter background of the same color and is not to be confused with a color patch of banded guard hairs amid white, as is seen in dogs with allowable piebald. Brindle is defined as darker and lighter single-colored guard hairs producing a vertical tiger striping, not to be confused with banded guard hairs and a different color undercoat, which may produce some apparent horizontal striping.

Gait: The Siberian Husky’s characteristic gait is smooth and seemingly effortless. He is quick and light on his feet, and when in the show ring should be gaited on a loose lead at a moderately fast trot, exhibiting good reach in the forequarters and good drive in the hindquarters. When viewed from the front to rear while moving at a walk the Siberian Husky does not single-track, but as the speed increases the legs gradually angle inward until the pads are falling on a line directly under the longitudinal center of the body. As the pad marks converge, the forelegs and hind legs are carried straightforward, with neither elbows nor stifles turned in or out. Each hind leg moves in the path of the foreleg on the same side. While the dog is gaiting, the topline remains firm and level. Faults - Short, prancing or choppy gait, lumbering or rolling gait; crossing or crabbing.

Temperament: The characteristic temperament of the Siberian Husky is friendly and gentle, but also alert and outgoing. He does not display the possessive qualities of the guard dog, nor is he overly suspicious of strangers or aggressive with other dogs. Some measure of reserve and dignity may be expected in the mature dog. His intelligence, tractability, and eager disposition make him an agreeable companion and willing worker.

Summary: The most important breed characteristics of the Siberian Husky are medium size, moderate bone, well balanced proportions, ease and freedom of movement, proper coat, pleasing head and ears, correct tail, and good disposition. Any appearance of excessive bone or weight, constricted or clumsy gait, or long, rough coat should be penalized. The Siberian Husky never appears so heavy or coarse as to suggest a freighting animal; nor is he so
light and fragile as to suggest a sprint-racing animal. In both sexes the Siberian Husky gives the appearance of being capable of great endurance. In addition to the faults already noted, the obvious structural faults common to all breeds are as undesirable in the Siberian Husky as in any other breed, even though they are not specifically mentioned herein.

Disqualification: Dogs over 23½ inches and bitches over 22 inches, merle, and brindle.

CONFORMATION JUDGES

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

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

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

APPLICANTS

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

NEW BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

Mrs. Connie Brown (107952) CA
(805) 445-9709
spothaven@mac.com
Dalmatians, JS-Limited

Mr. Richard (Ric) Brown (108381) MI
(248) 514-9665
richbulldog@aol.com
Bulldogs

Ms. Anita Clouse (108393) IL
(217) 816-2597
ranita.kennels@yahoo.com
German Shepherd Dogs

Ms. Cassie Frank (108441) TX
(702) 595-7607
tailwindcardis@gmail.com
Caradigan Welsh Corgis

Ms. Joann (Corbin) Richards (108420) MO
(314) 341-0876
joellegsd@gmail.com
German Shepherd Dogs

ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

Mr. James S. Albrecht (100017) MA
(603) 770-6933
nhbriard@aol.com
Balance of Herding Group (Belgian Laekenois, Bouviers des Flandres, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Finnish Lapphunds, Miniature American Shepherds, Old English Sheepdogs, Pyrenean Shepherds, Spanish Water Dogs, Swedish Vallhunds), Treecing Walker Coonhounds

Mr. Brian C. Bogart (100059) NY
(716) 984-0012
sumerwyndb@aol.com
Balance of Terrier Group (Cairn Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Irish Terriers), Dogues de Bordeaux, Komondorok

Mr. Philip Briasco (66406) FL
(352) 427-6992
aranisle@cfl.rr.com
Great Danes, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chihuahuas, Silky Terriers

Ms. Valerie J. Brown (6082) WA
(509) 554-1669
essentiadogs@gmail.com
Airedale Terriers, American Hairless Terriers, Border Terriers, Bull Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Norfolk Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Rat Terriers, Russell Terriers

Mr. Thomas Davis (104465) PA
(724) 660-4444
tddavane@gmail.com
Boxers

Mrs. Linda Fiordiliso (98373) NY
(631) 243-4534
bulldoglady@verizon.net
American Eskimo Dogs, French Bulldogs, Lowchen

Mrs. DiAnn Flory (102063) VA
(703) 408-5088
diannflory@gmail.com
Australian Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Irish Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Manchester Terriers, Norwich Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Russell Terriers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers

Mr. Edward A. Fojtik (104757) IL
(847) 254-6166
efojtik@aol.com
English Setters, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Dogues de Bordeaux, Kuvaszok, Newfoundland, Saint Bernards, Siberian Huskies

Mrs. Sioux Forsyth-Green (100789) NC
(910) 603-7655
siouxf93@gmail.com
Balance of Working Group (Akitas, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Boerboels,
Dogo Argentinos, German Pinschers, Great Pyrenees, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs), Labrador Retrievers, English Setters, Cocker Spaniels, English Cocker Spaniels

Mrs. Nancy Griego (90264) NM
(505) 681-8020
nrgakc@spinn.net
Australian Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Berger Picards, Pulik

Ms. Krista Hansen (95865) NY
(585) 535-7549
camlochcollies@aol.com
Balance of Herding Group (Belgian Laekenois, Bergamasco Sheepdogs, Border Collies, Canaan Dogs, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, German Shepherd Dogs, Miniature American Shepherds, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pulik)

Ms. Janina Laurin (15650) CT
(203) 545-4837
janinalaurin@cs.com
Akitas, Bullmastiffs, Kuvaszok, Siberian Huskies

Mr. Bill Lee (18750) CO
(720) 385-5753
piee685891@aol.com
Balance of Toy Group (Toy Fox Terriers)

Mr. Richard J. Lewis (18253) WA
(509) 697-6032
richleicudogs@outlook.com
Azawakhs, Basenjis, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos, Redbone Coonhounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks, Sloughis

Ms. Sylvie McGee (95341) WA
(360) 705-1233
sylvie@sylviemcgee.net
American English Coonhounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Plott Hounds, Redbone Coonhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds

