



# akcgazette

# AUGUST 2021

VOLUME 138, NUMBER 8



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## THE OLD SCHOOL ISSUE

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

**TIMES PAST**

### BREED COLUMNS

#### Hound Group

- |               |                         |                      |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Afghan Hounds | Dachshunds              | Pharaoh Hounds       |
| Basenjis      | Greyhounds              | Rhodesian Ridgebacks |
| Basset Hounds | Ibizan Hounds           | Salukis              |
| Beagles       | Otterhounds             | Scottish Deerhounds  |
| Bloodhounds   | Petits Bassets Griffons | Whippets             |
| Borzoi        | Vendéens                |                      |

#### Terrier Group

- |                         |                        |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Australian Terriers     | Glen of Imaal Terriers | Sealyham Terriers            |
| Bedlington Terriers     | Kerry Blue Terriers    | Skye Terriers                |
| Border Terriers         | Lakeland Terriers      | Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers |
| Bull Terriers           | Manchester Terriers    | Welsh Terriers               |
| Cairn Terriers          | Norfolk Terriers       |                              |
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|                         | Scottish Terriers      |                              |

#### BREED COLUMNS SCHEDULE

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Sporting and Working Groups<br>January, April, July, and October issues | Hound and Terrier Groups<br>February, May, August, and November issues | Toy, Non-Sporting, and Herding Groups<br>March, June, September, and December issues |
|---|--|--|



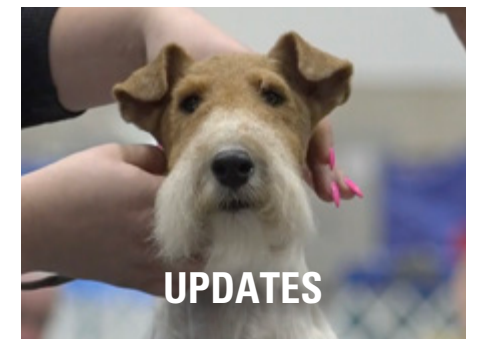
**STARRING LINA BASQUETTE!**



**SLIDESHOW**

#### SECRETARY'S PAGES

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



**UPDATES**



**THE LONG RED LINE**

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## Reaching a Wider Public

**W**ith summer in full swing, I am delighted to see our clubs safely holding events and engaging in the comradery of our various sports. It has been an active season filled with events and we commend our clubs for their successful efforts.

Speaking of events, we recently announced that we, along with our partners GF Entertainment, have added three cities to our first-ever AKC Meet the Breeds National Tour. In addition to San Diego (August 14 and 15) and Dallas (August 21 and 22), the tour will also travel to Tampa, Florida (September 18 and 19), Columbus, Ohio (November 13 and 14), and New Orleans (November 20 and 21). We are excited to share our breeds with the dog-loving public, educate them about responsible dog ownership and show them the many wonderful attributes of the AKC. We also look forward to sharing this canine extravaganza with our participants and clubs, who are the experts we appreciate. It will be a fun time for everyone.

Congratulations are in order for the winners of the [AKC National Obedience Championship](#) and [AKC Rally National Championship](#). Competitions which were held last month July 9 to 11, at the Roberts Centre in Wilmington, Ohio. More than 600 dogs competed for top honors, and it was quite a sight to see. I would like to thank the breeders, exhibitors, and staff whose diligence and commitment made these trials possible. If you missed the livestream of the Championships, the replays are available 24/7 on AKC.tv. (See page 5.)

On another note, we are very happy to share with you that our popular podcast series, *Down and Back: Stories from the American Kennel Club Archives*, has returned for its second season. GAZETTE editor Bud Boccone returns with all-new stories of purpose-bred dogs that will continue to delight a new generation of listeners. The season premiere, “Top Dogs and Underdogs,” explores the 2020 breed-popularity list, a favorite topic among the dog-owning public. Other season-two episodes will include “The Road to AKC Recognition,” “Dogs of Myth and Legend,” “Canine Heroes of 9/11,”



and “Form Follows Function.” Each episode is an amusing and informative look into the history and milestones of our canine best friends.

“Down and Back: Stories from the American Kennel Club Archives” can be found on all podcast platforms (Apple Podcasts, Spotify, Pandora, Stitcher, Tunein, Castbox, Google Podcast) and at [akc.org/podcast](http://akc.org/podcast) for your listening enjoyment.

Have a safe and wonderful summer, and we hope to see you on the road!

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## We're Going Old School

Welcome to the annual "Old-School Issue" of the AKC GAZETTE. Step inside, make yourself comfortable, and celebrate the old-school virtues that have made our sport a cherished institution.

To be old-school is to embrace such nearly extinct notions as class, grace, and honor. Old-school means getting the job done without cutting corners, with no alibis or belly-aching. It means playing hard but playing fair. And it means a tip of the cap to the other guy, win or lose, when the contest is decided.

This month's lineup includes a never-before-published interview with one of dogdom's



Otto Pohl's Irish Setters Ch. Pat-A-Belle and Ch. Drug Law, c. 1910

Left: "I was quite a dish!," Lina Basquette says in this month's lead story.

Above: Jane and Bob Forsyth cut their wedding cake at—where else?—a dog show.

great characters: the frequently outrageous, sometimes controversial, but always hard-working breeder-owner-handler-judge Lina Basquette.

The late Dorothy Macdonald, an old-schooler to her fingertips, is represented by one her typically provocative "Judge's Eye" columns.

We use classic photos from past issues to review the life and times of a true great one, Jane Forsyth.

From our friends at AKC Archives, we learn how the Irish Setter Club of America is preserving and promoting its proud legacy.

And we top it off with sage words from

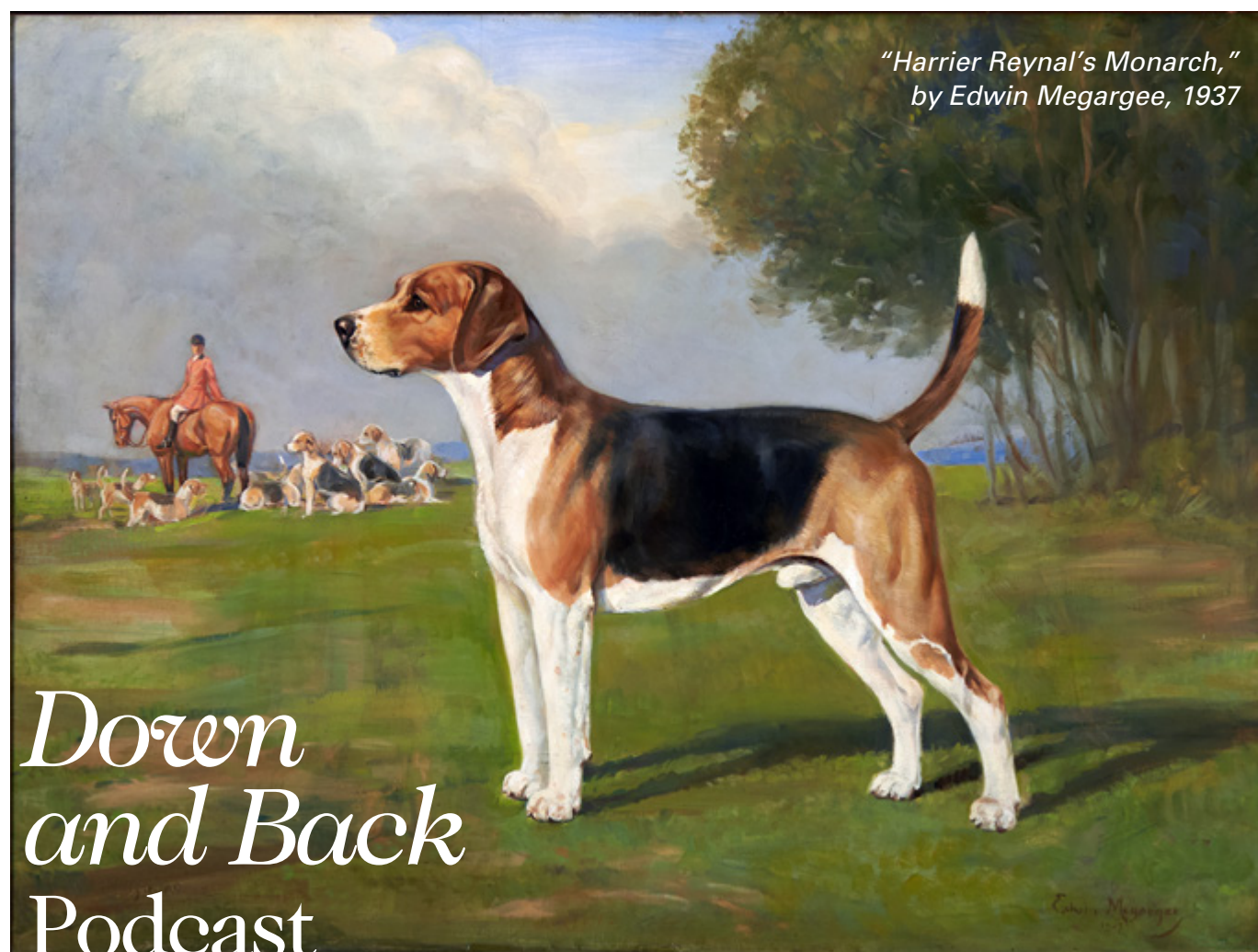
the living embodiment of old-school spirit, Pat Trotter.

It was a joy to ransack the AKC's vast archival resources in assembling this issue. In fact, I feel guilty getting paid for it. But, I'm having my kitchen remodeled, so I'll take the money. I know in my heart, however, that it was a task I would happily do for nothing.—B.B.

**On Our Cover:**  
Irish Setter  
Ch. Draherin  
Auburn Artistry







*"Harrier Reynal's Monarch,"  
by Edwin Megargee, 1937*

## Down and Back Podcast

## Back for Season 2

The Harrier is among the breeds discussed in the season-two premiere episode of *Down and Back*, the podcast hosted by the AKC GAZETTE's Bud Boccone. The season opener, "Top Dogs and Underdogs," explores the breeds that year after year rank highest

and lowest in AKC registrations. Upcoming podcast episodes include "Form and Function," "Dogs in Myth and Legend," and "The Dogs of 9/11."

A new episode of *Down and Back* will drop every two weeks through the summer and into the fall.

## New and Improved DNA Kits Are Here

The AKC's enhanced DNA test kit is now available. The new kit utilizes an improved method of submitting canine DNA samples to the AKC. The updated AKC DNA kits contain a barcode and an activation code that users will enter by an online portal, along with their contact and dog information. Paper forms are no longer required, and users will mail their DNA samples directly to the lab.

The new DNA kits will auto-

matically send status updates and notifications by e-mail, eliminating guesswork and keeping customers informed during the entire process.

Results and DNA certificates will still be mailed directly to the customer when the processing of the sample is complete.

The current kits are being phased out. Any AKC DNA kits purchased before the barcoded kit update will still be accepted for processing. The original procedure of mailing the sample, pay-

ment, and completed forms directly to AKC DNA Operations will still be required for processing these formerly non-barcoded kits.

Tests are routinely used for individual identification, parentage testing and certification of pedigree records. The AKC currently has a canine DNA database of nearly one million DNA profiles, the oldest and largest of its kind in the world.

For more information contact [dna.akc.org](http://dna.akc.org) or call 919-816-3508.

### AKC.tv Viewer's Guide

Enjoy full coverage of these recent events on AKC.tv:

- Carolina Foothills Cluster
- Beaumont KC
- Houston KC
- AKC National Obedience Championship
- AKC National Rally Championship



FAR LEFT: AKC COLLECTION; RIGHT: AKC.TV



## UPDATES



# Steele, Wright Join Field Staff

Clifford Steele and Jeffrey Wright have joined the Executive Field Staff. Steele will cover dog shows in the New England area, and Wright will cover the Midwest.

“Both Clifford and Jeffrey have been handling dogs for more than 40 years and bring a wealth of knowledge with them,” Conformation Field Director Patricia Proctor says. “They have the skills and experience that are necessary to be a successful field representative. We are happy to welcome them as members of the AKC staff.”

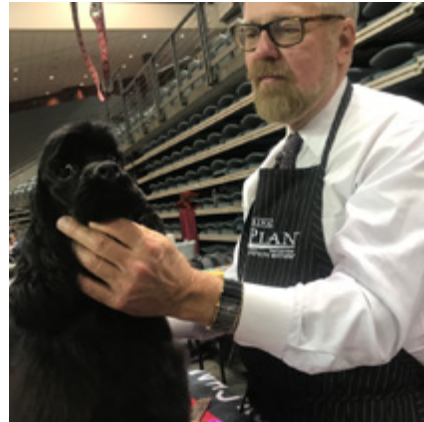
Steele had his first experience with purebred dogs when his parents purchased a Boxer in the mid-1960s. His family quickly became involved



Clifford Steele

in breeding and exhibiting Boxers, eventually producing Ch. Regency's Nite Life, which became the number-one Boxer and a Westminster group winner. He began working for professional handlers in the 1980s, showing Cocker Spaniels, Bichons Frises, and Bearded Collies. As a professional handler, he had multiple Best in Show and group-winning dogs.

Wright has been involved



Jeffrey Wright

with dogs as a professional handler, assisting clients with training and showing, and managing up to 30 dogs of various breeds and sizes. He has judged Cocker specialty events in Australia, Sweden, Finland, and Budapest, and has shown in countless Cocker Spaniel and English Toy Spaniel shows. He is a longtime member of the [English Toy Spaniel Club of America](#).

## Deadline: Trick Dog National

October 1 is the deadline to submit videos for the 2021 AKC Trick Dog National Competition. The winner will receive a cash prize of \$500, and two semi-finalists will each receive \$250. New to the event will be a Juniors division for handlers 17 and under.

Click [here](#) for more information about the event and competition rules.

COURTESY SUBJECTS

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# SLIDESHOW

**Show-Ring Cinderella** No one personified the old-school values celebrated in this issue more than Jane Kamp Forsyth. But long before Mrs. Forsyth was old-school, she was new-school. In the post-World War II era, she and such contemporaries as Anne Hone Rogers, Wendell Sammet, and Ted Young Jr. were among the new-wave dog handlers who revolutionized the sport. They perfected techniques utilized by their prewar elders, and then invented a few of their own. Strategy, speed, and the well-timed artistic flourish came to define the handler's role as never before.

Mrs. Forsyth's career brought her many decades of personal and professional happiness. But in a 2014 Dogs in Review interview, she recalled the hardship of her early years: "I left home when I was 13 because I had an alcoholic mother and my father had left, and I knew I was going to get into trouble. So, I worked my way through five different high schools, working in two kennels: Elblac, the Doberman

kennel, and the Grafmar kennels, the Shepherd kennel, for about four years. ...

"The first job I had only paid me \$7.50 a week. For the first two weeks I could only make it do for five days' food; I could not make it do for seven. So, for two days

I would go hungry, except for a cookie or something I could find if I went someplace. After the first two weeks, I found out you didn't do it that way—you made it last. That's what I think has done me the most good in life. As soon as I started making

enough money to live on, at least half of it was always put away. I have done that all my life, so I retired in the manner to which I had become accustomed."

(Photo IDs appear on this slideshow's YouTube page.)





# FEATURE



Outspoken, outrageous, outstanding in her field: **confessions of a movie queen turned dog-show junkie**

Westminster 1959: Lina Basquette gaits Ch. Honey Hollow Stormy Rudio in the BIS ring. (Evelyn Shafer photo).

# Starring Lina Basquette!

**R**esiding in the AKC Archives are taped interviews with show-ring greats, conducted by Ric Routledge, the late fancier and publisher. These conversations were recorded in the early 1990s for Routledge's "audio magazine," Dog Talk. The idea of an audio magazine was intriguing, but the pre-internet, pre-digital tech (cassette tapes sent through the mail) was cumbersome. In a way, Routledge was a trailblazer: What he then called an audio magazine we today call podcasting. It was just a matter of technology catching up with the idea.

But if the Dog Talk business model proved unsustainable, the content Routledge created was pure gold. Here we present an excerpt from a transcript, edited for space and clarity, of Routledge's 1993 conversation with Lina Basquette (1907–1994).



SHAFFER



# FEATURE

## INTRO: WHAT A LIFE!

Lina Basquette was the product of a relentless stage mother who promoted both little Lina and her sister, Marge Champion, into stardom.

Basquette [Lena Copeland Baskette] first dazzled movie audiences at the age of 8 in a series of silent shorts.

As a young adult she starred in films that capitalized on her sultry beauty and wild-woman reputation. A talented ballerina, she was chosen by Flo Ziegfeld to dance in his *Follies*, Broadway's most glamorous franchise of the 1920s.

Basquette was married nine times to seven husbands, and between marriages she beguiled some of the most famous, and infamous, men of her time—among them

John Barrymore, heavyweight champ Jack Dempsey, mob boss Johnny Roselli, and even Adolph Hitler, her number-one fanboy.

Basquette left Hollywood in 1943 and reinvented herself as fabulously successful breeder-handler-judge of Great Danes. She handled her Honey Hollow Danes to 125 BIS, 500 group wins, and more



No one ever accused Lina Basquette of being bashful. “I was quite a dish in my time,” she told Routledge.

*Inset: Fan magazines ran titillating items about the loves of Lina. Some of the stories were actually true!*

than 1,000 BOB. As a professional handler, she guided the careers of several more champion Danes.

“So many get reformed through religion. I got reformed through dogs,” she said in a *New Yorker* profile. “I underwent menopause without taking even an aspirin because I was so busy whelping puppies. Dogs saved my life. I recommend having four-legged animals to cure the midlife crisis.”

Routledge’s interview with Basquette was conducted in 1991. At the time, she was promoting her tell-all (and we do mean *all*) memoir, *Lina: DeMille’s Godless Girl*. The title derives from the name of her most famous film, 1929’s *The Godless Girl*, directed by Cecil B. DeMille.

**RR** Do I say *Bas-KAY* or *Bas-KETT*?

**LB** *Bas-KAY* is the correct pronunciation, but if you say *Bas-KETT*, I’m not gonna complain.



LEFT: PUBLIC DOMAIN; RIGHT: LINA BASQUETTE COLLECTION



**RR** No matter how you pronounce it, it's one of the most famous names in dogs these days. How long have you been in dogs?

**LB** Well, this serious American Kennel Club business, since the mid-'40s. And, of course, I began serious breeding of Great Danes in 1949.

**RR** You had a whole other life before dogs, and it's all described in your new book *Lina: DeMille's Godless Girl*, and it's quite a story, about your movie days.

**LB** Yeah, my movie days, and the theater, and my early days as a child—and it was a very unusual childhood because I was working from the time I was 7 years old. I was under contract with Universal City in 1916, and they called them “The Lina Basquette Featurettes.” They were little two-reelers, and they made a lot of money for Universal. And I was under contract there for five years,



*Basquette with husband Sam Warner and the daughter she would not see for 32 years*

until I reached the age of 12 or 13. I was neither a child nor a woman, but I was still under contract. They wanted me to play opposite Elmo Lincoln in *Tarzan of the Apes*, I was to play Jane. But they made a test and finally I didn't get the part because they said I made

Tarzan look like a dirty old man.

Oh, I've had an amazing life. And you can see, I always wear my guardian angel [pin], and I think my guardian angel has taken pretty good care of me. She's probably getting a little old and gray too.

**RR** She's probably worn out from trying to keep up with you!

**LB** Right.

**RR** Is it fair to say you gave up the movie career for dogs?

**LB** Yes. I went to the dogs, and that saved my life.

**RR** I've heard you say that before. What do you mean by that?

**LB** Well, I've had some pretty tragic things happen to me in my career. The Warner family, they were determined that I was not going to be a success if they could stop it. And they put me on their blacklist. This had nothing to do with the blacklist that later came out in Hollywood over communism; this was just their personal blacklist. I was not the only person they blacklisted; there were several other performers of my time.

**RR** They were even able to separate you and your daughter for years.

**LB** Yeah, from the time she was 3 years old until ... well, up until the mid-'70s, we hadn't seen each other for 32 years.

**RR** We should say that your first husband was...

**LB** Sam Warner [founder of Warner Brothers Studios],

a wonderful man, yes ...

**RR** The man who started talking movies.

**LB** That's right. Of course, if not him, someone else would eventually have done it. But he managed to get the invention, and nobody took him seriously at the time until after *The Jazz Singer* was released in New York [in 1927]. But Sam had already died. He died three days before *The Jazz Singer* was shown. And his body wasn't even cold before the Warners were getting their lawyers ... I was only 20 years old. My daughter was then about 11 months. And they did me out of everything I was supposed to ... I could have been a very, very wealthy woman. But, y'know, I might be dead and buried by now if I were very, very wealthy. I've learned to have no regrets about it. And I'm not bitter, because I've outlived everybody. I've had a lot of fun in life, and I'm so healthy and active. I'm very happy I went to the dogs.



# FEATURE

## HAPPY, HEALTHY, AND FEISTY

**RR** Are you saying that you're happier as a dog-show judge than a movie star?

**LB** I'm so happy. I guess it's almost indecent for anybody to be as happy and satisfied and healthy as I am. I can go in the morning on a judging assignment and maybe for some reason or other, maybe the trip or whatever, not really feel 100 percent. And the minute I arrive at the dog show and get around the dogs and I get in the ring and do my first breed, it's like magic. I'm rejuvenated and then I just stay in good shape all day long.

And, y'know, judging is not easy, particularly if you have a hundred and seventy-five dogs of the large breeds, as the working breeds are, and often I'll have a group to do or Best in Show. And I tell ya, you're on your feet and you have to be alert—and you have to use your mind, too, it's not just physical—and you're under pressure, and it can go from



*Basquette's greatest breeder-owner-handled champion, Ch. Honey Hollow Storm Rudio, a seven-time BIS in only 40 times shown. (Rudolph Tauskey photo)*

eight o'clock in the morning to five, six in the evening. But the dogs rejuvenate me, they really do. It's just something about being around the dogs. I can forget any problems I might have ...

**RR** Then why is it you

haven't applied for more breeds?

**LB** Because I don't like this new system the American Kennel Club has developed. I think it's ridiculous, and I just don't want to go through that nonsense. And I told them so. I'm very happy—I do all 19

working breeds in the group and I get a lot of assignments for Best in Show. And if they're going to be so stupid as to ... well, I just think they're crazy. And I tell them so!

**RR** You're always so shy!

**LB** There are a lot of judges

who don't believe in it. Some of them are falling for it and have had some unhappy experiences with it. I come from the days when judges didn't go through all this. All those great judges of the past who are gone now, they didn't go through tests and "hands-on"

and having a committee decide on their ability.

**RR** Was judging better then?

**LB** Well, I think it was great. That's where I learned—not only from reading and studying and knowing my standards. I had the good fortune to receive knowledge directly from these great minds, these really great dog men and dog women.

Today, there are too many of these what I call "90-day wonders." Just because you've bred a couple of champions and have been in the game for 10 years, and then memorized a few standards, I don't think this makes a good judge. There are a lot of things that go into judging, a lot of it, I guess, is God-given. And you have to have a strong backbone; you can't be pressured, you can't be promoted, if you want to be a good judge. A lot of that goes on, but they learn very quickly that this old lady has made up her mind on her own and she's not to be fooled with.



# FEATURE

## THAT FUNNY FEELING

**RR** Do you feel good about the Great Danes you see in the ring these days?

**LB** As a whole, I'm disappointed in the breed. It is not advancing as well as some of our other breeds, especially in the Working Group.

You see here and there a Great Dane that has great promise or is ready to do some winning. Then, we'll have owners who start overworking these dogs, over-travelling these dogs, flying these dogs to place to place to show at certain shows under certain judges.

Before I go to my just reward, I want to see a Great Dane come into the ring that I can get excited over and give it a Best in Show or a group.

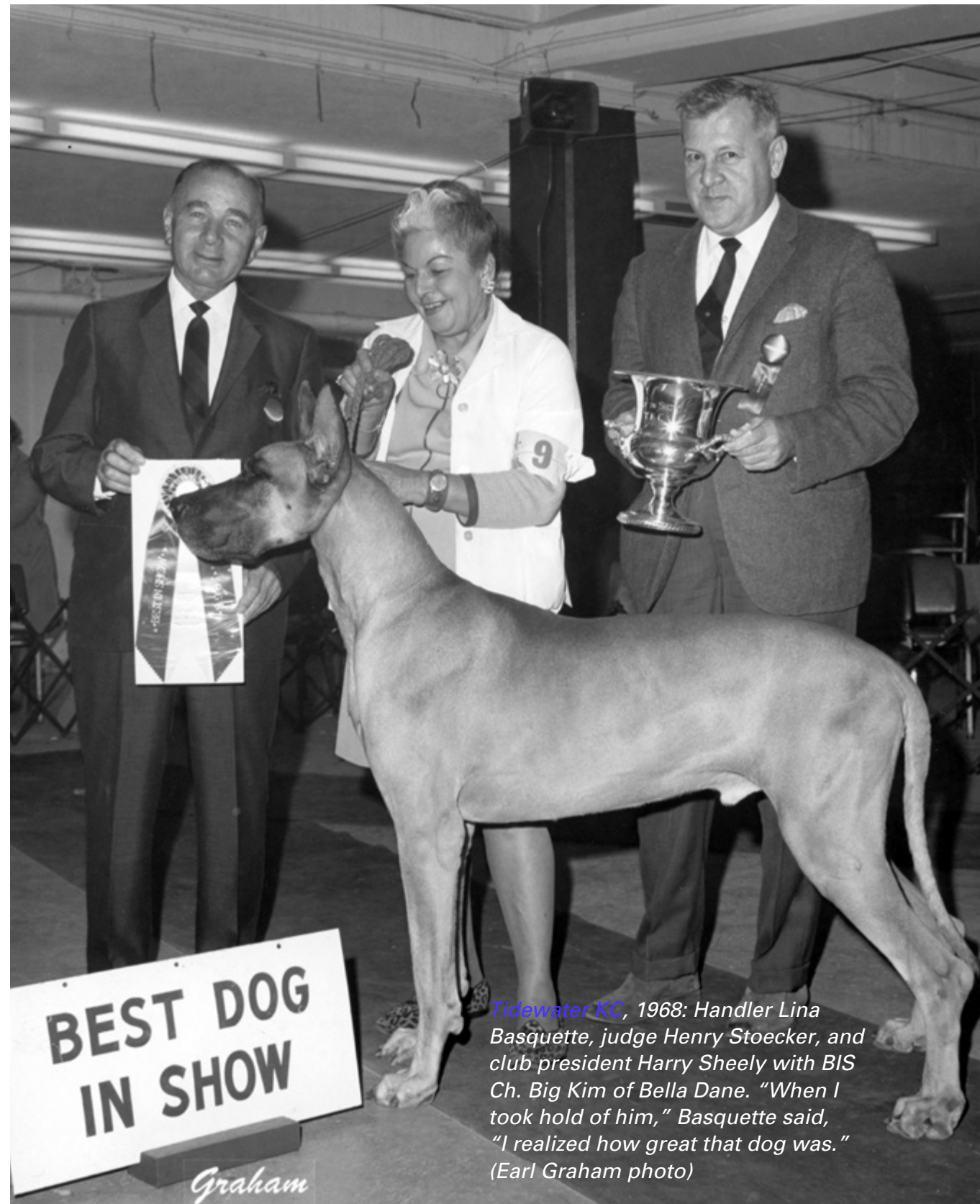
I *have* seen some very promising youngsters. I just put one up at Del Monte, California. I took her up from the 6-9 Puppy class and put her Best of Breed. She looks absolutely wonderful and has attitude, is sound, and can *move*...

See, that's the problem with the breed. A lot of them look wonderful standing still, very elegant, and they get stacked up. But when they move, they cannot move as properly and soundly as some of the other working dogs in the group. Great Dane people constantly complain that they don't do enough winning in the group and Best in Show. Well, they've got to understand that their dogs must be bred to move, and that has to do with anatomical structure.

I've seen some great ones over the years who just never had the opportunity. So many of them could have been buried. Like Big Kim of Bella Dane. He could've easily been lost in the shuffle. But when I took hold of him, I realized how great that dog was.

Then there was the dog Gregory of Kent, which for years and years was the sire of the most champions. A brindle dog, the most beautiful brindle I've ever seen.

I'm very fortunate that I can



*Tidewater KC, 1968: Handler Lina Basquette, judge Henry Stoecker, and club president Harry Sheely with BIS Ch. Big Kim of Bella Dane. "When I took hold of him," Basquette said, "I realized how great that dog was." (Earl Graham photo)*



remember some of these truly great dogs and keep their looks in my memory, so that when I judge Danes I have the vision of all these former great ones.

But all breeds go through this. Back a few years ago, Boxers were in terrible shape. Now all of a sudden we have great Boxers all over the country. But, I have a funny feeling that maybe this weekend I'm going to see something that excites me. I have an entry of 70 Great Danes. I don't know, I just have the feeling that something is going to walk in that ring that just sets me on fire.

**RR** Is that what keeps you going as a judge, that possibility?

**LB** It is exciting to hit the right ones. I get excited when I find a good Akita, a good Siberian, a good Malamute, a good whatever. I try not to think of just Great Danes. Naturally, I get a bigger kick out of the Great Danes because I feel that I'm part

AKC ARCHIVES





Ch. Honey Hollow Rameses, a magnificent showman and sire, owned by J. Council Parker (Evelyn Shafer photo)

Great Dane myself! We have a great rapport. And it's amazing how, no matter where I go, when a class of Great Danes comes in, they know me and they're wagging their tails.

**RR** Do you miss those breeding and handling days?

**LB** Yeah, I wish I could breed again. I still think breeding is the main part of this game. Without good breeders, there would be nothing to judge and handle. I'm always amused with some of these handlers, after they have a successful dog,

they start getting the big head. I always remind them: A handler is only as good as the dog they show. You go in the ring with a mediocre dog, you look pretty mediocre. You go in the ring with a great dog, you look terrific. But too many of these handlers think they make the dog. Well, they have to present them properly, that's true. But you've gotta have the animal to start. And that's what the breeder has done—sometimes quite accidentally. I'm sure it's not always great genius that breeds good dogs. **GZ**

# Lina: The Comeback

After a 50-year absence, Basquette returned to the movies in 1992's *Paradise Park*, a low-budget independent film about life in a West Virginia trailer park. Among her costars were country-music legends Johnny Paycheck and Porter Wagoner, and pro wrestler Dusty Rhodes.

"I'm playing a dear, sweet, little old lady," she told *Routledge*. "It's typecasting."

At the time, there was also talk of a film adaptation of *Lina: DeMille's Godless Girl*. Basquette claimed Madonna was up for the lead but "she goes a little overboard—a little on the vulgar side, which I don't think I ever was."

Instead, she favored Julia Roberts for the role. "She



Basquette in a scene from her final film, *Paradise Park*.

seems to have a good sense of humor. It's gotta be somebody who can go through a lot of these heartbreaks and still maintain a sense of humor.

And she's gotta be pretty good-looking because I was quite a dish in my day." The film version of *Lina: DeMille's Godless Girl* was

never made. The book is long out of print. Copies sell on Amazon in the neighborhood of \$900 to \$1,000.

FAR LEFT: AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION; SIDEBAR: SCREEN CAPTURE AMAZON PRIME VIDEO



*In keeping with our Old School theme, we present excerpts from a provocative 2004 column by the ultimate old-schooler, Dorothy Macdonald, who died in May at age 94.*

*Dorothy was a mainstay in our pages, beloved by readers and editors alike. She did triple duty as a longtime “Judge’s Eye” writer, Brittany breed columnist, and regular feature contributor. For several years, Dorothy served as president of the [Dog Judges Association of America](#).*

The task is straightforward: judging for the betterment and individuality of each and every breed. I hope that we are still dedicated to this original premise. Or have we, as judges, unfortunately joined the “win at any cost syndrome”?

Breeds are often generically presented in order to create a more stylized generic show dog—shame on the exhibitors. Dogs are even breed off-type in order to perform in a more energetic, hyper manner than they were originally designed for—shame on the breeders. Dogs are winning based on the ideals for other breeds—shame on the judges, both conformation and performance.

## NO FOOLING

No judge should allow himself to be fooled into thinking that all dogs should show with the high style particular to some breeds. What is correct and desirable in a Doberman Pinscher or a

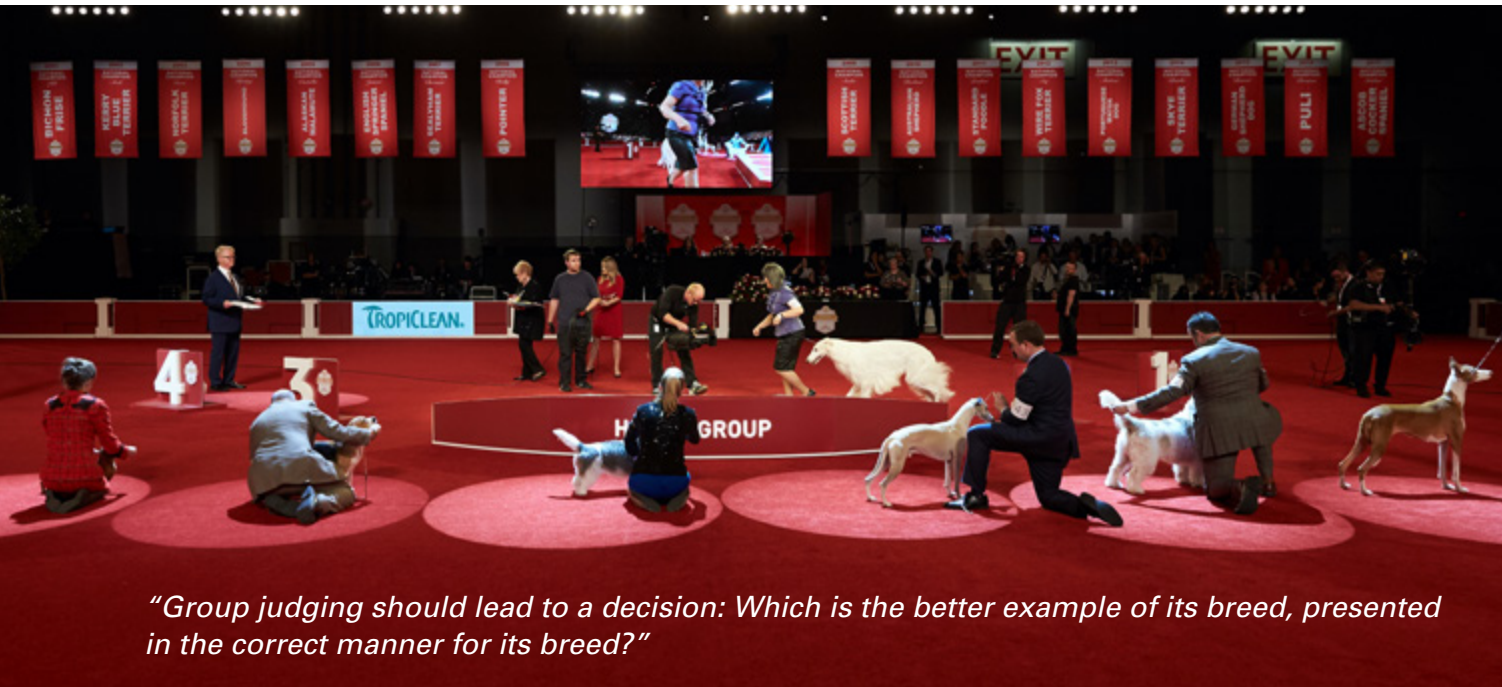


*“A Newfoundland is not as agile as a Border Collie.”*

# Dottie Mac *on* Judging

DAVID WOO ©AKC





*“Group judging should lead to a decision: Which is the better example of its breed, presented in the correct manner for its breed?”*

Poodle is totally incorrect for many breeds. For example, free standing is fine, but only within the parameters of the breed’s standard, structure, and temperament.

