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# CANINE SCIENCE FAIR

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

**VIDEOS**

## BREED COLUMNS

### Hound Group

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

### Terrier Group

- |                         |                        |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Australian Terriers     | Smooth Fox Terriers    | Sealyham Terriers            |
| Bedlington Terriers     | Glen of Imaal Terriers | Skye Terriers                |
| Border Terriers         | Kerry Blue Terriers    | Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers |
| Bull Terriers           | Lakeland Terriers      | Welsh Terriers               |
| Cairn Terriers          | Manchester Terriers    |                              |
| Dandie Dinmont Terriers | Norwich Terriers       |                              |
|                         | 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 |
|---|--|--|



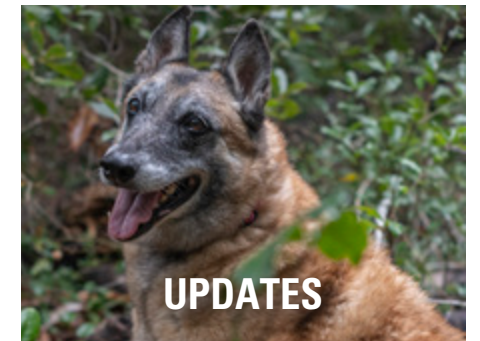
**SLIDESHOW**



**BREED COLUMNS SPOTLIGHT**

### SECRETARY'S PAGES

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



**UPDATES**



**BLACK HISTORY MONTH**





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## Events *and* Honors

Last month was an exciting one for the American Kennel Club and our sports! Our AKC National Championship aired on January 17 on ABC to a wonderful response. The feedback from our constituency, as well as from dog lovers across the country, was overwhelmingly positive, and we relished the opportunity to introduce our sports and the AKC brand to new audiences in the safest way possible.

Planning for the next [AKC National Championship](#) presented by Royal Canin is already underway. This year, we are honored to have Mr. Dana P. Cline of Albany, Georgia, as our Best in Show judge and Mr. Elliot B. Weiss of Novelty, Ohio, as our Best Bred-by-Exhibitor judge.

Our 2021 event will take place December 18 and 19 at the Orlando Orange County Convention Center and will be center stage for the top canine athletes in the world. It will feature popular attractions such as Best Bred-by-Exhibitor, AKC National Owner-Handled Series, and the AKC Royal Canin All-Breed

Puppy and Junior Stakes, alongside the AKC Agility Invitational, the Obedience Classic, and junior events in conformation, agility, and obedience.

Also, we want to remind you that the nominations for the 2021 AKC Humane Fund Awards for Canine Excellence are open. Each year, the AKC Humane Fund honors five dedicated, hardworking dogs for making significant contributions to an individual or entire community. Since its creation in 2000, 105 ACE awards have been presented. Former ACE recipients have included a Flat-Coated Retriever who excels at dock diving despite missing a paw, and a Labrador Retriever that works as a service dog helping his owner with mobility and everyday tasks, and helps with episodes of PTSD. Awards are given in five categories: Uniformed K-9, Exemplary Companion, Search and Rescue, Therapy, and Service. It is our honor to recognize incredible dogs, and we are always excited to learn about how dogs are making unique impacts on our lives in a plethora of ways.



Lastly, as we make a gradual return to events, this is a reminder that AKC.tv has begun its 2021 live coverage of events from around the country. AKC.tv is available on your computer, smartphone, or tablet as well as on Apple TV, Amazon Fire TV, Altice One, and Roku. Please take a minute to enjoy some of the wonderful live and

on-demand content that is available.

Until next time,

Dennis B. Sprung  
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## The Ballad of Doc McCain

We observe Black History Month with a look back at the AKC's first African-American judge, Dr. James Price McCain. In 1957, Edwin J. Meyers eulogized McCain in his AKC GAZETTE Collie breed column. Here's an excerpt:

"When Dr. James Price McCain died in the Pittsburgh Hospital on April 27, 1957, at the age of 64, the Collie fancy lost one of its staunchest supporters. Twenty-one champions have carried the Cainbrooke prefix—16 of them Collies. ...

"For the past 12 years, 'Doc' has been a tower of strength in the affairs of the Collie Club of America, Inc., serving the Parent Club in many important capacities. At the time of his death, he was the club's first vice president.

"Although his services were in great demand as a Collie judge from coast to coast and although he held the distinction of having, single-handedly, judged the largest Parent Club specialty ever held (the California Collie Clan show—247 Collies), 'Doc' will unquestionably be remembered most for his unfailing interest in the novice. If all the Collie fanciers of today,



Collie Club of America, Inglewood, California, 1949: James McCain gives his Best of Breed to Ch. Hazeljanes Bright Future. "Doc" was a graduate of Howard University Medical School. (Lippencott photo)

AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

whose interest was stimulated and nourished by Dr. McCain, were to assemble in one room we would find a most distinguished group of Collie folk—all of whom would be anxious to be the first to acknowledge their personal debt of gratitude to this great and humble man."

For more on this show-ring trailblazer, click [here](#).

### On Our Cover

This month, the Pumi makes its debut as a GAZETTE cover dog. (photo David Woo ©AKC)





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2020 ACE (Search and Rescue) Belgian Malinois Ch. Bord du Lac Shiraz, CDX, ROM1 (Shiraz)

Nominations are now open for the 2021 AKC Human Fund Awards for Canine Excellence in the categories of Exemplary Companion, Search and Rescue, Service, Therapy, and Uniformed Service K-9. Since the ACE program was founded in 2000, 105 dogs have been honored for outstanding contributions to an individual or entire communities.

Over the years, AKC clubs and club members have nominated many ACE winners and Honorable Mention dogs. If you know of a dog within your breed or your all-breed club whose achievements are worthy of national recognition, make a nomination before August 1. ACE winners receive \$1,000 to be awarded to a pet-related charity of their choice, a one-year supply of Eukanuba premium dog food, and an engraved sterling-silver medallion. The award winners will be profiled on [AKC.tv](https://www.akc.org/ace).