Ms. Hildegarde S. Morgan (7627) WY
(970) 223-3493
hildy.morgan@gmail.com
American Eskimo Dogs, Bulldogs, Belgian Laekenois, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Finnish Lapphunds, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pumik

Ms. Lori Nelson (32409) AZ
(480) 488-3891
wildfirewhippets@juno.com
Balance of Sporting Group (Barbets, Nederlandse Kooikerhondjes, Labrador Retrievers, Boykin Spaniels, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons)

Mr. Allan Reznik (103211) AR
(949) 929-5760
reznikallan@gmail.com
Greyhounds, Chinese Cresteds, American Eskimo Dogs, Lhasa Apso

Ms. Linda Robey (6621) MO
(636) 677-6644
lrobevy@swbell.net
Bernese Mountain Dogs, Komondorok

Mr. Jeffrey P. Ryman (93219) WA
(425) 876-2213
rotor8@aol.com
Lagotti Romagnoli, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, Coton de Tulear, Lowchen, Norwegian Lundehunds, Tibetan Spaniels, Xoloitzcuintli

Mr. Harry H. “Butch” Schulman (59014) KY
(502) 267-6374
harry.schulman@louisville.edu
American Hairless Terriers, Bull Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Rat Terriers, Scottish Terriers, West Highland White Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli

Ms. Sheila F. Smith (18648) AL
(256) 757-1105
hthrwd@aol.com
African Hounds, Borzois, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos, Salukis, Sloughis

Ms. Nancy Talbott (58988) CA
(661) 547-9985
belgoldnt@yahoo.com
Nederlandse Kooikerhondjes, German Shorthaired Pointers, Vizslas

Ms. Gaye Lynn Todd (100927) IL
(615) 459-3487
littleflock@comcast.net
Bergamasco Sheepdogs, Berger Picards, Border Collies, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Collies, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Norwegian Buhunds, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Pumik

Mrs. Pamela Waldran (56812) WA
(360) 770-2403
endorgriff@comcast.net
Manchester Terriers, Pomeranians, Australian Cattle Dogs

Ms. Sharol Candace Way (6668) PA
(610) 869-3984
bantryway@aol.com
Chinese Shar-Pei, Finnish Spitz, French Bulldogs

Ms. Sherry Webster (6863) TN
(901) 289-6239
swake@cirrushair.com
Balance of Herding Group (Belgian Laekenois, Bergamasco Sheepdogs, Briards, Norwegian Buhunds, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pulik, Pyrenean Shepherds), Brittanys, German Short-haired Pointers, English Cocker Spaniels

Mrs. Lisa Young (43070) SD
(605) 390-1135
youngsd@rap.midco.net
African Hounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds

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

Mrs. Wanda Hepler (105920) NC
(919) 818-1239
heplerdanes@gmail.com
Great Danes

Ms. Dani Rosenberry (104224) PA
(814) 943-3511
danhill@aol.com
English Springer Spaniels, Affenpinschers, JS

Ms. Joyce B. Winkels (108226) WI
joyceandmax.winkels@gmail.com
English Cocker Spaniels, Pomeranians

ADDITIONAL BREED PERMIT JUDGES

Ms. Deborah Barrett (53586) AL
(205) 533-1563
dbearett@gmail.com
Balance of Toy Group (Biewer Terriers, Italian Greyhounds, Miniature Pinschers, Pekingese)

Mrs. Eva E. Berg (5646) CA
(925) 376-0136
ever@fire-eng.net
Balance Herding Group (Belgian Laekenois, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervurens, Canaan Dogs, German Shepherd Dogs, Pyrenean Shepherds, Spanish Water Dogs, Swedish Vallhunds)

Mrs. Denise A. Borton (91682) MI
(269) 375-0059	
twinlinefarm@gmail.com
Akitas, Anatolian Shepherds, Black Russian Terriers, Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, German Pinchers, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Komondors, Siberian Huskies

Ms. Anna May Fleischli Brown (6300) FL
(217) 415-2176
stedelweis@aol.com
Affenpinschers, Maltese, Papillons, Yorkshire Terriers

Mr. Dean Burwell (103997) SC
(803) 831-8375
dean@pawgate.com
Dogo de Bordeaux, American Hairless Terriers, Manchester Terriers, Rat Terriers

Mr. Paul Campanella (48571) NY
(631) 786-7720
orchardcreek@optonline.net
Balance of Sporting Group (Lagotti Romagnoli, Nederlandse Kooikerhondjes, Gordon Setters, American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels)

Dr. Norbert Dee (31419) VA
(703) 777-6559
ndeedogs@gmail.com
Balance of Hound Group (Azawakh, Circneco dell’Eta, Grand Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Harriers, Ibizan Hounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Otterhounds, Pharaoh Hounds, Portuguse Podengo Pequenos, Sloughis)

Mr. Gary Dunlop (7280) OR
(503) 634-2663
tobus@monitorcoop.com
Balance of Working Group (Dogo Argentinos, Komondors, Kuvaszok, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Standard Schnauzers)

Ms. Leita Estes (7375) CA
(619) 922-2025
shortales@rocketmail.com
Brittany, Nederlandse Kooikerhondjes, Curly Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Clumber Spaniels, English Cocker Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels

Mr. Alfred Ferruggiaro (7410) MD
(301) 421-1930
alferrug@gmail.com
Balance of Hound Group (Azawachs, Ibizan Hounds, Pharaoh Hounds, Sloughis), Lagotti Romagnoli, Nederlands Kooikerhondjes, Great Pyrenees

Ms. Dawn L. Gabig (103897) NC
(252) 991-5527
dawngabig@gmail.com
Anatolian Shepherds, Dogo Argentinos, Giant Schnauzers, Saint Bernards, Standard Schnauzers

Mr. Neal Goodwin (45218) CT
(862) 327-2311
doggone1@ mindspring.com
German Shorthaired Pointers, Pulik

*Permission status approval for Lagotti Romagnoli, Vizlas pending satisfactory completion of required measurement and/or weighing test.