And not all dogs should be moved with the speed of a German Shepherd Dog. Breeds must be moved at their own—sometimes very deliberate—speed. When a Chow Chow keeps up with the Standard Poodle in the group ring, one of them is wrong. No toy breed needs an Olympic sprinter to move them. Judges must control the speed used in the show ring. Tell the handlers to slow down—and then tell them again and again. Eventually they may listen.

A judge’s responsibilities are enormous in the protection of each breed’s individuality. The breed’s type, soundness, and temperament must

be rewarded or faulted based on the judge’s knowledge and integrity and as dictated by the individual breed standard. Admittedly, judges can only judge what is presented to them. That said, withholding is one of the judge’s choices. This is done more frequently in function events and perhaps not enough in conformation. . . .

### A DELICATE BALANCE

The individuality of each breed is of paramount importance, and all correct judging must take this into account. Just as the best apple and the best orange are not interchangeable but can still be compared as to which

is the better piece of fruit, so group judging should never be generic. Rather, group judging should lead to a decision: which is the better example of its breed, presented in the correct manner for its breed? . . .

In generic performance events, such as obedience and agility, exhibitors should respect their own dog’s history and conformation and should not expect the same speed as from a giant breed as from a sighthound. A Newfoundland is not as agile as a Border Collie. Even worse is the occasional attempt to breed smaller and quicker giants, or leggier and lighter low-slung breeds, in order to be a more successful competitor. Old-time obedience judges can recall when it

was permissible to take into account the obvious fact that a Great Dane could not sit as quickly as a Papillon; but that was before the days of the OTCH. Today, the only breed-specific allowance is for the height of the jumps.

Breeders and owners should get and raise breeds that not only appeal to them but also suit both their lifestyle and recreational interests. A bird hunter does not need an earth terrier to help him find birds, and a shepherd does not need a spaniel to guard his sheep.

A worse problem is choosing the wrong breed and then breeding to improve its offspring’s ability to perform in an activity alien to its historical background. Do your homework and choose

wisely so that both you and your dogs will be happier, and the breed saved from bastardization.

All of us who have devoted lifetimes to purebred dogs must continue to stay with this devotion and never lose our intensity by giving in to the “winning is everything” false philosophy.

In our world the protection of each and every breed and its individuality is paramount, and no competition that detracts from it should be tolerated. Certainly, the conformation judge has to stand at the apex when it comes to being devoted to maintaining the differences and individuality of each and every breed.—**D.M.**



*“When a Chow Chow keeps up with the Standard Poodle in the group ring, one of them is wrong.”*

FAR LEFT: COURTESY HOT DOG PHOTO; RIGHT: COURTESY REE SMYTH



# FEATURE

*The Irish Setter Club of America and AKC Archives are working to preserve the legacy of a beloved and beautiful breed.*

How can an AKC parent club best preserve the papers and photos that document its history? Since 1998, [AKC Archives](#) has been the answer to that often-difficult question. The [Irish Setter Club of America](#) is one of the parent clubs whose long history has found a forever home in the Archives. The ISCA began submitting material in 2008, and the work is still ongoing.

The ISCA club historian-archivist is the well-known judge of sporting dogs Maureen Day, of Durham, North Carolina.

“It seemed like a waste to just toss all these valuable memorabilia in



*From the ISCA collection at AKC Archives: President Nixon's Tirvelda King Timahoe on the White House lawn, c. 1969. (Official White House photo)*

## The Long Red Line

ALL PHOTOS ISCA COLLECTION/AKC ARCHIVES





1937: Ch. Milson Top Notcher, son of Mrs. Cheever Porter's immortal Ch. Milson O'Boy, is BIS at Trenton KC under judge William Smalley, handled by Harry Hartnett. (William Brown photo)

the trash when future generations could benefit from seeing where the breed has been and how far it has come," says Day, who began moving club collections into AKC Archives in 2008. "The inclusion of the original ISCA Board of Directors minutes from the late 1800s

and into the early 1900s was one of the most incredible things I have seen. These historical individual collections might have been either tossed out or reside in someone's garage or attic until a relative disposed of them." Living in a small house with no garage, basement,

or extra storage space, Day sought a permanent home for an ever-expanding collection. ISCA Delegate Connie Vanacore suggested AKC Archives. Day conferred with Archives staff about how to contribute

the materials in her care, and then she got to work. "I started to scan, catalog, and send all the photos, health studies, club correspondence, and documents," she says. Over time, the mass of digital files became bigger and bigger. Day says, "The big problem for me was the increased volume I had stored on my computer. I worried that if this computer crashed, I would lose everything."



Left, 1946: Ch. Tyrone Farm Malloy, from Jack and Evelyn Spear's Tyrone Farm Kennels in Tipton, Iowa; Tyrone's most famous dog was Clancy, who took BIS at Morris & Essex in 1950 over an entry of 2,263. (Percy Jones photo)

Above, 1950: Litter brothers Ch. Mahogany Knight O'Aragon and Red Knight of Aragon. H. Jack Cooper, the "Old Maestro" of Aragon Kennels, was the father of eminent dog man Dick Cooper. (Frasie Studio photo)





1951: Ch. Coppercountry Trilby and Ch. Waterford's Sally, Best Brace, *ISC of Southern California* specialty, under judge Dr. R.B. Foster (Joan Ludwig photo)



With the help of AKC Archivist Brynn White in New York, Day is ensuring that her club's long and colorful history will be easily accessible to fellow fanciers and historians long into the future.

Clubs can move troves of files into the Archives domain by use of a digital portal. "The development of the portal is a lifesaver for me," Day says. She explains the process: "As I finish scanning and cataloging each photo or document, it is added to my breeder collection file. Then, all I have to do is upload the files to the ISCA's individual portal for storage." The hard copies are shipped to New York and stored in acid-free boxes and sleeves.

"This allows me to feel comfortable that those photos and documents are safe and the digital record is preserved. I do keep all my information and files on a portable external hard drive. But if it is lost, I am comfortable





knowing most everything is in our portal at AKC.”

We asked Day how she would advise her counterparts in other clubs. She responded:

“Depending on how far back you can attain some of the items from your members, my advice would be to have people scan their own photos and provide the identifying information when they send the photos to you. I am always nagging my fellow setter people to write on the back of every picture.”



Top left, 1962: *Western Irish Setter Club* members attend the Chicago premiere of Walt Disney’s production of *Big Red*. The film sparked a new wave of Irish Setter popularity.

Bottom left, 1968: Ch. Verbu Maureen, CD, was a daughter of Register of Merit sire Knockross’ O’Boy (William Brown photo)

Top right, 1976: Am./Can. Ch. Tirvelde Blarney O’Elvatowne, a specimen of typical high quality from Ted Eldredge’s famous line of setters.

Bottom right, 1983: Am./Can. Ch. Sardonyx Free ‘n’ Easy wins a Group II at *Genesee Valley KC* under judge Michele Billings (Callea photo)





One of the ISCA's early contributors was breeder Lucy Jane Myers [Draherin Kennels]. Myers provided names, dates, and other key information for each photograph she donated. "Her collection, one of the biggest, is still not finished," Day says. "Each parcel of photos and documents I have received, no matter what the size, has been a contribution that supplements the total collection."

Day's latest project is a photo gallery of every Irish Setter national specialty winner going back to the early 1970s, accompanied by vital information gleaned from a complete set of show catalogs. And, she says, "Member clubs across the country are also starting to downsize and are sending me photos of their club functions and gatherings." **GZ**

## AKC Library and Archives

[Search the AKC Library catalog](#)

[Search the AKC Archives collections](#)

Write to the AKC Librarian/Archivist at [library@akc.org](mailto:library@akc.org)



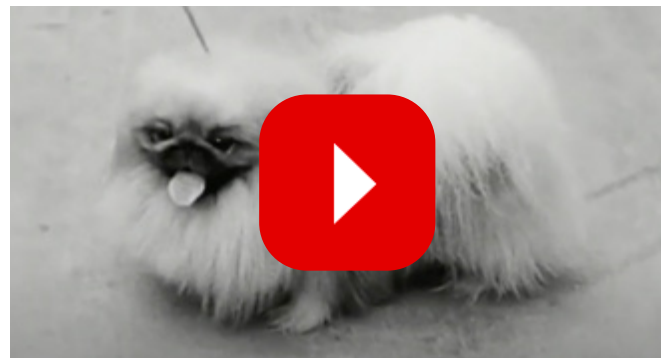


# VIDEOS



**1962: “Will the Real Blanche Saunders Please Call Her Dog”**

The obedience guru tries to fool Johnny Carson, Betty White, Peggy Cass, and Tom Poston on To Tell the Truth. The Saunders segment begins at 7:52.



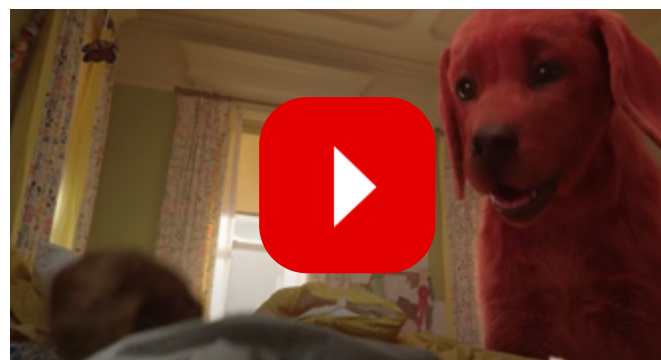
**1964: International KC of Chicago**

Pristine footage featuring many of the mid-20th century’s top dogs, judges, and handlers—How many can you name? 9:36



**1971: Westminster Best in Show Judging**

Adamant James noses out Pat Trotter’s Vagabond for his first of two consecutive Garden BIS. 6:25



**2021: Clifford the Big Red Dog**

An old-school classic is presented with new-school flair; special appearances by John Cleese and Kenan Thompson. 2:08

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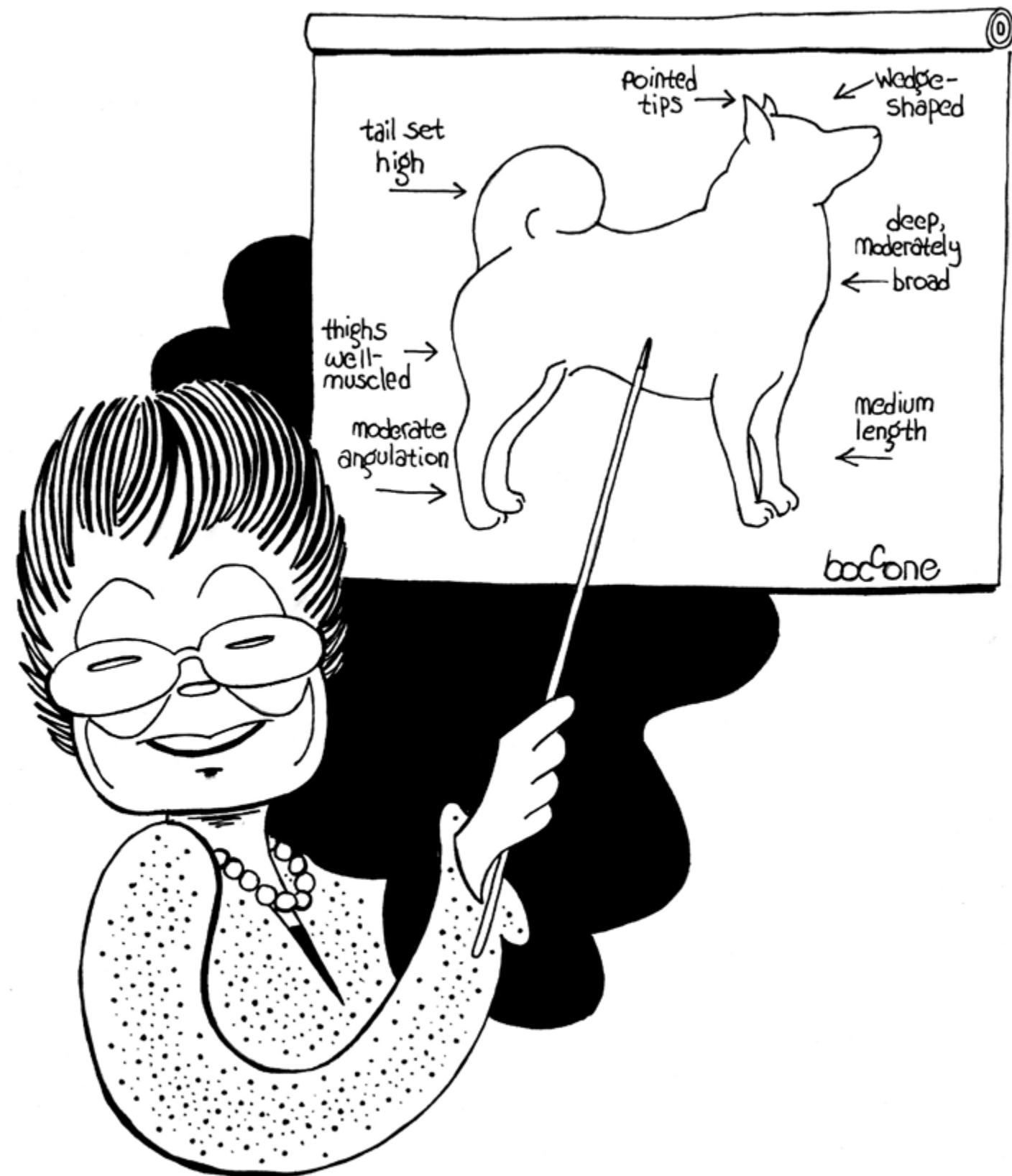


## Old School: Pat Trotter

**W**hat should we avoid? Fancy, pretty show dogs that lack correctness. I call them ‘foolers’ because I think they can trick both breeders and judges.

“One year I was giving a lecture to a large group of Elkhound fanciers on picking for functional characteristics, going on about my ‘plain Janes’ and, you know, ‘The moose doesn’t care if the dog is pretty.’ And someone in the back of the room said, ‘Yeah, you can lecture on that, but that gorgeous bitch of yours, Gilda, is very pretty.’ And I said, ‘Yes, but I don’t hold it against her.’ ‘I love pretty if it’s on correctness. But it’s not what we breed for. Pretty is the icing on the cake, and you don’t put a good icing on a bad cake. ...’”

“Decide that dog shows are much more important than the chase for accolades. When everyone thinks the chase for accolades is all-important, there is no winning, just various degrees of losing. Seek out judges whose knowledge provides leadership and guidance at shows where there will be a quality entry. Learn from those discriminating decisions. When your definition of dog shows is that they are showplaces to evaluate breeding stock, you will become part of the original and purest purpose of dog shows.”—**P.T.**







*Among the all-time reader favorites from our files is this miniature wirehaired Dachshund photo by old-school master Jim Callea, a distinguished member of the GAZETTE alumni society.*

## 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](mailto:Arliss.Paddock@akc.org).

## THIS MONTH

### HOUND GROUP

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 25 Afghan Hounds                       | 38 Pharaoh Hounds       |
| 25 Basenjis                            | 39 Rhodesian Ridgebacks |
| 27 Basset Hounds                       | 40 Salukis              |
| 28 Beagles                             | 41 Scottish Deerhounds  |
| 29 Bloodhounds                         | 43 Whippets             |
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| 37 Petits Bassets Griffons<br>Vendéens |                         |

### TERRIER GROUP

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| 44 Australian Terriers        | 56 Norwich Terriers                |
| 44 Bedlington Terriers        | 58 Scottish Terriers               |
| 45 Border Terriers            | 59 Sealyham Terriers               |
| 46 Bull Terriers              | 60 Skye Terriers                   |
| 47 Cairn Terriers             | 61 Soft Coated Wheaten<br>Terriers |
| 49 Dandie Dinmont<br>Terriers | 62 Welsh Terriers                  |
| 51 Glen of Imaal Terriers     |                                    |
| 52 Kerry Blue Terriers        |                                    |
| 53 Lakeland Terriers          |                                    |
| 54 Manchester Terriers        |                                    |
| 55 Norfolk Terriers           |                                    |



## HOUND GROUP

### Afghan Hounds

#### THE BITE AND MUZZLE

I have heard people wonder why the standard prefers a “level mouth” and allows a “scissors bite” but describes the latter as being “more punishing.” Way back in my beginning in the breed, I too wondered what this meant. I held the standard like it was the Ten Commandments; I didn’t question it but studied it and everything related to it, like a scholar studies the Bible.

I finally came to this conclusion: For as long as Afghan Hounds have existed (one may remember in writings that they were often referred to as the breed of dog representing the species on Noah’s Ark), the breed was not discovered by Western civilization until the very late 1800s, in India.

In the early 1900s, some Afghan Hounds were brought back to England. This was at a time when people were already interested in and developing the whole process of selective dog breeding and dog exhibitions. This was also around the time that existing written descriptions of different dogs were being converted to take the form of formal breed standards.

I believe that the “level bite” was simply an observation made regarding the actual Afghan Hounds that were brought to Europe. This was found to be unusual and odd as compared to



*Old School: Ch. Longlesson Electra and Ch. Shirkhan of Grandeur, 1960*

what folks were already aware of seeing with the hunting dogs that these people had been familiar with for years. I don’t feel that the idea of the scissors bite being “more punishing” is based on any scientific research but rather can be attributed to the established awareness of the hunting prowess of the Greyhounds, Wolfhounds, Deerhounds, Whippets, and various terriers and their scissors bites.

The Afghan Hound standard is all about

unusual, peculiar, and exotic, and virtues difficult to breed. It is also and very importantly emphatic about strength and power. The very different level bite goes right along with this. It works well on the Afghan Hound.

Putting all jokes aside regarding the brain of the Afghan Hound, these dogs have the same size brain as any dog of their size. It is shaped differently and so it is encased in a back-skull that is elongated to make up the difference

of its narrowness. To the average eye, the Afghan Hound’s foreface appears skinny, and some folks might even describe it as pointy. However, this is not so. The Afghan Hound’s muzzle is narrow and certainly is so in comparison to most breeds of its size. The strength of this muzzle is made up for in its length and depth, and there is a prominent under-jaw. This lower jaw squares off the muzzle at the nose. This squareness best accommodates a level bite.

I also want to add here that it is not uncommon for the Afghan Hound to develop what I call a “milk mouth,” where the hairs on the chin (the front of that under-jaw) are white. This visually diminishes from view the prominence of that jaw, and so this area should always be inspected close up. As well, a Mandarin beard may enhance this area.

—Harry Bennett

[Afghan Hound Club of America](#)

### Basenjis

#### HOW TO DESCRIBE A BASENJI IN 60 SECONDS: IMPOSSIBLE?

As fanciers, we have those quick encounters that require an equally concise description of a complex breed. You might strike up a conversation in the checkout line or at a farmers’ market. You might admire



## HOUND GROUP

someone else's dog, and they want to know about yours. These encounters give you about a minute to flesh out the qualities you love in a Basenji.

Thirty-five years ago, I got my first Basenji and my first "What are they like?"

"They don't bark, they don't have dog smell, and they clean themselves and climb furniture like a cat," I said.

"You should call them 'dats.'"

I still rely on that cat analogy, and I recently wondered—via a Facebook poll—if my fellow fanciers did the same.

The result: Feline characteristics came in at number one, with 12 out of 40 responses. Fancier Amanda Thomas reported that breeder-fancier Julie Leicht told her from day one: "If curiosity killed the cat, the Basenji would be extinct."

An interesting subset in the cat category was that Basenjies are like "monkey-cats," with three votes.

Susan Kamen Marsicano: "Nicholas [her husband] used to tell puppy inquiries on the phone that Basenjies are one-half cat and three-quarters monkey."

My favorite response in the cat category also refers to the trait of aloofness in the Basenji breed standard.

Vince Viet Nam Nguyen: "Cat dog that doesn't want to be bothered but wants to be

touched, Cat dog that does not want to be bothered but loves to cuddle, Cat dog that doesn't want to be bothered but wants to be up in every other dog's/person's business but doesn't want to be bothered, Cat dog that likes sitting up high to watch everything—unbothered. Oh, and, yes, they shed."

Andrea Steedle Walters: "Vince, I think you described me."

The next most popular category of comparison, with nine responses, was "toddler." The majority of fanciers pegged the age at 2 years old. Adjectives employed: "Permanent" "Perpetual." Modifiers: "With teeth." "With four feet."

Intelligence? Seven mentions. No matter the breed, pretty much everyone I meet tells me their dog is "so smart." I smile and agree, but I'm telling you: There is smart, and there is Basenji smart.

"Independent problem-solver" is a positive take on the characteristic, but the reality is, as fancier Cathleen Combs described: "Wickedly intelligent." (Examples of this include turning a round door handle to get to dirty laundry, or puzzling out a toddler lock on a kitchen cabinet to access the trash.) According to fancier Melody Henkel, Basenjies are "Perhaps the most fiercely intelligent dogs I've owned."

What brings the IQ level up for Basenjies?

Anne McMillan: "They're very bright, but



*When you meet people who haven't seen a Basenji before, you have the huge challenge of trying to convey the breed's qualities in just a few minutes.*

MELINA CARTER



## HOUND GROUP

they use it to outsmart you.”

Sharron Schmigdall: “You need to be at least as smart as they are. If there is nothing in it for them, they won’t do it.”

Sense of humor came in at a tie with wicked intelligence. Basenjis are clown-like and goofy, and they know how to use that to their advantage. Let’s say you are mad at one of your Basenjis, and you want to stay mad because you’ve just discovered one of your favorite possessions now resembles shredded kill in the middle of the living-room floor. But you can’t stay mad. It’s impossible when your dog reacts to your tone of voice with play-bows, back-talk, zoomies, couch gymnastics, and a pitiful attempt at a guilty facial expression. Basenjis charm the mad right out of you. They have taught me more than any human that it’s possible to turn anger to laughter.

Fancier Jackie Krenetz Dering puts it thusly: “If you want a dog that does whatever you ask, get something else. If you want to be entertained, Basenjis are perfect.”

The 60-second-description live-action scene. Fancier Donna Laforia helped me recreate a typical encounter with an individual who knows nothing about the breed. It goes something like this:

A Basenji fancier (BF) is walking his or her dogs. An Inquisitive Passer-by (IP) approaches from the opposite direction with a big smile on

his or her face.

IP: Oh, my goodness, what kind of dogs are they? So cute!

BF: They’re Basenjis.

IP: What was that?

BF: *B-A-S-E-N-J-I*. They’re hounds native to the Congo.

IP: Never heard of them. Are they terriers, or part fox? [or Whippet, or miniature Doberman?] [IP attempts to find a relatable breed.]

BF: No, they are their own breed—primitive and unchanged. They’re barkless, catlike, and have no dog odor.

IP: Doesn’t bark or smell? I need one of those!

BF: (Laughs and nods head)

IP: How do you spell that again?

If the BF has no dogs in tow, this conversation is usually accompanied by desperate phone-scrolling to locate photos of his or her Basenjis to provide a visual. Unfortunately, the only recent photos show the dogs flat-out sleeping with tails uncurled.

If the IP lingers and shows genuine interest, BF usually pulls out the additional warnings:

- Basenjis are not a dog for everyone, and especially not for first-time dog owners.
- Basenjis are escape artists that require a securely fenced yard and must be leashed.
- Fanciers do the Basenji’s bidding: We are

slaves to them. (Only a slight exaggeration.)

While being a breed ambassador is serious business, sometimes you might not be up to it for any number of reasons. Maybe it’s one of those days. Maybe today, describing what one of my friends lovingly called “little aliens” is beyond your scope. As fancier Eunice Ockerman puts it, “Most days I’m happy to share my love of the breed, but at times I’m tempted to tell people my Basenji is a Congo Nut Terrier and move on.”

I’ll let you know how that goes.

—Marcia Woodard,

[marcia@barkless.com](mailto:marcia@barkless.com)

[Basenji Club of America](#)

## Basset Hounds

### EXAGGERATIONS IN THE BREED

I just re-read the Basset standard for the zillionth time. I like our standard. It’s got a great opening paragraph, describes the breed in sufficient detail, and allows for variation in preference. It describes disqualifications, serious faults, and faults. There should be no mistaking what the breed’s priorities are.

Bassets are hunting dogs. The first paragraph of the standard says they should be able to follow a trail over and through difficult terrain. They are capable of great endurance, and movement is deliberate but never clumsy.

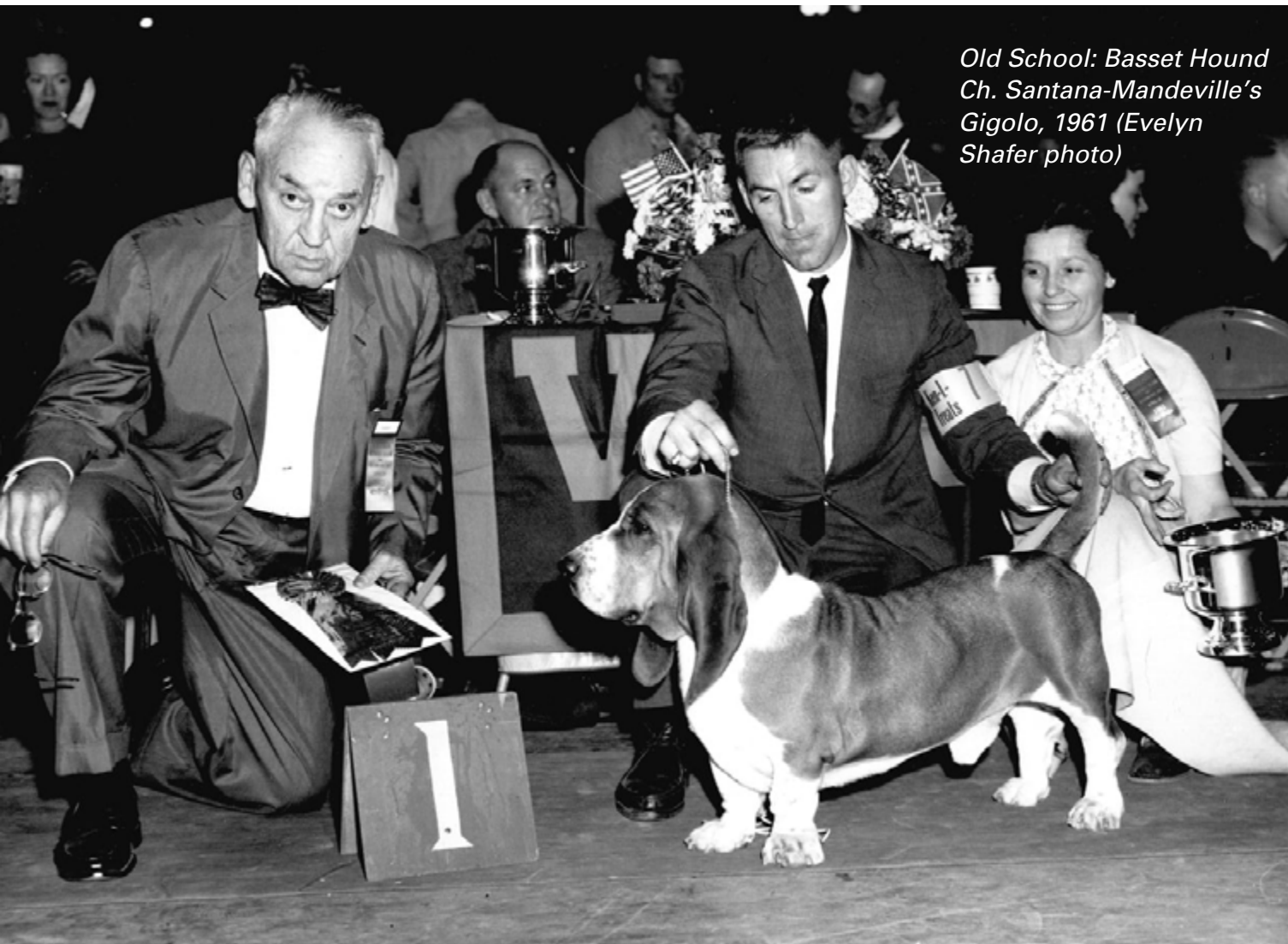
Yes, it also says Bassets have heavier bone size considered than any other breed (size being height at the withers—14 inches for a Basset). It does not say the bone should be heavier than any other breed, nor do any of the breed faults or disqualifications mention bone size. A dry head with tight skin is a fault, but not a serious fault or a disqualification, otherwise the skin should be loose and elastic.

So where have breeders and judges gotten the idea that huge boned, heavily wrinkled dogs are preferable to well-built, moderate, athletic dogs that have elastic skin, but not so many wrinkles?

I do not agree with much the animal-rights people believe in, but sometimes I think they are alerting us to problems in our breeds. Breeders have a tendency to take things to excess before we realize our error and go back the other direction. It’s nobody’s fault, it’s just how we’re built. If we like a little of something, more must be better. Except it rarely is.

I fear the American Bassets who have been moderate for so many decades are beginning to follow the path of many European Bassets in terms of exaggerated traits. If big bone is good, then bigger bone is better. If some wrinkles are good, then more wrinkles are better. If height from withers to deepest part of chest should be at least two-thirds of the total, then seven-eighths total height is better. If legs





Old School: Basset Hound Ch. Santana-Mandeville's Gigolo, 1961 (Evelyn Shafer photo)

should be short, then shorter is better. If the standard calls for a prominent haw, then a really prominent haw is better. The only place I don't see this exaggeration is in shoulder lay-back. I don't see any dogs with super laid-back shoulders or long upper arms, even though our standard clearly places most emphasis on

correctly structured running gear.

Form follows function, whether we like it or not. Our Bassets are supposed to be able to hunt all day in difficult terrain. The dog described in our standard is a short, athletic hound who is never clumsy. I understand that few of us hunt with our Bassets any

more, but that does not mean they shouldn't be able to do the job for which they were designed. Bigger isn't better; sounder is better. Exaggeration isn't better, either. Our standard doesn't use the word "moderate," and I personally wish it did, though it hasn't protected other breeds.

Breeders will breed what they like and what is rewarded by judges. It should be somewhat of a failsafe system. But what happens when the judges begin to like the exaggeration too? I hope Basset breeders in this country never have to return from a place of overzealous exaggeration. We shouldn't encourage a split between the bench dogs and the field dogs. It will be healthier for the breed, and for our dogs in general. —*Jacquelyn Fogel, 2015*

[Basset Hound Club of America](#)

### Beagles

Our column this month was submitted by Michelle Sager, who is the chairperson of our NBC Judges Education Committee. She is also approved by the AKC to judge Beagles.

### A HUNTING HOUND

When considering Beagles, either as a judge, breeder, or exhibitor, it's always important to remember that the breed's purpose as an

active hunting hound is paramount.

There are a couple of points in the history of the breed and the standard that help emphasize this, other than the obvious descriptions in the standard. The following is taken from the History section of the National Beagle Club's "Judging the Beagle":

One notable feature of the American standard is the division of the breed into two varieties. The reasoning can be explained by a letter published in the May, 1892 issue of *Forest and Stream*, written by an officer of the National Beagle Club, using the pen name "Bradley." The 1892 letter from Bradley was written to refute an argument that the Beagle Club should amend the standard from a 15-inch height limit to one of 16 inches, because they had recently raised the lower limit from 12 inches to 13 inches.

Bradley wrote:

"Mr. Phoebus further argues that because the limit of the small class has been increased from 12 to 13 inches, that of the large should be increased in proportion. I cannot agree with him. When the subject of the field trials came before the National Beagle Club, owners of small dogs asked for a class for their favorites. The field trial committee thought it was not fair to run a dog a trifle over 12 inches in height against a 15-inch dog. The little fellow would have no chance to win, for

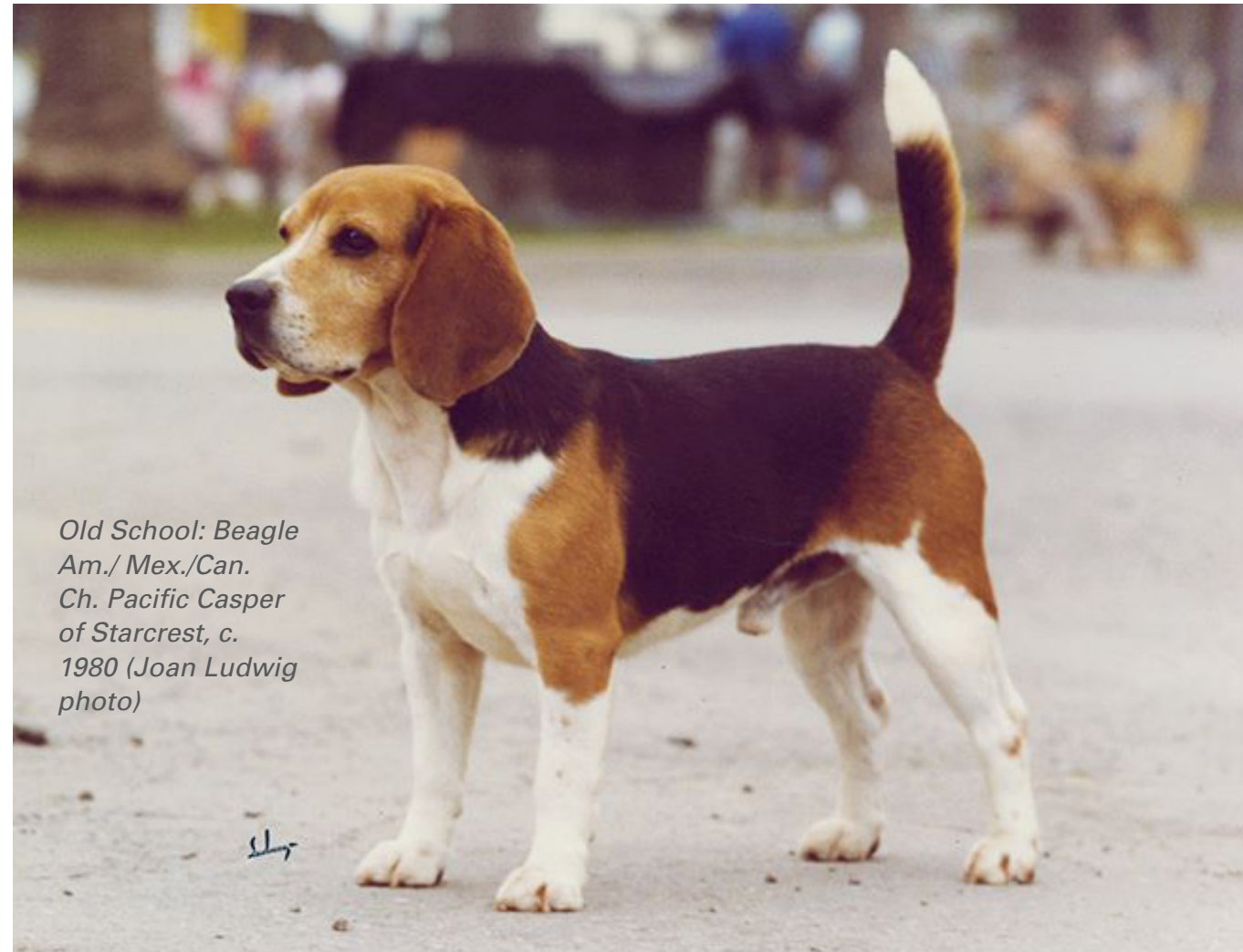


## HOUND GROUP

he could not keep up with his large opponent. After careful consideration it was thought fair to make two classes—one for Beagles 13 inches and under, and one for those 15 inches and under. This was done to bring dogs which were nearly the same size in the same class. Then, that the bench show classes might correspond with the field trial classes, the change was made on the bench.”