**Link**

[Make a Nomination](https://www.akc.org/ace)

## Do-It-All Juniors Awarded

The [AKC Junior Recognition Program](#) gives juniors competing in AKC events credit/points for participation and earning qualifying scores, placements, and titles. The AKC has seen growth in the number of juniors competing in multiple events with their dogs since the program's inception in 2017.

The AKC awards AKC Junior Versatility Scholarships to the top five juniors who competed in a minimum of three different competitive AKC events, including the Virtual rally, ACT, and trick dog events offered in 2020. The qualifying period for scholarships was July 1, 2019, to June 30, 2020.

"The hard work, dedication, and passion for dogs they have shown is outstanding," AKC Executive Vice President Doug Ljungren says. "We are happy to acknowledge their accomplishments and look forward to seeing them continue in dog sports."

The first-, second-, and third-place scholarships are offered by Carolyn and Gary Koch in memory of Pug GCh.P Hill Country's Let's Get Ready to Rumble.

**First Place** \$2,500 scholarship: David Frasca, of Weldon Springs, Missouri (agility, obedience, and rally)

**Second Place** \$1,500 scholarship: Jada Sawhney, of Punto Gorda, Florida (agility, obedience, rally, Junior Showmanship, and trick dog)

**Third Place** \$1,000 scholarship: Amelia Greninger, of Buffalo, Minnesota (agility, rally, and in scent work)



Jada Sawhney



David Frasca

Fourth- and fifth-place scholarships are offered by the AKC Juniors department.

**Fourth Place** \$500 scholarship: Ella Palutis, of Wentzville, Missouri (agility, obedience, and rally)

**Fifth Place** \$500 scholarship: Shannon Piquet, of Pinellas Park, Florida (Junior Showmanship, obedience, and rally).

FAR LEFT: COURTESY OWNER; RIGHT: PHOTOS COURTESY SUBJECTS



## UPDATES

# Vogels Wins CHF President's Award

The [AKC Canine Health Foundation](#) has announced that longtime fancier Cindy Vogels has won the CHF's 2020 President's Award. The award, given annually since 1998, honors exceptional contributions to advancing canine health made by individuals or organizations.

Vogels has served on the CHF board of directors for 16 years, has been its trea-

surer since 2011, and served as board chairman from 2008 to 2011. A highly respected international conformation judge, "Mrs. Vogels's dedication to canine form, function, and health is demonstrated in her lifelong involvement in the fancy," a CHF statement says. Vogels has long been active in the [Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America](#), the [Evergreen Colorado Kennel](#)



2012: Cindy Vogels judges Best in Show at Westminster.

[Club](#), and [Take the Lead](#).

**Link**  
[All-Time President's Award Recipients](#)



## AKC Museum Goes Hollywood

NEW YORK—The AKC Museum of the Dog's exhibition *Hollywood Dogs* runs through April 11. The exhibition features original movie posters of some of the biggest canine blockbusters: *Lassie*, *Old Yeller*, and many others. The famous dogs of animated films are also highlighted and on display throughout the museum in unique pieces like the celluloid from the hit movie *All Dogs Go to Heaven*.

"The canines featured in this

exhibition are the top dogs—the stars, if you will—of their respective films," says Alan Fausel, the museum's executive director. "It is only right to honor these Hollywood dogs in the way we honor famous human actors, with the spotlight directly on them."

See this month's "Videos" page for a virtual tour.

**Link**  
[AKC Museum of the Dog](#)



TOP: AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION; BOTTOM: THE SHAGGY DOG/AKC MUSEUM OF THE DOG



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## UPDATES

# Service Dog Spotlight: Nichole and Mayer

*A vet's insightful diagnosis saves a much-loved member of the family.*

By Jeanne Roberts

*This is the first in an occasional series of slice-of-life stories about service dogs and the humans who depend on them.*

CLARKSVILLE, MARYLAND—Golden Retriever Mayer was born on June 10, 2007, and my daughter, Nicole Roberts, received Mayer from Educated Canines Assisting with Disabilities (ECAD) in August of 2009.

Nicole has struggled with health issues since birth, having been born prematurely at one pound, 14 ounces, with two holes in her heart. After numerous surgeries while still a baby, Nicole became visually impaired and developed disabilities commonly seen with cerebral palsy. Service dog Mayer assisted Nicole in her fight to have a life with some independence and security. Mayer was trained to walk with her, giving Nicole stability and being there, when needed, to break her falls.

Mayer wore a balance harness and went to school with Nicole, helping her walk independently, from 2011 to 2018. In the spring of 2016, Nicole's high-school transition coordinator told us that Mayer was slowing down dramatically when walking with Nicole and we should begin discussing how to obtain her successor dog. Mayer turned 9 years old that June, and we had all started to notice he was aging.

We contacted Lu Picard, co-founder of

ECAD, and applied for Mayer's successor in August 2016. During the course of that summer and fall, we spoke with Lu a few times about Mayer's general health and how he was slowing down, especially on harness. In addition to suggesting supplements, Lu mentioned that she had a dog die unexpectedly from a ruptured spleen and that we might want to consider getting Mayer's spleen checked.

We discussed this with Mayer's primary vet. She didn't have the ability to do an ultrasound and referred him to an internal medicine vet in Annapolis for a spleen ultrasound. He was seen for his first ultrasound on January 10, 2017. This ultrasound showed a few (at least three) nodules within his spleen, the largest being 1.2 cm in diameter. The internal medicine vet recommended that Mayer be checked again within four to six weeks to determine if these masses were growing. On February 13, the follow-up ultrasound indicated that the masses had grown, and it was recommended that Mayer's spleen be removed.

At 9 years and 8 months old, Mayer had surgery to remove his spleen on February 28. Although the biopsy showed that these masses

were benign, the surgeon indicated that if the masses continued to grow the spleen could have ruptured and, additionally, with the spleen one can never be 100 percent sure that there isn't a malignancy. As a result, he also recommended that Mayer be followed up with an ultrasound every six months (looking for any abdominal abnormalities) and a chest X-ray every three months (looking for any abnormalities in the lungs) for the first year, which we did. Fortunately, nothing further was found.