Mrs. Michelle LaFlamme Haag (69404) AZ
(801) 560-8091
saluki76@me.com
Bluetick Coonhounds, Grand Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Petit Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos, Treeing Walker Coonhounds

Mrs. Stephanie Hamblin Barnhill (47317) KS
(785) 764-1536
nykiskas@sunflower.com
Anatolian Shepherds, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Bullmastiffs, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinchers, Great Pyrenees, Newfoundlands, Standard Schnauzers

Ms. Mary Holkenbrink (93078) CA
(925) 352-3131
mholkenbrink@hotmail.com

Ms. Cheri Hollenback (71029) ID
(509) 993-4504
cascadesamoyeds@aol.com
Bernese Mountain Dogs, Giant Schnauzers, Finnish Spitz

Ms. Linda Hurlebaus (16298) GA
(770) 463-0656
lindahurilebaus@yahoo.com
Airedale Terriers, American Hairless Ter-
riers, Cairn Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Scottish Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers

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

Barbets, Cesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly Coated Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Cumber Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Bloodhounds, Keeshonds

*Permit status approval for Balance of Sporting Group (Lagotto Romagnoli, Nederlandse Kooikerhondjes) pending satisfactory completion of required measurement and/or weighing test.

Ms. Pat M. Jenkins (99451) UT
(435) 770-0334
pmj16@msn.com

Anatolian Shepherds, Black Russian Terriers, Cane Corsos, Doberman Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Leonbergers, Newfoundlands, Rottweilers, Saint Bernards, Tibetan Mastiffs

Mrs. Sharon Masnick (97181) SC
(843) 558-7360
skmasnick@aol.com

Azawakhs, Lowchen, Shetland Sheepdogs

Ms. Kimberly Anne Meredith (5978) CA
(925) 628-6337
kimberlymeredith@comcast.net

Balance of Toy Group (Biewer Terriers, Chinese Cresteds, Havaneese, Italian Greyhounds, Maltese, Poodles, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers)

Ms. Denny Mounce (7050) TX
(281) 468-6484
denny7050@aol.com

Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Miniature American Shepherds, Norwegian Buhunds, Puli, Pumi

Mrs. Shalisa Neely (98547) CA
(707) 834-3672
shalisaneely@gmail.com

Azawakhs, Borzois, Greyhounds, Ibizen Hounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Norwegian Elkhounds, Pharaoh Hounds, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos, Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Sloughis

Mrs. Betty Nelson Pollock (39858) TX
(903) 684-3091
avalonkennel@aol.com

Barbets, English Springer Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels, Australian Cattle Dogs, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Shepherds, Belgian Tervuren, Border Collies, Icelandic Sheepdogs, Old English Sheepdogs

Mr. Benson E. Ray (97179) SC
(843) 558-7360
benson592@aol.com

Azawakhs, American Eskimo Dogs, Lhasa Apsos, Lowchen, Xoloitzcuintli

Dr. Valeria Rickard (92450) VA
(709) 919-8753
vrickard@jovialairedales.com

Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, Biewer Terriers, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, English Toy Spaniels, Italian Greyhounds, Maltese, Miniature Pinschers, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Shih Tzu, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers), Standard Schnauzers

Ms. Vicki Sandage DVM (98425) KY
(606) 922-9552
sandfoxdvm@gmail.com

Balance of Herding Group (Belgian Laekenois, Bergamasco Sheepdogs, Canaan Dogs, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Puli, Spanish Water Dogs)

Ms. Karen Scholz (100177) WA
(425) 877-9537
a777flygirl@aol.com

Chinese Shar Pei, Chow Chows, Coton de Tulear, Lhasa Apsos, Norwegian Lundehunds, Tibetan Spaniels

Mrs. Cathie Turner (95598) CA
(818) 519-2141
sunbeamgr@me.com

Curly Coated Retrievers, English Setters, Cumber Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Wirehaired Vizlas, Basenjis

Mrs. Leigh Ann Yandle (82616) GA
(704) 904-8129
leighannyandle@gmail.com

Ibizan Hounds, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervurens, Bergamasco Sheepdogs, Berger Picards, Border Collies, Bouvier des Flandres, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Miniature American Shepherds

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP PERMIT JUDGE

Mrs. Carol Preble (102691) IL
(815) 923-2305
lodgepole@foxvalley.net

JS-Limited

EMERITUS CONFORMATION JUDGE

Mrs. Sharon Krogh

DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGE

Ms. Nancy J. Perrell

REGISTERED HANDLERS

Letters concerning registered handlers and handler applicants should be addressed to the Handlers Department at 8051 Arco Corporate Drive, Raleigh, NC 27617.

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

It is the responsibility of all registered handlers to keep accurate records of all handling awards and qualifications, as well as the names and addresses of handlers who have handled and shown their dogs.

It is the responsibility of all registered handlers to keep accurate records of all handling awards and qualifications, as well as the names and addresses of handlers who have handled and shown their dogs.

SECRETARY’S PAGES
handlers to notify the Handlers Department of any changes or corrections to their address, phone, fax or emails. These changes are very important because they affect your handlers record, the Web site and the Handlers Directory. Please notify the Handlers Department at (919) 816-3884 or Email handlers@akc.org

NEW REGISTERED HANDLER APPLICANTS
The following persons have submitted an application for the Registered Handler Program.

Ms. Bekki Pina
15096 Enterprise Road
Bowie, MD 20721

PROVISIONAL OBEDIENCE/RALLY/TRACKING JUDGES COMPLETED
The following persons have completed their Provisional Judging assignments and their names have been added to the list of regular approved judges.