One important early modification of the standard was a revision in the Scale of Points. The original Beagle standard published in 1884 gave 35 points to the head, but by 1900 that had been reduced to 25 points. According to Mr. H.W. Prentice, who wrote the book *The Beagle in America and England*, published in 1920, the reason for this was that “The beagle, being essentially a hunting dog, this [the reduction of points for the head and adding those points to the body and running gear sections] has been done for the purpose of giving relatively greater weight to the physical equipment the dog for the field work required, consistent with the item of ‘general appearance’ in the standard, the ‘miniature foxhound, solid and big for his inches, with the wear and tear look of the dog that can last in the chase, and follow his quarry to the death.’ ”

The National Beagle Club places great value on the Scale of Points in the standard to determine the relative value of the parts of



*Old School: Beagle  
Am./ Mex./Can.  
Ch. Pacific Casper  
of Starcrest, c.  
1980 (Joan Ludwig  
photo)*

the hound, and the standard has existed in its present form since 1957. The fact that the breed standard includes a section on “Packs of Beagles” emphasizes the importance of the Beagle’s history as a hunting hound. —M.S.

Thank you, Michelle.

—Deb Krier,

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[National Beagle Club of America](http://NationalBeagleClub.com)

## Bloodhounds

### FROM THE GROUND UP

**B**loodhound people spend a lot of time considering our dogs’ noses, drive, and working ability. But one of the critical things that any breeder needs to consider is the running gear that gets that nose to where it needs to go. Bloodhound feet are critical to our dogs being the trailing machines that they are bred to be.

The AKC standard describes the feet as “strong and well knuckled up,” which basically means that weight is evenly borne on all toes. A flat foot in a Bloodhound is like running a car on a flat tire—inefficient, and eventually damaging to a dog who should be able to trot all day long (even if the handler cannot!).

A Bloodhound’s paw is made up of many tiny bones, tendons, muscles, and ligaments; layers of fat for warmth and cushioning; and skin. It has to be large enough to support the weight of a 100-plus-pound dog, and yet small enough to handle any kind of terrain. A Bloodhound is a long-distance athlete, not a sprinter or a gymnast, so the quick turns and flexibility allowed by a hare foot are not desirable. Dewclaws are optional. I personally prefer to remove them, but many breeders are choosing to leave the dewclaws intact. The pads of the feet should be thick and calloused. This is their shock absorber and protects them from being injured by rough terrain or harsh pavement.

Most Bloodhounds are very foot sensitive. The breed is notorious for being difficult about nail-trims. Legend has it that in the Middle Ages, a Bloodhound could be given to a “non-blooded” (not royal) freeholder, but if so a toe would be removed so that the tracks would be clear if the dog were running game



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on the lord's preserve. Ancestral memory in Bloodhounds has apparently kept this alive, and most Bloodhounds are convinced that you are about to remove a toe every time you trim their nails. They can be taught to accept trimming, but it's a battle that every Bloodhound owner faces at one point or another, even if a breeder started trimming nails at just a few days old. Nails should be trimmed closely enough that you cannot hear them "clicking" on a floor when they walk.

Some lines are notorious for fast nail growth and need to be trimmed more often, but a general rule is that a nail trim once or twice a month will be fine. If their nails grow long enough that the weight is forced back onto the pad instead of the toes, it can cause damage to the structure of the foot and could lead to arthritis or injury. No matter how much they hate it, its vital to keep those nails back!

You will see working dogs with longer toenails if they are working in a lot of rural terrain. In those cases, the dogs are using the claws for traction to haul themselves and their handlers up and down the hills. Even then, the nails are monitored so as to not get long enough to shift the weight backward.

Bloodhound feet can be problematic for yeast infections as well. Watch for the dog who is constantly licking their paws. Foot-licking is commonly associated with environ-



*Old School: Bloodhound  
Ch. Heathers Knock on  
Wood, 2005*

mental or food allergies, but it can also be an indicator of a yeast infection between the toes. It's a vicious cycle—the yeast makes their feet itch, so they lick, making it moist, so the yeast grows. The yeast will always be there (it's what makes their feet smell like corn chips!), but one should always check between the toes when doing the weekly health-check.

Cracked paws can also be an issue, depending on environment. Our breed is notorious for their stoic nature, and sometimes it's hard to tell when they are injured. Checking pads should also be part of regular maintenance. Obviously, the terrain your dog walks on is going to affect how tough or soft your dog's pads are. If they walk or run on pavement or

asphalt every day, they'll have tougher, more calloused paw-pads. Dogs who mostly walk on grass or aren't super active will have more delicate paws. If you have the opportunity, check out the difference between the feet of a working law-enforcement or search-and-rescue dog, and the feet of a Bloodhound who spends their life between the yard and the couch. It's very similar to the difference in the callousing of hands between those of a carpenter and an accountant.

Bloodhound feet may only be a slight mention in the standard, but unless the foot is correct, the rest of the standard doesn't matter. If the dog cannot follow the trail, it doesn't matter how good the nose is or how perfect the tail-set. Feet are the foundation of a breed, and a trailing machine with flat tires is not going to save lives.

—Betsy Copeland,  
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American Bloodhound Club

## Borzoi

### MATURITY AND PATIENCE

One of the hardest lessons to learn in showing a Borzoi is when is a dog ready for the ring. A Borzoi can be 80 percent of their eventual adult weight and height at 6 months. However, often they are nowhere



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near 80-percent ready for the ring at this age.

A Borzoi can take a long time to reach maturity. It can take as long as three years for coat, muscling, weight, and mental maturity to reach a mature balance. Differences in height and weight often result in a gangly stage as a juvenile. At near a year of age, a Borzoi will reach 95 percent of their full adult height. Muscling, on the other hand, may take a year or two more. The same goes for the coat: At 6 months a Borzoi will have a glorious, plush puppy coat, only to lose most of it by a year. The first coat-blow will leave the dog with wisps of feathering on the chest and bib, and the topline can look all wrong as the coat over the shoulders and pelvis remains longer and the hair on the back is short.

I try to explain to new owners that a Borzoi will have a window of opportunity as a puppy to be competitive, and then at near 1 year of age that window slams shut for a long period of time until the coat, muscling, and maturity all catch up to each other. It is not surprising that a 6-month-old Borzoi will pick up several points from the puppy class. After that, points become harder until at 2½ years of age the dog wins back-to-back majors.

Some Borzoi will finish very fast at a young age because of soundness and the quality of their competition, but that doesn't mean they will be ready to special any sooner. Rare is the



*Old School: Borzoi Tam-Boer Borzoi, 1956  
(William Brown photo)*

puppy who can take breed from the classes or even a group placement. Specialing a Borzoi takes even more patience. A specials career generally takes three years, so timing and

maturity need to be considered.

In preparation for this column I talked with Michael Canalizo of Afghan fame. Michael remarked that a specials career will take three

years. The first year is getting to the top, the second year at the top, and the third year coming down from the top. So if a Borzoi is mature at 2½ to 3, that means that at 4 to



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5 they should be at the top of their game, and at 6 their career should peak. Now that does not mean their career will be over. There have been several great Borzoi who continued to win as veterans, but in general the best years will be 4 to 6 years of age. While the Afghan national does not have a Veterans class because they feel the dogs should be just as competitive over age 7, the Borzoi national recognizes that age can matter for a Borzoi. There have been several good Borzoi who have won the national from the Veterans class or were entered in regular specials over the age of 7. Considering the size and weight of a Borzoi and that coat continues to fill out with age, conversely movement can diminish as they reach veteran status. Sometimes it is foot-timing, balance, or even stamina that keeps them from being at the top of their game.

Considering the choice to special, when is a Borzoi most competitive? By year 3 you should see potential, and at 5 to 6 might be the peak; beyond that, selectively the dog can still be in the running. If you start too soon or wait too long to special a Borzoi, that three-year window may close before the dog matches his potential.

—Jon Steele

[Borzoi Club of America](#)

## Dachshunds

### PEACHES AND WOODCHUCKS

Central New Jersey is famous for its peach orchards. These orchards are also popular with woodchucks. The animals like peaches so much they climb into the trees to take bites of whatever is ripe. The earthen mounds of the woodchucks' dens catch and snap the teeth on mower bars, and the half-hidden entrance holes snag and twist the ankles of agricultural workers. The relative absence of coyotes in this area means that there is little predator pressure on woodchucks. For all these reasons, orchard owners are happy to have help in decreasing the varmint load.

One Dachshund who has done her bit to support New Jersey agriculture is Ember, a red smooth mini with a taste for game. Weighing just under eight pounds, she is narrow in the chest and slender in general build, so that she can squirm through any small space. Ember's pedigree includes many show champions—nonetheless the desire to hunt and the skill to do it live in her Dachsie heart. Woodchucks are her favorite quarry, and in the spring her specialty is snagging juvenile 'chucks living under the Jersey barriers at a fairground that we frequent.

One July Sunday, a small group of us met early in the day to take advantage of the sur-



*Smooth mini Dachshund Ember is multitalented, but one of her favorite activities is snagging the varmints living under the Jersey barriers at a nearby fairground.*



COURTESY TRUDY KAWAMI AND N. FISCHER



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prisingly cool weather. The pack included a couple of Jagd Terriers, two Bedlingtons, and my two miniature Dachshunds—veteran smooth Ember, and newbie wire Brooke. Many of the dens in the peach orchard were old and complicated, with multiple openings and tunnels that crossed over and under each other. All the tunnels at some point were entangled in peach-tree roots. Because of the roots, the relatively shallow dens, and her small size, Ember did not wear a locator collar. I could not risk it getting caught, keeping her underground when she would want to exit the earth. In areas where the holes are deeper and tree roots not so much a problem, it would be prudent, as well as useful, to have a locator collar on a dog. You always want to be able to dig your dog out if necessary.

Ember had a good time exploring the first complex we found. She started tonguing, but nothing exited, and Ember stopped speaking as well. The soft, sandy soil let the chuck swim away, quickly backfilling the tunnel to confuse and eventually stop the dog. We tried sinking the demo bar directly ahead of where we thought the chuck was and then digging as quickly as we could—but alas, no success. Eventually Ember came out and looked at us reproachfully.

Three more attempts at other dens brought only frustration, as one ‘chuck dug away and

another bolted from an unseen hole, escaping before dogs could be loosed.

We shifted to another orchard and at first had no better luck. Then one of our group mentioned that he thought he spotted something sitting on a grassy hillock at the edge of the orchard. Walking toward it we could see nothing at first, then we found a worn track in the tall grass that led directly to a large entry hole midway up the bank. Ember raced ahead, beating us all, and slipped in the hole. The opening sloped down less than a foot, then it narrowed and took a sharp right-angle turn toward the center of the mound. A small rock in the roof at the turn stopped Ember briefly, but she wiggled under it and disappeared.

In less than three minutes she began to bay. With her high-pitched voice, baying is really a continual, shrill nag guaranteed to drive a chuck to leave the area. (It also can be hard on the human ear!)

Ember continued to work sounding farther way, heading, it seemed, toward the other side of the hillock. The other handlers went around to the opposite side of the mound where they spotted an exit hole. A leashed Jagd Terrier was held ready as Ember’s voice sounded closer and closer to them. Suddenly a chuck bolted from the exit hole toward a hedgerow of trees and tall grass, with little

Ember not far behind. The Jagd Terrier was ready and dispatched the woodchuck, as I raced around the hill to scoop up Ember who wanted to get into the fray. She had done her job, and I wanted her out of there. She had given us a woodchuck with no digging on our part.

By the time this column is printed Ember will have had her 13th birthday. She has been retired from the field for a few years but has kept busy, earning a CD and a RM. Nonetheless, she would prefer to have a peachy woodchuck.

—Trudy Kawami,  
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Dachshund Club of America

## Greyhounds

### EVALUATING GREYHOUND PUPPIES

Does the puppy have Greyhound ears yet? In the first weeks, and for several more months, the ears of a Greyhound puppy assume many unusual positions. One day he will resemble a Smooth Fox Terrier, and the next a Coonhound. Check to see if the ears are “small and fine in texture.” The smaller the ears, the sooner the puppy will carry them correctly. And our standard is remiss in stating that the ear is semi-pricked; this describes the shape of a Collie or Sheltie ear. The

Greyhound’s ear is more correctly referred to as a “rose-shape,” as described in the English standard.

Check the pigment on the nose and lips and around the eyes. Pigmentation will usually be completely filled-in on darker puppies or those that have colored markings around their eyes. It takes longer to fill in when a puppy has a white face. Even in dilutes we usually find dark pigment. Pigment will also darken with age.

Check the teeth to make certain the puppy has a scissors bite and not a level, overshot, or undershot mouth. The standard calls for teeth that are “strong and even in front.” Sometimes a puppy may be slightly overshot at this age or during the next few months—that is because the muzzle is growing faster than the lower jaw. The lower jaw will catch up. A level or undershot bite usually does not correct itself. There should be no malocclusions.

The neck should be “long and muscular,” but not too long and thin. Although a long, thin neck might appear elegant, it does not have the strength needed for catching game. A short, thick neck is also undesirable. Quite often a neck appears short because of the incorrect angle of the shoulder. If the shoulder is set on too high, the neck will be shorter. There should be a definite arch of the neck



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Old School: Greyhound Ewhurst Duke of Waterford, 1944 (Percy Jones photo)

behind the puppy's head, and that arch should continue down into the shoulder where the neck should fit smoothly, creating a continuous curve into the back.

The shoulders are "placed as obliquely as possible." The definition of *oblique*, according to the *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, is "having a slanting or sloping

position ... less than 90 degrees." Although some breeds call for a 90-degree angle of the shoulder and upper arm, the Greyhound usually has a more open angle. The points of the shoulders should not be too close together, nor should they be set down on the side of the puppy. Two fingers usually fit between the shoulder blades of an 8-week-old puppy.

Compare the length of the shoulder and upper arm. They should be of equal length, and the upper arm should have a good angle of return. The elbows should fit tightly against the rib cage. One way to see if a puppy or adult Greyhound has the correct angle of shoulder and upper arm is to look at the skin that attaches to the body directly above the elbow. If that skin makes a definite crescent shape the dog usually has good front angulation. The straighter the skin, the straighter the front assembly.—*Sue LeMieux, 2009*

[Greyhound Club of America](#)

### Ibizan Hounds

#### THE IBIZAN HOUND—A TEMPERAMENT THAT WORKS

The Ibizan Hound's temperament is often misunderstood amongst its more dignified fellows within the hound group. This energetic, comical breed is truly a "Peter Pan" among other sighthounds, and appreciating his personality is a vital part of his function as well.

Spanish Podencos hunt in mixed packs of seven or more dogs. These dogs are generally easygoing, and quarreling among them is rare. Hunters do not desire overly sharp dogs because it is very important that the dogs work together to track, flush, give chase, and

retrieve their prey. These are not solo hunters—they are social ones. Quarreling among a hunting pack reduces their take in the field. Breeders are generally mindful of the need for this breed to function well within a social pack, and breeding choices should and typically do consider temperament.

Ringside with a large Ibizan Hound entry is often quite comical. As social as these dogs typically are, it is not uncommon to see them trying to play with each other. Smacks, play-bows, and leaps are frequent gestures that their handlers manage with a grin and a tight grip on the show lead. When in the ring, exhibitors may find that their dog wishes to continue the social party. Ibizan Hounds can get "bored" in a large entry, especially if they can't chat with friends. This is a great opportunity for exhibitors to employ small focus exercises to keep things in the ring fun for the dog.

When judging the breed, it is still necessary to use the typical gentle approach as with other sighthound breeds. Young dogs who are unsure of ring procedure should not be penalized, but they should stand for exam. Some young dogs will back up or roach when evaluations begin from the front of the animal; this is still a sighthound, after all. It is better to approach the dog from the side, ask the exhibitor to show the bite, and then begin examin-



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*The Ibizan Hound was developed as pack animal who is sociable with other dogs, and it's not uncommon to see them trying to play with each other. "This energetic, comical breed is truly a Peter Pan among sighthounds."*



ing the animal. It can be better to save evaluation of expression and the headpiece until the end of the exam.

A dog exhibiting extreme shyness should be approached carefully in order to give him or

her a good ring experience, but if the judge cannot appropriately evaluate the dog, an award may not be warranted.

Some dogs will also exhibit more laid-back temperament, both in and outside the ring. This is an equally acceptable trait within the breed and is sometimes connected to their experience with other performance events.

In a breed as versatile as the Ibizan Hound, it is to be expected that there are variations in temperament as well. That being said, these variations should all still encompass the idea of the ideal function of the dog in the field as a hunting pack animal.

—Meegan Pierotti-Tietje,  
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Ibizan Hound Club of the U.S.

### Otterhounds

Our column for this issue is by Becky Van Houten.

#### TREASURE THE OLD DOG

*"He's getting old. I don't count the years. I don't multiply by seven. They bred dogs for everything else, even diving for fish, why didn't they breed them to live longer, to live as long as a man?"*— Peter Heller

Living with an elderly Otterhound provides an owner with new questions and experiences. My husband and I have lived with our girl since she was 5½ years old, when she stepped down from her illustrious show career. Born in 2006, Wicket lived with friends of mine as a young puppy, but we were always her co-owners in case anything would happen to these older folks. When Wicket retired, we thought she could add her good genes to the gene pool, so we added her to our pack and got to know her better than before.

Wicket generally fit in well with our other hounds, despite that there were two other intact bitches in the house. Through the years we appreciated her sweet demeanor and her pleasure in meeting people. She loved rep-

resenting our breed, and I believe she kissed most of the city of Milwaukee one year at a Meet the Breeds event. She especially loved kissing men with beards—maybe there was a food crumb somewhere there!

It wasn't long after she had a litter of puppies that we began to lose members of our pack, and before we knew it, we were down to two Otterhounds. By that time she was 8 years old. She continued to enjoy good health, and we occasionally went out to play in veterans classes in dog shows. We lost her half-brother shortly before his 12th birthday.

In early 2015 we brought home a puppy of another breed and began travelling extensively with the two of them. Wickie loved hiking and was my husband's great pal while I handled the puppy. Trailing her nose on the ground brought her so much excitement and energy, and we continued our adventures until 2018 when we noticed she was starting to missteps and stumbling.

Though we had her on a glucosamine supplement, we tried chiropractic adjustments to see if that could resolve the problem. One afternoon our vet said his adjustments were just not going to help anymore, and we put her on a pain medication to try and help.

Her gait continued to go downhill, and I decided to check in with the big guns at the university. They did some neurology tests on

COURTESY MEEGAN PIEROTTI-TIETJE



## HOUND GROUP



*At nearly 15, with loving care and help from her owners, Wicket manages to get around happily.*

her and found the problem to be in her spine: It was deteriorating. They offered CAT scans, and though we did do an X-ray, we thought we wanted to be less aggressive and turned to rehabilitation and laser therapy.

By this time Wickie was not able to walk well, and my son had to carry her up the stairs when we visited his home. On a positive note, she was still happy, eating and drinking well, and had her usual sweet demeanor.

Then she was 12 years old, and the average Otterhound lives to 10.8 years. We had never had a 12-year-old Otterhound!

With the help of a friend, we found a physical therapist vet located about two hours away, and we scheduled an appointment. She showed us how to use massage and gave her some exercises to work her rear muscles. Additionally we began to have her treated with a laser.

In the beginning we had to go frequently to see the progress that we hoped for—and progress, she did. The first week we went every other day, and then two days per week, and gradually cut back to one per month. Even on trips, we were able to find locations that could continue to give her laser treatments. It seems to be a popular and successful way to improve doggie mobility.

We got a set of boots to help her navigate slippery floors when needed and placed more rubber-backed rugs throughout the house. Once again, the day came when our specialist said our treatment was no longer working—the benefit of laser was no longer the answer for our girl. We saw to it that she never went down any stairs without assistance, but we found encouraging her to climb stairs was good exercise. Though we had to change to a different pain medication over the years, we see her still happy and surprisingly well at nearly 15.

Our next adventure was to try CBD as a supplement and cut back on her NSAID use, which was beginning to affect her liver. That seems to be helping. It's still a joy to peer into her pretty face and see the *joie de vivre* she exudes, even though she doesn't see as well with her somewhat cloudy eyes as she used to. She loves her daily .2-mile “walk,” even if it involves some stumbles. She excitedly comes

inside for her treat at its conclusion. Lately we have been seeing more stumbles, so she has an added brace for her right hock when the wobbles and stumbles become too great.

In telling her story, I've neglected to mention that she continues to rule the house and when she wants something, she never fails to communicate it. When there is no water in the bowl, she pushes the bowl around to let us know it's empty. Often when she has a need during the day, she approaches my husband, and he recites a litany of possibilities, and when he lands on the one she wants, she barks in appreciation for his insight.

Recently she has determined that 8:30 P.M. is bedtime for the household, and she will bark until I give in. I've tried settling her in the bedroom, but like an errant toddler, she pops right up again until I join her in the room. Luckily, she lets me read or watch television! Also when our other dog sounds the alarm that the UPS driver has arrived, she can run to the door with the best of them!

Every morning when I wake up, I am happy to see her barking her acknowledgment of a new day and her aggravation that our other dog is jumping for joy about it. I never expected to have an Otterhound live to age 15, but it's really a fulfilling experience! —B.V.H.

[Otterhound Club of America](#)



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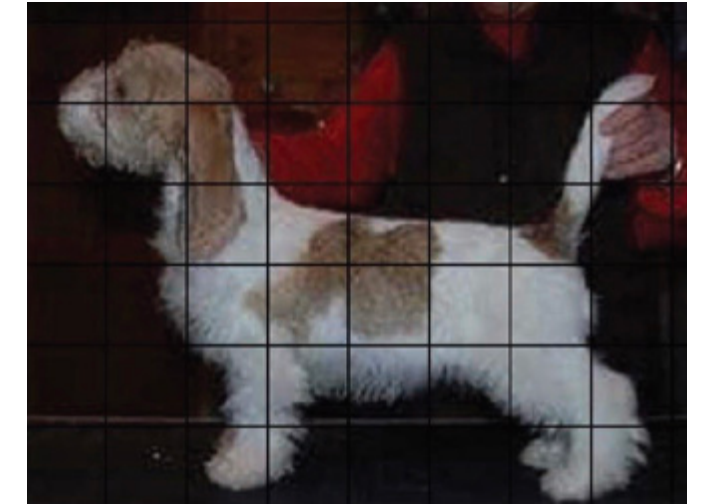
### Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

We are happy to share this wonderful article written earlier this year by Jan Zigich, of Mirepoix PBGVs. The PBGV world was devastated by Jan's sudden passing on May 17. Jan was a longtime member, breeder, and advocate for PBGVs. Her passion and love for the breed showed in her wonderful breeding program and in her willingness to mentor and help educate anyone who was interested. This article, which originally appeared in the January 2021 issue of *Showright*, is a great example of her desire to educate people about our amazing breed. — Susannah Cooper, President, PBGVCA

#### BALANCE IS NOT SUBJECTIVE

As with any purebred dog, the breed standard has an efficient description of balance. The (PBGV) too. When you see a PBGV, the balance is as important as when evaluating a Dane or a Chihuahua ... it should be the image of the standard. You need enough leg for quick movement, a compact body for agile manipulation on the hunt, and the length of neck needed to give a PBGV the ability to get down to where the scent is wafting.

As a starting point, at 1 year of age the PBGV should measure between 13 and 15



*Clockwise from lower left: The PBGV should have enough leg for quick movement; example of correct balance in a PBGV puppy; example of correct head structure; example of ideal balance ratio of 1:1.3 (above) and 1:1.25; correct balance in an adult PBGV. Center: Jan Zigich with several of her Mirepoix PBGVs*



COURTESY JAN ZIGICH



## HOUND GROUP

inches at the withers. A deviation from this height requirement is the only disqualification in the breed and should be a prominent part of an accurate evaluation. Structural faults common in all breeds are as undesirable in the PBGV as in any other breed.

When viewed in profile, the U.S. standard describes PBGV balance as “somewhat longer than tall when measured from point of shoulder to buttocks, as compared to the height from withers to ground.” Nowhere in the standard is “long and low” used to describe the breed. Too often a PBGV is, unfortunately, described as a hairy Basset breed. This is an inaccurate description of this agile hunter. As a breeder, when I review my dogs, it is most important that I find a ratio of 1:1.25 to 1:1.3 at age 8 weeks. This ratio will offer me a mature PBGV meeting my ideal balance.

Length of leg is key to balance, and it is a contributing factor when a dog is in the field, in the performance ring, or moving around a breed ring. The length of leg from elbow to ground should be “slightly more than half the height from withers to ground.” The confusion may be with the descriptor “slightly,” but take the word at its value. An active hunter needs length of leg, a short loin, and a balanced body that can sustain hours in the field. A PBGV lacking correct balance (low

on leg or low and long in loin) would find it difficult to maintain the stamina needed to work the field.

A proudly carried head, in balance with the body, completes the overall picture. Heavy head, long or low set ears, or a muzzle that overwhelms the backskull will definitely disrupt the presentation of a balanced PBGV. In ratio, the PBGV head should be longer than its width by a ratio of two to one. Ears should be set on slightly below the line of the eye and reach almost to the end of the muzzle.

Hair can be deceiving too, so it is just as important to do a thorough tactile review to “feel” proportions—head, ears, body, and tail. —J.Z.

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

### Pharaoh Hounds

*We at the GAZETTE were very saddened to learn of the recent passing of longtime Pharaoh Hound columnist Rita Laventhall Sacks. Rita was key in establishment of the breed in the U.S. and was unfailing in her support of and education about the breed, in part through her many years of columns in this publication. We extend our sympathy to her family and share the following, written in 2012, in her honor. An extensive tribute to her contribution to the breed is forthcoming.*

### TYPE, TERMINOLOGY, AND THE PHARAOH HOUND

The next time you hear a person say something about “type”—for example, when someone says, “I don’t like that dog’s type”—ask that person what she means by *type*. You may get a surprising answer. It may not coincide with the meaning as expressed in the standard, which refers to the essential characteristic qualities of a particular breed.

As applied to Pharaoh Hounds, according to the standard, *type* means that the general appearance of the dog is one of grace, power, and speed. The Pharaoh Hound is medium sized and of noble bearing, with hard, clean-cut lines—graceful, well balanced, and very fast, with free, easy movement and alert expression. An example of a fault in type would be coarseness, which is a lack of elegance and nobility. Naturally, one must know the meaning of coarseness in order to recognize it as a fault.

The problem of people being involved with Pharaoh Hounds but not having understanding of the full meanings of dog terms was brought to my attention recently. I was discussing a particular dog I was looking at with a person whom I assumed was reasonably educated regarding our breed. When I brought up the subject of type in relation to the dog, the conversation came to a halt, as

the person did not have a sufficient understanding of the meaning of Pharaoh Hound type.

After I explained what is meant by true Pharaoh Hound type, further conversation revealed that she did not know as much as about Pharaohs as I had presumed. If you stood ringside with her, you would find that she could pick a good dog but could not put into words her reasons for doing so.

This is not an unusual talent. Often, people with an eye for symmetry and beauty can pick out the best dogs without knowing anything about the standard of that particular breed. Years ago, I knew someone who actually knew nothing about dogs but who could usually pick the winning dog of any breed he was watching. However, that is not the norm, and one cannot base selection of a dog nor plan a breeding program on pure instinct. A blueprint that sets out the desired qualities for the perfect dog is required—a written standard for a breed.

It is essential that we fully understand dog terms and their definitions before we can correctly apply their meanings to the standard and have that standard make sense. There are times when people use the wrong terminology when evaluating a dog, saying one thing when actually meaning another. This can lead to misunderstanding and difference of opinion,



## HOUND GROUP



*Old School: Pharaoh Hound Bummet Brook's Thot, 1973, from the breed's first U.S.-born litter, owned by Rita Laventhall Sacks*

crumbs you had dropped on your sweater?—  
*Rita Laventhall Sacks, 2012*

[Pharaoh Hound Club of America](#)

### Rhodesian Ridgebacks

Our columnist for this issue is Danielle Sand, VMD.

#### A CAUTIONARY TALE: USE OF HORMONE THERAPY BY OWNERS POSES A RISK

This summer I sent 10 pups off to their new homes. I sent them with an array of printed material, a couple of books, food, bowls, collars, and leads. Each time I have a litter, usually every two or three years, I go through my material and make updates, adding things that I may have learned since the last litter went home. From this litter I have gleaned some important information that all breeders should be aware of.

One of my bitch pups went off to a home about five hours north in New England. I generally call and check up every couple of days for the first few weeks. After a week I received a call from the pup's owner, saying that she thought her pup had a urinary tract infection, as the pup was urinating frequently and licking herself a lot. I replied that this is common in bitch pups; often they are "low squatters,"

and the urine on the ground will wick back up via the vulva hairs and cause what is known as a retrograde infection.

My instructions to the owner were to clip the pup's hairs in the area and wash the area with a gentle soap and water solution, or use baby wipes, after each outing. The owner took the pup to her local veterinarian, who examined the pup, did a urinalysis, and prescribed an antibiotic.

The next call from the owner was to say that the pup was not getting better, and the external genitalia was now very swollen and the pup was leaking urine at rest. I thought from her description that now the pup must have a secondary skin infection from all of the licking. I sent her a bottle of medicated solution to wash the area.

I was on vacation in northern Maine, a week later, when the owner sent photos to my phone that were very disturbing. I told her that this was certainly not a urinary tract infection, nor a skin infection, and that she needed to see a board-certified internist. Many thoughts ran through my mind—a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Did the pup have an ectopic ureter? Was she a hermaphrodite? And so on. I phoned one of my technicians who is very well versed in reproduction and ran it by her. She said, "Step back and look at this, and pretend it is not one of your

puppies. I have seen you diagnose this correctly before." Then it dawned on me that my emotional attachment had clouded my clinical opinion. I knew what the answer was.

I phoned the owner and said, "I am going to ask you a very personal question. Are you using hormone replacement therapy?" "Yes," she answered. "Do you apply it as a cream to your arms?" I asked. "How did you know that?" she replied. "Because your puppy is exhibiting classic signs of exposure to high levels of estrogen, progesterone, and testosterone."

For the entire time, a month, since this puppy had left my home, she had been hugged and held in the arms of someone who applied this cream on a daily basis. Her thin puppy skin absorbed it directly into her system. The board-certified veterinarian to which I sent her found high levels of all of these hormones in her system. Her husband was also applying HRT cream, high in testosterone, to his arms. These hormones caused the pup's urinary incontinence and the genital enlargement and swelling. It also caused a more serious problem: The pup's bone marrow had been suppressed, and she was anemic.

The veterinarian on the case was very concerned and did not know what the long-term effect of the hormones on such a young pup would be. The owners were instructed to



## HOUND GROUP



Old School: Rhodesian Ridgeback  
Ch. Amberidge's a Touch of Class,  
1978 (Ashbey photo)

apply the cream using gloves at a site that was not exposed to the dog. After about two months the swelling had subsided and most of the symptoms had gone away. We do not yet know, as the pup is now just 7 months old, what the final outcome will be.

The moral of this story is that when you

place a pup with a person that is premenopausal to menopausal, remember to inform them that exposure to HRT is harmful to dogs, especially young dogs and small dogs. Surprisingly, people feel that because they are using a cream and not taking a pill, the HRT is not a real drug. In fact it is a potent and

serious medication that carries many of the same risks as taking hormones in a pill form. I am going to write a paragraph about this on the Health page of my puppy packet. Since this summer I have diagnosed this again, this time in a 6-month-old Doberman pup who was returned to the breeder for incontinence. I think this is an under/misdiagnosed problem that we will be seeing more and more—D.S.

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

### Salukis

#### WHEN YOU HEAR THESE WORDS, SOUND THE ALARM!

Many years before the Internet, Wendy and I used to run periodic newspaper advertisements about Salukis (whether we had a litter or not), so that people in Northern California who might be interested in the breed could find someone knowledgeable to help guide them. After Westminster, there were always calls from folks who'd fallen in love after seeing the Saluki in the Hound Group on television. (Most had never owned a Sighthound or knew anything about them.)

Oddball calls were usual, but one day, a fellow wanting a puppy, launched his resume about what a star he was with show dogs. He'd been in Afghan Hounds but admitted

he couldn't hack the competition because of that breed's large entries and professional handlers. So Salukis were the next best thing if he couldn't be big in Afghans. At this point I was already wary and determined to be non-committal for the moment. And then he said it.

*"I want to put my stamp on the breed."*

I was shocked. What an arrogant thing to say—especially to an experienced Saluki breeder! Well, this fellow was definitely not going to get a Saluki of ours, so I politely brought the conversation to a close by suggesting he come to a few shows and sit ringside during Saluki judging. To my knowledge, the fellow never did, but we certainly let our breeder friends know about his intent.

An isolated incident? Definitely, not. In 1951, the Saudi Arabian Embassy in London gave an injured and permanently limping Saluki named Sabbah to the Saluki or Gazelle Hound Club. The club's Committee accepted him sight unseen, but none were impressed with him in person. Vera Watkins (of Windswift Salukis, and who'd appointed herself Assistant Secretary to the club) collected Sabbah and took him home. Since the SGHC had accepted the gift, Chairman Lt. Cmdr. David Waters and the committee were content to let him stay with her and be out of their collective hair. Vera later put the word out that Sabbah, who had come from King Ibn



## HOUND GROUP



*Old School: Saluki  
Ch. Marjan II, c.  
1940 (William Brown  
photo)*

Saud's kennels, was specifically given to her in recognition of her breed expertise. Hope Waters (of the famous Burydown Salukis) saw him at the time and wrote me that he had a "blocky, wide head, bulbous gooseberry eyes, a short, thick neck, and cobby build."

Vera then declared that as Sabbah had come from the Royal Kennels, he must be a paragon of the breed, and so the SGHC committee must alter the U.K. Saluki standard to allow for Sabbah's bulging eyes—which supposedly allowed Salukis to see backwards like

a hare! Fortunately, the committee staunchly resisted Vera's proposal and the standard remained intact at that time.

The Saluki standard (as indeed all breed standards do) describes the essential type and should guide breeders, judges, historians, and fanciers. No breed needs an egomaniac wanting to change its intrinsic nature by inventing a flashy look that wins ribbons. That is the beginning of the end for a breed. The U.K. Saluki standard was carefully crafted in 1923 by experts looking at desert-imports—one of these authorities was Brig. Gen. Lance (Saronia Kennel), who'd actually hunted gazelle with Salukis in the Punjab and Palestine. The U.S. Saluki standard was copied verbatim from that one in 1927 and remains unchanged to this day—for sound reasons.

Let me say this plainly, if you ever hear "I want to put my stamp on the breed" or anything similar, walk away, and warn your friends.