After surgery, Mayer stayed in the hospital for three days until the afternoon of March 2. It was a very difficult recovery process for the first two weeks. Mayer looked miserable for many days and at the time we wondered if we had done the right thing by him. He had a stapled incision the

## About ECAD

The not-for-profit Educated Canines Assisting with Disabilities, located in Torrington, Connecticut, was founded by Lu and Dale Picard in 1995 to educate and place service dogs with people with disabilities so they will have greater independence and mobility. For more information, visit [ecad1.org](http://ecad1.org), or visit ECAD on Facebook.



June 2018:  
Mayer retires  
after Nicole's  
last week of  
high school.

full length of his abdomen to his pelvic area. The surgeon warned us not to let him jump on any furniture or go up or down any stairs because if the staples came out, his insides would basically fall out. Talk about stressful!

So, for two weeks, we barricaded Mayer into the kitchen to ensure he didn't go down the single step into the family room or come upstairs to our bedrooms. We used his harness to help him out the front door and down the two steps to "get busy." It was a very nerve-racking time!

But recover he did, and within a couple weeks he began to feel better. His stitches came out two weeks later, on March 13, and shortly afterward he went back to work on harness with Nicole for another two-plus years! At 11 years old, Mayer retired when Nicole completed high school in June 2018. In August 2018, Nicole received her successor dog, Billy, from ECAD. Today Mayer is happily retired at 13.5 years old and gets along very well with his replacement.—**J.R.**

COURTESY JEANNE ROBERTS



# RINGSIDE



## 2020 AKC AGILITY INVITATIONAL

The 2020 *AKC Agility Invitational* took place in Orlando on December 12 and 13, in conjunction with the *AKC National Championship Presented by Royal Canin*. Bringing together 608 top competitors from across the country, the event demonstrated the highest level of training and teamwork between dog and handler. The top five dogs in each breed received an invitation to compete in this prestigious event, and competition for junior handlers was held for the 10th year.

Thanks to [GreatDane Photos](#) for these shots.

**Link**  
[More information](#)



ORLANDO, FLORIDA—Orange County Convention Center  
Judge John Defilippi and AKC Director of Agility Carrie DeYoung with AKC Agility Invitational jump-height winners: Whippet Rake, handled by Jennifer Smith (24-inch); Australian Shepherd Sculpin, handled by Chris Brewer (20-inch); Brittany Joyful, handled by Andrea Lee; Poodle Ty, handled by Cathi Winkles (12-inch); Pembroke Welsh Corgi Maverick, handled by Sally Slade (8-inch)



## The Naked City

NEW YORK CITY — As of this writing, the city feels downright naked. There are gaping holes in February’s sporting and social calendars where the [Westminster Kennel Club show](#) and attendant festivities ought to be. At this time of year, New York is usually a crossroads of dogdom, with an international crowd of fanciers gathering to renew old acquaintances and make new friends. The world-class competition, the parties, the dinners, the hotel lobby brag sessions, the buzz that only the Garden can generate, are eerily absent because of COVID-19.

Happily, Westminster will go on, just not in February.

The 145th edition of this American institution will be held at Lyndhurst, a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, in Tarrytown, New York, on June 12 and 13. “We are excited to host the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show at Lyndhurst, a unique icon of American culture with its park-like landscape and majestic castle overlooking the Hudson River,” WKC president Charlton Reynders III says. “The wide-open outdoor space at this extraordinary venue allows us to hold a dog show safely while following current social-distancing guidelines and



public-health regulations.”

While we wait for the spring thaw and, it is hoped, a re-

turn to what passes for normal in this crazy old town, we present a reminder of the

uniquely urban spectacle that Westminster has been and will be again.



# FEATURE

## Canine Science Fair

*More than ever before, science is exploring the tantalizing secrets of the human-canine bond.*

**W**e are living in a golden age of scientific study of the human-canine bond. This relationship is the world's oldest interspecies partnership. And yet, as the following article suggests, we still have much to learn about when and why it began, and how it has irrevocably affected us and our dogs.

In recent years, scientists around the world have ramped up their efforts to unlock this knowledge. Here is another of our occasional roundups of their findings.

### RARE BREED: DICTIONARY DOG

*Talented dogs learn words after hearing them just four times.*

BUDAPEST—Preliminary evidence suggests that most dogs do not learn words (such as the names of objects) unless extensively trained to do so, but a few individuals have shown exceptional abilities.

[Family Dog Project](#) researchers at Eötvös Loránd University, Department of Ethology, are studying these exceptionally talented dogs. Without any formal training, the dogs seem to learn words by simply playing with their owners in the typical way dogs and owners do within a human family. (Watch [video abstract](#) of the study.)

A new study published in *Scientific Reports* presents surprising results about the ability of gifted dogs to learn new words. The experiment brought together two excellent subjects: a Border



*Whisky the Norwegian wonder dog has off-the-charts "categorization skills."*





*The late Yorkie prodigy Vicky Nina with the many friends she knew by name.*

Collie named Whisky, from Norway, already famous for her [spontaneous categorization skills](#), and a Yorkshire Terrier named Vicky Nina, from Brazil. Their ability to learn a new word after hearing it only four times was tested.

It is natural to think that dogs, like human children, would learn words mostly in a social context, but previous studies tested the ability of talented dogs to learn object names during an exclusion-based task. In such a task,

the dog was confronted with a setup in which seven familiar, already-named dog toys were present together with a novel one. Researchers tested the dog's ability to choose the novel object upon hearing a novel name.

“We wanted to know under which conditions the gifted dogs may learn novel words,” Claudia Fugazza, first author of the study, says. “To test this, we exposed Whisky and Vicky Nina to the new words in two different conditions during an exclusion-based task and in a social playful context with their owners. Importantly, in both conditions the dogs heard the name of the new toy only four times.”