Ms. Deborah Addicoot (93559) WA
(425) 788-9895
Debbie.addicoot@yahoo.com
Obedience – Open

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

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:

APPLIANCE FROM BRIANZA BRED-TO BRAND MAJOR LUXE

BELLESHADE - German Shepherds - Isobel Lopez
BRIARWOOD - Vizslas - Beth McNeish
BRUSHY RUN - Basenjis - Beverly A Band
CARIBBEAN MIST - Belgian Malinois - Elaine Antonmattei
CHIC CHIX - Lhasa Apsos - Juha O Kares & Clifton J Kenon, Jr.
COUNTRIDOX - Dachshunds - Tamila L. Smith & Joe M Smith
CZECH MATE - German Shepherds - Sarah R Atlas
FLASHY LABS - Labrador Retrievers - Jill Smith
FOREVR FARM - Australian Shepherds - Kathleen Sumner & Evans Sumner
HARLEQUIN-Dachshunds - Karen R. Scheiner
KAREMY - Labrador Retrievers - Kathy J. Jackson & Jeremy P. Jackson
LAKE KATHYRN - Bernese Mountain Dogs - Andrea C. Brackowski
LONGDOGIA - Dachshunds - Heather Ackby
LOST HERITAGE - Treeing Walker Coonhounds - Cole M. Vanover & Kristin B. Lawless
LOST HERITAGE - Redbone Coonhounds - Cole M. Vanover & Kristin B. Lawless
OUT WEST - Australian Shepherds - Kelly Cooke
PRISTINE - Boxers - Audrey D Kampfenkel & David N Kampfenkel
REMEDY - Australian Shepherds - Katie L. Knudson
RIM COUNTRY - Labrador Retrievers - Darnell M. Ghidotti
SANCTUARY - Bloodhound - Deirdre Rahn & Timothy Rahn
SILVERSHOT’S - Weimaraners - Judy L. Balog & Gerald Gertiser
SIRIUS - English Toy Spaniels - Patricia A. Cox & Beverly H Maurer
SIXX - Australian Shepherds - Angelica L. DeMont
STEELAR - Miniature American Shepherds - Lauren Brown
THOROUGHBRED - Cane Corso - Jerome Powell Williams
VONBREMEN’S - Rottweilers - Colleen R. Winslow
VON OSTENBERG - Rottweilers - Allison Camper Ostenberg
WILDRIVER – Boxers - Lisa Gottwait
WILLYNWOOD - American Staffordshire Terriers - William F. Peterson

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

AGRA – Australian Shepherds – Jenna M. Crans
ARNAUT – Great Pyrenees – Linda M. Whisenhunt
BELLE SHADE – German Shepherds – Isabel Lopez
BRUSHY RUN – Basenjis – Beverly A Band
CARIBBEAN MIST – Belgian Malinois – Elaine Antonmattei
COUNTRIDOX – Dachshunds – Tamila L. Smith & Joe M Smith
CZECH MATE – German Shepherds – Sarah R Atlas
FLASHY LABS – Labrador Retrievers – Jill Smith
FOREVR FARM – Australian Shepherds – Kathleen Sumner & Evans Sumner
HARLEQUIN-Dachshunds – Karen R. Scheiner
KAREMY – Labrador Retrievers – Kathy J. Jackson & Jeremy P. Jackson
LAKE KATHYRN – Bernese Mountain Dogs – Andrea C. Brackowski
LONGDOGIA – Dachshunds – Heather Ackby
LOST HERITAGE – Treeing Walker Coonhounds – Cole M. Vanover & Kristin B. Lawless
LOST HERITAGE – Redbone Coonhounds – Cole M. Vanover & Kristin B. Lawless
OUT WEST – Australian Shepherds – Kelly Cooke
PRISTINE – Boxers – Audrey D Kampfenkel & David N Kampfenkel
REMEDY – Australian Shepherds – Katie L. Knudson
RIM COUNTRY – Labrador Retrievers – Darnell M. Ghidotti
SANCTUARY – Bloodhound – Deirdre Rahn & Timothy Rahn
SILVERSHOT’S – Weimaraners – Judy L. Balog & Gerald Gertiser
SIRIUS – English Toy Spaniels – Patricia A. Cox & Beverly H Maurer
SIXX – Australian Shepherds – Angelica L. DeMont
STEELAR – Miniature American Shepherds – Lauren Brown
THOROUGHBRED – Cane Corso – Jerome Powell Williams
VONBREMEN’S – Rottweilers – Colleen R. Winslow
VON OSTENBERG – Rottweilers – Allison Camper Ostenberg
WILDRIVER – Boxers – Lisa Gottwait
WILLYNWOOD – American Staffordshire Terriers – William F. Peterson

SECRETARY’S PAGES
The Board convened via Video Conference on Monday, July 14, 2020 at 11:02 a.m.

Mr. Sprung was present in the NY Office. All other Directors participated in the meeting by telephone or video conference. The Executive Secretary also participated by video conference.

The May 11, 2020 Board meeting minutes, copies of which had been provided to all Directors, were reviewed.

Upon a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, seconded by Ms. McAteer, the May 11, 2020 Board meeting minutes were unanimously approved.

Presidents Report

Mr. Sprung reported that Management continues daily meetings to collaborate between areas of responsibility and plan alternatives for the short and long term. Multiple departments are working together analyzing individual state regulations and their effect on staff’s ability to travel to events and inspections.

There has been very positive feedback from our core constituency on the President’s ongoing communications which provides updated information on AKC’s efforts on every front.

Departments are running efficiently; some highlights among many others are, increases in each facet of the registration department which will be addressed today by a presentation from Mark Dunn. Public Education has offered 72 breed webinars with 20,875 live attendees and additionally the recordings have been viewed 4,504 times. AKC.org garnered more than 10 million unique people visiting in June which is a 53% year over year increase. Marketplace continues to assist breeders with puppy sales and last month 2 million people went to these pages, a gain of 54% over last year. AKC’s Instagram and TikTok accounts entertained additional followers.

Throughout the pandemic AKC.TV produced 42 new episodes. Live coverage is scheduled for the July 25th conformation dog show in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania and the Diving Dogs event in Rock Falls, Illinois on August 2nd.

Virtual events are increasing in popularity as they engage the core constituency and are welcoming of those new to AKC. The first virtual conformation show did well; thanks to each Judge including Board members Red Tatro, Rita Biddle and Dr. Charles Garvin. As a result of the show AKC donated $7,000 from entries to Take the Lead. The next virtual show is in the planning stages for August and a donation will be made to “AKC Reunite Adopt A Canine Program” which will be matched by AKC Reunite.