—Brian Patrick Duggan,

[bpduggan@mac.com](mailto:bpduggan@mac.com)

[Saluki Club of America](#)

### Scottish Deerhounds

#### RAISING A DEERHOUND PUPPY

As breeders we receive questions from the people who have our puppies about the

best things to do with/for their puppy so that they grow into their potential, a large part of which centers on their relationship with their human family.

But first, we start with nutrition for a growing puppy who will eventually be bigger than most other breeds. Every conscientious breeder will have recommendations for feeding puppies, and their advice is well worth heeding because they will hopefully have done research and have successfully raised their own puppies.

There are many paths to feeding well, and breeders have varied approaches to feeding. You will have to see how your breeder's protocol will fit with your life and make adjustments accordingly. Pay special attention to the brands of food they may recommend, and do ask questions about brands you may have looked at.

Of course, raising them to be strong and healthy adults through exercise is also key to helping them develop their potential. We have a large, powerful breed—developing their bodies well requires attention to their growing needs. A Deerhound puppy will do best when they exercise as much as possible without overtaxing their bodies. How do we know how much is enough but not too much? Some new owners have safely fenced acreage and a companion dog for the puppy to play with



## HOUND GROUP

*Old School: Scottish Deerhound Ch. Dinsome of Stanerigg, CDX, 1941*



until they voluntarily stop—that may be the optimum solution. Many new owners, however, have small yards, and their puppy may be their only non-human companion. People who are walkers or runners have a situation where they can include their pup. Stopping frequently will show if their pup takes the opportunity to lie down, signaling a stopping point. For those less inclined to vigorous exercise, throwing a ball in the backyard is not enough, so neighborhood walking with added free-running in a safe fenced area may work.

Whatever the program, a good amount of vigorous free running is imperative to build a healthy, strong companion who will age well and hopefully live a long life.

Building a mutually satisfying relationship with a puppy may start with giving and receiving love, but it also includes helping the puppy understand what living well in a human world requires. Every young being feels joy and exuberance, which is a magical thing about being young. And as they grow up, these beings will hopefully learn the freedoms and responsibilities that will help them be the best they can be.

Now it may seem like I'm speaking in human terms, but the same terms apply to our canine companions. A dog who understands what things are and are not acceptable will be welcomed wherever they go, and the poor dog

AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION



## HOUND GROUP

who doesn't have these sensibilities will never have that same freedom.

That brings us to the idea of freedom and responsibility, and how the two can coexist. As people we have a certain amount of freedom, but we know that comes along with responsibility and self-control. If we want our dogs to have happy well-adjusted lives, it's important to help them understand that they can have freedom as long as they can develop self-control. Jumping on people, pulling on the leash, chewing on humans, and a whole list of other behaviors are examples of lack of self-control. Starting when they are wee puppies is the time to teach them about self-control.

—Frances Smith,

[Scottish Deerhound Club of America](#)

## Whippets

### CELEBRATING EXCELLENCE

With the deadline for this column approaching, I am glued to the TV watching the Olympics. I didn't expect to be such an avid viewer for these Olympics. It seems like there is so much more in the world right now to be focused on, but watching athletes compete at the highest level, doing what they love, and doing it with honor, abandon, and sportsmanship regardless of the outcome is more than entertaining—it's compelling.

What does this have to do with our dogs? Every endeavor for success has rewards that cannot be measured by scores, or medals, or ribbons, or rankings. These efforts are so much more about camaraderie and mutual learning and the sharing of our common goals. We all come from different backgrounds. We all compete in different venues for different reasons, but the love of our sport and our dogs brings us together with a common admiration and devotion to accomplishment.

We spent a year being starved for this kind of interaction. Our dogs probably saved many of us in those months of isolation. Their companionship and their unconditional love brightened those dark days of worry and loss. Our dog family suffered some immeasurable losses, as did the whole world, but our dogs gave us a reason to look forward to a future where we could again participate in our pursuit of excellence.

That time is finally here. Some things have changed. We still have to be careful and cautious. Yet how great is it that we are once again able to be a part of a group united in our love for our dogs and all that they give us?

As for the Olympics? One of the reasons that many of us have Whippets is our admiration for their muscular beauty, athleticism, and versatility. These incredible athletes of the dog



*Old School: Canyon Crest Whippets, 1956 (Joan Ludwig photo)*

world are almost as exciting to train and watch perform as those breathtaking and beautifully conditioned Olympians. We really have so much in common with these competitors. We applaud effort. We applaud sportsmanship, and mostly we celebrate excellence. It is wonderful to be back among the brother- and sisterhood of dedicated humans who promote and hold in such esteem these special animals that we share our lives with.

### *Lost to the Fancy*

On a sad note, I must report the recent loss of three of our treasured Whippet fanciers.

Carol Harris, of the famed Bo Bett Farm passed away recently. In addition to being a lifetime member of the American Whippet Club, she was a judge of Quarter Horses and a member of the Quarter Horse Hall of Fame. Her Bo Bett Whippets were always among the top winners in the country.

Luc Boileau of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, was a popular and well-known former handler, respected judge, and breeder of the Carousel Whippets. His goodwill and sense of humor were legendary.

And Mary Jean Odron of Majeod Whippets, of Morada, California, was a kind, always warm and welcoming, and tireless contributor to the American Whippet Club and so many Whippet events, especially on the West Coast. She leaves her devoted husband of many years, Ed, and so many friends in the Whippet world.

Carol, Luc, and Mary Jean will be sorely missed. They leave a large void in our dog family. Our condolences to their families and to all who loved them.

—Phoebe Booth, Blandford, Massachusetts,  
[Shamasan@aol.com](mailto:Shamasan@aol.com)  
[American Whippet Club](#)



## TERRIER GROUP

### Australian Terriers

#### CELEBRATING LONGEVITY

It is always wonderful to see a post on Double Digit Australian Terriers, a special Facebook page honoring seniors of the breed. The beauty of the normally 10- to 12-year-old Aussies being celebrated is heartwarming. When we get to witness those reaching 14, it is a testament to the care and loving home these individuals have enjoyed, not to mention the genetics behind them.

So imagine my joy in hearing about a pair of almost 17-year-old Australian Terrier sisters! I needed to know more about them. The sisters, Carly and Ellie, have lived a very active



Senior Australian Terrier sisters Ellie and Carly have lived a very active life. Left, Carly (now passed); top center, Ellie at almost 17; top right, the sisters at the Gobble Jog, an annual event to support the homeless; center, the sisters at one of their favorite places, Kennesaw Mountain National Park in Georgia.



life. For many years they lived in Marietta, Georgia, where they participated in many community events, especially when they were therapy dogs. Later they retired to Venice, Florida, where they enjoyed napping in the Florida sunshine.

While Ellie is still going strong, Carly recently passed, just three months shy of her 17th birthday. Because a picture is worth a thousand words, for this issue I would like to celebrate their lives with the accompanying photos provided by their owners.

—Dr. Grace Massey,  
Gloucester, Virginia  
[firewalkeraussies@gmail.com](mailto:firewalkeraussies@gmail.com)  
[Australian Terrier Club of America](#)

### Bedlington Terriers

Earlier this year I was assigned a daunting task by *Our Dogs* in Great Britain: to summarize the history of the Bedlington Terrier in the United States in 600 words. The material is copyrighted to me, so here goes.

#### THE BEDLINGTON TERRIER IN THE UNITED STATES

The first Bedlingtons owned in the United States were imported early in 1880 by J. W. Blythe of Burlington, Iowa. The two bitches and a dog were obtained from Hugh Donziel, a noted British dog judge and author.

The first officially AKC Registered Bedlington was the bitch Tynesider II, entered in Vol. I of the registry in 1883. That same year, Bedlingtons were given a specific breed class. In 1886, the first champion was made up and an official standard was proposed.

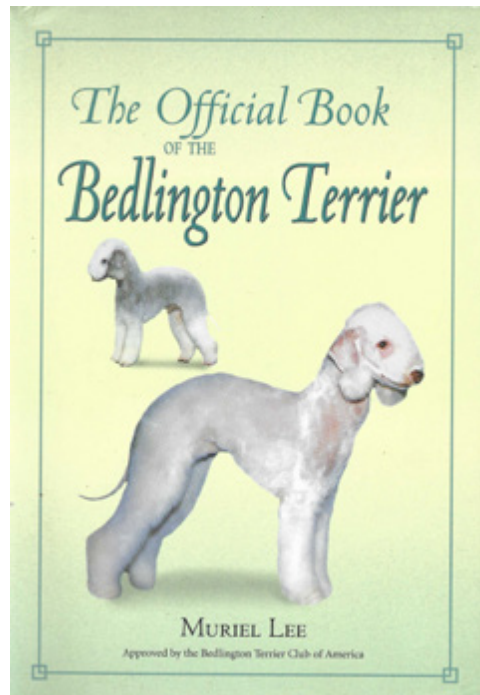
The parent club in the United States was formed in May, 1932. Great Britain sent us some of our most prominent fanciers then. Anthony and Anna Neary were instrumental in founding the parent club, and Tony achieved wins at prominent all-breed shows that have not been bested to this day!

Terragona of Rowanoaks was imported by Col. P.V.C. Mitchell for his daughter Connie Willemsen, whose influence is still felt today. Edgar Duckett piloted the breed

COURTESY SCOTT ANDERSON



## TERRIER GROUP



*The Official Book of the Bedlington Terrier; notable U.S. Bedlington Terrier breeders include (L-R) Sandy Miles, Linda Freeman, and Dennis Corash.*

into prominence in more recent times. He handled Ch. Gemar's Lord Jeffery for Gene McGuire, who sired 35 champions, including an all-time top-producing son, Ch. Jolee Jingle Bells of Dovern, with 36 champions. Jeff provided the foundation for two prominent contemporary bloodlines, Willow Wind and Carillon, who produced the All-Time Top Producing Sire and the All-Time Top Producing Dam pictured on the cover of *The Official Book of the Bedlington Terrier*, by Muriel Lee.

Since 1980, our breed population has declined significantly, yet a few dedicated breeders have carried on with deep quality

in their breeding programs. Sandy Miles of Sandon in Georgia has been a stalwart since the 1970s. The state of Virginia boasts Linda Freeman, whose Chelsea Blue line has been significant internationally. Also there, the mother and daughter team Laurie Zembrzuski and Gaby Gilbeau, of Lamz, have been active promoters. In Colorado, Dennis Corash, of Bonny Brook, has been a fancier since before he entered kindergarten. He has carried on his parents' line successfully. Jackie Fogel, a breed-specialist AKC judge, developed a strong line.

In recent years, our Bedlingtons have

excelled in the new performance events offered by the AKC. Many of our Bedlingtons have achieved superstar status.

—Lucy Heyman, Spring, Texas  
[Bedlington Terrier Club of America](#)

### Border Terriers

Our guest contributor for this issue is Linda Steinhoff.

### RATS!

Depressed ... that's what I was, depressed. No Golden Ticket, no Westminster debut for

Rosie. We did not win the lottery that is the Westminster Kennel Club dog show. It bothered me more than I thought it would—but there was still the national specialty to look forward to, so gradually, I got over it. Then, I saw it on Facebook: an opportunity to hunt rats in New York City with the R.A.T.S. team on the final evening of the specialty. I couldn't sign up quickly enough. This had been on my bucket list for years.

R.A.T.S. is the "The Ryder's Alley Trencher-Fed Society," a team of rodent-hunting dogs and their handlers started by dog show judge Richard Reynolds. The group's name is a nod to a colonial-era alley in lower Manhattan, and there's a waiting list for those who wish to join. A 2020 news report (<https://www.fox5ny.com/news/meet-the-rat-hunters-dogs-join-the-fight-against-nycs-rodent-problem>) about the team notes that Reynolds started hunting rats for sport 30 years ago, after he observed some dogs at a show in the old terminal building at Liberty State Park instinctively track and kill some of the many rats living there. One YouTube video about the rat hunting vigilantes (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jL0x5oBFC1w>) has more than seven million views.

Time passed quickly at the national specialty, with the many activities to participate in, including conformation, Earth Dog,

COURTESY SUBJECTS



## TERRIER GROUP



*Linda Steinhoff and Border Terrier Rosie on their successful rodent-hunting mission with the R.A.T.S. team in NYC.*

FCAT, Barn Hunt, rally, agility, health clinics, the Parade of Honor, and most importantly reconnecting with old friends. The morning of our ridding debut was beyond belief. Rosie was chosen for a Judge's Award of Merit and first place in the Brace class with daughter Bristol. I was overwhelmed by it all. After a brief meal at the final banquet, it was time for our R.A.T.S. experience. I drove just short of two hours to the Big Apple. Thank goodness for GPS—I had no idea where it was taking me,

but there, finally, on the designated corner were people and hunting dogs, and I knew I had made it and this dream would come true.

The evening passed in a blur. Rosie was ever on the alert, knowing something was happening but not sure what, dragging me down the street. We walked down the sidewalk, strung out a bit as the core group led and the newcomers followed, wondering when the real event would begin. Then, the first dumpsters were shaken and garbage bins upended, and

there were *rats!* They ran in all directions, dogs in pursuit—chaos! All of a sudden the leash was pulled out of my hand, and Rosie was gone. It's difficult for me to explain how exciting it is to see this dog, the product of careful breeding not just for adherence to the Border Terrier standard, but breeding for something more, that desire to do what her ancestors had done for generations. She did not have to be trained, she knew what to do, and she did it.

The rats were plump and enormous. Clearly they had enough to eat. A police car stopped, and we chatted with its occupants. A few dogs received pats before we had to move on. People on the street were clearly happy for us to be there. What a rush!

At around 1 am we had looped back close to our starting point, and the rat bag was emptied. All the rats are picked up and carried in a leather satchel and presented for the final group photo. This evening there were 30 in total—Rosie had caught three on her own. (There had been one skirmish with a Parson for possession of a fourth that ended amicably.)

It was an experience I will never forget, made even better by being a fundraiser for Take the Lead, a charity that provides direct services, support, and care for people in the sport of purebred dogs who suffer the devastation of life-threatening or terminal illness.

Thank you to Richard Reynolds and the rest of your team who graciously put up with us novices, whose enthusiasm surely caused us to get in the way at inopportune times. You guys and your dogs are incredible.—L.S.

Thank you, Linda!

—D'Arcy Downs-Vollbracht

[Border Terrier Club of America](#)

## Bull Terriers

### WHIMSY

As I draw toward my last column for the *GAZETTE*, I noticed that I had a couple pages of “ideas” for possible columns, most of which are interesting but didn't develop into full articles... so here are some random thoughts to share as I prepare for my final column, which will appear in the February 2022 issue.

Some of the ideas were overshadowed by the changing nature of dog shows in this time of covid. Still dedicated to our breed and our sport, Bull Terrier folk are soldiering on and holding specialties. Those wanting to find out why Bull Terriers are called “party animals” should certainly come observe one of specialties. Our Bull Terrier brethren are very special caring, fun people (like our breed). Please don't miss a chance to meet us or our Bull Terrier.

COURTESY LINDA STEINHOFF



## TERRIER GROUP

*If you can get through the first year.*

Bull Terrier puppies are cute, cuddly, energetic. While all puppies are individuals, many quickly grow to be rambunctious, strong, capricious, and fun-addicted little characters who will win your heart and try your patience incessantly. Proper socialization and training are truly critical.

*When you love a breed, you don't just love the winning.* You don't just love the puppies. You love the old dogs. You love hearing the stories. You love the personalities and diversity of personalities. And you love the history.

One of the secrets of being a true devotee of your breed is your interest in collecting and reading extensive histories and opinion about your breed. Bull Terriers do not enjoy the widespread popularity of some breeds, and for that my husband and our bank account are very grateful. Some years ago, I started collecting and reading Bull Terrier books. Sadly, people seem to be trending away from the written word. We want information quickly and often ignore those with years of experience. Too many seem to want to breed with dogs who win, not necessarily with dogs who are right for their bitches in the short and long term. Understanding “genetic shadows” is a critical component for those who care about their breed and want to have long-term success.



*Old School: Bull Terrier, February 1976 (Sally Ann Thompson photo)*

Many in the breed should ask themselves if they have 10 years' experience in the breed, or if they have one year's experience 10 times over. If you aren't making progress, it isn't too late to work on changing and improving.

*Breed spirit*

Judging/analyzing the Bull Terrier... must

involve an assessment of all features of the dog, including movement. Would you buy a pretty car with an unsound body? Of course some would, but Bull Terriers must have more than dramatic heads and size.

*Toplines are improving!*

The spinal column provides critical support for the entire body, and the Bull Terrier has an active, substantial body to support. The standard asks for a short, strong back, and that there be no slackness or dip at the withers. There is also a phrase that says, “slightly arched over the loin.” While what this means *could* be open to some debate, it does indicate that we aren't looking for a sloping or flat topline. We also are not looking for a broken, highly arched topline or high rear. While roached toplines used to be readily found in many show rings, often accompanied by severely restricted rear movement, there seems to be improvement in toplines in the last few years.

*Recognition of Merit*

The BTCA Recognition of Merit was developed to recognize breed type and overall quality over generic judging and to promote the development of quality in our breed and support and encourage judging by breed specialists. To achieve a ROM title, a dog must

accumulate ten points, to include at least two three-point major wins. ROM shows are judged by BTCA-authorized judges (principally breeder-judges). While some BT exhibitors enter all-breed shows, most will primarily come out for specialties and supported shows that offer ROM points authorized by the BTCA through regional BT clubs. The ROM shows usually achieve majors and like most specialties are part of fun weekends of social events and educational activities. ROM shows are held throughout the U.S. and at two locations in Canada. The exciting world of Bull Terrier competition is now to be found around the world.

—Carolyn Alexander, Corral De Tierra, California

[brigadoonbt@aol.com](mailto:brigadoonbt@aol.com)

[Bull Terrier Club of America](#)

## Cairn Terriers

### MUCH MORE THAN JUST A PRETTY FACE!

Life was normal before the pandemic, or at least we thought it was. A look back at Cairn Terrier activity in 2019, the last full year before the world got weird, may show us what we can hope for as we get our dogs and ourselves back out having fun.

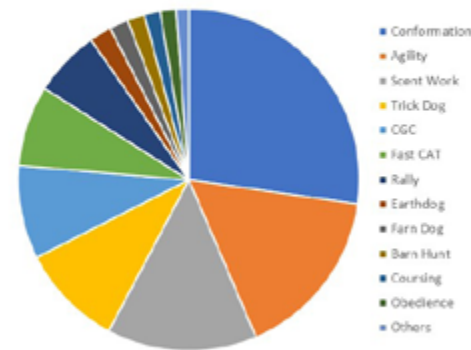
In 2019, the AKC issued 669 titles to Cairn



## TERRIER GROUP

### Cairn Terrier Titles 2019 (669 Total Awarded)

Sport	Number Titles	Percentage
Conformation	182	27
Agility	109	16
Scent Work	95	14
Trick Dog	65	10
CGC	59	9
Fast CAT	51	8
Rally	42	6
Earthdog	14	2
Farm Dog	12	2
Barn Hunt	11	2
Coursing	10	2
Obedience	10	2
Others	8	1



Source: AKC Gazette 2019 Annual Statistics



Cairn Terriers prove their athleticism and versatility in a range of canine sports—as shown by Tink, who excels in dock diving.

Terriers. Getting a title means more than just participating in a sport, but of course no title can be earned without participation.

Starting dog training, including of Cairns, with the AKC S.T.A.R. Puppy program provides an excellent foundation for dog and owner both. This program does not give an official title but does provide a certificate and ribbon upon completion. The S.T.A.R. Puppy program teaches a young dog to pay attention and to interact with their human, and it also teaches the human to care for the puppy and how to be a responsible owner. Whether the dog continues in conformation or per-

formance activities, that bonded relationship between dog and human is the basis of our sports.

The AKC awarded 182 conformation titles to Cairn Terriers in 2019. Championships were earned by 117 dogs, and Grand Championships were given to 40, with an additional 13 titles at GCH Bronze level, eight at GCH Silver, and four at GCH Gold.

Of note, conformation only comprised 27 percent of all titles given that year. The bulk of titles earned by Cairns in 2019 were given for accomplishments in sports other than traditional conformation.

The 59 CGC titles comprised 10 percent of total titles in 2019. There were 43 titles for basic CGC, nine CGC Advanced, and seven CGC Urban titles.

Obedience and rally titles comprised two percent and six percent of all titles, respectively. Cairns earned 10 obedience titles, and 42 rally titles, ranging from 12 Rally Novice, eight Rally Intermediate, four Rally Advanced, 10 Rally Excellent, three Rally Advanced Excellent, and five Rally Master.

After conformation, Cairns obtained the next-highest number of titles in agility. The 109 agility titles were earned in 2019 com-

prised 16 percent of the total titles given to Cairns. The agility titles included 37 separate categories, with the most titles earned with 13 Master Agility Champion, eight Master Agility Excellent Preferred, six Master Silver Jumper, and six Master Century Agility.

Trick Dog titles were earned by 65 Cairns in 2019, comprising 10 percent of all titles. Trick Dog Novice was earned by 42, and Trick Dog Intermediate by 15.

Scent Work was a new sport very popular with Cairns and their humans—95 Scent Work titles were given in 2019, comprising 14 percent of all titles. Qualifying in 15 different Scent Work categories, the most titles were earned with 10 Scent Work Novice, 10 Scent Work Buried Novice, 11 Scent Work Container Novice, 10 Scent Work Exterior Novice, and 11 Scent Work Interior Novice.

Cairns are independent hunters and participate well in sports that trigger their quarry instinct. In 2019, they received 10 titles for coursing, with eight Coursing Excellent. Cairns excel at Fast CAT. There were 51 Fast CAT titles given, accounting for eight percent of all titles. These included 11 BCAT, 11 DCAT, and 29 FCAT. Toto does like to run.

Go-to-ground events were also very popular with Cairns. Fourteen titles for Earthdog were given in 2019, with six Earthdog Junior, six Earthdog Endurance, and two Master Earthdog.

COURTESY PAT JOYCE/OWNER



## TERRIER GROUP

Barn Hunt titles were earned by 19 Cairns, with 13 Barn Hunt Novice and two Barn Hunt Open titles. Farm Dog Certification was earned by 12, and Tracking titles by two Cairns, respectively.

Other special events were enjoyed by a few enterprising Cairns in 2019. These dogs earned two Therapy Dog titles, one Flyball Champion, and two Dock Diving titles, including one Dock Diving Master.

We all know Cairns are much more than just a pretty face. While independent and intelligent, Cairns thrive under the right owner who can inspire their keen terrier minds to want to play the games offered. Handled with patience and motivated by positive rewards, Cairns love activities that challenge their concentration and drive. And as we all know, a well-balanced dog will have initials at both ends of its name.

—Pat Joyce,

[patjoyce1@att.net](mailto:patjoyce1@att.net)

[Cairn Terrier Club of America](#)

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### Dandie Dinmont Terriers

#### HARVESTING BREEDERS' KNOWLEDGE

Legendary wildcatters walked the land, rubbed soil between their hands, smelled the dirt, and said “Drill here!” They were unerringly accurate. After decades of trying to replicate the wildcatters’ skill, the industry

realized the most advanced technology could not equal the instincts of the wildcatters. That is when Knowledge Harvesting was born—a discipline that is now taught in universities as a way for an organization or industry to retain specialized knowledge acquired through decades of experience.

In a rare breed like Dandie Dinmonts, the knowledge our breeders have is as precious as the puppies they produce. As with other rare breeds, many of our breeders are over 65. Attracting new breeders and preserving the knowledge of our experienced breeders are critical to fulfilling our mission: *To ensure the long-term viability of the Dandie Dinmont Terrier.* To be clear, knowledge harvesting does not replace personal mentoring. It is designed to supplement that relationship and to capture the knowledge of today’s breeders for future generations of Dandie breeders.

Best known by the acronym SAC, the Strategic Advisory Committee of the Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America has an ambitious Knowledge Harvesting and Management program that comprises surveys of breeders and education seminars.

We have completed two surveys so far: “Selecting the Breeding Pair,” and “Getting the Bitch Pregnant.”

With so few Dandie breeders globally, Betty-Anne Stenmark helped us recruit top breeders

from all seven AKC groups. Dandie breeders were 27 percent of the respondents to the “Selecting the Breeding Pair” survey, with 73 percent of respondents representing other breeds. Collectively, these breeders have produced more than 1,600 litters and put more than 8,000 puppies on the ground.

An unexpected outcome from this survey is that the breeders’ responses define the very essence of responsible breeding. Almost all the breeders said they are motivated to preserve and improve their breed. Almost three-quarters of them are motivated by the emotional satisfaction and enjoyment of producing great dogs. Their responses dispel the myths that responsible breeders are driven by profit and are in pursuit of the ego-gratification of winning. That insight is even more important since all of the participants are fierce competitors once they get to the ring, having been awarded multiple breed and BIS awards from Westminster and other prestigious shows.

We want to share just a sample of breeders’ knowledge that we gathered from the two surveys:

The breeders agree on the main criterion in selecting a bitch to be bred: That she meets the standard and is true to breed type (97 percent). Good temperament ranks high (80 percent). Most breeders believe her virtues are more important than her faults (55 percent).

They also agree on the criteria for selecting a stud dog: That he represents what the breed should look like (91 percent), and “has produced attributes I am trying to bring into my line” (80 percent).

All of the breeders agree it is important to keep what they want to achieve uppermost in their minds. One-hundred-percent of the respondents keep track of the virtues they want to keep and the faults they want to minimize. They say they never lose sight of what they want to improve.

The breeders are planners. Seventy-five percent said they are always playing “what if” scenarios in their heads, and 63 percent said they usually plan two to three generations ahead.

More than four out of every five breeders are concerned about genetic diversity. Seventy-five percent of them do outcross breedings to help ensure genetic diversity, while 58 percent import dogs or semen from other countries.

Studying the pedigree of both the bitch and dog are important to all the breeders. Fifty-two percent study more than four generations; 35 percent study four generations; 10 percent study three generations; and only 10 percent study just the dam and sire.

Breeders gain their knowledge about the pedigrees by having hands-on the individual



# BREED COLUMNS

## TERRIER GROUP

dogs (84 percent), studying photos and videos (73 percent), reviewing notes they made when they observed the dogs/bitches (71 percent), getting opinions from people they respect (59 percent), using an online database for their breed (43 percent), and DNA testing (38 percent).

Successful breeding fuses art with science. The above responses to the “Selecting the Breeding Pair” survey begin to reveal the art of breeding, while responses to the “Getting the Bitch Pregnant” survey revealed some of the science of breeding.

Most of the breeders use clinical tests to help determine the timing of a breeding. Eighty-nine percent of the breeders use progesterone testing, with most of them (69 percent) using it seven days after first sign of being in season. Fifty-five percent use a blood test to determine LH surge at least some of the time, and 43 percent use vaginal smears, usually when they see a change in the color of discharge.

The breeders have had vast experience with natural breeding and artificial insemination (AI). Sixty-five percent have done both natural and AI breedings; 24 percent have done only AI breedings; and 11 percent have done only natural breedings (these are mostly Dandie breeders in the U.K., since The Kennel Club did not sanction AI until a few years ago).

The breeders are about evenly distributed in their use of the three types of insemination:



*“Dandies are worth the effort. These charming critters win hearts and inspire loyalty of all who have the good fortune of getting to know them.”*

surgical implant, 83 percent; vaginal insemination, 80 percent; transcervical insemination (TCI), 70 percent.

When asked which method of insemination they preferred,

the breeders were generous in explaining what they liked about each method. A number of breeders specified that they prefer vaginal insemination when using fresh semen and TCI or surgical for frozen. About twice as many breeders preferred TCI over surgical insemination.

Our goal in these surveys and our other knowledge-harvesting activities is to document the collective knowledge of the best of the best. To that end, we are delighted that legendary breeder Pat Trotter has agreed to do a DDTCA webinar on “Breeding Better Dogs.” We had planned for her to do it live at our national in 2020, and we all know what happened to shows last year and most of this year. Rather than wait to do it in person, Pat has agreed to do the seminar virtually. Our valued





## TERRIER GROUP

partner, Good Dog, is helping us by providing the technical platform and know-how we need to do this professionally. The date is still being decided as of this writing, but the webinar will be held in September. Please visit <http://www.DDTCA.org/Events> for details. We hope you will join us. In subsequent years we will be offering additional education programs as part of the DDTCA Knowledge Management Program.

As the official stewards of a rare breed, the Board, SAC, and the entire membership of the DDTCA are committed to ensuring the long-term viability of the Dandie Dinmont Terrier. Efforts in the past have proven we can change the direction our breed is going, but it will take enduring and consistent effort. We are up to the job. Dandies are worth the effort. These charming critters win hearts and inspire loyalty of all who have the good fortune of getting to know them.

—Jody Moxham,  
[jmoxham@jmoxham.com](mailto:jmoxham@jmoxham.com)  
Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America

### Glen of Imaal Terriers PEOPLE ARE WATCHING

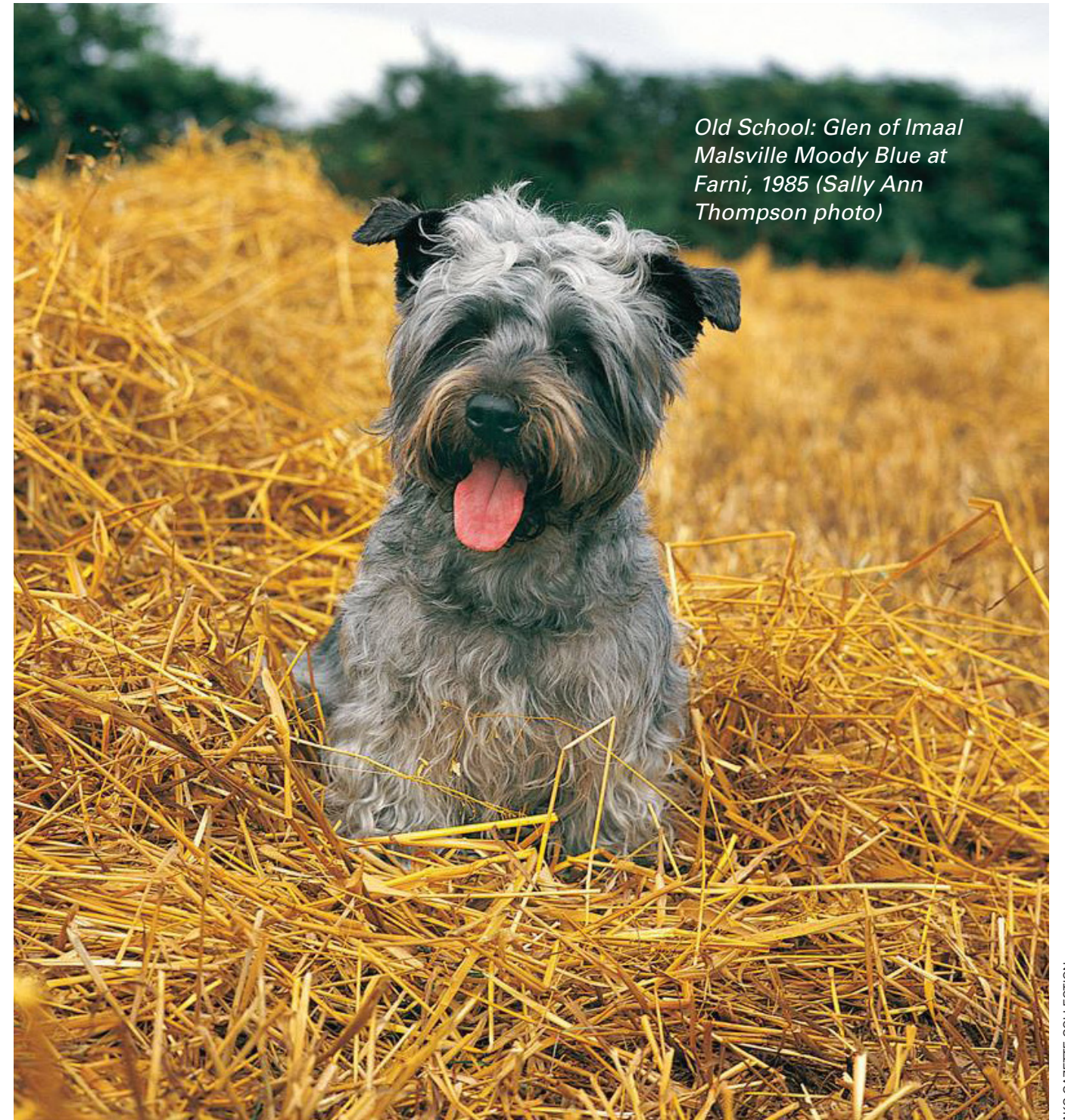
It is a vivid memory: February 1962. My kid sister and I were finishing our homework in our Long Island home. Mom announced we

could stay up later than usual on this school night. After dinner we would all be watching a television program. She explained that it was a live broadcast of the Westminster Kennel Club dog show, which, as she described it, was like “a living encyclopedia of all the dog breeds.” We had recently lost Jed, our German Shepherd, and it was time to start thinking about our next dog. Mom and Dad thought this would be a good way to start the process.

And so we watched the cavalcade of breeds pass before our eyes on our black-and-white Philco, complete with rabbit-ear antennae wrapped with aluminum foil (for better reception, of course).

We were enthralled. Mom fell in love with the rough Collie. Dad was wowed by the Doberman. My sister wanted a Maltese and let us know in no uncertain terms.

My transformative moment arrived when the terriers took the ring. I was thunderstruck. I loved them all, but one knocked my argyles off: the Westie. I was absolutely gleeful when it won the Terrier Group, and I felt downright superior when the little white dog whom I picked went on to win Best in Show. The names George Ward (the Westie’s handler) and Barbara Keenan (the dog’s owner) meant nothing to me then. And there was no way I could have known on that cold February night



*Old School: Glen of Imaal  
Malsville Moody Blue at  
Farni, 1985 (Sally Ann  
Thompson photo)*

AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION



## TERRIER GROUP

that I would come to know and admire these two icons in our sport, or that my love affair with terriers and the sport of dogs had just begun.

Though I won the family competition that night, I did not prevail in the end. A month later, Lucky, an 8-week-old Shetland Sheepdog, joined our family.

Over four decades and hundreds of dog shows later, I still think of that night, especially when I receive a telephone call or e-mail from someone saying, “We saw you and your Glen on TV!”

With so many shows and performance events being televised, and with spectators at ringside recording the action on their camcorders and cell phones and posting the clips on the Internet, the opportunities to watch are ever-growing.

It occurs to me, that in these days of endless assaults from animal activists on our beloved sport and purebred dogs, exhibiting at a dog show has become a political act of defiance. It might also be our most effective public relations weapon. Why? People are watching. More and more of them. And they love it.

The flickering black and white images and aluminum-foiled rabbit ears of my youth are long gone, but people are still watching. On their flat-screen plasma televisions and DVRs, people are watching. On their laptops, cell

phones, and iPads, people are watching. On countless local, network, and cable channels, people are watching. On websites from Animal Planet to YouTube, people are watching. And most of them, like us, think the world would be a poorer place without Collies, Golden Retrievers, and Scottish Terriers.

So, enter a dog show. Help the cause. Take a stand. People are watching. I was.—Bruce Sussman, 2010

[Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America](#)

## Kerry Blue Terriers

### KERRYFEST 2021: PANDEMIC PILGRIMAGE

With vaccinations widely available and pandemic restrictions easing up across the country, many Kerry Blue Terrier enthusiasts made the trek to St. Louis for the annual KerryFest at Purina Farms in early May.