In the exclusion-based task, the dogs showed they were able to select the new toy when their owner spoke a new name, confirming that dogs can choose by exclusion—that is, excluding all the other toys because they already have a name, and selecting the only one that does not. This was not, however, the way they would learn the name of the toy. In fact, when tested on their ability to recognize the toy by its name, as this was confronted with another equally

novel name, the dogs failed.

The other condition, the social one, where the dogs played with their owners who pronounced the name of the toy while playing with the dog, proved to be the successful way to learn the name of the toy, even after hearing it only four times. Whisky and Vicky Nina were able to select the toys based on their names when they had learned the names this way.

“Such rapid learning seems to be similar to the way human children acquire their vocabulary around 2 to 3 years of age,” says co-author Adam Miklósi, the university's head of ethology.

To test whether most dogs would learn words this way, another 20 dogs were tested in the same condition, but none of them showed any evidence of learning the toy names. This confirmed that the capacity to learn words rapidly, in the absence of formal training, is very rare and is present in only a few gifted

dogs.

After such few exposures, however, Whisky and Vicky Nina's memory of the learned words decayed quickly. In the first test, conducted a couple of minutes after hearing the toy names, the dogs were successful, but they failed in most tests conducted after waits of 10 and 60 minutes.

University researchers launched the popular [Genius Dog Challenge](#) to continue their study of dogdom's most talented linguists. Vicky Nina died before she could join the Challenge. Whisky is participating, together with five other talented dogs located by scientists in a worldwide search.

## TREATING BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS: PREDICTING SUCCESS

*Demographics and owner personality influence how a dog responds to treatment.*

PHILADELPHIA—In cases of canine-behavior problems, age is only one factor that can



predict how well a dog may respond to clinical intervention. In a paper published in *Frontiers in Veterinary Science*, researchers provide the first evidence on the importance of not just a dog's age, sex, and size on treatment success, but also the owner's personality and the kind of bond that human and animal share.

The study analyzed the physiological and psychological characteristics of 131 dog-and-owner pairs who attended a veterinary-behavioral service for six months. The statistical results were based on a behavioral assessment questionnaire given at the beginning, middle, and end of the research, along with other baseline assessments. Data collected included various types of aggressive behavior, signs of separation anxiety, and the dogs' energy and excitability levels.

Researchers at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary

Medicine (PennVet) found that while the dogs who showed the most improvement were those who started with the least desirable behaviors, such as being overly aggressive or excitable, other results were counterintuitive. For example, canines with owners who considered themselves conscientious did not show significant behavioral improvement compared to others.

"This was a surprising result, which was in some ways at odds with the findings from a previous study," says Dr. Lauren Powell, lead author of the study and a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Pennsylvania, referring to a 2018 paper that investigated the associations between owner personality and psychological status with the prevalence of canine-behavior problems.

Powell says explanations for these conflicting results vary. Conscientious dog owners in the current study, for

instance, may have already exhausted the limits of reducing undesirable behaviors like a dog's aggression toward strangers. "Another explanation is that conscientious owners may be more aware of their dog's behavior and report changes in a more accurate manner, whereas less conscientious owners may only report major changes, like the absence of bites."

Identifying the factors that predict success or failure in correcting canine behavioral problems may help veterinarians provide better guidance to owners in the future. For example, the study revealed a negative relationship between introverted owners and fearful dogs in terms of treatment outcomes. In such cases, a veterinarian could use that information to explain to the pet owner why the dog needs to choose when it wants to interact or be left alone.

Powell explains, "Veterinarians who are able to pick out situations where



*Whisky shares a secret with researcher Claudia Fugazza.*

dogs may be at risk for low improvement can also be more proactive during the follow-up, reaching out to the clients more frequently and

empathetically."

One reason why veterinary scientists are interested in improving behavioral outcomes is that research has

consistently shown that poor canine behavior is a leading cause of pet abandonment.

The PennVet team has no immediate plans for follow-up

COURTESY EOTVOS LORAND UNIVERSITY



# FEATURE

studies, but Powell says it would be valuable to investigate why so many problem behaviors did not appear to respond to treatment. She says, “This would involve more detailed follow-up of cases to look at issues such as owner compliance with treatment protocols, owners’ decisions to euthanize or rehome their dogs, and why some owners failed to complete the study.”

## THE ORIGINAL DOG LADIES

*Stone Age women led the way in forging the human-canine bond.*

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON— In a cross-cultural analysis, Washington State University researchers found several factors may have played a role in building the mutually beneficial relationship between humans and dogs, including temperature, hunting and surprisingly—gender.

“We found that dogs’ relationships with women might have had a greater impact on the dog-human bond than

relationships with men,” says Jaime Chambers, a WSU anthropology Ph.D. student and first author on the paper published in the *Journal of Ethnobiology*. “Humans were more likely to regard dogs as a type of person if the dogs had a special relationship with women. They were more likely to be included in family life, treated as subjects of affection and generally, people had greater regard for them.”

Dogs are the oldest, most widespread domesticated animal, but very few anthropologic studies have directly focused on the human relationship with canines. Yet when the WSU researchers searched the extensive collection of ethnographic documents in the Human Relations Area Files database, they found thousands of mentions of dogs.

Ultimately, they located data from more than 844 ethnographers writing on 144 traditional, subsistence-level



*Researchers at PennVet are discovering that success in coping with canine-behavior problems might have something to do with the owners’ personality and the bond they share with their dog.*

societies from all over the globe. Looking at these cultures can provide insight into how the human-canine relationship developed. Chambers says, “Our mod-

ern society is like a blip in the timeline of human history. The truth is that human-dog relationships have not looked like they do in Western industrialized societies for most of

human history, and looking at traditional societies can offer a wider vision.”

The researchers noted specific instances that showed dogs’ utility, or usefulness,

to humans, and humans’ utility to dogs as well as the “personhood” of dogs--when canines were treated like people, such as being given names, allowed to sleep in the same beds or mourned when they died.