Finally, Mr. Sprung was happy to announce that a number of former employees were rehired and positions have been offered to other former staff.

In this challenging environment, AKC is proud and grateful to provide quality services to the fancy as well as those individuals who are new to the dog world.

Executive Session

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

Legal Update:

The Board reviewed a legal update as of June 2020.

Finance

Ted Phillips, Chief Financial Officer, provided a financial update for the five months ended May 31, 2020:

- YTD Net Operating Income is $4.637 million which is $2.05 million higher than the same period in 2019. This is primarily due to higher revenues from litter and dog registrations, merchandise sales, admissions to Meet the Breeds held in January 2020 and cost containment measures which kept overall costs similar to the same period in 2019. Revenue increases were offset by lower revenue from Recording & Service Fees in 2020.

Comparison to 2020 YTD Budget as of May 31, 2020: Total Revenues were lower than the 2020 budget by $(879k) or (2.5%). This is primarily driven by declines in event revenues of $(2.134M) and offset by increased revenue from Registrations & Pedigrees of $1.584M and Merchandise Sales of $755k. Total Expenses were lower than the 2020 budget by $(4.556M) or (13%). Total Revenues were lower than the 2020 budget by $(879k) or (2.5%). Increased activity in Registration led to the best May in both Litters and Dogs since 2009 and 2007, respectively.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Mari-Beth O’Neill, Vice President, Sport Services participated in this portion of the meeting.

Australian Terrier Proposed Breed Standard Revision
The Board reviewed the proposed revision to the Tail section of the Australian Terrier Breed Standard as submitted by The Australian Terrier Club of America, Inc. (ATCA). The current standard was approved August 9, 1988.

Following a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed standard revision for publication for comment on the Secretary’s page of the AKC Gazette.

Belgian Malinois Proposed Breed Standard Revision
The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Belgian Malinois Breed Standard as submitted by the American Belgian Malinois Club, Inc. (ABMC). The Board asked staff to go back to the Parent Club for clarification on the proposed changes to the Size, Proportion, Substance; Neck, Topline, Body and Head sections of the Standard. This will be discussed further at a future Board meeting.

Chinook Breed Standard Revision
The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Chinook breed standard as submitted by the Chinook Club of America (CCA). The current standard was approved November 11, 2009.

Following a motion by Mr. Tatro, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed standard revisions for publication for comment on the Secretary’s page of the AKC Gazette.

Siberian Husky Breed Standard Revision
The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Nose and Color, Patterns and Markings sections of Siberian Husky breed standard as submitted by the Siberian Husky Club of America (SHCA).

Following a motion by Mr. Tatro, seconded by Dr. Davies, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed standard revisions for publication for comment on the Secretary’s page of the AKC Gazette.

Proposed Amendment to Article VIII, Section 7 of the AKC Bylaws
The Board reviewed a proposed amendment to Article VIII, Section 7 of the Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc. which was submitted by the Beaumont Kennel Club in accordance with Article XX. Sections 1 and 3 of the Bylaws.

Article VIII of AKC Bylaws addresses the Nominating Committee and Elections. Currently Section 7 of Article VIII reads: SECTION 7. All elections shall be by ballot.

The wording of the current Bylaw, strictly interpreted, requires AKC to hold an election for Board members even if there are no candidates running in opposition to the Nominating Committee’s Slate. The Beaumont Kennel Club is proposing an amendment that will add wording into the Bylaws so that if no valid additional nominations are received by the Executive Secretary; no balloting will be required, and the Nominating Committee’s slate shall be declared elected.

This will be discussed further at the August meeting.

Nominating Committee
The Executive Secretary informed the Board that the Nominating Committee for the March 2021 election of AKC Directors must be appointed by August 15, 2020 and its report must be received no later than October 15, 2020.

Following discussion, the Board elected the Nominating Committee, which is to select candidates for vacancies on the Board of Directors, which are to be filled at the March 2021 meeting. There are four (4) vacancies for the Class of 2025.

Nominating Committee
Ms. Nancy Fisk, Chair, Hockamock KC
Viola Burgos, Naugatuck Valley KC
Eduardo Toshiro Fugiwara, Fort Lauderdale Dog Club
Doug Johnson, Colorado Springs Kennel Club
Harold Miller, American Foxhound Club
Alternates:
Marge B Calltharp, Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America
Melanie Steele, Abilene Kennel Club

COMPA NION and PERFORMANCE
Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; Dr. Mary Burch, Director, AKC Family Dog Program; Carrie DeVong, Director, Agility; Pamela Manaton, Director, Obedience, Rally, Tracking; and Caroline Murphy, Director, Performance Events participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Basset Hound Field Trials – Request to Hold Four Trials Per Year
The Board reviewed recommendations from the Basset Hound Club of America to modify the Basset Hound Field Trial Rules to allow a Basset Hound club to hold up to...
SECRETARY’S PAGES

four trials per year, and to modify the Basset Hound Field Trial Regulations to allow dogs running in Small Pack and Large Pack trials to wear different colored collars rather than have a number painted on their sides.

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

Following a motion by Mr. Hamblin, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to amend Chapter 3, Section 1 of Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures for Basset Hounds to allow each club to hold up to four trials per year.

Chapter 3, Section 1 of Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures for Basset Hounds

Chapter 3 Making Application to Hold a Field Trial

SECTION 1. A club which wishes to hold a licensed or member field trial must apply to The American Kennel Club on a form which will be supplied on request to clubs that meet the requirements of The American Kennel Club. This application will be referred to the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club which will consider it and notify the club of its approval or disapproval. A licensed or member club is allowed to hold up to four field trials per calendar year.

This will be read at the September Delegates meeting for a vote at the December Delegates meeting.

The Board also VOTED to modify the Field Trial Regulations – Procedures 7B and 8A to allow dogs running in Small Pack and Large Pack trials to wear different colored collars rather than have a number painted on their sides. This change is effective as of communication to the fancy of the change.