This year was extra special, due to several factors. This was one of the first events at Purina Farms since the pandemic closed the facility for conformation shows in 2020. KerryFest 2020 and the October USKBTC Kerry Blue Terrier shows in Pennsylvania, a couple of events that normally occur every October, had been cancelled. The USKBTC board decided to add the traditional Futurity/Maturity event from the October show to this



*Kerry Blue Terrier enthusiasts made the trek to St. Louis for the annual KerryFest at Purina Farms in early May.*

COURTESY CONNIE H. ROBBINS



## TERRIER GROUP

year's KerryFest. Approximately 20 dogs were reviewed by three breeder-judges. The location for the four-day event was outside on the grounds of Purina Farms, in one of the nicest lawn conformation rings in the country. Many of us were impressed with the healthy grass show ring. There were moments of sunshine, light rain, and at times wind, which provided our Kerry Blues in the ring with a nice wavy, shiny blue look. We watched our Kerry Blue Terriers perform at their best!

We came from all over the country to this event—59 Kerry Blue Terriers, with 60 percent of the dogs in the classes. The opportunity to pick up major points at five different shows was hard to pass up, and from the entry of class dogs, many Kerry Blue enthusiasts came from both the West and East coasts of the U.S.

Moments I will remember:

- Everyone greeting each other with “I’m vaccinated, are you?” then hugging hello if the answer was yes. For those not vaccinated, a few fist-bumps and six-foot-apart air-hug sufficed.
- Pup tents with “wind” walls for protection, and stakes in the ground to keep it from blowing away. We had a few that didn’t hold up, but folks helped each other figure out a way to keep everything together.
- Kerry folks huddled together under the

show tent as we waited for the sky to clear, with some of us retreating to cars, and RVs to avoid the occasional lightning strikes.

- A few new Kerry Blue Terrier owners showing their puppies for the first time, with young folks handling their dogs.
- A young Kerry Blue Terrier owner-handler, winning her first blue ribbon.
- Gathering inside the Purina Farms Event Center to see the annual Challenge of Champions event.
- Kerry Blue breeders catching up with each other, looking at dogs from different areas of the country.
- New and old KBT fanciers watching the show and sharing questions and knowledge over some delicious lunches prepared by the host-club members.
- Learned that dog show fanciers and handlers are resourceful, using their dog’s hair dryer (an essential piece of equipment for a Kerry Blue) to warm their legs during ring-time breaks.
- Kerry Blues of every shade of blue gathering in the Best of Breed ring, and the judges who took a good look at each and every dog before revealing their choice for Best of Breed!
- Everyone preparing their dogs for the ring, sharing electrical connections, grooming tips, tools, and praise as winners were announced after each class.

Not everyone could win a purple ribbon, but there were many beautiful Kerry Blue Terriers of all ages to appreciate with winning futures ahead of them! A few Kerry Blues went home with valuable experience and ready to get back in the ring in their home states and regions.

Looking forward to seeing each other in October for the Montgomery County shows!

—Connie H. Robbins,

[cjhrobbins@gmail.com](mailto:cjhrobbins@gmail.com)

[United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club](#)

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## Lakeland Terriers

### WORKING WITH PUPPY BUYERS

We tend to get wrapped up in our breeding of our chosen breed to the point that we may lose sight of how we appear to the pet-buying public who are the reason we do not go broke showing dogs. Never forget that. I suspect most people are like me who could not easily afford the showing and breeding of dogs without some income to offset the expense. It behooves us to look at the transaction from the buyer’s point of view so that we can make it a pleasant experience for both parties.

A person commented in an email to me recently that made me think in a new way about a common practice: Limited

Registration. A lady was unhappy about the Limited Registration requirement to purchase a pet puppy because while she did not want to show, she did express (not in the initial inquiry, but in a reply) that while she did not want to breed multiple litters, she hoped that if she really liked the dog and he grew up to be a good varmint-deterrent on her farm, someday she would like to breed one in his likeness for her next dog. (I didn’t go into the fact that no one would breed to her male without some credentials, but that is not the point of this column). She felt that selling a pup with Limited Registration meant that the dog was a reject and totally not breeding quality.

I explained in my reply email that I sell many pets that are quite worthy of someday contributing to the gene pool, but that the determination of breeding quality must necessarily await maturity. Additionally I explained that the requirement for exhibiting the dog to a championship is a way of objectively determining quality that could be accomplished at a distance. It is a sad fact, however, that it is nearly impossible to complete the championship requirement without the use of a professional groomer or learning to groom to the level of a professional. It isn’t like with a wash-and-wear breed, where you can invite someone to take their pup to a handling class and then enter it at a few shows to see if the owner



## TERRIER GROUP

enjoys the experience, perhaps even having success at it.

I don't know the answer to that problem. But I do now understand how we come across to pet buyers as elitist, and I can see how they might think, "This person is only willing to sell me a 'reject' puppy." We need to be more careful to explain to puppy buyers the reasons for the Limited Registration status. We can explain that if the dog turns out to be a splendid example of the breed and they learn to groom it properly, or pay a professional, the Limited status can easily be revoked. Ninety-nine percent of them won't, but we will have changed the paradigm from "reject" puppy to *quality puppy from a selective breeder*. One other aspect of puppy/buyer interaction that has been brought to my attention is the savvy buyer who feels talked down to when it comes to raising a Lakeland puppy. I'll take my chances with this one, because I always emphasize that a Lakeland pup is definitely not born with the kind of bite control you expect in a retriever. It is necessary—nay, imperative—that the puppy be provoked into some kind of biting (usually during restraint for grooming) so that the pup can learn to refrain from defensive biting. It is their nature due to the work against underground quarry to defend themselves quite strongly when restrained. Waiting for five or six months until



*Old School: Lakeland Terrier  
Ch. Stingray of Derryabah, 1968*

the pup goes to a professional groomer isn't fair to the puppy. Even if the owner is never going to trim the pup, every pup should learn to accept thorough combing (to the skin!) on every part of his or her body, including the face. No matter what breed the person has had in the past, they need to be instructed in bite control in Lakeland pups.

—Pat Rock,

[hollybriar@widomaker.com](mailto:hollybriar@widomaker.com)  
[Lakeland Terrier Club of America](#)

### Manchester Terriers

#### LET'S GET A PUPPY

So, you've decided, at last, to get a puppy, and a Manchester Terrier puppy at that. Good decision.

The next decision you need to make is about size. Do you want a standard Manchester (over 12 but not over 22 pounds), or a toy Manchester (12 pounds and under)? While the designations *standard* and *toy* apply mostly to the conformation ring, they do give you an idea of the adult size of your pup.

Then on to decision three, as to sex: Will it be a boy or a girl? Either one will make a devoted companion. However, in my opinion, if you plan to train the pup to compete in any of the AKC's wonderful performance venues, get a boy. Boys seem more willing to go with your plans, while girls have moments of retiring to the sofa to contemplate life and eat bonbons. Spaying and neutering doesn't seem make a whole lot of difference; the girls are still girls, and the boys are still more amenable.

The last decision to make concerns ears, but only if you choose to get a standard. Standard ears may be cropped—if so, long and to a point. Left uncropped, their ears stand erect, fold over, or rose. Cropping is a choice made mostly by those who wish to show their dogs in the conformation ring.

There is no decision to make for the Toy. Toy ears are never cropped and usually stand erect.

And there is no decision about coat or color, either. Manchesters are short coated and black and tan, only.



## TERRIER GROUP

Old School: Manchester Terrier Ch. Canyon Crest's Stewardess, 1944 (Rudolph Tauskey photo)



Now that you have an idea of what you're looking for, you can do an Internet search for Manchester Terriers. That, in itself, can be fascinating, as you tour the websites and check out social media. The very best place for Manchester information, however, is the parent club website, [americanmanchester.org](http://americanmanchester.org), which pretty much has the last word on everything Manchester. On it you'll find the

breed standard, an exact description of what a Manchester should look and act like, along with national specialty information, pictures, club info, and more. And there is also a Breeders Directory listing Manchester breeders all over the country—the perfect place to start your puppy search.

Chances are you'll be buying a puppy sight unseen (except through pictures or videos), as

Manchester Terrier breeders aren't as plentiful as say, Labrador Retriever breeders, and the closest litter of pups might reside several states away. Most breeders will ship you a pup, although a few require you to come to their house and pick it up.

Lastly, there are a few very important things to remember when buying a Manchester Terrier puppy—and they are written in stone: Every pup purchased must come with AKC registration papers (allowing you to participate in AKC events) and a health certificate from a veterinarian. The pup should have been wormed and had his first set of shots, no exceptions. Pet pups can come with a Limited Registration, meaning the pup cannot be bred and have registered offspring, or a regular registration, which would allow breeding. The pup will probably come with a spay/neuter contract—the only contract a pet-puppy buyer should sign. Don't get involved with co-ownerships, breeding rights, or anything limiting your ownership of the dog.

Enjoy your pup. I'll look forward to hearing of your adventures together. —*Virginia Antia, 2013*

An additional resource for finding your perfect puppy is AKC Marketplace. There you can read about the AKC Manchester Terrier breeders and see pictures of their dogs.

—Robin Gates

[American Manchester Terrier Club](http://AmericanManchesterTerrierClub.com)

## Norfolk Terriers

### WHAT BIG TEETH YOU HAVE!

“My, what big teeth you have!” said Little Red Riding Hood to the Big Bad Wolf.

We might say the same about our Norfolks. With a full complement of 42 pearly whites (12 incisors, four canines, 16 pre-molars, and 10 molars), our little dogs have a mouthful of good-sized teeth occupying a pretty small space.

Our breed standard calls for a strong, wedge-shaped muzzle. Its length is one-third less than a measurement from the occiput to a well-defined stop. The jaw is clean and strong; tight-lipped, with a scissors bite and large teeth.

There's a reason for this. For our dogs to do what they were bred for—easily dispatching vermin and other furry troublemakers—they need to be able to catch and shake. A wry mouth, a bite that is over- or undershot, or missing or weak teeth make doing their jobs difficult, if not impossible. And even if your Norfolk never meets anything resembling live prey, good teeth and sound oral health remain vitally important.

Some of our dogs seem to be plaque-making machines. Among the reasons for this are tooth crowding, rotation of teeth, and lack of productive chewing. Left unattended, this



## TERRIER GROUP



*“For our dogs to do what they were bred for—easily dispatching vermin and other furry troublemakers—they need to be able to catch and shake. And even if your Norfolk Terrier never meets anything resembling live prey, good teeth and sound oral health remain vitally important.”*

plaque mineralizes and turns to the hard substance known as tartar. The inevitable periodontal disease that accompanies this process is caused by bacteria that damage the gums, bone, and other supporting structures of the teeth.

In addition to wreaking havoc in the mouth, these same bacteria move into the dog's blood-

stream and are associated with both endocarditis (inflammation of the interior of the heart) and valvular disease. An inflamed and untreated mouth can, indeed, shorten a dog's life.

So, what can you do to keep your Norfolk's dental problems to a minimum? For one, start by looking at their teeth when they are puppies. Like everything else, if your dog gets used to having you open her mouth as a baby, it will be much easier to handle her when she's an adult. Check molars as well as canines. And make sure your veterinarian takes a good look at annual exams.

It's hard to brush the teeth of small dogs, especially since most toothbrushes and finger-brushes are way too big to fit easily. But there are products that can be added to their water, gels you can apply with your fingers, and chews that are specifically intended to promote good oral hygiene. Whatever method you choose, make it one you can faithfully execute. That nifty oral healthcare kit won't help your dog if it is relegated to a kitchen cabinet. At the very least, examining your dog's mouth on the same day you give monthly heartworm preventative is a great idea.

And don't be afraid to have your dog undergo a full dental exam, under anesthesia, if you are advised to do so. We often gulp when faced with the cost of such a procedure,

but if it means a better life for your Norfolk, then the cost is justified.

The American Veterinary Dental College (AVDC) is recognized as the specialist certification organization in veterinary dentistry by the American Board of Veterinary Specialties. AVDC diplomates are veterinary dental specialists, and you can find them online if you are concerned that your local veterinarian may not be as well-versed in dental care as you would like.

In addition, the American Veterinary Medical Association sponsors National Pet Dental Health Month every February. Many veterinarians offer low-cost dental exams and teeth cleanings during this time. So now you have plenty of time to plan ahead to assure that your Norfolk has bright white teeth and a healthy smile!

—Sheila Foran,  
[Sforan2@cox.net](mailto:Sforan2@cox.net)  
[The Norfolk Terrier Club](#)

### Norwich Terriers

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF INCLUDING PET OWNERS IN BREED HEALTH SURVEYS

Health surveys are essential to monitoring population health for both people and their dogs. In the United States, the National Center for Health Statistics administers a

survey questionnaire called the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) to collect data used to monitor trends in human illness and disability and to track progress toward achieving national health goals. Likewise, data collection is essential to monitoring the health trends of our dogs. This information is vital to understanding changes in disease incidence, improving the breed, and sometimes even breed survival. For this reason, the AKC Canine Health Foundation recommends that parent clubs conduct periodic breed health surveys.

Following this recommendation, the Health Committee of the Norwich Terrier Club of America initiated a breed health survey in June 2021. Our goal is to identify the most important health problems in our breed. For the individual dog owner, the most important problem is likely to be one your own dog has experienced, yet that may or may not be an important problem for the breed overall. The only way to get a true idea of a breed's health is to collect data and do statistical analyses.

Data collection is underway now. This column shares our survey design and process. Recognizing that a clear purpose is critical to success, our primary goal was to understand the current health status of Norwich terriers. Like the NHIS, our survey design is

COURTESY SHEILA FORAN



## TERRIER GROUP



Norwich Terrier puppies

cross-sectional, meaning that it is a snapshot in time.

*Who to survey?* Reaching dog owners and ensuring a sample that represents the true population of Norwich Terriers is by far the biggest challenge. Surveying only members of our club will not reach the vast majority. In

an ideal world, all owners of Norwich Terriers would receive the survey and all would reply. Because surveying an entire population is often impossible, survey researchers aim to obtain an “unbiased sample” such that the survey results can be extrapolated and conclusions drawn about the whole population.

*What is bias?* A sampling method is called biased if it *systematically* favors some outcomes over others. All surveys have some bias, even the most rigorously designed. For example, the NHIS survey is a face-to-face interview and relies on the U.S. Census Bureau and sampling techniques to select a

random sample population that is nationally representative. Yet, preliminary analysis of Quarter 2, 2020, shows a change in the composition of the households in the responding sample (“response bias”). Compared to the prior quarter, less affluent households were under-represented. This happened because personal visits were suspended due to the pandemic and replaced with telephone interviews. The goal is to minimize bias. For example, surveying only our club members or breeders would bias the sample.

*How to survey?* We decided to implement a web-based survey. Web and email offer distinct advantages. They are the least expensive for large samples. The downside is that the results may not be generalizable to the population as a whole. Our survey will likely reach those who already have greater interest in the breed than most pet owners, such as social media pet groups. The biggest advantage, and our reason for choosing this survey method, is the potential to widen the reach. Despite assurances that we are collecting only de-identified data, breeders and competition dog owners may be reluctant to respond or admit to health problems, fearing stigmatization by other breeders. For this reason, and to gather a representative sample, we wanted to reach as many Norwich Terrier pet owners as possible! We stressed the importance of completing

COURTESY, JANE SCHUBART AND GEORGIA R. COMPTON



## TERRIER GROUP

the survey for dogs with health problems and healthy dogs.

*Boosting response rates.* Response rates tend to be low for surveys in general. To boost the response rate we followed suggestions by Dr. Caroline Coile in her article “Breed Health Surveys That Work” (Canine Health Foundation, 2006). Because a survey that is anticipated is more likely to be completed than one that arrives as a surprise, we publicized our survey through the club’s newsletter and announcements and on social media. We emphasized the survey’s importance and let participants know beforehand how the information would be used. We did not require dog’s names or pedigrees, or owner’s names, as that would surely reduce the response. In fact, we did not ask for any identifying information.

An overly long or confusing survey is less likely to be completed. Our survey is comprehensive and organized by body system. We provided an estimated completion time in the survey announcements. We used both correct medical terms and common disease names and definitions. For most questions we asked how the illness was diagnosed (e.g, via veterinarian or laboratory test). We use branching logic to reduce survey length, cover only one topic per question, and use consistent question formatting and scales. We also provide text

boxes for additional free-form comments to address health concerns not covered by our structured questions. Finally, the questions were reviewed and tested by a subgroup of owners and modified as needed.

*Launching the survey.* Along with the link to the survey questionnaire, we included a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) document and the email address of the survey administrator. We are sending frequent reminders because people tend to forget if not completed right away, and we are encouraging our member-breeders to complete the survey and pass it on to their puppy owners.

*Using the results.* We will present the survey results as quickly as possible and in various formats, beginning with club’s annual health seminar. This will not be the last breed health survey! We hope that those who participated will feel rewarded and those who did not will be more likely to respond next time. Health problems are dynamic. Future surveys will help us determine whether or not interventions to identify or prevent a problem are successful and whether a new problem is emerging. It is important to use the data both to raise awareness and to raise money to fund research to find genetic markers or better treatments for that disease. The participation of Norwich Terrier owners is essential to gathering information to compile meaningful data

to meet these goals.

—Jane R. Schubart, Norwich Terrier Club of America Health Committee, AKC Gazette Breed Columnist,  
[ascot.js@gmail.com](mailto:ascot.js@gmail.com)  
Norwich Terrier Club of America

## Scottish Terriers

### CASHING IN ON A NEW KIND OF BANK

Many people may have heard about the fake cryptocurrency Dogecoin, but recently our Scottish Terrier Club of America found a way for us to get a bigger bang for our buck. We are extremely fortunate to have a geneticist as a member of the Scottish Terrier Club of America and the Scottie Health Trust Fund. Due to his hard work on behalf of all animals, but especially his love of the Scottish Terrier, Michael Bishop has led the charge to help our breed preserve genetics for long-term studies through a partnership between the HTF and Resero Genomics, enabling Scottie owners and preservation breeders to bank the DNA of multiple dogs for a very long time.

One of the main general questions is what exactly is DNA banking?

According to Resero Genomics, “DNA banking is the long-term, secure storage of DNA samples and genetic data generated from specific animal tissue samples.” And while they



Old School: Scottish Terrier Ch. Braeburn’s Close Encounter, 1990 (John Ashbey photo)

don’t currently know how long samples may be banked and remain valid for use, the contract agreement guarantees up to 50 years.

What most people may not understand is when donating their dog’s blood/DNA to a particular study, that particular lab or researcher owns that DNA, and it cannot be used for any other study. By banking DNA with Resero, any owner can send their sam-



## TERRIER GROUP

ples to any lab or study they choose. This one-of-a-kind DNA bank provides a unique opportunity for all Scottie owners to contribute to the body of Scottie genetic data while maintaining control of their own dogs' DNA.

What does this really mean for our breed? It means that by banking as much DNA as possible from a breeding program generation over generation, researchers could glean DNA information from dogs long past to help us better decipher health testing and components of diseases long lost.

In many ways, owners should think about DNA banking much akin to freezing semen on stud dogs. Long-term assets such as DNA from dogs of the past allow breeders to continue to do their part in truly preserving the breed they love.

DNA banking is not just for dogs. Mr. Bishop has used this for successful breeding programs for cattle and other livestock, but his passion for the Scottish Terrier has fueled this new partnership, and hopefully more breeds and breeders will forge ahead with this affordable way to do their part for preservation and betterment of the breeds.

A press release with more details about the partnership between the HTF and Resero Genomics and DNA banking can be found on our club's website at [www.stca.biz](http://www.stca.biz).

—Pilar Kuhn,

[pilarkuhn@aol.com](mailto:pilarkuhn@aol.com)

Scottish Terrier Club of America

## Sealyham Terriers

### THE FUTURE OF THE SEALYHAM

Sealyham Terriers have been gaining in popularity in recent years and are now often seen at dog shows and obedience trials. Fortunately, the Sealyham is also gaining in popularity as pets and companions, as the breed's charm and looks are becoming more well known. While they are still an uncommon breed, more and more Sealys are part of the American family.

To do the breed justice, it is a good idea to remember that our Sealyham Terriers represent the breed whenever they are out in public. They often attract a crowd of people wanting to pet the little white dog with the smiling face and wagging tail. It is difficult to ignore the happy little dogs with their obvious joy in meeting new people, and their belief that they are the cutest dogs in the world—which they are, after all.

Keeping that in mind, whenever possible, brush or comb the dog and make sure that he looks neat and clean when he goes out in public. A clean, well-kept dog is the best ambassador for the breed. And if you are taking the dog for a walk in town, put a few of your ken-



*Old School: Sealyham Terriers Ch. Robin Hill Brigand and Ch. Robin Hill Ballad*

nel cards in your pocket in case someone who stops to admire the dog wants more information on the breed.

Promoting the breed is not difficult. The dogs themselves are the best promotion possible. Most Sealys are very gregarious with people, but they are not always happy to meet

and greet other dogs. Be observant when you take your Sealy out around other dogs. Always be prepared to back off with your dog if he wants to visit another dog, particularly if the other dog seems at all hesitant or aggressive. Turn and walk away with your dog if either you or your dog sense any concern from the



## TERRIER GROUP

other dog or its owner. Remember that many pet owners are not observant, and turn away with your dog if there appears to be anything that is of concern. Remember that terriers are tough little dogs who think they are big dogs. It is always better to avoid a potential problem whenever possible.

While Sealys may act tough around other dogs, most love all people and the more petting and hugs they can get the better they are. Since you are the ambassador for the breed when you are out with your dogs, train your Sealys from puppyhood to not be afraid of anyone but to be polite and civil meeting people. It helps to teach the puppy to sit and stay on command so that other people can pet the dog without the dog become overly active. People not accustomed the energy level of a Sealy can become intimidated by an over-enthusiastic dog. Some simple manners are very useful, such as training the dog to sit-stay and down-stay on command. Always make sure that your dog does what he is told right way.

If you are planning to show in conformation, you may be hesitant to do obedience training for fear that of the dog not being enthusiastic in the breed ring. Sealys are smart dogs and can easily figure out when to be enthusiastic and when to be more sedate, so expanding your dog's learning scope will help your Sealy do both obedience and conformation with more

energy. However, I would suggest that you train for Rally Novice first, then getting him comfortable doing conformation performance, before going any further in rally and obedience. Usually when the dog is at least halfway through getting his championship you can start novice obedience training. Pay attention to your dog's responses to both obedience and conformation, and back off on the obedience work if he seems to be getting confused, or add another level of the obedience work if the conformation work is getting boring to the dog.

Of course you can do some other type of training—perhaps Barn Hunt—if that will keep up his enthusiasm level. Each dog is different, so pay attention to your dog and learn how to “read” his moods.

Always remember to praise and encourage the dog with an occasional treat, and you will be surprised how far you can go with your Sealy while both you and your dog are enjoying the training time together.

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

## Skye Terriers

### SHOWING YOUR SKYE TERRIER

**H**olly Van de Water-Zimmers leads the lifetime point count for Skye Terriers in the AKC National Owner-Handled Series.

Growing up in northern Ohio, she had only seen Skye Terriers in books. When she moved to Arizona years later, she finally got her first Skye. Since then she has been living with, raising, and showing Skye Terriers for 40 years. Holly now lives in Bryan, Texas, and shows her Skyes with the O'Skye kennel name.

Looking back, Holly says it was difficult finding mentors when she started out. She hopes that Skye Terrier folks today are accessible and welcoming to newcomers. We need to encourage novice amateur handlers—both adults and juniors. If we don't, we may end up with all our Skyes being shown by professionals.

Holly's advice to amateurs is: Understand that you'll need to travel. Dog shows don't take place in your backyard. Learn the dog show classes and divisions. Study the breed standard, including the correct coat, good bite, and good movement. Your show dog needs to meet it. Learn how to groom the Skye. This breed only needs a little trimming around the paws. A

dog with the correct coat will be fairly easy to manage.



*Owner-handler Holly Van de Water-Zimmers advises novices to study the standard, learn how to groom and stack, and look professional in the ring.*



COURTESY HOLLY VAN DE WATER-ZIMMERS



## TERRIER GROUP

If you purchase your Skye pup from a reputable breeder, your pup should have been socialized since birth. But you need to continue getting your Skye comfortable with people, dogs, and new environments. Handing classes can be a good way to do this. Study your dog's gait and learn his best pace. Practice this gait as a team and know how to slow down and speed up when required. Learn the proper way to "stack a Skye" on the table and on the ground—and practice.

Holly advises novices to "Study the handlers" and "When you're competing with the 'big boys,' look professional." You don't need to "dress to the nines," but women should never wear "cutesy" outfits. Wear a skirt (check how it looks from all angles when you bend over), pantyhose, nice shoes, and a good bra. Men should wear a jacket and well-tailored trousers. No plumbers' cracks in the ring, please. You don't have to "break the bank"; find a secondhand store and pick up professional-looking outfits.

When your class is called, check that your dog's hair is in place and your shoes are polished. If you're not an outgoing person, pretend to be. Stand up straight and smile. Exude confidence.

—Judith Tabler,  
[JudithATabler@gmail.com](mailto:JudithATabler@gmail.com)  
Skye Terrier Club of America

## Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers SCWT SPLENETIC SYNDROME SUCCESS STORY

Sandra Dee is a 15-year-old Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier fortunate enough to have a very observant owner. When Sandra was only 13, she had a bad morning. Her bad morning consisted of rejecting her usual brunch, consisting of Fresh Pet covered with bits of cubed roast beef. She normally takes a little time downing her first meal of the day but was nonetheless an enthusiastic eater. Her owner became alarmed when Sandra wasn't eating at all, so she contacted me. My reaction was "She can probably afford to miss a meal," but her owner didn't agree. An hour or so later the owner called again to tell me Sandra had thrown up some yellow bile and bits of food. Again, my reaction was somewhat cavalier. "That's not abnormal," I responded. "Give her a Cerenia tablet to calm her stomach."

Her owner was not impressed with my "been there, done that" attitude. By noon she had become panicked because the behaviors simply weren't normal for Sandra. Her owner was convinced that there was something wrong, so I drove to her house to evaluate Sandra in person. Still cavalier about the situation, I did agree to drive with my friend and this lovely bitch that I had bred to the emergency clinic an hour away. We finally arrived



*Old School: Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Ch. Andover Song and Dance Man, 1989 (John Ashbey photo)*

AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION



## TERRIER GROUP

and waited.

After an hour of waiting, we were taken to an examining room where we continued to wait while the staff conducted basic triage, asking questions about her eating habits, the infinite number of treats that had encouraged her overweight condition, her two half-hour daily walks, and other habits. Sandra's temperature was normal, and at this point it seemed as though I might be right about her.

The doctor came in, pushed and prodded her as much as possible, and finally determined that Sandra's midsection felt abnormal. This prompted an X-ray, which ultimately led to an ultrasound. Admittedly, my friend and I were both becoming anxious, and by the time the doctor returned, we both began to suspect that the news would not be good.

Sandra had a large tumor attached to her spleen. The doctor offered two options. One was to allow the tumor to progress, and she would die a natural, but potentially painful death. Another was to do surgery and hope that her age would not work against her. We were assured that surgery was her only chance for life, but the odds of success were very much against her survival. We were also told that it would be a very expensive surgery. Neither my friend nor I wanted Sandra to bleed to death internally, so the natural way out was not an option. Immediate surgery was

determined to be the only real option. By this point it was quite late so the doctor suggested that we drive home, and she would call the minute Sandra was out of surgery.

By 1 A.M., we knew that Sandra had survived the first step of a long recovery. Sandra's spleen and the tumor were removed and thankfully, the tumor had not started to leak its poison into her body. We were allowed to visit Sandra the following day to encourage her to eat.

A tail-wiggle indicated that Sandra was thrilled to see us. She ate a little food from my friend's hand. The doctor considered the surgery a complete success.

The doctor had assumed that the tumor was hemangiosarcoma. In fact it was not; instead it was a non-cancerous tumor often seen in Wheaten Terriers. Sadly, many Wheatens are euthanized because owners see no hope with hemangiosarcoma but with early surgery the dog will live, and the cost was half of the projected outcome.

Two days later Sandra was discharged with pain medications and antibiotics. She was lethargic for a week but healed wonderfully. That was last winter, and now she is an active, healthy 15-year-old. Vigilance pays!—Emily Holden

[Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America](#)

## Welsh Terriers

### TRAINING THE OLDER DOG

Several people have commented to me that kennel dogs cannot be trained to become housedogs, and that the only dogs suitable to be housedogs are those who have been raised as housedogs. Where people get such ideas is beyond me. Please note that we are not talking about dogs from irreputable people who raised them in a dirty, small run or cage and never played with them or bathed them or put them on a lead. These unfortunate dogs are very difficult to make into good housedogs and companions. But of course that is not the way that good Welsh Terrier breeders raise their dogs.

Hobby breeders—people who raise good dogs to train, show, do obedience or other canine sports with, and have as breeding stock until such time as they might decide to place the dog in a forever home with devoted owners—love and enjoy the Welsh Terriers they have. We spend most of our time around our dogs, considering them to be a major part of our lives. Those people who are not around hobby breeders very much might not realize that our days usually start out very early—putting dogs out, washing their bedding, preparing the morning feedings, then making sure that each dog eats his food. Then we give each dog some playtime with us, using that time

to cut nails and do some grooming around playing with the dog, snuggling on the sofa, or playing ball with the dog in a large, fenced-in area. My routine includes making sure that Target, our 9-year-old retired bitch, gets most of the day to sleep on the sofa and watch TV, usually while I groom one of her offspring.

For most of us who are small breeders, which is probably most of the show breeders, we have fewer than six litters a year and have a waiting list for puppies, as well as people waiting for a retired dog ready for her forever home. For the most part, few puppies are available, so for now, our breeding programs are at a standstill. Now is a great time to do some serious obedience training with an older dog or two.

If I have an older bitch that I do not want to breed right now but is in excellent health and needs some special time to herself, I have found that training in obedience is often good for her and me. With dogs as smart as Welsh Terriers, allowing them to get bored is often asking for trouble. Smart dogs need to remain active, not sedentary. Basic obedience training helps maintain and strengthen their brain activity for a longer and healthier life. I have noticed that dogs who have been trained and are still doing things that are stimulating live longer, healthier lives and are less prone to disease—in much the same way that people



## TERRIER GROUP

Old School: Welsh Terrier Ch. Tully Token, 1959  
(William Brown photo)



who live active and interesting lives tend to live longer than do sedentary people.

Welsh loved to be trained if you make it

interesting and fun, work for short periods of time, and reward the dog frequently with treats and praise. If you are not used to train-

ing dogs in obedience, by all means, get some help when you start working with the dog.

At first you will be training just to keep the

dog active and not bored, but as time goes by, you will probably decide that the dog is working well enough so that you feel comfortable getting more serious and going for an obedience or rally title or two. Rally and obedience titles can be part of your dog's life, and such training helps the human-animal bond strengthen. Soon hopefully you will become part of the "titles on both ends" crowd—with champion in front, and obedience and rally titles after the dog's registered name.

Along the way you will probably find that the bond between you and your dogs will strengthen, and that a new group of people have become your friends—people in other breeds who are now learning to appreciate Welsh for their brains as well as their looks.

Also keep in mind that as a breeder, you may need to place an older bitch so as to have room for the next generation, and an obedience-trained dog is easier to place. Plus, you may find that the new owner wants to do more obedience and get more titles on the dog, and then we have another person who is a terrier convert, and an enthusiastic promoter of Welsh Terriers. We will happily welcome them into the group of terrier people.

—Diane Orange,

[Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com](mailto:Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com)

[The Welsh Terrier Club of America](#)





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

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

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## ATTENTION DELEGATES NOTICE OF MEETING

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Doubletree Newark Airport Hotel on Tuesday, September 14, 2021. For the sole purpose of conducting the vote for the Delegate Standing Committees, the meeting will be called to order at 9:00 a.m.

After those present at that time have voted, the Delegate Meeting will recess to begin the Forum (approximately 1 hour in duration). The Delegate Meeting will reconvene following the conclusion of the Forum at which time anyone who had not yet voted will have the opportunity to do so, then the polls will be closed.

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America

## DELEGATE CREDENTIALS

**Neil H. Butterklee, Esq.**, Ronkonkoma, NY, American Chinese Crested Club

**Eleanor S. Campbell**, Ambler, PA, Morris Hills Dog Training Club

**Toni E. Doake**, Norman, OK, Town and Country Kennel Club

**Kevin W. O'Connell**, Commerce City, CO, Terry-All Kennel Club

**Leah H. Schiller**, New Carlisle, OH, Dayton Kennel Club

## NOTICE

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

Ms. Jennifer Clare (Kileen, TX)  
Ms. Anne Hier (North Branch, MI)  
Mr. Noel Hirsch (Port Jervis, NY)  
Ms. Jana Gibson (Bolivar, MO)  
Ms. Tiffany Vallejo (Nolanville, TX)

## NOTICE

Ms. Caron Jones (Pittsboro, NC) Action was taken by Ladies Dog Club for conduct at its June 6, 2021 event. Ms. Jones was charged with disorderly conduct. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty at as a one-month suspension from event privileges and \$500 fine, effective June 29, 2021. (Airedale Terriers)

## NOTICE

Ms. Donna Nagengast (Naples, FL) Action was taken by the Calusa Dog Agility Club for conduct at its June 11, 2021 event. Ms. Nagengast 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 reprimand and \$100 fine. (Australian Shepherds, Border Collies)

## NOTICE

Ms. Becky Raines (Edmond, OK) Action was taken by the Red Dirt Agility Club of Oklahoma for conduct at its May 30, 2021 event. Ms. Raines was charged with physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a three-month event suspension and \$300 fine, effective June 9, 2021. (Miniature Schnauzer)

## NOTICE

Mr. Steven McVeigh (Wasilla, AK) Action was taken by the Retriever Club of Alaska for conduct at it June 19, 2021 event. Mr. McVeigh was charged with disorderly conduct. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a reprimand at \$100 fine. (Labrador Retrievers)

## NOTICE

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Donna Noyes (Solon, ME) from all AKC privileges for five years and imposed a \$1,000 fine for refusing to make her dogs and records



available for inspection when requested.  
(Multiple Breeds)

## NOTICE

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has reprimanded Ms. Heather Luster (Zelienople, PA) for signing an AKC document on behalf of another without filing a properly completed power of attorney form. (Collies)

## NOTICE

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

- Effective July 12, 2021:
- Mr. Barry Freidline (New Oxford, PA)  
Multiple Breeds
  - Ms. Deborah Freidline (New Oxford, PA)  
Multiple Breeds
  - Ms. Wanda Watson (Bredford, NH)  
Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers

## NOTICE

### REPRIMANDS AND FINES

Notification of fine imposed on superin-

tendents for late publication of a premium list, *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 4, Section 2

Onofrio Dog Shows, LLC .....\$5500

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

Onofrio Dog Shows, LLC .....\$600

Notification of fine imposed on clubs for cancelling entries for an Agility Trial after the entry was closed, *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 1, Section 4

Somerset Hills Kennel Club .....\$500

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

Keystone Collie Club .....\$75

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER AND BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 5, 6 AND NEW SECTION 7

*As a result of the Bylaw Amendment approved at the June 2021 Delegate meeting, these section numbers have been changed accordingly. When read in June 2021 they were Sections 4, 5 and New Section 6.*

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **ARTICLE VII, Section**

**5, 6 and New Section 7** of the *Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc.* proposed by Staff. This will be voted on at the September 14, 2021 Delegates Meeting.