A pattern emerged that showed when women were more involved with dogs, the humans’ utility to dogs went up, as did the dogs’ personhood.

Another prevalent trend involved the environment: the warmer the overall climate, the less useful dogs tended to be to humans.

“Relative to humans, dogs are really not particularly energy efficient,” says Robert Quinlan, WSU anthropology professor and corresponding author on the paper. “Their body temperature is higher than humans, and just a bit of exercise can make them overheat on a hot day. We saw this trend that they had less utility to humans in warmer environments.”



*“When women were more involved with dogs, the humans’ utility to dogs went up, as did the dogs’ personhood.”*



Quinlan notes there were some exceptions to this with a few dog-loving cultures in the tropics, but it was a fairly consistent trend.

Hunting also seemed to strengthen the dog-human

connection. In cultures that hunted with dogs, they were more valued by their human partners: they were higher in the measures of dogs’ utility to humans and in personhood. Those values declined,

however, when food production increased whether it was growing crops or keeping livestock. This finding seemed to go against the commonly held perception of herding dogs working in concert with humans, but Quinlan noted that in many cultures, herding dogs often work alone whereas hunting requires a more intense cooperation.

This study adds evidence to the evolutionary theory that dogs and humans chose each other, rather than the older theory that humans intentionally sought out wolf pups to raise on their own. Either way, there have been clear benefits for the dogs. “Dogs are everywhere humans are,” Chambers says. “If we think that dogs are successful as a species if there are lots of them, then they have been able to thrive. They have hitched themselves to us and followed us all over the world. It’s been a very successful relationship.” **GZ**

## GAZETTE Extra

*For more on the latest findings in canine research, try these recent GAZETTE features.*

### Science, Dogs, and Us

*Wonders and surprises abound when researchers in four different branches of science examine the human-canine bond.*

### “Who’s a Good Boy!”

*Scientists have labored to answer an age-old question: How do dogs process human speech?*

### The Evolving Role of DNA: A Breeder’s Perspective

*A brief history of a scientific revolution*

### Does a Dog Know What It Knows?

*New canine-cognition research suggests that dogs may not be brilliant, just different.*



*Harvard neuroscientist Erin Hecht is among a new generation of scientists unlocking the secrets of the human-canine bond.*

LEFT: COURTESY LYNDA BEAM; RIGHT: COURTESY HARVARD UNIVERSITY





### What's New in Juniors

Mari-Beth O'Neill discusses the new AKC Junior Mentorship program with Deb Cooper. 6:25



### AKC Museum of the Dog: Hollywood Dogs

A virtual tour through the museum's new exhibition celebrating dogs on film. 15:16



### Your February Westminster Fix

We go back to 2001 to watch the tartan-clad Dorothy Macdonald give BIS to JR the Bichon Frise. 7:00



### Sez Who?

Speaking of film, here's a real argument starter: the top 12 dog movies of all time. 10:07



*AKC works with dog trainers to address restrictive legislation.*

*From AKC Government Relations*

“COVID puppy.” A year ago, this term didn’t exist.

As COVID-19 restrictions ease and AKC events, club activities, and dog-training classes resume, puppies and recently acquired adult dogs are venturing out after long months of safer-at-home restrictions.

Dog trainers will be challenged by the training needs of this generation of COVID puppies—under-socialized young dogs born during COVID-19 restrictions—that have received minimal exposure to unfamiliar people, pets, and novel situations. Even puppies bred and raised by experienced breeders may have missed optimum early exposure to the world outside their birthplaces and will require catch-up training and socialization.

The pandemic also prompted a surge in pet acquisitions and fostering. There are unprecedented numbers of dogs in new homes with owners who seek solutions for training and behavioral issues.



# Responsible Trainers VS. Misguided Laws

LABRADOR RETRIEVER PUPPY: ©TDERDEN/GETTY IMAGES



AKC clubs that offer training classes, private trainers, and dog-training businesses are gearing up for a return to in-person classes where they will be dealing with dogs emerging from lockdown. Many dogs and puppies will be flooded by new stimuli, and trainers will need to provide responsive and effective training methods suitable for groups of COVID puppies, dogs recently rehomed from unknown backgrounds, and dogs of all ages belonging to first-time dog owners.

Skilled trainers often draw on a variety of training protocols and adapt their instruction to offer training solutions that meet the needs of the individual dog and handler team. However, recent legislative proposals could negatively affect the availability of dog-training classes and limit training methodologies.

## STATE AND LOCAL LEGISLATION IMPACTS TRAINERS

AKC Government Relations (AKC GR) tracks and communicates information on proposed legislation and regulations that affect dog owners. Trainers can view AKC legislative alerts online and sign up to receive

this information by email or text. Recent legislation in various jurisdictions includes tethering bans, minimum pet enclosure sizes, weather restrictions for dogs outdoors, and other proposed requirements. Often, the reaction is, “I don’t tether my dog, so that doesn’t apply to me.”

Not necessarily. Increasingly, AKC GR is finding that animal-care restrictions are being based on perceptions or emotion rather than sound science. Tethering bans have been proposed that would ban using a grooming noose or attaching a leash to a fence during a training class. Proposals to ban or limit tethering are sometimes coupled with mandated minimum enclosure sizes that could prohibit the use of appropriately sized crates at training classes and events.

In some communities, leaving a dog unattended in a vehicle is prohibited or restricted, even under conditions where a dog’s safety is not at risk. Such laws make it an offense for training class students to leave one dog comfortably secured inside a ventilated vehicle while training their other dog.

Laws that restrict dogs outside at specified temperatures or during a



*As communities emerge from lockdown, dogs can benefit from training classes to help them learn appropriate canine behavior, such as in this pre-pandemic Canine Good Citizen® class.*

weather advisory can limit options for outdoor training classes. Some proposals seek to ban dogs from being unattended or working outdoors at temperatures below 45 degrees and above 75 degrees. Combined, this leaves a range of only 30 degrees during which

outdoor training and competition would be allowed. Other proposals restrict allowing dogs outdoors during weather advisories, even if the forecasted conditions never occur.