Additional Standard Procedures for the Basset Hound Field Trials Run in Small Packs on Rabbit or Hare

Procedure 7-B. The Hounds shall be numbered consecutively as entered, starting with the number “1.” Each Hound shall have its number painted on both its sides with a durable paint, the figures to be at least 3 ½ inches high and clearly visible. The Field Trial Secretary and his assistant, if any, shall be the only persons to record each number against the name of the corresponding Hound. These numbers shall be used in any drawing and in the running of the packs and the names of the Hounds must not be used. Alternatively, hounds may wear color coded collars. The colors to be used are Red, White, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, Pink, Silver or Black.

Procedure 8-A. The Hounds shall be numbered as entered, starting with the number “1.” Each Hound shall have its number painted on both its sides with a durable paint, the figures to be at least 3 ½ inches high and clearly visible. The Field Trial Secretary and his assistant, if any, shall be the only persons to record each number against the name of the corresponding Hound. These numbers shall be used in any drawing and in the running of the packs and the names of the Hounds must not be used. Alternatively, hounds may wear color coded collars. The colors to be used are Red, White, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, Pink, Silver or Black.

Dachshund Field Trials – Dachshund Club of America Request

The Board reviewed a request from the Dachshund Club of America to make two changes to the Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Dachshunds – Procedure 3. Judging 3-D Collars to permit the use of tracking collars at the option of the host club, and Chapter 5, Section 1 Qualifications to Judge to require one of the two judges of a stake to have the experience of judging at least ten Dachshund field trials.

The changes will become effective December 1, 2020.

PROCEDURE 3. JUDGING 3-D COLLARS

If a Dachshund under judgment wears a collar, it shall be a well-fitting collar with nothing hanging from it and with no attachments other than tags for identification purposes.

Dachshunds may wear tracking collars at the option of the club. The premium list and event advertising must state that tracking collars are allowed, otherwise they will not be allowed. The collar surface against the dog’s neck shall be flat (no protrusions). While the Dachshunds are under judgment, handheld devices must be

AKC GAZETTE 77 JULY 2020
CHAPTER 5 JUDGES AND THEIR DECISIONS

SECTION 1. Qualifications to Judge.

For all regular classes, a judge who has judged less than 10 AKC licensed or member Dachshund field trials must be paired with a judge who has judged 10 or more AKC licensed or member Dachshund field trials.

Assisting Companion Event Clubs and Exhibitors – Waive “Two-Judge” Requirement for 2020

The Board reviewed a recommendation from Staff to waive the “two-judge” requirement in agility, obedience and rally for the remainder 2020. Many titles in these sports require three passes under at least two different judges. The coronavirus has made it difficult to find judges from outside the club’s area, thus limiting the pool of judges available for their events. In some cases, exhibitors are having trouble achieving their titles. The two-judge requirement applies to the beginning to mid-level titles in agility, obedience and rally – 18 agility titles, 10 obedience titles and four rally titles. Waiving this requirement for the remainder of 2020 when some judges are reluctant to travel will provide exhibitors more opportunities to earn their titles, enabling them to continue their growth in the sport by moving up to the next higher level.

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

Following a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by Mr. Carota, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to waive the “two-judge” requirement in agility, obedience and rally for the remainder of 2020. This change is effective retroactively back to events held on or after July 1, 2020.

Agility – Allowing Dogs with Coloring to Participate

The Board reviewed a recommendation to make permanent the current “Pilot Program” regulation that permits Dogs with artificial coloring in their coats to participate in AKC agility trials and ACT tests.

In July 2019 the Board approved a regulation allowing dogs that have been colored to participate in AKC agility events on a one-year trial basis. The Regulations included qualifications meant to prevent extreme cases of coloring. The purpose of allowing dogs that have been colored is to add an element of fun to events through allowing clubs to adopt themes or to encourage dog to “run for the cause” in support of a local activity. During the one-year trial period there have been no issues regarding coloring.

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

Following a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (In favor: Ms. Biddle, Dr. Battaglia, Mr. Carota, Dr. Davies, Mr. Hamblin, Dr. Knight, Ms. McAteer, Mr. Powers, Mr. Sweetwood, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Tatro, Mrs. Wallin; against: Dr. Garvin) to approve Chapter 4, New Section 12 of Regulations for Agility Trials and Agility Course Tests.

CHAPTER 4

New Section 12. Dogs with Coloring. Dogs with artificial coloring in their coats may participate in AKC agility trials and ACT tests. The coloring must not cover more than one-third of the dog’s coat. Coloring below the hocks and elbows may not be yellow. Colored markings on a dog must not be in poor taste and cannot contain profanity or conflict with a sponsor of a trial. It is the responsibility of the judge to decide if the coloring is acceptable.

North America Diving Dogs Premier Title

The Board reviewed a request from North American Diving Dogs (NADD) that the AKC recognize the new NADD Premier title. This is a title for the dogs that jump over 28 feet. Currently the highest title recognizes dogs that jump over 24 feet. With the increasing number of dogs participating in the sport and the growth in private facilities where dogs can practice, dogs are jumping further. NADD would like to acknowledge dogs that jump over 28 feet on five plus occasions by awarding a new Premier title to dogs:

DP title Dock Premier – for dogs that jump over 28 feet on five occasions.

DPA title – Dock Premier Advanced – over 28 feet on 30 occasions.

DPX title – Dock Premier Excellent – over 28 feet on 55 occasions.

DPX# - Every additional 25 jumps over 28 feet will result in a number after the Excellent title.

Higher level titles will supersede lower ti-
Assessment of Canine Temperament: Predictive or Prescriptive? 
Mary R. Burch American Kennel Club

Abstract: Canine temperament testing has historically been linked to the predictability of future behavior. A predictive model of canine temperament testing assumes that a dog’s behavior in one situation will likely be similar to its behavior in a variety of other situations. An alternative model is proposed for a canine temperament test that could identify areas in which a dog might fail to perform certain task items, but by using modern behavior analysis techniques, behaviors could be modified through a prescriptive approach. This article describes the AKC Temperament Test (ATT), which is the first prescriptive canine temperament test. The ATT is designed to provide pet dog owners with information about potential problem areas that can be modified through training.