### ARTICLE VII

**SECTION 5.** There shall be at least eight regular meetings of the Board each year. Additional meetings may also be scheduled at the direction of the Board. The date, time, method and location of all regular meetings shall be determined by the Board. Fourteen (14) days notice of said date must be given to each Director by United States mail, telephone or electronic mail.

At the four quarterly Delegate Meetings, Directors should attend the Delegate Meetings and other appropriate Delegate functions.

**SECTION 6.** Special meetings of the Board shall be called by the Executive Secretary at the direction of the President. Chairman of the Board, or on the written request of three (3) Directors. Five (5) days notice of the date, time, method and location of such special meeting must be given to each Director by United States mail, telephone or electronic mail unless a waiver of notice of such meetings shall have been signed by every Director.

**SECTION 7. (New Section)** Any one or

more members of the Board or of any committee thereof who is not physically present at a meeting of the Board or a committee may participate by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment or by electronic video screen communication. Participation by such means shall constitute presence in person at a meeting as long as all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other at the same time and each Director can participate in all matters before the Board, including, without limitation, the ability to propose, object to, and vote upon a specific action to be taken by the Board or committee.

### OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE BELGIAN MALINOIS

**General Appearance:** The Belgian Malinois is a well-balanced square dog, elegant in appearance with an exceedingly proud carriage of head and neck. The dog is strong, agile, well-muscled, alert and full of life. He is hardy and built to withstand the rugged Belgian climate. He stands squarely on all fours. The whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness. His elegance and expression denote great strength of character, reflecting his heritage as a herding breed. The male should appear unquestionably masculine; the female should



have a distinctly feminine look and be judged equally with the male.

**Size, Proportion, Substance:** Males are 24 to 26 inches in height; females are 22 to 24 inches; measurement to be taken at the withers. Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches are to be disqualified. The length, measured from the point of the breastbone to the point of the rump, should equal the height. Bone structure is moderate in proportion to height so that the dog is well balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy, nor cumbersome and bulky. When viewing the silhouette, the topline, front legs and back legs should closely approximate a square.

**Head:** The *head* is carried high. It is long without exaggeration, rectilinear, well-chiseled and dry. The eyes radiate attentiveness and readiness for action. The *eyes* are of medium size, neither protruding nor sunken, slightly almond shaped, and obliquely set. They are brown, preferably dark brown, with black rimmed upper and lower eyelids. Light eyes are a fault. The *ears* are rather small, set high and distinctly triangular with a well-cupped outer ear and pointed tips. They should be stiff and carried upright and vertical when the dog is alert. Ears hanging as on a hound, or

semi-prick ears are disqualifications. *Skull* and muzzle are roughly equal in length, with at the most a very slight bias in favor of the muzzle. The top skull is of medium width, in proportion with the length of the head, with a forehead flat rather than round, frontal groove not very pronounced; in profile, the head planes are parallel; occipital crest, brow ridges and zygomatic arches not prominent. The stop is moderate. The nose is black. The *muzzle* is of medium length and well chiseled under the eyes, narrowing gradually toward the nose like an elongated wedge. The mouth is well split, which means that when the mouth is open the commissures of the lips are pulled right back, the jaws being well apart. The lips are thin, tight and strongly pigmented black. The Belgian Malinois has a full complement of strong white teeth that are evenly set and meet in a scissors or level *bite*. Overshot and undershot bites are a fault. An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors is a disqualification. Complete dentition is preferred. Missing teeth should be faulted.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** The *neck* is slightly elongated, well-muscled, broadening gradually towards the shoulders, without dewlap, slightly arched, permitting the

proud carriage of the head. The withers are pronounced, and the back is firm. The loin is solid, short and sufficiently well-muscled. The croup is very slightly sloped. The underline rises gently in a harmonious curve toward the abdomen, which is neither tucked-up nor paunchy. The chest is neither broad nor narrow, but well let down, with the lowest part reaching the elbow. The body should give the impression of power without bulkiness in proportion to the overall dog. The *tail* is strong at the base, reaching to the hock, and carried down at rest. It is curved, raised when moving, but not passing the horizontal or forming a hook or deviation. A cropped or stumped tail is a disqualification.

**Forequarters:** The forequarters are muscular without excessive bulkiness. The shoulder blades are long and sloping, laid flat against the body, forming a sufficient angle with the upper arm to ensure free and efficient movement. The legs are straight, strong, and parallel to each other. The bone is solid but not heavy; it is more oval than round. Muscle is dry and strong. The pastern is short, strong and very slightly sloped. Dewclaws may be removed. The feet are cat-like, well padded with the toes curved close together. The nails are strong and black except that they may be white to match the white toe tips.

**Hindquarters:** The hindquarters are powerful without heaviness. Angulation of the hindquarters is in balance with the forequarters. The upper and lower thigh bones should approximately parallel the shoulder blade and upper arm, respectively. Legs are parallel to each other. The thighs should be well muscled. The hocks are short, strong, parallel and moderately angulated. Metatarsi are strong and short. Dewclaws, if any, may be removed. The hind feet are slightly oval, toes are arched and compact. Pads are thick and well-padded. Nails are dark and strong, although they may be white to match white toes.

**Coat:** The coat should be comparatively short, straight, hard enough to be weather resistant, with dense undercoat. It should be very short on the head, ears, and lower legs. The hair is somewhat longer around the neck where it forms a collarette, and on the tail and backs of the thighs. The coat should conform to the body without standing out or hanging down. Lack of sufficient undercoat to form a double coat is a fault. Hair that is too long, silky or wiry is a fault. The Belgian Malinois is a natural breed and there is no need for excessive grooming.

**Color:** The ideal coloring is a rich fawn to



mahogany, with black tips on the hairs giving an overlay appearance. The blackening must not appear as patched or brindled. The underparts of the body, tail and breeches are lighter fawn. Washed-out fawn color on the body is a fault. The mask must be pronounced and tends to encompass the top and bottom lip, the corners of the lips and the eyelids in one single black zone. The mask and ears appear black. The tips of toes may be white, and a small white spot on the breastbone is permitted, not to extend to the neck. White markings, except as noted, are faulted. Any color or color combination not described in the standard should be disqualified.

**Gait:** The movement is smooth, free and easy, seemingly never tiring, exhibiting facility of movement rather than a hard driving action. The Belgian Malinois single tracks at a fast gait, the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity, while the topline remains firm and level, parallel to the line of motion with no crabbing. The breed shows a marked tendency to move in a circle rather than a straight line.

**Temperament:** Correct temperament is essential to the working character of the Belgian Malinois. He is alert, intelligent, inquisitive and confident, showing neither fear nor aggression. He is energetic, ready

for action, yet highly responsive to his owner's direction. His lively character should be evident in his proud carriage and sparkling attentive eyes. The Belgian Malinois is an exceptional watchdog. Vigilant yet responsive, he balances all the qualities needed in a stock dog, protector and sensible working partner. He is firmly loyal to those he loves but may be indifferent with strangers. Displays of fear or aggression are to be severely penalized.

**Disqualifications:**

*Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches.*

*Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears. An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors.*

*A cropped or stumped tail.*

*Any color or color combination not described in the standard.*

**Approved July 13, 2021**

**Effective October 6, 2021**

**OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE MANCHESTER TERRIER**

**General Appearance:** A small black short coated dog with distinctive rich mahogany markings and a taper style tail. In structure, the Manchester presents a sleek, sturdy yet elegant look and has a wedge

shaped long and clean head with a keen, bright, alert expression. The smooth, compact, muscular body expresses great power and agility enabling the Manchester to kill vermin and course small game. Except for size and ear options, there are no differences between the Standard and Toy varieties of the Manchester Terrier. The Toy variety is a diminutive version of the Standard variety.

**Size, Proportion, Substance:** The Toy variety shall not exceed 12 pounds. It is suggested that clubs consider dividing the American-bred and Open classes by weight as follows: 7 pounds and under, over 7 pounds and not exceeding 12 pounds. The Standard variety shall be over 12 pounds and not exceeding 22 pounds. Dogs weighing over 22 pounds shall be disqualified. It is suggested that clubs consider dividing the American-bred and Open classes by weight as follows: Over 12 pounds and not exceeding 16 pounds, over 16 pounds and not exceeding 22 pounds.

The Manchester Terrier, overall, is slightly longer than tall. The height, measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the withers, is slightly less than the length, measured horizontally from the point of the shoulders to the rear projection of the upper thigh. The bone and

muscle of the Manchester Terrier is of sufficient mass to ensure agility and endurance.

The Toy variety over 12 pounds shall be excused. Disqualification: Standard Variety - Weight over 22 pounds.

**Head:** The Manchester Terrier has a keen and alert *expression*. The nearly black, almond shaped *eyes* are small, bright and sparkling. They are set moderately close together slanting upwards on the outside. The eyes neither protrude nor sink in the skull. Eye lid and rim pigmentation is black. Correct *ears* for the Standard variety are the naturally erect ear, the cropped ear or the button ear. No preference is given to any of the ear types. The naturally erect ear and button ear are wider at the base tapering to pointed tips and carried well up on the skull. Cropped ears are long, pointed and carried erect. The only correct ear for the Toy variety is the naturally erect ear. They are wider at the base tapering to pointed tips and carried well upon the skull. The head is long, narrow, tight skinned and almost flat with a slight indentation up the forehead. It resembles a blunted wedge in frontal and profile views. The *muzzle* and *skull* are equal in length. There is a visual effect of a slight stop as viewed in profile. The muzzle is well filled under the eyes with no visible cheek mus-



cles. The underjaw is full and well defined and the nose is black. Tight black lips lie close to the jaw. The *bite* is a true scissors bite. Level bite is acceptable. The jaws are powerful with full and proper dentition. The teeth are white and strongly developed. Wide, flaring, blunt tipped, or "bell" ears are a serious fault for both varieties. Disqualification: Toy Variety – Cropped or button ears.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** The slightly arched *neck* is slim, graceful and of moderate length. It gradually becomes larger as it approaches and blends smoothly with the sloping shoulders. The *topline* shows a slight subtle arch over the robust loins falling slightly to the tail set. While standing or in motion, a flat or roached back is a serious fault for both varieties. The chest is narrow between the legs and deep in the brisket. The forechest is moderately defined. The ribs are well sprung, flattened in the lower end to permit clearance of the forelegs. The underline is tucked up extending in an arched line from the deep brisket. The taper style *tail* is moderately short reaching no further than the hock joint. It is set on at the end of the croup being thicker where it joins the body. The tail tapers to a point carried no higher than the back. While standing or in motion, a flat or roached back is a serious

fault for both varieties.

**Forequarters:** The shoulder blades and the upper arm are relatively the same length. The distance from the elbow to the withers is approximately the same as the distance from the elbow to the ground. The elbows lie close to the brisket. The shoulders are well laid back. The forelegs are straight of proportionate length and placed well under the brisket. The pasterns are almost perpendicular. Dew claws may be removed. The front feet are compact and well arched. The two middle toes are slightly longer than the others. The pads are thick and toenails are jet black.

**Hindquarters:** The thigh is muscular with the length of the upper and lower thighs being approximately equal. The stifle is well turned. The hindquarters are in balance with the well laid back shoulders. The hocks are well let down. Dew claws may be removed. The hind feet are shaped like those of a cat with thick pads and jet-black nails.

**Coat:** The coat is smooth, short, dense, tight and glossy.

**Color:** The coat is jet black with rich mahogany tan which does not blend into each other, but abruptly form clear, well defined lines of color. There is a very small

tan spot over each eye and a very small tan spot on each cheek. On the head, the muzzle is tanned to the nose. The nose and nasal bone are jet black. The tan extends under the throat ending in the shape of the letter V. The inside of the ears are partly tan. There are tan spots, called "rosettes" on each side of the chest above the front legs. These are more pronounced in puppies than in adults. There is a black "thumb mark" patch on the front of each foreleg at the pastern. The remainder of the foreleg is tan to the carpus joint. There is a distinct black "pencil mark" line running lengthwise on the top of each toe on all four feet. Tan on the hind leg should continue from the penciling on the toes up the inside of the legs to a little below the stifle joint. The outside of the hind legs is black. There is tan under the tail and on the vent but only of such size as to be covered by the tail. White on any part of the coat is a serious fault and a disqualification whenever the white forms a patch or stripe measuring as much as one half inch at its longest dimension. Any color other than black and tan shall be disqualified. Soundness and type supersede color and markings.

**Gait:** The gait is free and effortless with good reach of the forequarters. Rear quarters have strong, driving power to match

the front reach. Hocks fully extend. Each rear leg moves in line with the foreleg of the same side, neither thrown in nor out. When moving at a trot, the legs converge toward the center of gravity of the dog.

**Temperament:** The Manchester Terrier is neither aggressive nor shy. He is keenly observant, devoted yet discerning. Not being a sparring breed, the Manchester Terrier is generally friendly with other dogs. Excessive shyness or aggressiveness shall be considered a serious fault.

**Faults:**

- Toy Variety: Over 12 pounds shall be excused.
- Both varieties:
  - Wide, flaring, blunt tipped or "bell" ears.
  - Flat or roached back while standing or in motion.
  - Excessive shyness or aggressiveness.
  - White on any part of the coat.

**Disqualifications:**

*Standard Variety - Weight over 22 pounds.*  
*Toy Variety – Cropped or button ears.*  
*Both Varieties – White on any part of the coat whenever the white forms a patch or stripe measuring as much as one half inch at its longest dimension.*  
*Any color other than black and tan.*



Approved July 13, 2021

Effective October 6, 2021

## PROPOSED AKITA 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](mailto:mbo@akc.org)

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

**Head:** Massive but in balance with body; free of wrinkle when at ease. *Skull* flat between ears and broad; jaws square and powerful with minimal dewlap. *Head* forms a blunt triangle when viewed from above. Fault - Narrow or snipy head. *Muzzle* - Broad and full. Distance from nose to stop is to distance from stop to occiput as 2 is to 3. Stop - Well defined, but not too abrupt. A shallow furrow extends well up forehead. Nose - Broad and black. Black noses on white Akitas preferred, but a lighter

colored nose with or without shading of black or gray tone is acceptable. Disqualification - partial or total lack of pigmentation on the nose surface. Any nose color other than black, except on white Akitas. *Ears* - The ears of the Akita are characteristic of the breed. They are strongly erect and small in relation to rest of head. If ear is folded forward for measuring length, tip will touch upper eye rim. Ears are triangular, slightly rounded at tip, wide at base, set wide on head but not too low, and carried slightly forward over eyes in line with back of neck. Disqualification - Drop or broken ears. *Eyes* - Dark brown, small, deep-set and triangular in shape. Eye rims black and tight. Lips and Tongue - Lips black and not pendulous; tongue pink. Teeth - Strong with scissors *bite* preferred, but level bite acceptable. Disqualification - undershot or overshot.

**Neck and Body:** *Neck* - Thick and muscular; comparatively short, widening gradually toward shoulders. A pronounced crest blends in with base of skull. *Body* - Longer than high, as 10 is to 9 in males; 11 to 9 in bitches. Chest wide and deep; depth of chest is one-half height of dog at shoulder. Ribs well sprung, brisket well developed. Level back with firmly-muscled loin and moderate tuck-up. Skin pliant but not loose. Serious Faults - Light bone, rangy body. *Tail* - Large and full, set high and carried

over back or against flank in a three-quarter, full, or double curl, always dipping to or below level of back. On a three-quarter curl, tip drops well down flank. Root large and strong. Tail bone reaches hock when let down. Hair coarse, straight and full, with no appearance of a plume. Disqualification - Sickie or uncurled tail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Disqualifications:

*Partial or total lack of pigmentation on nose. Any nose color other than black, except on white Akitas.*

*Drop or broken ears.*

*Undershot or overshot.*



*Sickle or uncurled tail.*

*Dogs under 25 inches; bitches under 23 inches.*

*Merle marking pattern.*

*Liver color.*

## PROPOSED BERGAMASCO SHEEPDOG 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](mailto:mbo@akc.org)

**General Appearance:** The Bergamasco, with origins dating back almost 2000 years, is a true heritage breed, which developed unique characteristics without man-made aesthetics.

The Bergamasco Sheepdog is a medium-sized dog of rustic appearance with an abundant coat covering all parts of the body. Strong, sound and brave, the Bergamasco is above all very intelligent, calm and even-tempered. The distinctive flecks (flat woolly strands of felted hair) that cover their bodies protect them from the elements, as well as making them appear larger, with a foreboding appearance warning most predators to stay away.

Bergamascos are mountain sheepdogs that are slightly longer than tall. Their unique skeletal structure makes them well-equipped for working in rough terrain. Correct, efficient movement is essential. Owing to the steeper shoulder and pelvis angles, they have a free, low-reaching, extended elastic trot with both front and rear feet remaining close to the ground. Having no need for speed, their gait is a steady, slow trot that can be maintained for long periods without tiring.

There is a fair amount of variation both with respect to size and coat. The variations discussed in detail below are not considered undesirable as they do not affect the working ability of the dog.

The ideal, Bergamasco at any stage in coat development is a well-balanced dog with a rustic appearance. The ideal height ranges from 21 to 25 inches.

**Size, Proportion, Substance:** The Bergamasco is ideally suited to move and guard sheep on the alpine rocky slopes and pastures with a body slightly longer than tall. Built for strength and resistance, the Bergamasco has a lean, athletic build on sturdy (but not heavy) bones with a well-developed chest, ample thorax, relatively short necks with firm, limber muscles.

This framework is well-muscled, without being thick or bulky. The length of body measured from point of shoulder to point of buttocks is 5 to 6 percent longer than the height measured at the withers. (Height-to-length ratio approximately 10:10.5 to 11.) Measured at the withers, the ideal dog stands 23½ inches and the ideal bitch stands 22 inches. However, there is a fair amount of variation in the breed with respect to height, and taller females or shorter males are acceptable as long as they are between 21 and 25 inches tall. Disqualification – Height under 21 inches. Any height over 25 inches should be considered a fault; the seriousness of the fault is equivalent to the extent of the deviation. The minimum height requirement of 21 inches shall not apply to dogs or bitches under twelve months of age.

**Head:** The *head* is large, roughly proportionate to the size of the dog. The skull and muzzle are of equal length, (parallel to one another) and joined at a pronounced stop. The hair on the head may either be floxed or not. In either case, the typical disheveled appearance is natural and rustic. *Eyes* - The eyes are large, oval, and set just slightly obliquely. Eye color is chestnut, with the darkness of the color varying from hazel to dark brown. The eye rims are tight-fitting and black

pigmented; eyelashes are particularly long so that they can lift the hair falling from the forehead over the eyes. The expression is attentive and calm. Disqualifications – Any lack of pigmentation of the eye rims; one (or two) full blue eye(s). *Ears* - The ears are soft and thin and hang down on either side of the face. The ears are set high. At its widest point, the ear is from 2½ to 3 inches wide. Ear length does not exceed half the length of the head, and shorter is preferred. The top two-thirds of the ear is triangular, with slightly rounded tips. When the dog is alert, the ears prick up at the base, with the top two-thirds semi-drooping. Viewed from the side, the ears appear to be an extension of the curve of the back of the neck. The ears may either be floxed or not. *Skull* - The skull is slightly domed between the ears and rounded at the forehead. The skull is as wide as it is long and features a prominent occiput and a marked median furrow.

*Muzzle* - The depth and width of the muzzle, measured at midpoint, are each half the length of the muzzle. The muzzle is blunt, tapering only slightly toward the nose. The upper longitudinal planes of the skull and the muzzle are parallel. *Nose* - The nose is large and black, with big, well-opened nostrils. In profile, the nose is on the same line as the top of the



muzzle and does not extend beyond the forepart of the muzzle. Disqualification – Dudley nose. Lips - The lips are tight and black pigmented. *Bite and Teeth:* The jaw is wide with strong, evenly spaced teeth meeting in a scissors bite. The line of the incisors is straight and perpendicular to the outside lines of the jaw. A level bite is acceptable. Serious Faults – Overshot, with a space greater than one eighth of an inch. Undershot bite, such that there is a complete loss of contact by all the incisors.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** *Neck* - The neck is strong, slightly arched, with well-developed muscles. Measured from the nape to the forward edge of the withers, the neck is 20 percent shorter than the length of the head. The neck circumference is at least twice the length of the neck. There is no dewlap. The hair on the neck forms a thick collar with a varying degree of flock present. In action, the neck is carried forward with its upper profile almost a continuation of the topline, with only a slight angle at the withers. *Topline* - The stacked side silhouette presents a level topline to a slight rise over the loin with a slightly sloping croup falling off to a low-set tail. While moving, the topline is level. *Body* - Chest and Ribs: The chest is heart-shaped when felt from the front. The rib cage is well-sprung and let down to the elbow.

(The depth of the rib cage is equal to half the dog's height at the withers.) Tuck-up - Tuck-up is nearly absent. Back - The back is straight. Loin - The loin is slightly convex, firmly joining the back and the croup. Croup - In the Bergamasco, the croup is slightly sloping about 35 degrees downward from the horizontal. Pelvis - The pelvis is well-developed. The length is 31 to 32 percent of the height at the withers with a fallaway of 35 to 40 degrees from horizontal. Due to the steeper inclination of the pelvis, the rear extension is lesser than other breeds who work on flat terrain where speed and stride width are more important than power. Therefore, at a trot, the Bergamasco's drive will not be as high and long as other herding dogs. *Tail* - The tail is natural and undocked, thick at the base, and tapering to the tip, inserted in the lower third of a steep croup. When in repose, the tail hangs down to the hock and curves slightly outward. While moving the tail flags outward laterally, as an extension of the topline with the crook raised above the topline.

**Forequarters:** The legs are straight when viewed from the front and side and well-proportioned in relation to the size of the dog. Shoulders - The shoulders are tightly knit and strong. The shoulder blades are wide and long with a steep angulation, 55

to 60 degrees from the horizontal. The length is at least one-fourth the height at the withers. Upper Arms - The upper arms are strong and well-muscled. They are just slightly longer than the shoulder blades. The angle formed by the upper arm and shoulder blade is about 115 degrees. The ratio between the distance from withers to elbow and from elbow to the ground is 1:1. This is essential for a dog which has to move both up and downhill where extra effort is required. Elbows - Elbows are set on a plane parallel to the body. They are neither close to the body nor jutting out. The humero-radial angle (between upper-arm and forearm) ranges from 150 to 155 degrees. The hair hanging down from the elbows is profuse, long and thick, tending to flock. Forearms - The forearms are strong with lean muscle. They are roughly the same length as the upper arms (1:1) and are placed so that the point of the elbow is on a vertical line falling from the top of the shoulder blade. Pasterns - The pastern joint (carpus) follows the vertical line of the forearm and is very mobile and lean. The pasterns are straight when viewed from the front, and slightly sloping when viewed from the side (about 10 degrees from vertical). Dewclaws - Dewclaws may be removed. Feet - The front feet are oval shaped, arched with tight toes, well-flocked with hair.

Pads - The pads of the feet are thick and black pigmented with a tight skin. Nails - The toenails are strong and black.

**Hindquarters:** The Legs are straight when viewed from the back and well-proportioned in relation to the size of the dog. The femur and tibia are roughly the same length. This, in combination with the 35 to 40 degree slope of the pelvis, make the dog better suited for locomotion over hilly territories. Upper Thighs - The upper thighs are long, wide, and well-muscled, sloping downward and forward at a 95 to 100 degree angle from the pelvis. Stifles (Knees) - The Stifles are perfectly in line with the limbs, neither turned in nor out. Lower Thighs - The lower thighs are as long as the upper thighs, with lean muscles. They slope downward and back, forming an angle of about 105 to 110 degrees at the stifle joint (femur-tibia). There is a well-defined furrow between the tendon and the bone above the hock. Hocks - The distance from the point of hock to the ground is no less than 25 percent of the height at the withers. Viewed from behind, the rear pasterns are vertical and parallel to one another. Viewed from the side, the rear pasterns are vertical and placed so that the hocks just slightly extend past a vertical line dropped from the point of buttock. The angle of the hock



joint (tibio-tarsal) is about 130 to 135 degrees. Dewclaws - Dewclaws may be removed. Feet - The back feet are slightly smaller than the front ones. They are oval shaped, arched with tight toes, well-flocked with hair. Pads - The pads of the feet are thick and black pigmented with a tight skin. Nails - The toenails are strong and black.

**Coat:** The Bergamasco is a rustic, working dog with a coat that takes years to reach maturity, and can vary considerably. As discussed in detail below, the distribution, size, texture and thickness of the flocks grow differently in each individual. A young dog's coat goes through a number of stages in the early years. Female coats are subject to change due to hormones and raising pups. These are natural differences and therefore are not to be weighed heavily.

The make-up of the Bergamasco's coat is extremely complex. The hair is composed of three types of hair: undercoat, "goat hair," and woolly hair. The undercoat is short, dense, and of fine texture adhering to the skin forming a protective, water-proof layer. The "goat hair" is strong and rough in texture, as in goats, which stays smooth without tufting together with itself. The third type of hair is woolly hair. This

type is somewhat finer in texture and grows together in tufts. The "goat hair" and the woolly hair naturally weave together over time and form the flocks, which have a tight consistency akin to boiled wool. The flocks are somewhat flat, irregular in shape, and sometimes open in a fan-shape at the tip. The distribution of the goat and woolly hair over the body is not homogeneous. Because of this, there is little uniformity in the abundance, size and width of the flocks throughout the body. For instance, in the saddle area and in the upper top part of the neck, "goat hair" predominates, resulting in a smoother texture and less flock formation. However, the complete absence of wool is not acceptable. Below the saddle, from the height of the shoulders down, the remaining parts of the neck, and on the chest the presence of the woolly hair is more prevalent; thus, has more flock formation. On the back of the body and the legs, the woolly hair is very abundant and mingles with the reduced quantity of "goat hair;" thus, an abundance of flocks form in this region. The hair on the legs also hangs in flocks rather than feathering. The hair on the top of head and ears may either be flocked or not. In either case, the typical disheveled appearance is natural and rustic and hangs over the eyes. The eyelashes are exceptionally long and serve to hold the hair/flocks

somewhat away from the eyes. The coat is never shaven or the wool brushed out. Trimming is acceptable for hygienic reasons and the ease of movement around the feet and pads. Trimming is not acceptable to alter the traditional rustic appearance of the dog.

**Puppies:** From birth to 10 to 12 months of age, the coat is soft and short. At approximately 9 to 10 months of age, the goat hair and woolly undercoat begin to grow in. Human intervention is usually required to separate the coat into the beginnings of flocks at this point. This leads to the formation of informal bundles, then eventually to stubby formations that can give an unkempt and messy appearance at this period of the dog's life. This is natural and unavoidable. It is only at approximately 3 years of age that the flocks will have grown long enough for the unique look for which the dog is known to begin to be achieved. The flocks continue to grow throughout the dog's life. They may reach the ground at 5 to 6 years of age; hence young dogs must not be penalized for a coat which has not yet lengthened.

**Color:** Bergamascos are born genetically black or gray (blue merle, black with part of the body diluted into lighter grey). The color often changes to different shades as

the dog matures. The majority of dogs born black as well as the black patches of the merle dogs will lighten into shades of grey from light to charcoal due to a "fading black" gene; a few will remain black. A superficial coloring includes shading of Isabella and fawn at the lower part of flocks as a result of discoloration of old hair under the influence of sun, water and atmospheric factors in general as well as ageing of the hair. The loose hairs gradually change color: the gray hairs turn yellowish while the black ones take on a tawny hue. The overall look of these may be more reddish brown from a distance. The flocks must be examined at the roots, close to the skin, here the coat must be either black or gray. Solid white is not allowed but white markings are acceptable if they cover no more than one-fifth of the body. Disqualification – White coat color on more than one-fifth of the total area of the body.

**Gait:** Bergamascos had to adapt to various ways of moving the sheep, sometimes covering long distances every day to get to the grazing grounds, while at other times they would only cover short distances within specific areas. The gait must have steady and elastic movement with resistance for efficiency and power. Due to its unique angulations of the fore and hind quarters and compact build, the Bergamasco's gait



is focused on resistance, strength and low center of gravity, with both fore and hind feet closer to the ground. The forward and backward reach, while extended are less than flatland herding breeds. The proportions and angles of the fore and hind quarters provide the needed for strength and resilience in hilly terrain. Their natural gait is slower paced than other herding dogs.

The proper gait for the Bergamasco is a free, extended, elastic, slow trot with both front and rear feet remaining close to the ground, in order to achieve a calm and balanced movement while preserving energy in a mountainous terrain. The pasterns are supple and flex freely at a 90-degree angle. The head is carried forward with the neck forming a slight angle at the withers. The topline is level, and the tail flags outward laterally with the crook raised above the topline.

**Temperament:** The function of the Bergamasco sheepdog is to drive and guard herds and livestock in general, a task for which the breed expresses consummate ability, thanks to its qualities of vigilance, concentration and harmonious build. The Bergamasco's capacity for learning and strong determination are combined with a calm and patient temperament. They are

bred to think for themselves and assess each situation. This does account for some of the stubbornness that runs in them. Bergamascos have a unique ability to size people up and determine the appropriate way to interact with both family members and strangers. While they may appear aloof, they are ever watchful. Just because the eyes are not seen does not mean they are not watching. They have an eager-to-please nature and establish a close relationship with humans. The breed must never be aggressive without cause, or fearful. Bergamascos are highly intelligent and self-possessed and may display indifference to attempts to engage their attention.

**Serious Faults:** Overshot, with a space greater than one eighth of an inch. Undershot bite, such that there is a complete loss of contact by all the incisors.

**Disqualifications:**

*Height under 21 inches. The minimum height requirement of 21 inches shall not apply to dogs or bitches under twelve months of age.*

*Any lack of pigmentation of the eye rims; one (or two) full blue eye(s).*

*Dudley nose.*

*White coat color on more than one-fifth of the total area of the body.*

**PROPOSED CANE CORSO 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](mailto:mbo@akc.org)

**General Appearance:** The Cane Corso is an ancient Italian medium-large sized Molosoid. A powerful, agile breed with a large, distinctive headpiece, substantial bone, and well-defined muscle mass. He is balanced, strong, and moves with effortless efficiency. He is intuitive, intelligent, and confident. Physically and mentally, he is ideally equipped for his traditional roles as a property guardian, hunter of difficult game such as the wild boar, and all-around utility dog to the rural Italian people.

**Size, Proportion, Substance:** A muscular, balanced, large boned dog, distinctly rectangular in proportion and athletically built. The dog's length, measured from the prosternum to the point of buttock, is approximately, but no less than, 11 percent greater than the height of the dog measured from the top of the shoulder blades the ground. Height - Dogs: 25 to

27½ inches, Bitches: 23½ to 26 inches.  
Weight - Proportionate to height.

**Head:** The overall *headpiece* is large, chiseled and impressive; both skull and muzzle have a squared appearance. The planes of the skull and muzzle are slightly convergent; they are never parallel or divergent. Total length is approximately one-third of the height at the withers. The circumference of the head measured at the cheekbones is more than twice the total length of the head; skin is firm and smooth.

**Skull** - Viewed from the front is wide and square in appearance, width is equal to the length. Back skull is wide. The brow and cheekbones are prominent. From the side: a prominent arch begins above the eyes and then flattens backward towards the occiput. Viewed from the top it has a square appearance due to lateral side planes, the zygomatic arches and powerful muscles swathing it. Stop - Well defined and deep due to developed and bulging frontal sinuses and prominent brow. **Expression** - Very alert and attentive. Some wrinkling on the forehead can occur when alert. **Eyes** - Medium-sized, oval-shaped, not round or bulging, tight fitting rims preferred with only a minimal amount of haw being visible. Eyes should be wideset and sit just slightly above the muzzle plane and in a sub frontal position. **Eye Color** - dark



brown to a light amber, correlating with coat color. Pigmentation of the eye rims is complete. It is either black or grey, matching the pigment color of dog. Disqualification – Blue eye(s) or wall-eyed. *Ears* - Wideset. May be cropped or uncropped, if cropped it is in an equilateral triangle. If uncropped, they are medium-sized, triangular in shape, held tight to the cheeks, and not extending beyond the jawbone. *Nose* - Large and wide with well-opened nostrils, the nose is an extension of the topline of the muzzle. It does not protrude beyond nor recede behind the front plane of the muzzle. Pigment is black or grey, matching the dog, and is complete. *Muzzle* - Very broad and deep with a squared appearance. Length is approximately one-third of the total length of the entire headpiece, not shorter. Depth of muzzle is nearly equal to its length. The top and bottom muzzle planes are parallel, and the nose and chin form a perpendicular line. Viewed from the front: the anterior face should look flat and form a trapezoid, wider at the bottom. Muzzle is not narrow or snipey. *Lips* - Rather firm. Upper lips moderately hanging, they join under the nostrils to form an inverted “U”. Pigmentation matches color pigment of dog. *Bite* - Slightly undershot ( $\frac{1}{4}$  inch or less) or level are preferred. Scissor bite is acceptable if the parameters of the head

and muzzle are correct. The incisors are firmly placed in a straight line to give the jaw the greatest possible width. Full dentition is preferred although the absence of P1s are not faulted. Excessive undershot, meaning more than a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch is so severe a fault as to render the exhibit ineligible for award. Disqualification: wry mouth.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** *Neck* - Strong and slightly arched, flowing smoothly into the shoulders with a small amount of dewlap. The length of the neck is approximately one third the height at the withers. *Body* - The trunk is rectangular in proportion. The depth of the chest reaches down to the point of the elbow, which is approximately half the total height at the highest point of the shoulder blades. *Ribs* are long and well sprung. Moderate tuck-up. *Chest* – Viewed from the front: Broad, well-muscled and oval-shaped, measuring slightly wider than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the height of the dog. From the side: Powerful and well-muscled, the prosternum is visible. *Back* - Wide, strong, muscular. Highest part of the shoulder blade slightly rising above the strong, level backline. *Loin* - Short, broad, well-muscled and joined harmoniously to the backline. *Croup* - Long, wide, slightly sloping. *Rump* has significant, well-defined muscle mass. *Tail* - Tail set is an extension of the back-

line. It is thick at the root with not much tapering at the tip. When not in action carried low, otherwise horizontal or slightly higher than back, not to be carried in a vertical position, it is docked at the 4th vertebrae. Natural tails are accepted, though not preferred. In the case of natural tails, the tip reaches the hock but not below. Carried low, it is neither broken nor kinked but supple. Hanging when the dog is in repose; generally carried level with the back or slightly above the level of the back when the dog is in action, without curving over the back or being curled. Disqualification - A natural tail that is atrophied or a natural tail that is knotted and laterally deviated or twisted.

**Forequarters:** Powerful and muscular, well-proportioned to the size of the dog. Straight when viewed from the front or side, the height of the limb at the elbow is equal to 50 percent of the height at the withers. *Shoulders* - Muscular; Shoulder blades are long and well laid back. *Upper arm* - Strong, muscled, with good bone. Corresponds in length and angle to the shoulder blade. *Elbows* sit well under the front quarters, aligned with the sternum floor, directly under the withers. They are parallel; adhere to the rib cage and turn neither in nor out. *Forearm* - straight, parallel to each other and with

good bone and well-muscled. *Front Pasterns* - When viewed from the front, they are in a straight vertical line with the forearm, neither turning in or out. They are strong and flexible. *Front Feet* - Round with well-arched, gathered toes (catlike). Lean hard dark pads and nails except in the case of white toes. *Front dewclaws* - Can remain or be removed, if left intact should only be a single dewclaw on each leg.