The definition of “kennel” in many communities includes “any lot, build-

ing, structure, enclosure or premises whereupon dogs are kept or maintained for any purpose, including boarding, breeding, grooming, or training.” Legislative and regulatory restrictions on kennels, coupled with zoning codes that limit kennels to



certain categories of property, make it difficult to find suitable indoor and outdoor facilities for training classes. Even where kennels are permitted, set-back requirements and building engineering standards can be cost prohibitive.

At-large dog laws that include provisions that require dogs to be on leashes of a specified length when off the owners' premises often fail to include exemptions to allow for off-lead competitions, trials, hunting, search-and-rescue work, and training for these activities.

AKC GR works with concerned residents and local advocates to work to advise lawmakers of the unintended harmful consequences of some proposed laws. Even so, the proposals keep coming—and when they pass, they cause problems for responsible trainers.

## AN EMERGING TREND—DOG TRAINER LICENSURE AND RESTRICTIONS

In recent years, lawmakers in several states and communities have proposed legislation to license and regulate dog trainers. Some of these proposals also seek to impose restric-

tions on training methodologies and equipment.

Bills to license dog trainers are sometimes a response to a high-profile incident where a dog or person was injured at a training class. In these cases, complaints against a specific trainer may be used to imply the need for additional oversight of all trainers.

Alleged abuses by a Florida board-and-train operation were used to justify the introduction of a highly prescriptive ordinance regulating dog trainers in Hillsborough County, Florida. The original drafts of the ordinance did not include sufficient exemptions for clubs and volunteer trainers, and attempted to place specific dog training protocols within county code!

AKC GR provided talking points and local advocates worked tirelessly with county officials to amend the troublesome proposal. Because of these efforts, the proposal was successfully modified. The final enacted version was a “Truth-in-Training” ordinance that requires certain dog trainers to obtain a business license, register with the county Pet Resources Department, maintain specified records, and adhere to

## What do the experts say?

“NADOI supports techniques that are safe, humane and effective. Efforts to dictate training methods can be problematic if they are led by politicians and interest groups, rather than a diverse group of training professionals. NADOI certification requires that experienced trainers have a variety of methods to solve training or behavioral issues and help people keep and enjoy their dogs.” —*Clare Reece-Glore, President, National Association of Dog Obedience Instructors*

“Dog training is a very diverse field with a single common thread: communication. Dogs are trained for many different tasks such as assisting the disabled, police work, herding, hunting, protection, competition and companionship. Professional trainers achieve these training goals by using a wide variety of tools to *communicate* with the dog, both at close range, and over long distances. Done effectively, this communication increases desirable behaviors and reduces the incidence of problem behaviors in dogs.

“The desired result of any training program is to produce a dog which performs its tasks not only reliably, but with enthusiasm and joy. An experienced, professional trainer is knowledgeable about the tools of their trade, and has been schooled in how best to use them to effectively and humanely communicate with a dog. Training tools, when properly utilized, are safe and humane.” —*John Imler, Director Oversight Legislative Committee, Board of Directors, International Association of Canine Professionals*

“Training in appropriate behavior is an important part of responsible dog ownership and enables a dog to be a respected and cherished part of family and community life. Appropriate training can help prevent dogs from being relinquished for behavioral issues and can deepen the bond between owners and their dogs. Individual dogs respond differently to a variety of approaches. AKC recognizes that there are numerous effective approaches to training that produce desirable results such as obedience, Canine Good Citizen®, performance and working/service dog designations. Government entities should not arbitrarily restrict accepted, appropriate and effective dog training practices.” —*American Kennel Club Canine Legislation Position Statement*





*Siberian Husky puppy earns AKC Trick Dog title on his 4-month birthday.*

detailed training plans signed by the owner of each dog.

Rather than legally limiting registered trainers to “positive only” training protocols as originally proposed, the enacted ordinance requires that approved written training plans “include the specific methods and/or techniques, the equipment that would be used in dog training, a description

of any potential physical corrections or dog training techniques that may be used in the correction process, any deprivation techniques that may be used, and any risks involved.”

The enacted version provides improved transparency for pet owners and exemptions for certain categories of training.

As of February 2021, legislation

governing dog training has already been filed or carried over in New York and New Jersey. The sponsor of a Michigan bill that failed to advance in the previous legislative session is indicating the intent to refile a bill that would prohibit training dogs in a manner that causes pain or distress. This could potentially limit use of accepted training

devices such as slip collars, electronic collars, and pinch collars.

AKC GR monitors these and other proposals and will provide updated information if the bills advance.

## THE PROBLEM OF MANDATED TRAINING PROTOCOLS

Discussions of laws and regulations that limit dog trainers to using narrowly defined training methodologies or ban the humane use of certain training equipment are taking place in communities across the United States.

This is particularly problematic when groups attempt to use legislation to impose restrictions on other trainers in their community, while specifically exempting their own services. In certain proposals, the entities that would be granted authority to approve or deny licensure to dog trainers would be in competition for the same customers.

Trainers from all backgrounds agree that abusive treatment of a dog is never acceptable. Controversy over training methods often centers around “positive only” training versus training protocols that allow humane corrections. Even use of the word “no” and

gently redirecting a dog using leash pressure are excluded by some trainers. This has led to disagreements between trainers, and even among individual trainers within a single organization.

“Calls for regulation of trainers are often the result of mismanaged customer expectations. Transparency is important. Let your students know which training methods you might utilize with a dog, and update that information with the owner when additional methods or equipment are recommended to achieve the best results for the dog,” says Sheila Goffe, AKC Vice President, Government Relations.