Dr. Mary Burch – Serving on a National Academy of Sciences Study Review Committee

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (often shorted to the National Academy of Sciences or the National Academies) is a private, nonprofit, nongovernmental institution to advise the nation on issues related to science and technology. It was established in 1863 by an Act of Congress, signed by President Lincoln. The purpose of the National Academy of Sciences is to contribute to the welfare of the nation by providing evidence-based counsel on complex questions in science, engineering, and health. The results of the study process are intended to inform government decision making and increase public understanding.

The Board was advised that The National Academy of Sciences has invited Dr. Burch to participate on the committee to review the Department of Veterans Affairs research study on the “Potential Therapeutic Effects of Service and Emotional Support Dogs on Veterans with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.”

The AKC Board extended its congratulations and appreciation to Dr. Burch for her excellent work on behalf of AKC and dogs.

Additional Actions to Assist Conformation Clubs and Exhibitors in 2020

In April and May the Board approved 16 modifications to event policies/procedure for 2020 to provide clubs greater flexibility to hold events and provide increased opportunities for exhibitors.

The Board reviewed three additional modifications recommended by staff that would pertain to conformation events.

1. Allow up to three events offering Championship points at the same site on the same day. At least one of the three competitions must be held by a specialty club.

2. Allow clubs to request an exception to hold their conformation show more than 200 miles outside their territory.

3. Allow clubs to publish in their premium list that the location of the rings, indoors or outdoors, will be determined on the day of the event. Refunds will not be granted based on the final location.

Following a motion by Mrs. Wallin, seconded by Dr. Garvin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to separate these matters and consider each recommendation separately.
Number of opportunities to compete in a single day

Many Specialty clubs are seeking to reschedule their shows later in the year in conjunction with all-breed shows. In some cases, this creates a situation where a breed could be shown three times in a day. A number of AKC policies limit the number of events per day offering Championship points to two. Specialty clubs and exhibitors would benefit if the policies where modified to allow up to three events offering Championship points at the same site on the same day.

The Board reviewed a staff recommendation to allow up to three events offering Championship points at the same site on the same day during the 2020 calendar year. At least one of the three competitions must be held by a specialty club.

Distance a club may travel outside of its territory to hold an event

In April, the Board approved the following adjustment for 2020: Extend the distance conformation clubs may hold a show outside their territory from 125 miles to 200 miles. This applies to all types of conformation clubs – Specialty clubs, Group clubs and All-breed clubs.

This has allowed some clubs to consider sites and clusters to hold their events in less restrictive areas. The AKC has received requests from clubs where their best or only opportunity is over the 200-mile exception, often by a few miles. Staff recommends allowing clubs to request an exception to hold their conformation show more than 200 miles outside their territory for the rest of 2020.

AKC Show Manual indoor/outdoor requirement

The AKC Show Manual states that when a combination indoor/outdoor site is used, the breeds and/or classes to be judged outdoors must be specified in the premium list. This allows exhibitors to determine if they want to compete in the situation provided, indoors or outdoors. If a change in location has to be made, exhibitors are entitled to a refund if requested.

COVID regulations continue to change regarding indoor venues. Clubs are requesting they be allowed to state on the premium list that the determination of ring location, indoors or outdoors, will be made on the day of the event and not risk exhibitors cancelling their entries based on a change in location. This provides clubs some flexibility to move forward with their events if they have space for outdoor judging and the restrictions for indoor gatherings have not eased. This also provides exhibitors with the information needed to enter or not, knowing the exact location they will be competing has not been determined.

Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 16, Section 8 New Paragraph

Dennis Sprung reviewed the recommended changes to Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 16, Section 8. Due to the
COVID-19 pandemic occurring in the United States in 2020 many Parent Clubs have been forced to cancel or postpone their 2020 National Specialty.

Staff is recommending an amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows, Chapter 16, Section 1, via the incorporation of a new paragraph 8 to permit a 2020 National Specialty to be held in 2021 in addition to a 2021 National Specialty.

At the June Dog Show Rules Committee zoom meeting, the Committee voted to request that the Board make an exception to the rules to permit this in 2021. A rule change is required per our Bylaws in order to allow two National Specialties in one year and the offering of reserve majors at each if desired.

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

Following a motion by Mr. Carota, seconded by Ms. Biddle the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve an amendment to Rules Applying to Dog Shows, Chapter 16, Section 1, new paragraph 8 to permit a 2020 National Specialty to be held in 2021 in addition to a 2021 National Specialty.

New Paragraph 8 – A 2020 National Specialty may be held in 2021 in addition to a 2021 National Specialty. If a Parent Club chooses to hold either one or two National Specialties in the 2021 calendar year, the Parent Club may exercise an option with its application to exclude the Reserve Winners three-point major from one or both National Specialties. This paragraph is applicable to 2021 only and will self-eliminate on December 31, 2021.

If approved, Field Trial National Championships held by the Parent Club would also be allowed to hold a 2020 National in 2021 in addition to a 2021 event. (Pointing Breed Field Trial Rules, Chapter 14, Sections 8 – 35; Spaniel Field Trial Rules, Chapter 15, Sections 23-26; Lure Coursing Trial Rules, Chapter 14)

These proposed Rule changes will be read to the Delegates at the September meeting for a Vote at the December meeting and would be effective January 1, 2021 for the 2021 calendar year.

Publishing of the Premium List and the Acceptance of Entries
The Board discussed the situation where premium lists were being published and events were closing in a matter of minutes/hours. Many exhibitors were not aware of the opportunity to enter until after the event had closed due to the entry limit being reached. Staff recommended an additional 2020 Action to help the sport policy to require a minimum delay between the publishing of the premium list and the acceptance of entries.