**Hindquarters:** As a whole, are powerful, strong and balanced with the front quarters. *Thighs* - Upper and lower thighs are of corresponding length, well-muscled and powerful. *Stifle* - Should be moderately angulated, strong. *Legs* - Strong bone and muscle structure. *Hocks* - wide set, thick, clean and parallel when viewed from behind. *Rear pasterns* - Wide-set, thick and clean, Pasterns are of moderate length and parallel when viewed from behind. *Rear dewclaws* - Any rear dewclaws are removed. *Hind feet:* Slightly more oval-shaped than front; gathered toes. **Coat:** The coat is short, stiff, shiny, adherent, and dense with a light undercoat that becomes thicker in cold weather.

**Color:** Acceptable colors are black, lighter and darker shades of gray, lighter and darker shades of fawn, and red. Brindling



is common in all of these colors. Solid fawn and red, including lighter and darker shades, have a black or gray mask. The mask blends toward but does not go beyond the eyes. White patch on the chest, throat, chin, backs of the pasterns, and toes are common. Disqualification - Solid grey or black coats with solid tan patterns on legs and chest, where no brindling is evident, as seen in black and tan breeds.

**Gait:** Elongated trot. Free-flowing and effortless, with long reach and strong drive. The head is lowered and carried forward. As the dog accelerates, the feet converge toward towards the center line of gravity in a near single track. The topline remains level, with minimal roll or bounce.

**Temperament:** Confident, intuitive, and intelligent, he is easily trained. His presence is majestic, powerful and often intimidating. In public, he is reserved and discerning but never shy. He is docile and affectionate to his owner and those who earn his respect. Loving with children and family, the Cane Corso is a fierce protector of his property and people.

**Summary:** The overall conformation of the dog should be well-balanced and proportionate. The breed's ability to work should never be compromised. The foregoing description is that of the ideal Cane Corso;

any deviation from the above-described dog is penalized to the deviation's extent.

**Disqualifications:**

*Blue eye(s), Wall eyed.*

*Wry mouth.*

*A natural tail that is atrophied or a natural tail that is knotted and laterally deviated or twisted.*

*Solid grey or black coats with solid tan patterns on legs and chest, where no brindling is evident, as seen in Black and tan breeds.*

**PROPOSED ENTLEBUCHER MOUNTAIN DOG 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](mailto:mbo@akc.org)

**General Appearance:** The Entlebucher Mountain Dog (Shepherd Dog from Entlebuch, or Dog of the Alpine Herdsman) is a native of Switzerland, and the smallest of the four tri-colored Swiss Sennenhund breeds. Swiss farmers have historically used the Entlebucher to move cows from pasture to pasture in the Alps. Their keen intelligence, speed and agility also made

them useful for the management of other large animals such as horses and hogs. The Entlebucher is a medium-sized, compact, strongly muscled, elongated drover. He has a short, hard and shiny coat, bright black with symmetrical markings of pure white on blaze, muzzle, chest, and feet; shades of rich fawn to mahogany are present on the eyebrows and between the black and white markings. Prized for his agreeable nature, ease of training, and devotion to family, the Entlebucher possesses an excellent work ethic, and the ability to work alone or in harmony with his master. Given a job, he transforms from a lively, high-spirited playmate, to a serious, tireless, self-assured dog of commanding presence. Although primarily a drover, Entles excel at competitive sports and are willing and enthusiastic partners in any athletic canine activity chosen by their master. Purpose and heritage have resulted in an unusually intense bonding between the Entlebucher and his master; however the Entlebucher should not be considered a breed for the casual owner. He will remain an active, highly energetic dog for his entire lifetime. Because of the guardian traits of this breed, thorough socialization is required during puppyhood; typically Entles are indifferent to, or somewhat aloof with, strangers.

**Size, Proportion, Substance:** Dogs - 17½ to 20½ inches, Bitches - 16½ to 19½ inches. Ratio of height at withers to length of body, 8:10 - length to height ratio 10 to 8 measured from point of shoulder to point of rump and ground to withers. Strongly muscled, agile, balanced dog with ample bone; but never overdone. Size alone should never take precedence over type, balance, soundness and temperament. Note that too small a dog generally lacks the power required and too large a dog may lack the agility and mobility desired in a herding dog.

**Head:** In harmonious proportion to the body, slightly wedged-shaped; clean. Head planes of muzzle and skull more or less parallel. Ratio of muzzle to skull 9:10. *Expression* - Alert, attentive, and friendly. *Eyes* - Must be brown, darker eye preferred. Slightly small, roundish shaped, with well fitted, black pigmented rims. Disqualifying fault - Blue eye(s) or yellow hawk eyes. *Ears* - Not too big, set on high and wide. When alert, are slightly raised at set-on, turned forward; in repose lay flat and close to head and form a nearly level plane with top skull. Firm, well developed ear-cartilage. Flaps pendulous, triangular, rounded at tips. *Skull* - Flat on top, broadest between set-on of ears, slightly tapering towards muzzle. Occipital bone barely



visible. Frontal furrow barely pronounced with minimal stop. *Muzzle* - Strong, well chiseled, clearly set off from slightly pronounced cheeks, tapering but not pointed or snipey. Bridge of nose is straight. Whiskers to be left natural. *Nose* - Black. *Lips* - Close fitting to jaw, with black pigmentation. *Bite* - Scissor bite preferred, even bite tolerated. Disqualifying faults - Overshot or undershot jaw; wry mouth.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** Pleasing smooth merge of neck into topline. *Neck* - Medium length, strong and clean, merging smoothly with the body. *Topline* - Sturdy and level. *Body* - Strong, slightly elongated, length to be in rib cage and not in loin; length to height ratio 10 to 8 measured from point of shoulder to point of rump and ground to withers. *Chest* - Capacious, broad, deep, and reaching to the elbows; well sprung ribs. *Underline* - Slightly tucked up. *Back* - Straight, firm, broad. *Loins* - Strong, flexible. *Croup* - Slightly sloping, relatively long. *Tail* - Natural tail or docked tail is equally acceptable. Natural tail set-on in continuation of the gently sloping croup. In motion can be elevated but never touching the back. Ring-tails highly discouraged.

**Forequarters:** Strongly muscled but not too heavy. Shoulders are laid back, flat

lying, well muscled and never loose. Upper arm length equal or slightly shorter than shoulder blade. Angle of shoulder blade forming an angle of 110 to 120 degrees. Elbows lying well onto the body, turning neither in nor out. Forelegs are short, sturdy, straight and parallel; neither too wide nor too close together. Seen from side placed well under the body. Pastern seen from front in straight continuation of the forearm; seen from side slightly angulated and relatively short. Paws point straight forward; compact, slightly rounded with well-arched toes. Pads coarse and robust. Dewclaws - May be removed on the front legs. *Nails* - Short, strong; any combination of black or white.

**Hindquarters:** Well-muscled. Hind legs not too close together; from behind, straight and parallel. Upper thigh - Fairly long, broad and strong. Lower thigh - Approximately equal length to upper thigh; clean. Stifle - Well angulated. Hock joint - Strong; turns neither in nor out. Hock - Relatively short, perpendicular to the ground when dog is standing naturally; from the rear, parallel to each other. Rear dewclaws - Should be removed. Rear feet - Overall description same as front.

**Coat:** Double coat. Topcoat short, close fitting, harsh and shiny. Undercoat dense; of

varying color. Wavy or soft coat tolerated but not preferred. Disqualifying fault - Single coat.

**Color:** Tricolor. Basic color must be black with tan (fawn to mahogany) and white markings, which should be as symmetric as possible. The tan markings are placed above the eyes, on cheeks, muzzle, either side of the chest, under the tail, and on all four legs. On legs, the tan is situated between the black and the white. Small tan oval islands on cheeks are desired. White markings include a distinct small blaze, which runs without interruption from top of head over bridge of nose, and can wholly or partially cover the muzzle. White from chin to chest without interruption. An inverted cross on chest desirable. In full-length tail, white tip is desirable. White on all four feet. Undesirable but tolerated - small white patch on the nape of the neck (not more than 2 inches), high boot, socks and bib. Color and markings should not take precedence over overall soundness, balance and temperament.

**Gait:** Ground covering, free, fluid movement with good reach and strong drive from rear. As the speed of the gait increases, legs converge - the rear more pronounced.

**Temperament:** The Entlebucher is a confident cattle dog, neither shy nor vicious; may be reserved with strangers. He is lively, active, persistent, self-assured and determined. Cheerful and capable of learning, he is loyal and protective of family, herd and property. He is highly intelligent, versatile and adaptable with a strong willingness to work; is quick and responsive to commands from his owner making him especially suited as a companion, herding and general all-purpose dog.

**Faults:** Any departure from the foregoing points must be considered as a fault, and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

#### **Disqualifications:**

*Oversize: A Male over 20½ inches. A Bitch over 19½ inches.*

*Blue eye(s) or yellow hawk eyes.*

*Overshot or undershot jaw. Wry mouth.*

*Absence of undercoat.*

#### **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](mailto: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

**Ms. Nicholle Hoke (103545) OK**

(405) 765-7990

[nicholle@haloridge.com](mailto:nicholle@haloridge.com)

French Bulldogs

**Dr. Tracie Laliberte (6322) MA**

(508) 409-9776

[Infinidaddog@yahoo.com](mailto:Infinidaddog@yahoo.com)

Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Lhasa

Apsos

**Ms. Carolyn Keller Lenhart (109631) MD**

(443) 987-0383

[marnuscollies@gmail.com](mailto:marnuscollies@gmail.com)

Collies

**Ms. Isabel Norton Ososki (109565) IL**

(618) 667-8034

[silverthreadcollies@prodigy.net](mailto:silverthreadcollies@prodigy.net)

Collies

**Ms. Pat Vanden Heuvel (108151) WI**

(262) 483-1812

[patvandenheuvel@gmail.com](mailto:patvandenheuvel@gmail.com)

Golden Retrievers

## ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

**Mr. John F. Booth (6914) TX**

(210) 487-0805

[judgejbooth@gmail.com](mailto:judgejbooth@gmail.com)

American Foxhounds, Bloodhounds, Cirneco dell'Etna, English Foxhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Sloughis

**Ms. Bridget Brown (102665) AL**

(205) 515-8753

[jackeye@bellsouth.net](mailto:jackeye@bellsouth.net)

Cocker Spaniels, Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Dogo Argentinos, German Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Komondorok, Mastiffs, Rottweilers, Samoyeds

**Mr. Lonnie Carroll (101177) SC**

(864) 420-8877

[Lrc82@aol.com](mailto:Lrc82@aol.com)

Golden Retrievers, Irish Setters, Irish Red and White Setters, Clumber Spaniels

**Ms. Denise Dean (7044) AZ**

(928) 635-2931

[dean7044@gmail.com](mailto:dean7044@gmail.com)

Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chinese Crested, Pekingese, Pomeranians

**Mr. Edmund Dzuik (26469) MO**

(573) 424-2809

[eddieDzuik@aol.com](mailto:eddieDzuik@aol.com)

Balance of Sporting Group (Barbets, Lagotti Ramagnolis, Nederlandse Kooikerhondjes, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Irish Red and White Setters)

**Ms. Jane M. Engemann (96727) OK**

(580) 248-0578

[jtoddot@aol.com](mailto:jtoddot@aol.com)

American Hairless Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Rat Terriers, Maltese

**Dr. Joan Eversole (97105) NH**

(603) 254-5960

[sidecarpup@hotmail.com](mailto:sidecarpup@hotmail.com)

Balance of the Non-Sporting Group (Bichons Frises, Boston Terriers, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, Keeshonden, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Terriers)

**Mr. James M. Fankhauser (18843) MI**

(269) 679-5095

[nexusclumbers@gmail.com](mailto:nexusclumbers@gmail.com)

Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Canaan Dogs, Old English Sheepdogs

**Ms. Gaye Lynn Grant (100927) IL**

(815) 355-3487

[littleflock@comcast.net](mailto:littleflock@comcast.net)

Kuvaszok, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Collies

**Mrs. Nancy Smith Hafner (7295) AL**

(256) 381-5744

[nancyshafner@aol.com](mailto:nancyshafner@aol.com)

Alaskan Malamutes, Doberman Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Great Danes, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Rottweilers, Standard Schnauzers, Tibetan Mastiffs

**Mrs. Stephanie Hamblin Barnhill (47317) KS**

(785) 764-1536

[nykiskas@sunflower.com](mailto:nykiskas@sunflower.com)

Black Russian Terriers, Boerboels, Dogo Argentinos, Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Rottweilers, St. Bernards, Tibetan Mastiffs

**Mrs. Marianne C. Klinkowski (7135) CA**

(408) 446-0604

[naharin@comcast.net](mailto:naharin@comcast.net)

Dalmatians, Shiba Inu

**Mr. Dean A. Laney (98653) ID**

(208) 369-6923

[nalaney@q.com](mailto:nalaney@q.com)

Basset Hounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Treeing Walker Coonhounds



**Mr. Jeffrey Langevin (93425) NH**  
 (207) 735-5004  
 jeffreylangevin@hotmail.com  
 Balance of the Non-Sporting Group (Bichons Frises, Chow Chows, Norwegian Lundehunds, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Spaniels)

**Ms. Claire L. Mancha (56114) OR**  
 (503) 516-6449  
 claire@whiz.to

German Shorthaired Pointers

**Mr. A. Todd Miller (96991) MO**  
 (573) 560-3383  
 whippetsofljomyr@icloud.com  
 Bloodhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Biewer Terriers, Havanese, Japanese Chins, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Pinschers, Toy Fox Terriers

**Ms. Shelley Miller (102995) NC**  
 (919) 525-5001  
 sunmagicclumbers@gmail.com  
 Golden Retrievers, Welsh Springer Spaniels

**Mr. Adrian Quesada (96331) CA**  
 (951) 751-4109  
 aqlexport@aol.com  
 American Eskimo Dogs, Bichons Frises, Chow Chows, Lowchen, Schipperkes, Tibetan Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers

**Mr. John C. Ramirez (1814) CA**  
 (310) 991-0241  
 jamrami68620@aol.com  
 Balance of Terrier Group (American

Hairless Terriers, Australian Terriers, Border Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Rat Terriers, Russell Terriers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, Welsh Terriers), Bulldogs

**Ms. Wendy Sorrell (75680) TN**  
 (865) 900-2112  
 sorrellwendy2@gmail.com  
 Siberian Huskies

## ADJUNCT APPLICANT

The following person application has been accepted for the breed specified under the Adjunct System *but they are NOT eligible to accept assignments.*

**Mrs. Chris A. Levy (6368) OR**  
 (503) 390-4864  
 chris@abiquadogs.com  
 Mudik

## JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGING APPLICANT

**Ms. Katherine Holmen (109619) MN**  
 (507) 261-1926  
 k8sk9skennels@gmail.com

## PERMIT JUDGES

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

## NEW BREED PERMIT JUDGES

**Mrs. Elizabeth Crisp Blake (109212) CA**  
 (530) 400-9322  
 ranthornbts1970@gmail.com  
 Border Terriers

**Mrs. Linda Willard (108287) TX**  
 (806) 622-9115  
 4jepgr4@gmail.com  
 Golden Retrievers

## ADDITIONAL BREED PERMIT JUDGES

**Mrs. Emily (Fish) Barnhart (92354) WA**  
 (360) 904-5765  
 emilypawcific@yahoo.com  
 Brittanys, Golden Retrievers, Vizslas, Dachshunds, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Pomeranians

**Mrs. Linda Berberich (38418) NJ**  
 (201) 385-1626  
 vomviraus@outlook.com  
 Barbets, Golden Retrievers, Cocker Spaniels, English Cocker Spaniels

**Mrs. Valerie J. Brown (6082) WA**  
 (509) 554-1669  
 essentiadogs@gmail.com  
 Bedlington Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Smooth Fox Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Norwich Terriers, Scottish Terriers

**Mr. James Conroy (95311) GA**  
 (561) 400-2059  
 bluedane@mindspring.com  
 Anatolian Shepherd Dogs, Bernese

Mountain Dogs, Boxers, Bullmastiffs, Giant Schnauzers, German Pinschers, Great Pyrenees, Mastiffs, Rottweilers

**Mrs. Mary Faeth (101477) CA**  
 (530) 210-7791  
 spinfandel@yahoo.com  
 Balance of Sporting Group (Barbets, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, English Setters, Irish Setters, American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Weimaraners), Airedale Terriers

**Mr. Edward A. Fojtik (104757) IL**  
 (847) 254-6166  
 efojtik@aol.com  
 Akitas, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Black Russian Terriers, Boerboels, Cane Corsos, German Pinschers, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Kuvaszok, Mastiffs, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Samoyeds, Tibetan Mastiffs

**Ms. Collette Jaynes (95369) GA**  
 (864) 684-8484  
 collette@jazzin.com  
 Brittanys, Flat Coated Retrievers, Boykin Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani, Vizslas, Wire-haired Vizslas

**Miss Kathryn Leonhardt (23180) FL**  
 (301) 221-3137  
 magicdeion@aol.com  
 Vizslas, Shetland Sheepdogs

**Miss Sandra Lex (7136) CAN**  
 (416) 252-9957  
 sandralex@rogers.com



Balance of Non-Sporting Group (American Eskimo Dogs, Dalmatians, Lhasa Apsos)

**Mrs. Yolanda Lininger (99933) WI**

(715) 325-6661  
linincorgi@tznet.com  
Cardigan Welsh Corgis

**Mrs. Diane K. Ondo (95991) PA**

(610) 970-9122  
melcairn@verizon.net  
American Hairless Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Bull Terriers, Manchester Terriers

**Ms. Louise Palarik (6054) IL**

(847) 487-5677  
colliejudge@juno.com  
Black and Tan Coonhounds, Grand Bas-  
sets Griffons Vendeens

**Mrs. Marilyn Pipes (29634) TX**

(214) 208-4898  
willmarpp1@gmail.com  
Basset Hounds, Black and Tan Coon-  
hounds, Grand Basset Griffons  
Vendeens, Salukis, Treeing Walker Coon-  
hounds

**Ms. Pat Putman (34310) WA**

(509) 884-8258  
patputman42@gmail.com  
Manchester Terriers, Shih Tzu, Ameri-  
can Eskimo Dogs

**Mrs. Barbara Shaw (6554) TX**

(903) 870-6425  
bshaw322@gmail.com

Curly-Coated Retrievers, Boykin  
Spaniels, Field Spaniels, German Pinsch-  
ers

**Mr. Gus Sinibaldi (103241) NC**

(954) 614-9308  
gus.sinibaldi@yahoo.com  
Affenpinschers, Chinese Cresteds, Eng-  
lish Toy Spaniels, Papillons, Pekingese,  
Pomeranians, Pugs, Shih Tzu

**Mr. Gary Stiles (51717) WA**

(360) 770-6690  
lacasitas@aol.com  
Boston Terriers, Schipperkes

**Mr. Ken Tippie (5329) CA**

(415) 699-5109  
kentippie@hotmail.com  
American Foxhounds, Beagles, Blood-  
hounds, English Foxhounds, Airedale Ter-  
riers, American Hairless Terriers, Bull  
Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Wire  
Fox Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Lake-  
land Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers

**Ms. Marilyn Van Vleit (67040) OR**

(503) 510-1332  
mvanvleit@gmail.com  
Basset Hounds, Black and Tan Coon-  
hounds, Harriers, Otterhounds, Petits  
Bassets Griffons Vendeens

**Ms. Sally Yancey (17981) NC**

(336) 282-5733  
scyancey@aol.com  
Portuguese Pondengo Pequenos

**JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP PERMIT JUDGES**

**Ms. Kaitlyn Benedict (109209) AK**

(907) 854-5642  
benedickaitlyn@yahoo.com

**Mr. Remy L. Smith-Lewis (109351) CA**

(707) 208-0435  
rsmithlewis@gmail.com

**RESIGNED CONFORMATION JUDGE**

Ms. Pamela S Schaar (7451)

**DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGES**

Mr. Luc Boileau (5480)  
Mr. Donald C. Martin (1461)  
Mrs. Connie Gerstner Miller (7653)  
Mrs. Diane Pilbin (6936)

**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, Ex-  
ecutive Secretary:

ADILI-Rhodesian Ridgebacks-Tammy L.  
Lynch and Kiki L. Courtelis  
BONAFIDE-Cane Corso-Teddy Parker &  
Nadia Parker  
BRETON SANDS- Miniature American  
Shepherds-Lori A. Shibinette  
CHANEL'S- Pomeranians-Elaine Griffin  
DARLING HILL- Labrador Retrievers- Lee

H. Holstein  
ELEGANT EXOTIC-Chihuahuas-Carrie A.  
Gemin  
GEORGETOWN-Labrador Retrievers- Kevin  
P. Regan  
GUARDIAN ANGEL-Bullmastiffs- Antoinette  
G. Donovan & Jeffrey M. Donovan  
HONEYWEET-Golden Retrievers- Sally  
Zhang  
LAKESIDE- West Highland White Terriers-  
Frances K. Schultz  
LONESOME OAKS-Newfoundlands- Angela  
D. Winters & John S. Winters  
MILAS- Collies-Lynn Hyman-Butler & Lotta  
Hedman  
MADEMOISELLE'S- French Bulldogs-Erin F.  
Doiron  
RED-DIRT- Dachshunds- Tina S. Stalker-Betts  
RCKBOTTOM- Beagles- Nathan C. Taylor  
RELEVE'S- Bichon Frises- Shannon N. Tupes  
SEABREEZE-Brittanys- Mary Susan Janowski  
& Scott M. Janowski  
SIMPLY PERFECT-Yorkshire Terriers- Vik-  
toriya Monks & Sophia M. Monks  
SWAN'S-Collies-Suanne M. King-Hardie  
TRU NORTH- Alaskan Malamutes-Linda L.  
Cathey  
WHISPERING LANE-Coton de Tulears-  
Melinda S. Amsden & Mark Amsden  
WINDWARD- Portuguese Water Dogs-  
Christie L. Kello



## REGISTERED NAME PREFIXES GRANTED

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

ALDER CREEK-Cavalier King Charles Spaniels-Megan R. Cromwell  
ALLSTAR-German Shorthaired Pointers-CLARISMA-Labrador Retrievers-Clarissa M. Ferrer  
CONNEMARA-Irish Wolfhounds- Debbie J. Sharpe  
CORSAIR-Tibetan Terriers- Lori D. Livingston  
EAGLE'S WINGS- Beagles- Marlin Gipson  
GINKGO-Barbet- Stacy Able  
GLEN 'MOR- Gordon Setters-James A. MacWalter and Kimberly A. Thorpe  
HALLACRES-Bichon Frises- Linda L. Hall  
HIDEAWAY-Brittanys and English Setters- Ben D. Garcia  
JOYFUL-Lagotto Romagnolo- Katherine A. Hollinger  
KEL IMAJAGHAN- Azawakh-Aliya T. Taylor  
KOOLEKISS-West Highland White Terriers-Martha J. Koole  
LAZY M- Labrador Retrievers-Tracy McNames Harper and Stewart R. McNames  
MAGNOLIA PEARL-Labrador Retriever-Carleigh P. Long  
MAGNUM OPUS- German Shepherd Dogs -Melissa N. Sanders  
MOONSTRUCK-Samoyeds- Stacey M. Patulski

OKIE DOX- Dachshunds- Tracie B. Goodspeed  
POTRERO-Cane Corsos -Alexia I. Rodriguez and Gabriel Rodriguez  
SABAL PALM- Cane Corso-Ryan Morgan  
SILVERBACK- Mastiffs- Kimberly Kay Gross  
STONEHAVEN-Cairn Terriers- Catherine J. Burleson



## AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AKC OFFICES AT 101 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY AND VIA VIDEO CONFERENCE JULY 13, 2021

The Board convened via Zoom video conference on Tuesday, July 13, 2021 at 11:05 a.m. Eastern Time.

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

The May 11, 2021 Board Meeting minutes, copies of which had been provided to all Directors, were reviewed.

Upon a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the May 11, 2021 Board Meeting minutes were unanimously approved.

## PRESIDENTS REPORT

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

Mr. Sprung reported the following updates: AKC sent hundreds of items to the site of the Miami building collapse to support the dogs and handlers working the site on the same day that Chris Sweetwood brought this request to our attention. Although their original request was only for 12-15 cooling mats, AKC supplied 50 mats and sent toys, treats, towels, cooling collars, water bottles, cooling vests with collars and extra ice packs.

It was reported that the mission areas of registration and events are doing well. While entries are increasing, Management is very cautiously watching registration, as we must be prepared if it is a bubble as people start to return to the office environment.

Sponsorships are increasing as is Good Dog Helpline sales, social media engagement and followers and e-Commerce.

### **Economic Impact Study:**

In the past we developed a study which proved to be of assistance to clubs, GR and PR. Now with Covid-19 subsiding and the



interruptions to events lessening, Mr. Sprung has staff working to update this tool for distribution to our clubs.

## **Enhancements:**

The Fast CAT® e-results program was developed in-house and launched mid-March for June; they are coming in at the rate of 97% using the electronic version. This is very helpful; as the number of events are increasing and this process allows for the posting of results more quickly with reduced input errors. With 85% of June received, there is follow up with clubs not sending them within the required 7 days; however, many events were at the end of the month.

In mid-May Registration and IT launched electronic litter kits; the initial uptick is at 8.5% of breeders choosing this option to receive their kits electronically rather than through the mail. Marketing and Registration will be collaborating to move the number upward.

Registration and IT Department also created Online Foreign Registration, making the application submission easier and improving turnaround – now 33% are online and it is expected to rise to 50% by end of year.

## **Staffing**

We have hired 23 unbudgeted PT or FT staff and are in the process of recruiting more. This includes already hiring 9 and recruiting 3 others in Sports & Events, 1 each in Finance, Government Relations and the Library, and a dozen hired part-time in Customer Service.

## **EXECUTIVE SESSION**

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

## **Safety Protocols**

Pamela Bruce, a world-renowned Criminal Investigations Specialist provided the Board and Staff with a presentation on safety procedures at events for all constituents, with a special discussion of safety for minors.

## **Explore Vision, Scope, Requirements and Implementation for future of AKC's Competition Management System**

Torraine Williams, Director, Engineering and Seth Fera-Schanes, Director, Planning, participated in this portion of the meeting.

Sports & Events, working with numerous other departments, continues to grow existing competitions and create new opportunities for individuals to become involved

with AKC. The expansion comes through new competition types, in-person and virtual events and titling from novice to highly experienced competitors.

There is a need for the AKC to assess its current Competition Management System (CMS) infrastructure and make investments in technology that reduces turnaround times for results, reduces manual internal processing, captures additional data points and can scale as our business evolves.

The AKC Board of Directors has asked the Staff to explore the scope of this work, requirements, cost and a multi-year implementation plan. The Board also noted the immediate need to supplement current staff capabilities and resources to compensate for the time and efforts required by existing staff participation during the planning and implementation process.

The Staff recommendation is to use an Agile development methodology which is proven to work well with large scale technology projects. The methodology permits greater collaboration than other approaches, is more adaptable and allows for faster delivery of useable components of the system. The IT (Information Technol-

ogy) Department, in association with Sports & Events and the Executive Committee can achieve the stated goal for a CMS replacement by starting out with a thorough blueprint for how we would approach this work to ensure its long-term success.

Next steps are for Staff to define:

- Project team
- Vision
- Scope
- Requirements
- Build proposal
- Impact analysis

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve this process. Staff will identify a timeline, costs and effects on other planned programming and initiatives.

## **AKC Board Policy “Event Committee Legal Expenses”**

Heather McManus, Vice President and Deputy General Counsel; Glenn Lycan, Director, Event Operations Support; and Lisa Cecin, Director, Club Relations participated in this portion of the meeting.

Based on a Board request, Staff presented suggested revisions to the Board Policy,



“Event Committee Legal Expenses” which was approved in 1985. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

## **Legal Update**

Heather McManus, Deputy General Counsel, participated in this portion of the meeting.

The Board reviewed a Legal Department update as of June 2021.

## **AKC Purebred Preservation Bank**

Mark Dunn, Executive Vice President, participated in this portion of the meeting.

At the suggestion of CEO Dennis Sprung and with the AKC Board’s approval, Board member Dr. Charles Garvin was asked to work with Staff and Delegates to explore how AKC might play a more active role in the preservation of purebred semen. Previously, the board had in 2017 voted to allow a Parent Club sponsored, breed specific, frozen semen bank to own and to apply for frozen semen litter registration as a semen owner provided all other requirements to register the litter were met.

The Board reviewed a complete business plan and budget for the AKC Purebred Preservation Bank. Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Powers, the

Board VOTED (unanimously) to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the normal notice procedures.

Following a motion by Mrs. Wallin, seconded by Mr. Powers, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed plan to establish an AKC Purebred Preservation Bank and pursue the next steps as outlined to the Board in the memo.

## **FINANCE**

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

### **Financial Results:**

Net Operating Income is \$15.3 million primarily due to higher registration and event service revenues, along with lower operating expenses.

Total Revenues of \$43.2 million exceed budget by 33% led by Registration Fees of \$20 million, Pedigree and Registration Related Fees of \$6.3 million.

Recording & Event Service fees, Title Recognition and Event Applications fees total \$4.7 million and exceed budget and prior year by 40%.

Product & Service Sales total \$5.2 million and exceed budget by 31%.

Advertising, Sponsorship and Royalties total \$6.5 million and exceed budget by 30%.

Controllable Expenses are lower than budget by 7% or \$1.7 million due to careful management of operating expenses. Non-Controllable expenses were lower than budget by \$735k due to timing of software development projects.

Compared to YTD 2020 we see the continued positive trend of Registration Fees and cost containment.

### **Non-Financial Results:**

Registration Statistics: 2021 YTD Litter Registration was 22% ahead of budget, 18% better than 2020 YTD. 2021 YTD Dog Registration was 33% ahead of budget, 25% better than 2020 YTD.

Events and Entries reflect the impact of COVID-19 cancellations. Compared to the same period in 2020, Events & Entries were up by 87% & 39%, respectively.

## **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

Mari-Beth O’Neill, Vice President, Sport Services; Mara Bovsun, Managing Editor, AKC Family Dog; and Sheila Goffe, Vice President, Government Relations participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

### **Akita Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The Board reviewed the proposed revision to the Akita breed standard, specifically color and nose pigment, submitted by the

Akita Club of America, Inc. (ACA). The current standard was approved May 12, 2009.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Smyth, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revisions for publication in the Secretary’s Page of the August AKC Gazette for comment.

### **Bergamasco Sheepdog Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Bergamasco Sheepdog breed standard as submitted by the Bergamasco Sheepdog Club of America, (BSCA). The current standard was approved February 12, 2010.

Following a motion by Mrs. Wallin, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revisions for publication in the Secretary’s Page of the August AKC Gazette for comment.

### **Cane Corso Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The Board reviewed the proposed revision to the Cane Corso breed standard, specifically color and nose pigment, submitted by the Cane Corso Association of America, Inc. (CCAA). The current standard was ap-



proved October 20, 2009.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Smyth, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revisions for publication in the Secretary's Page of the August AKC Gazette for comment.

### **Entlebucher Mountain Dog Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The Board reviewed the proposed revision to the Entlebucher Mountain Dog breed standard, specifically color and nose pigment, submitted by the National Entlebucher Mountain Dog Association, Inc. (NEMDA). The current standard was approved May 2008.

Following a motion by Mr. Tatro, seconded by Mr. Hamblin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revisions for publication in the Secretary's Page of the August AKC Gazette for comment.

### **Nominating Committee**

The Executive Secretary informed the Board that the Nominating Committee for the March 2022 election of AKC Directors must be appointed by August 15, 2021 and its report must be received no later than October 15, 2021.

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 2022 meeting. There are three (3) vacancies for the Class of 2026.

### **Nominating Committee**

Melanie Steele - Chairperson  
Abilene Kennel Club

Pamela Stacey Rosman  
Canaan Dog Club of America

Patti Strand  
Dog Fanciers Association of Oregon

Maggi Strouse  
National Shiba Club of America

Marilyn Vinson  
Southeastern Iowa Kennel Club

Alternates  
Marge Calltharp  
Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America, Inc.,

Connie Clark  
American Fox Terrier Club

### **Proposed Bylaw Amendments from Delegate Bylaws Committee**

The Board reviewed two (2) proposed

Bylaw Amendments from the Delegate Bylaws Committee.

The two amendments for consideration:

**Article IV, Section 1.** An amendment to establish that the only criteria that may be used to determine membership eligibility is the criteria described in this section of the Bylaws.

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 1. All All-Breed Clubs, Group Clubs or Associations which have held at least three Dog Shows, Obedience Trials, Field Trials, or Agility Trials in consecutive years under rules of the AKC and all Parent Specialty Clubs which have been or shall be formed for the improvement of any breed of purebred dogs shall be eligible to become members of the AKC. No additional criteria for membership other than those specifically stated in this Article may be used to determine eligibility for membership.

**Article VI, New Section 2.** An amendment to create a new section of Article VI that would state that proxy voting is prohibited by the Delegate Body, Delegate Committees and the Board of Directors.

Proposed addition:

ARTICLE VI, SECTION 2. The use of

proxy voting in any election or vote by the Board of Directors, Delegate Body or Delegate Committees is prohibited.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) not to approve the recommended changes and to send back to the Bylaws Committee with suggested substitute wording.

### **Bracco Italiano Eligibility to Compete in the Sporting Group**

The Board reviewed a request from the Bracco Club of America. The club is seeking acceptance into the AKC Stud Book and for the Bracco to be eligible to compete in the Sporting Group. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

### **Foundation Stock Service® Guidelines**

The AKC Foundation Stock Service® was established to allow the AKC to maintain the registration records for new and developing breeds, which in turn became the studbook for the breed. The Foundation Stock Service® Guidelines describe the process and requirements for a breed to establish a Parent Club, move to Miscellaneous and then full recognition status.

The Board reviewed recommended revi-



sions to the Guidelines which includes clarification of the requirements for a breed developed within the United States.

Additionally, that the Parent Club recognized by the AKC should establish a plan for how the breed will be maintained for stability and growth over the first 10 years of recognition. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

### **AKC Family Dog Magazine on Amazon.com**

The Board was advised that AKC *Family Dog* was added to *Amazon.com's* online magazine rack in March 2021. This marks the first time an AKC magazine has been included on this highly influential sales platform. Marketing on Amazon.com dramatically expands the reach of the magazine, with potential to boost circulation and increase awareness of the AKC brand.

### **Government Relations Legislation Monthly Update**

The Board was provided with Staff's monthly highlight report of active, priority legislative issues that AKC Government Relations (GR) is currently and actively working on as of June 19, 2021.

To date, AKC GR is monitoring more than 2,100 pieces of legislation at the state, local and federal level that could impact dog ownership, the wellbeing of dogs or AKC

events and operations. This includes positive as well as negative legislation. The most up-to-date information on legislative issues are available via AKC GR's Legislative Action Center, [www.akcgr.org](http://www.akcgr.org).