## STAY INFORMED AND INVOLVED

AKC GR provides information about pending legislation, educational materials on canine legislative issues, and guidance on how dog owners can take action at [www.akcgr.org](http://www.akcgr.org). Stay up to date on issues that affect dogs and dog owners by subscribing to AKC legislative alerts at [www.akc.org/legislative-alerts](http://www.akc.org/legislative-alerts), and opt-in to receive legislative alerts via text messaging by texting AKCGR to 50457 and clicking on the provided link. **GZ**

COURTESY OWNER



## Megargee's Saints

By Alan Fausel, AKC Museum of the Dog Executive Director

Edwin Megargee should be no stranger to most members of the fancy. His work has been reproduced in the AKC GAZETTE for nearly a century. In the 1920s, he was a breeder of Scottish Terriers who went on to become a director of the AKC (1929–1931) and in 1934 helped establish the [AKC Library and Archives](#). In fact, his design for the library's bookplate, depicting an American Foxhound, Newfoundland, and Chesapeake Bay Retriever under the watchful gaze of the Statue of Liberty, is still in use today. At the [AKC Museum of the Dog](#), he holds the distinction of hav-

ing the second greatest number of works in the collection behind those of the towering artistic legend Maud Earl.

The museum is in possession of eight pencil drawings of Saint Bernards executed around 1950 and most likely intended for a publication on the breed. In 1947, Megargee had provided similar drawings reproduced in the publications *The Complete Collie* and the *Complete Dachshund* by Milo Denlinger. In all, Denlinger published over 30 titles in the *The Complete...* series in which a few drawings to illustrate the breed were reproduced. However, he relied primar-



ily on drawings to illustrate faults in the breed. Drawings are a preferred medium in depicting standards as the artist can conjure a Platonic ideal of a breed without singling out a specific individual. Conversely, the drawing of a dog's faults can illustrate or even exaggerate a conformation point without maligning a particular subject.

Alas, for whatever reason, Megargee's incredibly detailed and accurate summations of the breed were not used in

Denlinger's 1952 publication of *The Complete Saint Bernard*. However, they may have served as a starting point for his Saint Bernard for the letter *S* in Megargee's own 1954 book, *Dogs A to Z*.

It is a shame that Denlinger and his publishers did not make more use of Megargee's incredible talents as an illustrator and all-breed judge. Even in the extant publi-

cations, the author chose to use the illustrations of poor feet and bad carriages rather than the magnificent specimens djinn-ed up from Megargee's vast experience and observation. Much like the description of the famed Fox Terrier Nornay Saddler, Megargee could close his eyes and dream of the perfect rep-

resentation of the breed.

The framed works are now on special display in the museum until April, when they will return to their more permanent home in the museum's third floor open storage. Four of his works also flank the entrance to the AKC Library in honor of his contribution to its founding.—**A.F.**

AKC MUSEUM OF THE DOG



## Best in Show

**C**atherine O'Hara, Eugene Levy, and Norwich Terrier **Can. Ch. Urchin's Bryllo** in the classic dog-show comedy *Best in Show*. This 2013 "Dog People" caricature is part of the "Hollywood Dogs" exhibition running through April 11 at the AKC Museum of the Dog (see page 6).

Filmmaker Christopher Guest says that directing show dogs was easier than working with human actors: "Oh, the dogs were nothing. They were absolute professionals. Show dogs: No barking, no pooping, no peeing, no misbehavior, not for one second. I was very lucky."







*This month's Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of America column by Dorice Stancher provides a handy rundown of the AKC's popular new "virtual" titling events.*

## 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

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## HOUND GROUP

### Afghan Hounds

#### THE TOPKNOT: LONG AND SILKY

The AKC standard of the Afghan Hound is very definite: “The striking characteristics of the breed stand out clearly, giving the Afghan Hound the appearance of what he is, a king of dogs, that has held true to tradition throughout the ages.”

These distinctive breed features are first claimed in the beginning of the AKC breed standard for the Afghan Hound, in the “General Appearance” section, and then further elaborated on in the body of the respective sections. It is so that the standard is written describing the Afghan Hound as a mature dog.

For the Afghan Hound to be a head above the rest, it means having a long, arched neck and high head carriage. This is *not* attained by a Marie Antoinette bouffant—nor, in present-day terms, a Marge Simpson hairdo. The standard describes a *long, silky* topknot. The head is surmounted by a *topknot of long, silky hair*. Listed as a fault is a head not surmounted with topknot.

The judge should be able to examine and to identify and evaluate the quality, amount, and hair texture of the topknot. This head hair may be worn differently on different dogs. In young dogs where there has not been enough length of life for it to grow long, this hair may



stand straight up; and then with a little more age, it may fall forward over the face. As gravity will have it, the silky hair grows long, falling to either or both sides of the head. By hand the head hair may be drawn back, or even drawn up, but without help, the silky hair will fall properly.

Please respect and appreciate that this regal

breed wears a head of hair that is its “crowning glory”—not a clowning glory, and certainly not a crown of thorns. The latter must be left to the breeds of dogs where manipulation, accessorizing, and adornment of hair are tolerated.

—Harry Bennett,  
Judges’ Education Coordinator,  
[Afghan Hound Club of America](#)

### Basenjis

#### BASENJIS IN THE TIME OF COVID

Recently I spoke with a friend who is an award-winning poet. She said COVID-19 life had inspired her to write a poem about her dog: “But all I could think of to say is ‘I love my dog’ over and over.”

I can relate. Working from home alone and being in lockdown during the past year has deepened my relationship with my Basenjis. We now have the characteristics of a long-married couple and are dialed in to the hint of a glance, the suggestion of a body movement, or the slight alteration of voice tone. My dogs know my next action before I do. As fancier Brenda Phillips posted on Facebook: “You know how dogs get excited when you pick up a leash? And learn to get excited when you put on shoes? Now mine get excited when I pick up a bra.” #signsof-covidlife

My Basenjis share the yoga mat during my at-home workouts. And our desire for snuggle time seems to have no limit. I’ve also noticed we have an expanded shared vocabulary. Did other fanciers who isolated for months and/or worked from home notice a similar shift? I heard from a few.