If approved, Field Trial National Championships held by the Parent Club would also be allowed to hold a 2020 National in 2021 in addition to a 2021 event. (Pointing Breed Field Trial Rules, Chapter 14, Sections 8 – 35; Spaniel Field Trial Rules, Chapter 15, Sections 23-26; Lure Coursing Trial Rules, Chapter 14)

These proposed Rule changes will be read to the Delegates at the September meeting for a Vote at the December meeting and would be effective January 1, 2021 for the 2021 calendar year.

Standing Approval of Special Attractions
The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to add UpDog Disc Dog events to the list of Special Attractions with standing approval. The AKC Board of Directors has established standing approval for common Special Attractions. The AKC has partnered with the UpDog organization in the sport of Disc Dog. The recommendation is that Disc Dog events held under the guidelines of the UpDog organization be added to the list of Special Attractions with standing Board approval.

Without objection, the Sports & Events Department will grant standing approval for Disc Dog Special Attractions held according to the guidelines of the UpDog organization.

There was no objection to this recommendation.

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

Conformation Judging Statistics
Judging Operations provides to the Board statistics related to conformation judging applications considered by the Judges Review Committee in the previous three months. The Board reviewed the list of New Breed (NB) and Additional Breed applicants presented for final approval during the months of April - June 2020, and the year-to-date summary statistics for 2020.
Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; and Lisa Cecin, Director, Club Relations, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

**Delegates and Member Clubs**

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

**Report on Member Clubs Bylaws Approved in May and June 2020**

Great Dane Club of America (1893)

**Report on Newly Licensed Clubs approved in May and June 2020**

Big Apple Working Group Club, greater New York, NY (including communities in Long Island and New Jersey, northeast to Manorville, NY, southwest to Stockton, NJ, northwest to New Milford, NJ and southwest to Robbinsville, NJ), 30 total households, 27 local.

Lone Star Dog Obedience Club, greater Dallas, TX (including communities west of I-45/Rte75, east to Rockwall and north to McKinney), 40 total households, 24 local.

**Sample Bylaws Committee Update**

The Sample Bylaws Study Committee sent a letter via email blast on June 5, 2020 to all member club Delegates, Presidents and Secretaries requesting their input on the club bylaw review and approval process, as well as potential content revisions to the local club sample bylaws and parent club sample bylaws.

AKC’s email support team determined

### FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY

**2020 New Breed Judging Applicants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>January</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>February</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>March</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>April</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>June</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AB Total</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2020 Additional Breed Judging Applicants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>January</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>February</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>March</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>April</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May</strong></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>June</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AB Total</strong></td>
<td>148</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2020 Year-to-Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NB</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AB</strong></td>
<td>148</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>176</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
that while the email was delivered to all Delegates, some may not have received it possibly due to promotional links and “junk” folders. The Sample Bylaws Study Committee will resend the letter, include it on the Delegate List, and extend the deadline for input submissions from August 1, 2020 to August 15, 2020.

**COMPLIANCE**
The following AKC Management actions were reported:

*(Final Board Disciplinary actions are reported on the Secretary’s Page)*

**REGISTRATION UPDATE**
Mark Dunn, Executive Vice President, presented May YTD Registration data and analysis, including the following:

- May Year-to-Date (YTD) Litter Registration is now 5% better than projected and 7% better than last year.
- May YTD Dog Registration is now 10% better than projected and 12% better than last year.
- May YTD Total Revenue from Registration and related products and services, including DNA, AKC Canine Partners and AKC GoodDog Helpline is $21.9M, which is 8% better than projected and $2.8M better than the same period last year.
- Analysis of recent dog registration activity revealed that US households that registered an AKC dog in May were 20% more likely to be new to AKC than during the same month in 2019
- The AKC Call Center has experienced a 15% to 25% increase in daily contact volume during the COVID pandemic driven by increased interest in dog acquisition and dog registration

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

- Delegate and Club Approvals
- Boerboel Proposed Breed Standard Revision
- Parent Club Request to retire Hetherbull (Bulldog)

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

- Kathleen C. Gottschalk, East Greenbush, NY
  To represent Albany Kennel Club

- Debra Jo Ferguson-Jones, Renton, WA
  To represent Richmond Dog Fanciers Club

- Dr. Brenda Jean (BJ) Parsons, DVM, Zirconia, NC
  To represent English Setter Association of America

- Melissa A. Robison, Sacramento, CA
  To represent Santa Cruz Kennel Club

- Susan M. Weigel, Allwood, NJ
  To represent Saint Bernard Club of America

**Request for AKC Membership Approval**
The Board VOTED to approve the credentials of the following club which will be VOTED on by the Delegates:

- Sherwood Dog Training Club
  Focal Point: Sherwood, OR
  First License Trial: August 28, 2010
  92 Households, 37 Local

**Boerboel Proposed Breed Standard Revision**
The Board VOTED to approve the proposed revision to the Boerboel standard with an effective date of September 30, 2020. *(see page 62 of this issue for details)*

**Parent Club Request to retire Hetherbull (Bulldog)**
The Board VOTED to grant the request from the Bulldog Club of America, Inc., to retire the kennel name “Hetherbull” for Bulldogs.

**NEW BUSINESS**

**September Delegate Meeting**
Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Ms. McAteer, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to hold the quarterly September Delegate Meeting as a virtual meeting via Zoom technology on Tuesday, September 15, 2020. Voting for all planned and published proposed Rule changes will take place in the meeting. Delegate Committee Meetings will be held the week of September 8-11, 2020. Meetings will follow the same format as the June 2020 Committee meetings.

**Vote for Standing Committees in September**
Following a motion by Mrs. Wallin, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) that the vote for Standing Committees should be held at the September Delegates meeting in accordance with AKC’s Bylaws and the Delegate Committee Standing Rule.
It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, July 14 at 5:12 p.m.
Adjourned
Attest:

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

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

For information on upcoming RHP Handling Clinics
http://www.akc.org/events/junior-showmanship/junior-clinics/
http://www.akc.org/events/handlers/adult-clinics/