### **COMPANION AND PERFORMANCE**

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

### **Virtual Scent Work Test Pilot Program**

The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to implement a new Virtual Scent Work Test (VSWT) pilot program. There are three test levels— Beginner, Intermediate and Experienced (see Testing Criteria Table). For the Beginner level, the dog must find one article inside the home at floor level within one and a half minutes in one search area. At the Intermediate level, the dog must find two articles outside the home at a height range of one to two feet in two and a half minutes. At the Experienced level, the dog must find three articles inside and outside the home, within three minutes and across three search areas at a height range of two to three feet. A search area is a defined space within a home such as a garage, living room or bedroom or space outside the home such as a yard,

driveway or patio. This is a pass/fail test that can be performed by dog owners in their own home according to basic testing criteria. Three suffix titles at three difficulty levels would be offered – VSWB (Beginner), VSWI (Intermediate), and VSWE (Experienced).

A higher-level title will supersede a lower title on the dog's pedigree. The pilot program will last one year.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve a new Virtual Scent Work Test (VSWT) pilot program. The Scent Work Department will begin recording Virtual Scent Work Test passes on August 2, 2021.

### **Fast CAT® – Electronic Timers and Hot Starts**

The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate HEC Committee to make two changes to the Fast CAT® regulations. The first (1) recommendation will require clubs to use electronic timers with hand-timing to be used only in situations of equipment failure. The second (2) is to clarify that "hot starts" will not be allowed.

Both of these changes will improve consistency and accuracy of run times. With the growth of Fast CAT® and completion of

the first AKC Fast CAT® Invitational, there is an increasing desire among participants to measure each dog's run exactly the same way. This includes using the same timing devices and start methods. This will be discussed further at the August meeting.

### **Fast CAT®: Limiting Participation for Timers, Lure Operators and Paid Event Secretaries**

The Board reviewed a recommendation to add eligibility restrictions on dogs owned or co-owned by individuals performing key activities at Fast CAT® events. Specifically, 1. Individuals involved with timing - Currently an individual cannot operate a timer or record the time for their own dog or a dog owned by a family or household member. This is being extended to include that an individual cannot operate a timer or record the time for the same breed they, or any member of their immediate family or household, own or co-own, if their dog is entered in the event. 2. Lure Operators - Currently an individual cannot operate the lure for their own dog or a dog owned by family or household member. This is being extended to include that an individual cannot operate the lure for the same breed they, or any member of their immediate family or household, own or co-own, if their dog is entered in the event. 3. Paid Event Secretaries - Dogs owned or co-owned by a paid event secretary, or any member of



their immediate family or household, are not eligible to enter an event where the individual is the event secretary. Paid means the person is compensated in any manner, whether directly from the host club or as part of a service provider team.

These changes are being made to ensure participants remain confident that everyone is being treated equally and fairly. These are changes to the Fast CAT® Regulations. If approved by the Board, these changes would be effective September 1, 2021. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

### **Field Representative Independent Contractor Conflict of Interest Statement**

The Board was presented with a plan of the action to be taken to clarify that no one working for the AKC as an Independent Contractor in the capacity as a Field Representative at AKC events or activities ("Field Rep IC") may have personal or business interests or relationships that conflict with the best interests of the AKC and their duties to the AKC while acting in the capacity of a Field Representative. This will be accomplished by adding two conflict of interest provisions to the Field Rep IC Agreement.

There was discussion by the Board that this action plan should be VOTED on by the

Board.

Following a motion by Mr. Carota, 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 Mr. Tatro, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the Conflict of Interest Statement.

### **CONFORMATION**

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; Mari-Beth O'Neill, Vice President, Sport Services; Tim Thomas, Vice President of Dog Show Judges; Alan Slay, Director, Event Programs and Glenn Lycan, Director, Event Operations Support, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

### **Bred by Exhibitor Class – Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Chapter 3, Section 8**

The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee (DSRC) to modify Chapter 3, Section 8 of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, which if adopted, would allow clubs at their option to divide the Bred-by-Exhibitor class into two age groups; Puppy, for dogs that are six months of age but under twelve

months, and Adult, for dogs that are twelve months of age and older.

There was a motion by Mr. Hamblin, seconded by Ms. McAteer, to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the normal notice procedures. The motion did not pass (in favor: Biddle, Hamblin, McAteer, Sweetwood; against: Battalia, Carota, Davies, Garvin, Knight, McAteer, Powers, Smyth, Tatro, Wallin). This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

### **Calculation of Age – Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Chapter 3, Sections 2, 4 & 5**

The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee (DSRC) to modify Chapter 3, Sections 2, 4 and 5 of *The Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, which defines the minimum age of eligibility (six months) for dogs to compete in AKC sanctioned events, the Puppy class and 12-18 Month class respectively. The proposals remove language from Chapter 3, Sections 4 and 5 related to the calculation of the age of a dog and inserts similar verbiage into Chapter 3, Section 2 as how age is determined is relative to all classes. If approved by the Board, the proposal will be read at the September 2021 Delegate Meeting and voted at the December 2021 Delegate Meeting. If approved by the Delegate Body, the

effective date would be March 31, 2022. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

### **Winners Class – Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Chapter 3, Section 11**

The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee (DSRC) to modify Chapter 3, Section 11 of *The Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, which defines the Winners Class and those entries eligible to compete in the Winners and Reserve Winners classes.

The DSRC's proposal to modify Chapter 3, Section 11 inserts language to specify dogs eligible for Winners include the first-place undefeated dogs from all divisions of the defined classes. In addition, it inserts language to clearly define that American-bred and Open are the only required classes, and all others are at the option of the club. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

### **JUDGING OPERATIONS**

Tim Thomas, Vice President, Dog Show Judges, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

### **Rules, Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges**

The Board reviewed recommended



changes to the *Rules, Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges*. This document is for all judges and aspiring judges as it summarizes Rules, Policies and Guidelines as they relate to procedure and conduct.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mrs. Wallin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the recommended changes.

### **Conformation Judging Statistics**

The Board reviewed statistics related to conformation judging applications considered by the Judges Review Committee the months of April - June 2021. Included was the list of New Breed (NB) and Additional Breed applicants presented for final approval in the months of April - June 2021, and the year-to-date summary statistics for 2021.

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY 2021 NEW BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS									
	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
January	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
February	5	5	0	0	0	0	6	6	0
March	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
April	2	1	1	0	0	0	12	11	0
May	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
June	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<b>AB TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY 2021 ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS									
	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
January	17	15	1	1	0	0	117	105	1
February	22	19	2	1	0	0	131	117	2
March	20	14	4	2	0	0	130	109	3
April	25	20	4	1	0	0	145	130	0
May	25	21	4	0	0	0	167	155	0
June	26	21	5	0	0	0	145	130	2
<b>AB TOTAL</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>9</b>

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY 2021 YEAR-TO-DATE									
	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
<b>NB</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>AB</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>9</b>

### **EXECUTIVE SESSION**

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

### **CLUBS**

Lisa Cecin, Director, Club Relations, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

### **Sample Bylaws Study Committee Follow-Up Report and Proposed Revisions to Documents**

The Board began discussion of the follow-up report and proposed revisions to four (4) documents: The Local Sample Constitution and Bylaws, Parent Club Sample Constitution and Bylaws, Tips and Best Practices for Effective Bylaws, and Sample Constitution and Bylaws Checklist.

In February 2021, the Board reviewed and accepted the Sample Bylaws Study Committee's report including Local Club Sample Constitution and Bylaws; Parent Club Sample Constitution and Bylaws; Sample Constitution and Bylaws Checklist; and Tips and Best Practices for Effective Bylaws. Proposed revisions are noted in the documents in Exhibits A-1 through D-1. The Board voted affirmatively by majority vote to accept the Sample Bylaws Study Committee's Report at its February 2021 meeting, and the Sample Constitution and Bylaws Checklist was adopted as a new policy. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

### **Delegates and Member Clubs**

The Board reviewed a report on the prospective Delegate credentials to be published in two issues of the *AKC Gazette*, requests for AKC membership applications, and a report on Member Club Bylaws ap-



proved and newly licensed clubs.

## **Report on Member Clubs Bylaws approved in May and June 2021**

American Boxer Club (1935)  
Arrowhead Kennel Club, Peoria, AZ (2020)  
Collie Club of America (1888)  
Sioux Empire Kennel Club, Minnehaha County, SD (1968)  
Terry-All Kennel Club, Adams County, CO (1974)  
Woodstock Dog Club, Woodstock, VT (1970)

## **Report on Newly Licensed Clubs approved in May and June 2021**

Beartooth Agility Club of Montana, greater Billings, MT (including communities in proximity to Interstate 90, east to Hardin, west to Absarokee, south to MT/WY state line), 22 total households, 15 local.

Clumber Spaniel Club of the Carolinas, greater Raleigh, NC (including communities north to Durham, west to Asheville, southeast to Wilmington), 26 total households, 12 local.

English Setter Club of Medford, NJ, Burlington County, NJ (including communities north to Interstate 195, south to Route 42), 99 total households, 46 local.

Herding Association of Central New York, greater Syracuse, NY, 23 total households, 14 local.

Middle Tennessee Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club, greater Franklin, TN (including communities south to Sewanee, north to Nashville, in proximity to Interstate 24), 31 total households, 16 local.

Mid-Florida Sporting Dog Association, greater Orlando, FL (including communities north to Ocala, south to St. Petersburg, east/west coasts), 61 total households, 41 local.

Northwest Ohio Scent Work Enthusiasts, greater Toledo, OH (including communities south to Millbury, west to Whitehouse, north to OH/MI state line), 20 total households, 12 local.

Old Dominion Australian Shepherd Association, greater Richmond, VA (including communities north to Herndon, south to Chesapeake in proximity to Interstate 95), 23 total households, 12 local.

Oregon Trail Havanese Club, greater Salem, OR (including communities north to Portland, south to Eugene, in proximity to Interstate 5), 28 total households, 17 local.

## **COMPLIANCE**

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

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

## **INTERNAL CONSULTING AND BUSINESS**

### **INTELLIGENCE**

Seth Fera-Schanes, Director, Planning, participated in this portion of the meeting. The American Kennel Club uses a corporate roadmap to prioritize projects across departments. The roadmap serves multiple purposes including understanding cross-team dependencies, highlighting the status of projects, ensuring transparency and optimizing decision making and serves to correlate the roadmap with objectives and budgets. The Board reviewed a memo outlining the framework and processes involved in the development and management of the AKC Corporate Project Roadmap.

The presentation included a sample of work that has been completed in 2021, a look ahead at the remaining two quarters of 2021, as well as provided an update on some projects that are currently in development.

## **MEDIA**

Ron Furman, Director, Media; Daphna

Straus, Vice President, Business Development and William Ellis, Director, Broadcasting, participated in this portion of the meeting.

2021 has proven to be a very successful year for Sponsorship and Media Sales. Sales are up 29% over 2020. Growth includes new major brands in non-endemic categories, renewals and expansion of programming with existing sponsors with revenue to support AKC's legacy and new programs.

Total Digital Advertising revenue is up 150% YOY for Q1 and Q2.

Direct Advertising (Non-Sponsorship) January through May already exceeded January through December 2020 in total with earlier bookings and more volume.

AKC.org saw the highest Q1 Impressions ever in 2021:

- Q1 2021 – 308 Million Impressions
- Q1 2020 – 235 Million Impressions
- 1Q 2019 – 169 Million Impressions

## **AKC.TV**

Plays on AKC and downloads of the AKC.TV app continue to increase. Content creation continues to be a priority. Two weekly shows continue DogCenter - 40+ episodes in 2020, totaling more than 400 minutes of content Tuesday and Friday from the Museum of the Dog and Ask the



Expert 12+ episodes in 2020, totaling more than 300 minutes of content is broadcast bi-weekly on Wednesdays. AKC.TV will produce 34 live events covering Conformation, Specialties, Agility, Obedience, Rally, Diving Dogs and Flyball.

## **AKC ON ESPN**

AKC has had 39 broadcasts across ABC, ESPN, and the National Geographic Networks. The AKC National Agility Championship premiered on March 31 on ESPN2. The show was the highest rated show of the day on the network. Following the success of the National Agility Championship, the AKC Agility Premier Cup was moved from ESPN2 to ESPN on May 25. The AKC Agility Premier Cup was the 7th most viewed sports event of the day of any network on May 25 (behind NBA, MLB, and NHL), and the most viewed sports event on ESPN. AKC messaging continues to be featured during commercial time, including AKC.tv, Retrievist, If It Barks, and AKC.org. Features in AKC shows on ESPN are mission driven, designed to entertain, educate, and introduce audiences to AKC Sports.

## **CONSENT**

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

- Veteran Age for Ibizan Hounds in Lure Coursing
- Allowing for Waiting Lists in Retriever Hunting Tests
- Appeal Process for Event Distance Conflicts
- Ibizan Hound Proposed Breed Standard Revision
- Manchester Terrier Proposed Breed Standard Revision
- Delegate and Club Approvals

## **Veteran Age for Ibizan Hounds in Lure Coursing**

The Veteran Stake in Lure Coursing is one that is reserved for senior dogs and held at the option of the club. Each Parent Club can set their breed's own age requirement in order to be eligible to enter the stake. Currently, if the breed has no specific eligibility age requirement, the regulations default to six years of age. The Board VOTED to approve a recommendation to specify the eligibility age for Ibizan Hounds entering the Veteran Stake to be at least seven years old, per a request from the Ibizan Hound Club of the U.S.

## **Allowing for Waiting Lists in Retriever Hunting Tests**

The Board VOTED to approve a recommendation to allow clubs holding Retriever Hunting Tests, at their option, to create a

waiting list from which they can fill in slots created by scratches/no-shows up to the start of the test. In Retriever Hunting Tests, the Master level test is the only test that is allowed to limit the number of entries.

## **Appeal Process for Event Distance Conflicts**

The Board VOTED to adopt a policy that will provide clubs with the option of an appeal process in situations where events in conflict based on straight line miles are much further apart in driving miles. The appeal process is available when the driving distance between two events is approximately 25% greater or more than the conflict distance established for the sport or in special circumstances. The policy is effective for events occurring on or after September 1, 2021.

## **Belgian Malinois Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The Board VOTED to approve the proposed standard for the Belgian Malinois with an effective date of October 6, 2021. See Appendix A.

## **Ibizan Hound Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The Ibizan Hound Club of the United State, Inc. (IHCUS), has submitted proposed revisions to the breed standard. The current standard was approved September

11, 1989. The Board VOTED to approve that the IHCUS may proceed to ballot the membership on the proposed Standard changes in accordance with the Club's Constitution and Bylaws.

## **Manchester Terrier Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The American Manchester Terrier Club, (AMTC) submitted proposed revisions to the Manchester Terrier standard. The current standard was approved June 10, 1991. The Board VOTED to approve the proposed revisions to the Manchester Terrier breed standard to be published for comment in the Secretary's Page of the AKC Gazette.

## **Delegate and Club Approvals**

### **Delegate Approvals**

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

Christopher R. Abraham, Pasco, WA  
To represent Richland Kennel Club

Dana L. Alexander, Chandler, AZ  
To represent Superstition Kennel Club

Kathy A. Rust, Walcott, ND  
To represent Vizsla Club of America



Mark S. Stempel, Bohemia, NY  
To represent American Shih Tzu Club

### **AKC Membership for Approval:**

Fargo-Moorhead Kennel Club Focal Point:  
Fargo, ND  
43 Households, 32 Local  
First License Trial: June 15, 1957

### **NEW BUSINESS**

#### **September Delegate Meeting**

The COVID-related executive order signed by Governor Cuomo that allowed non-profit members to meet electronically, expired on July 5, 2021. To comply with New York State not-for-profit law the AKC must hold the September Delegate Meeting and future meetings in-person.

The Board VOTED unanimously to confirm the date for the September 2021 meeting. The Delegate Meeting will be held on **Tuesday, September 14, 2021**. Delegate Standing Committee Meetings will be held on **Monday September 13, 2021**.

#### **Stewarding Suggestions**

Mrs. Wallin brought forward correspondence that she received from a constituent about Stewarding. Several suggestions were offered to help increase the pool of qualified stewards. This will be discussed further at the Board's August meeting.

### **EXECUTIVE SESSION**

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

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, July 13, 2021 at 7:08 p.m. Eastern Time.

Adjourned

Attest:

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Gina M. DiNardo, Executive Secretary



## Appendix A - Belgian Malinois Proposed Breed Standard

Current Belgian Malinois Breed Standard	Proposed Belgian Malinois Breed Standard
<p><b>General Appearance:</b> The Belgian Malinois is a well balanced, square dog, elegant in appearance with an exceedingly proud carriage of the head and neck. The dog is strong, agile, well muscled, alert, and full of life. He stands squarely on all fours and viewed from the side, the topline, forelegs, and hind legs closely approximate a square. The whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness. The male is usually somewhat more impressive and grand than his female counterpart, which has a distinctly feminine look.</p> <p><b>Size, Proportion, Substance:</b> Males are 24 to 26 inches in height; females are 22 to 24 inches; measurement to be taken at the withers. Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches are to be disqualified. The length, measured from the point of the breastbone to the point of the rump, should equal the height, but bitches may be slightly longer. A square dog is preferred. Bone structure is moderately heavy in proportion to height so that the dog is well balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy nor cumbersome and bulky.</p> <p><b>Head:</b> The head is clean cut and strong without heaviness; overall size is in proportion to the body. The expression should indicate alertness, attention and readiness for activity, and the gaze is intelligent and questioning. The eyes are brown, preferably dark brown, medium size, slightly almond shaped, not protruding. Eye rims are black. The ears approach the shape of an equilateral triangle and are stiff, erect, and in proportion to the head in size. The outer corner of the ear should not come below the center of the eye. Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears are disqualifications. The top of the skull is flattened rather than rounded with the width approximately the same as the length but no wider.</p>	<p><b>General Appearance:</b> The Belgian Malinois is a well-balanced square dog, elegant in appearance with an exceedingly proud carriage of head and neck. The dog is strong, agile, well-muscled, alert and full of life. <u>He is hardy and built to withstand the rugged Belgian climate.</u> He stands squarely on all fours. The whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness. <u>His elegance and expression denote great strength of character, reflecting his heritage as a herding breed.</u> The male should appear unquestionably masculine; the female should have a distinctly feminine look and be judged equally with the male.</p> <p><b>Size, Proportion, Substance:</b> Males are 24 to 26 inches in height; females are 22 to 24 inches; measurement to be taken at the withers. Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches are to be disqualified. The length, measured from the point of the breastbone to the point of the rump, should equal the height. Bone structure is moderate in proportion to height so that the dog is well balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy nor cumbersome and bulky. <u>When viewing the silhouette, the topline, front legs and back legs should closely approximate a square.</u></p> <p><b>Head:</b> The head is carried high. It is long without exaggeration, rectilinear, well-chiseled and dry. The gaze is intelligent and questioning. <u>The sparkling eyes radiate attentiveness and readiness for action.</u> The eyes are of medium size, neither protruding nor sunken, slightly almond shaped, and obliquely set. They are brown, with black rimmed upper and lower eyelids. Light eyes are a fault. <u>The ears are rather small, set high and distinctly triangular with a well-cupped outer ear and pointed tips. They should be stiff and carried upright and vertical when the dog is alert.</u> Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears are disqualifications. <u>Skull and muzzle are roughly equal in length, with at the most a very slight bias in favor of the muzzle.</u> The top skull is of medium</p>

<p>The stop is moderate. <del>The muzzle is moderately pointed, avoiding any tendency to snipiness, and approximately equal in length to the top skull. The planes of the muzzle and top skull are parallel. The jaws are strong and powerful.</del></p> <p><del>The nose is black without discolored areas. The lips are tight and black with no pink showing on the outside.</del></p> <p>The Belgian Malinois has a full complement of strong, white teeth, that are evenly set and meet in a scissors or level bite. Overshot and undershot bites are a fault. An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors is a disqualification. <del>One or more missing teeth is a serious fault.</del></p> <p><b>Neck, Topline, Body:</b> <del>The neck is round and of sufficient length to permit the proud carriage of the head. It should taper from the body to the head. The topline is generally level. The withers are slightly higher and slope into the back which must be level, straight and firm from withers to hip joint. The croup is medium long, sloping gradually. The body should give the impression of power without bulkiness. The chest is not broad but is deep with the lowest point reaching the elbow. The underline forms a smooth ascendant curve from the lowest point of the chest to the abdomen. The abdomen is moderately developed, neither tucked up nor paunchy. The loin section, viewed from above, is relatively short, broad and strong, and blends smoothly into the back. The tail is strong at the base, the bone reaching to the hock. In action it is raised with a curve, which is strongest towards the tip, without forming a hook. A cropped or stumped tail is a disqualification.</del></p> <p><b>Forequarters:</b> The forequarters are muscular without excessive bulkiness. The shoulder is long and oblique, laid flat against the body, forming a sharp angle with the upper arm. The legs are straight, strong, and parallel to each other. The bone is oval rather than round. Length and</p>	<p>width, in proportion with the length of the head, with a forehead flat rather than round, frontal groove not very pronounced; in profile, the head planes are parallel; occipital crest, brow ridges and zygomatic arches not prominent. The stop is moderate.</p> <p>The nose is black. <u>The muzzle is of medium length and well chiseled under the eyes; narrowing gradually toward the nose, like an elongated wedge. The mouth is well split, which means that when the mouth is open the commissures of the lips are pulled right back, the jaws being well apart. The lips are thin, tight and strongly pigmented black.</u> The Belgian Malinois has a full complement of strong white teeth that are evenly set and meet in a scissors or level bite. Overshot and undershot bites are a fault. An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors is a disqualification. <u>Complete dentition is preferred. Missing teeth should be faulted.</u></p> <p><b>Neck, Topline, Body:</b> <u>The neck is slightly elongated, well-muscled, broadening gradually towards the shoulders, without dewlap, slightly arched, permitting the proud carriage of the head. The withers are pronounced and the back is firm. The loin is solid, short and sufficiently well-muscled. The croup is very slightly sloped. The underline rises gently in a harmonious curve toward the abdomen, which is neither tucked-up nor paunchy. The chest is neither broad nor narrow, but well let down, with the lowest part reaching the elbow. The body should give the impression of power without bulkiness in proportion to the overall dog. The tail is strong at the base, reaching to the hock, and carried down at rest. It is curved, raised when moving, but not passing the horizontal or forming a hook or deviation. A cropped or stumped tail is a disqualification.</u></p> <p><b>Forequarters</b> The forequarters are muscular without excessive bulkiness. The shoulder blades are long and sloping, laid flat against the body, forming a sufficient angle with the upper arm to ensure free and efficient movement. The legs are straight, strong, and parallel to each other. The bone is solid but not heavy; it is more oval than round. <u>Muscle is dry and strong. The pastern is short, strong and very slightly</u></p>
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substance are well in proportion to the size of the dog. The pastern is of medium length, strong, and very slightly sloped. Dewclaws may be removed. The feet are ~~cat-footed~~ and round (well padded with the toes curved close together). The nails are strong and black except that they may be white to match white toe tips.

**Hindquarters:** Angulation of the hindquarters is in balance with the forequarters; ~~the angle at the hock is relatively sharp, although the Belgian Malinois should not have extreme angulation.~~ The upper and lower thigh bones should approximately parallel the shoulder blade and upper arm respectively. ~~The legs are in proportion to the size of the dog; oval bone rather than round.~~ Legs are parallel to each other. The thighs should be well muscled. Dewclaws, if any, should be removed. Metatarsi are of medium length, strong, and slightly sloped. The hind feet may be slightly elongated, with toes curved close together and well padded. Nails are strong and black except that they may be white to match white toe tips.

**Coat:** The coat should be comparatively short, straight, hard enough to be weather resistant, with dense undercoat. It should be very short on the head, ears, and lower legs. The hair is somewhat longer around the neck where it forms a collarette, and on the tail and backs of the thighs. The coat should conform to the body without standing out or hanging down.

**Color:** The basic coloring is a rich fawn to mahogany, with black tips on the hairs giving an overlay appearance. ~~The mask and ears are black.~~ The underparts of the body, tail and breeches are lighter fawn, ~~but washed-out fawn color on the body is a fault.~~ ~~Color should be considered a finishing point, not to take precedence over structure or temperament.~~ The tips of the toes may be white, and a small white spot on the breastbone/presternum is permitted, not to extend to the neck. White markings, except as noted, are faulted.

sloped. Dewclaws may be removed. The feet are cat-like, well padded with the toes curved close together. The nails are strong and black except that they may be white to match the white toe tips.

**Hindquarters:** The hindquarters are powerful without heaviness. Angulation of the hindquarters is in balance with the forequarters. The upper and lower thigh bones should approximately parallel the shoulder blade and upper arm respectively. Legs are parallel to each other. The thighs should be well muscled. The hocks are short, strong, parallel and moderately angulated. Metatarsi are strong and short. Dewclaws, if any, may be removed. The hind feet are slightly oval, toes are arched and compact. Pads are thick and well-padded. Nails are dark and strong, although they may be white to match white toes.

**Coat:** The coat should be comparatively short, straight, hard enough to be weather resistant, with dense undercoat. It should be very short on the head, ears, and lower legs. The hair is somewhat longer around the neck where it forms a collarette, and on the tail and backs of the thighs. The coat should conform to the body without standing out or hanging down. Lack of sufficient undercoat to form a double coat is a fault. Hair that is too long, silky or wiry is a fault. The Belgian Malinois is a natural breed and there is no need for excessive grooming.

**Color:** The ideal coloring is a rich fawn to mahogany, with black tips on the hairs giving an overlay appearance. The blackening must not appear as patched or brindled. The underparts of the body, tail and breeches are lighter fawn. Washed-out fawn color on the body is a fault. The mask must be pronounced and tends to encompass the top and bottom lip, the corners of the lips and the eyelids in one single black zone. The mask and ears appear black. The tips of toes may be white, and a small white spot on the breastbone is permitted, not to extend to the neck. White markings, except as noted, are faulted. Any color or color combination not described in the standard should be disqualified.

**Gait:** The movement is smooth, free and easy, seemingly never tiring, exhibiting facility of movement rather than a hard driving action. The Belgian Malinois single tracks at a fast gait, the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity, while the topline remains firm and level, parallel to the line of motion with no crabbing. The breed shows a marked tendency to move in a circle rather than a straight line.

**Temperament:** Correct temperament is essential to the working character of the Belgian Malinois. ~~The breed is confident, exhibiting neither shyness nor aggressiveness in new situations. The dog may be reserved with strangers but is affectionate with his own people. He is naturally protective of his owner's person and property without being overly aggressive. The Belgian Malinois possesses a strong desire to work and is quick and responsive to commands from his owner. Faulty temperament is strongly penalized.~~

~~Faults: The degree to which a dog is penalized should depend upon the extent to which the dog deviates from the standard and the extent to which the particular fault would actually affect the working ability of the dog.~~

**Disqualifications:**  
*Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches.*  
*Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears.*  
*An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors.*  
*A cropped or stumped tail.*

**Gait:** The movement is smooth, free and easy, seemingly never tiring, exhibiting facility of movement rather than a hard driving action. The Belgian Malinois single tracks at a fast gait, the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity, while the topline remains firm and level, parallel to the line of motion with no crabbing. The breed shows a marked tendency to move in a circle rather than a straight line.

**Temperament:** Correct temperament is essential to the working character of the Belgian Malinois. He is alert, intelligent, inquisitive and confident, showing neither fear nor aggression. He is energetic, ready for action, yet highly responsive to his owner's direction. His lively character should be evident in his proud carriage and sparkling attentive eyes. The Belgian Malinois is an exceptional watchdog. Vigilant yet responsive, he balances all the qualities needed in a stock dog, protector and sensible working partner. He is firmly loyal to those he loves but may be indifferent with strangers. Displays of fear or aggression are to be severely penalized.

**Disqualifications:**  
*Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches.*  
*Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears.*  
*An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors.*  
*A cropped or stumped tail.*  
Any color or color combination not described in the standard.



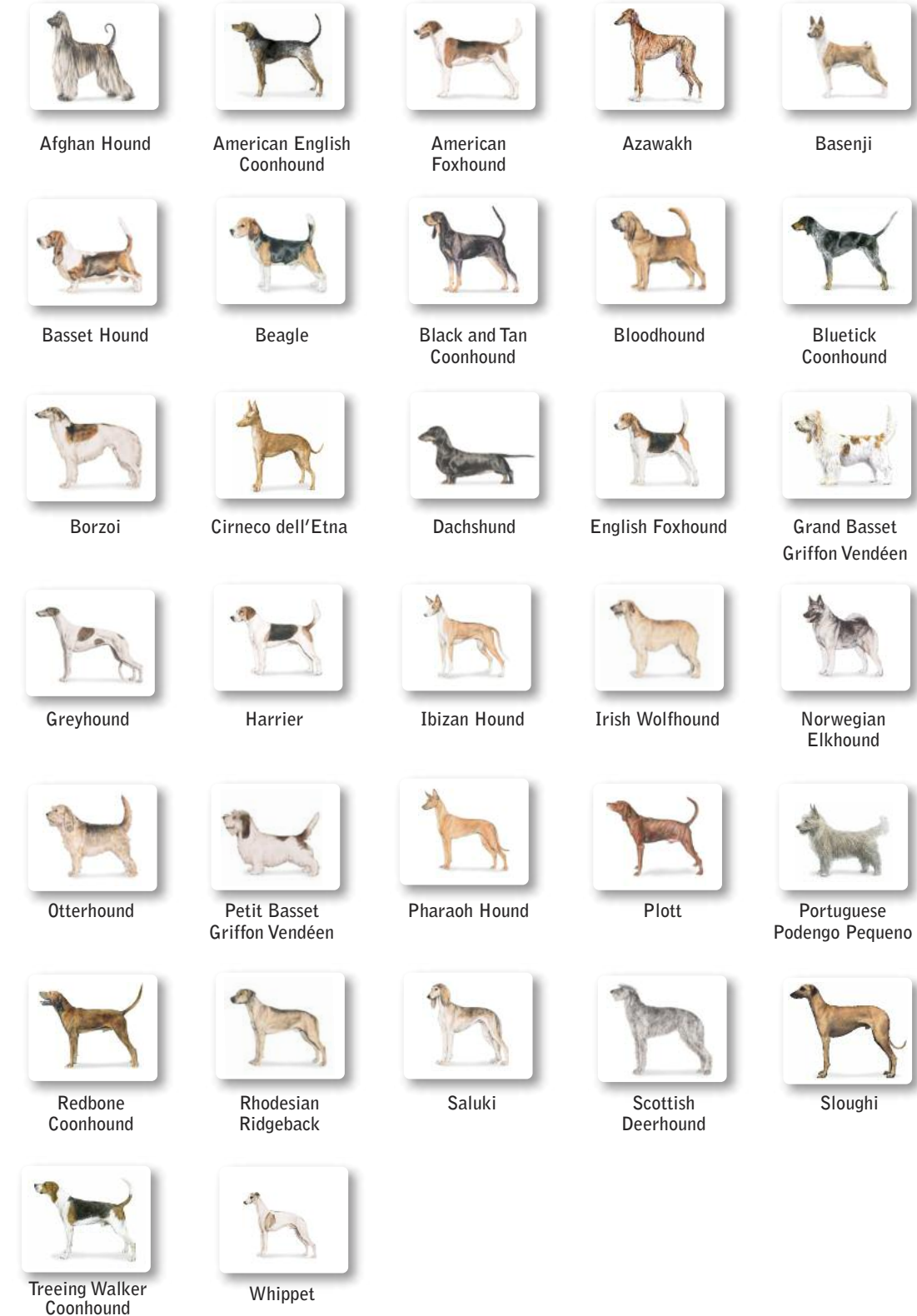
# PARENT CLUB LINKS



## SPORTING GROUP



## HOUND GROUP





# PARENT CLUB LINKS



## WORKING GROUP



Akita



Alaskan Malamute



Anatolian Shepherd Dog



Bernese Mountain Dog



Black Russian Terrier



Boerboel



Boxer



Bullmastiff



Cane Corso



Chinook



Doberman Pinscher



Dogo Argentino



Dogue de Bordeaux



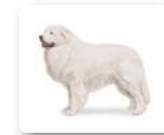
German Pinscher



Giant Schnauzer



Great Dane



Great Pyrenees



Greater Swiss Mountain Dog



Komondor



Leonberger



Kuvasz



Mastiff



Neapolitan Mastiff



Newfoundland



Portuguese Water Dog



Rottweiler



Saint Bernard



Samoyed



Siberian Husky



Standard Schnauzer



Tibetan Mastiff

## TERRIER GROUP



Airedale Terrier



American Hairless Terrier



American Staffordshire Terrier



Australian Terrier



Bedlington Terrier



Border Terrier



Bull Terrier



Cairn Terrier



Cesky Terrier



Dandie Dinmont Terrier



Fox Terrier (Smooth)



Glen of Imaal Terrier



Irish Terrier



Kerry Blue Terrier



Lakeland Terrier



Manchester Terrier



Miniature Bull Terrier



Miniature Schnauzer



Norfolk Terrier



Norwich Terrier



Parson Russell Terrier



Rat Terrier



Russell Terrier



Scottish Terrier



Sealyham Terrier



Skye Terrier



Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier



Staffordshire Bull Terrier



Welsh Terrier



West Highland White Terrier



Wire Fox Terrier

# PARENT CLUB LINKS



## TOY GROUP



Affenpinscher



Biewer Terrier



Brussels Griffon



Cavalier King Charles Spaniel



Chihuahua



Chinese Crested



English Toy Spaniel



Havanese



Italian Greyhound



Japanese Chin



Maltese



Manchester Terrier (Toy)



Miniature Pinscher



Papillon



Pekingese



Pomeranian



Poodle (Toy)



Pug



Shih Tzu



Silky Terrier



Toy Fox Terrier



Yorkshire Terrier

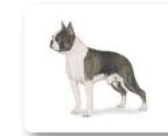
## NON-SPORTING GROUP



American Eskimo Dog



Bichon Frise



Boston Terrier



Bulldog



Chinese Shar-Pei



Chow Chow



Coton de Tulear



Dalmatian



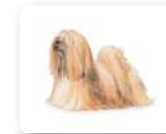
Finnish Spitz



French Bulldog



Keeshond



Lhasa Apso



Löwchen



Norwegian Lundehund



Poodle (Miniature)



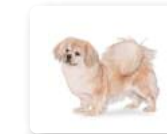
Schipperke



Poodle (Standard)



Shiba Inu



Tibetan Spaniel



Tibetan Terrier



Xoloitzcuintli



# PARENT CLUB LINKS

## HERDING GROUP



Australian Cattle Dog



Australian Shepherd



Bearded Collie



Beauceron



Belgian Malinois



Belgian Sheepdog



Belgian Tervuren



Bergamasco



Berger Picard



Border Collie



Bouvier des Flandres



Briard



Canaan Dog



Cardigan Welsh Corgi



Collie (Rough)



Collie (Smooth)



Entlebucher Mountain Dog



Finnish Lapphund



German Shepherd Dog



Icelandic Sheepdog



Miniature American Shepherd



Norwegian Buhund



Old English Sheepdog



Pembroke Welsh Corgi



Polish Lowland Sheepdog



Puli



Pumi



Pyrenean Shepherd



Shetland Sheepdog



Spanish Water Dog



Swedish Vallhund



# AKC REGISTERED HANDLERS

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

For additional information concerning the Registered Handlers Program, click here:

<http://www.akc.org/events/handlers/>

For information on upcoming RHP Handling Clinics

<http://www.akc.org/events/junior-showmanship/junior-clinics/>

<http://www.akc.org/events/handlers/adult-clinics/>