*Jackie Krenetz Dering:* “Honest to God, I don’t know how this lockdown would have gone without them. They are endlessly entertaining,

DAVID WOO ©AKC



## HOUND GROUP

force me to maintain a routine and get out of the house twice a day, and are such darn good company. They ease the frustration and anger with their soothing presence. I feel even closer to them than before.”

*Karla Kraus Schreiber:* “It has certainly had an impact here, too. For the first time since my son (who’s 29) was an infant, I’m at home full time. The changes have been dramatic for me: no more two-hour commute into the Loop, and no more trying to cram all my household errands into Saturdays and Sundays (and I get more sleep and cook healthier food). Those changes impact my dogs. I’m less physically exhausted and mentally stressed, and the B’s pick up on that fact and seem calmer, more biddable, and just generally happier with life at the homestead. Me, too! Chances are good that this new way of being and working will be permanent for me, and I think we’re all very happy about that!”

*Lisa Bauer Saban:* “My dogs love having me work from home. Today I went into Seattle for a few hours, and when I got back, I was greeted with *baroos* and the Basenji version of ‘Where have you been? Did you get lost? Feed me a treat!’ Yes, we are all pretty inseparable now.”

Of course, there can be too much togetherness. Fancier Rick Calmelat worked from home for five months before returning to his



*During lockdown, Basenji owner Susan Kamen Marsicano converted her painting studio into a training space, allowing her to work with her dogs at home on rally and agility skills—and achieving numerous virtual titles with them.*

workplace. His desk at home was in the bedroom where the Basenjis lounged and also picked up a habit. Rick explains, “Refill my coffee, follow me to the kitchen. Get a glass of water, follow me to the kitchen. Now I can’t get them to stop escorting me. I’ve taken to walking in there and making several loops around the center island just to return to my desk. It’s a good thing because that’s about all

the exercise I am getting, and it’s fun to tease them. Have they learned that every trip to the kitchen isn’t going to lead to dinner? No.”

Another shared experience, whether for business, school, or family and friends, are the Zoom meetings with Basenjis as video extras.

*Lisa Bauer Saban:* “I do a lot of Zoom meetings from my bedroom, with the dogs (usually five of them) next to me or under the covers.

No one knows we’re on the bed since I aim the computer high, but the B’s sometimes look over my shoulder and ‘join.’”

*Karen Christensen:* “Rip found he really likes Zoom calls and wants to be close to me in a way he usually is not: his right shoulder glued to my sternum while just offscreen his adorable tail is wagging like Basenji tails do.”

*Andrea Steedle Walters:* “The boys [12-year-old

COURTESY SUSAN KAMEN MARSICANO



## HOUND GROUP

twins] have each grown much closer to the dogs since school went online. Sometimes the dogs will sit with them while they are ‘in class,’ and one of the boys said the dogs are his only friends now (he was mostly kidding).”

Many of us went on longer dog walks or more walks per day; some days, dog walks were the only reason we left the house. Fancier Chris O’Rear wanted to socialize her puppy Swagger, so she used a Flexi lead to allow him to meet other people. Many fanciers enjoyed daytime walks rather than the dark of before and after work. Some, like Susan Kamen Marsicano, had more time to train:

“My dogs were able to think training at home was just like class, especially if I was videoing to submit to AKC for their Virtual Rally Program, or to UK Agility International for their At Home trials, or to AKC for, maybe, 24 Trick Dog titles. I became a videographer, while, who knew, Basenjis like to crawl and to learn new tricks every day. Lots of silly, silly tricks. Kept me smiling all along. My painting studio alternates between a training arena and a place to draw and paint.”

The last word goes to fancier Katherine Katayama’s husband Steve. Before the pandemic, it was Katherine who spent more time with the dogs. Then things changed. In Steve’s words:

“With the pandemic, I was forced to work at home from March until May, when I was eventually laid off due to business conditions. [Katherine was considered an essential worker, and her hours increased.] During that time, our Basenjis were my officemates. They kept me company as I did my best to be productive and attend the unlimited supply of Zoom meetings. I’ve noticed my dogs are so much more consistent than people. They have simple needs. Something to eat (human food included), a walk (or two), some interaction with their humans (okay, maybe a little more than ‘some’), and they are fulfilled. Isolation with the pups has resulted in a much closer relationship with them, and I realized a bond with a Basenji is earned and sacred.

“I view the world through my television and see all of the unrest and anger, and then I look at my pack and wonder why people can’t take a lesson from them. Life can be simple. Basenjis have their spurts of high energy where they conduct their own version of Zoom meetings—as you can tell from the sofas slightly out of place, dog beds tossed around, and area rugs flipped over. They sleep a lot: Tired pups are good pups. They provide me unlimited comfort. When I’m away from my pack, I miss them. Do I miss my coworkers? I’ve forgotten a lot of their names.”

—Marcia Woodard,  
[marcia@barkless.com](mailto:marcia@barkless.com)  
Basenji Club of America

## Basset Hounds

### NOT THE BONE OF A SAINT BERNARD!

My favorite quote from Margaret (Peg) Walton’s 1993 book, *The New Basset Hound*, reads: “One must always remember the operative words here are *size considered*. Judges should not think that because of the

wording ‘heavier in bone’ that the hound must have as much as a Saint Bernard.”

This phrase needs to be repeated early and often to everyone—breeders and judges. Yes, the Basset has substance, more than any other 14- to 15-inch dog (over 15 inches is a disqualification, and 14 inches is preferred). In the Hound Group, that means only Beagles and PBGVs are about the same size as a Basset. Dachshunds should be smaller, and all other hounds are bigger. (Even the Basenji is bigger, since size is always defined as height at the



Basset Hound

DAVID WOO ©AKC



## HOUND GROUP

withers.)

Now think about the bone size, or substance, of those breeds. It is unlikely that even the most refined Basset in the show ring today will be more refined than any of the PBGVs or Beagles in the ring.

Peg Walton emphasized *size considered* for a reason: She feared that too many people would simply breed for massive bone without relating it to the size of the dogs—a problem seen both in this country and in Europe.

Bassets lend themselves to becoming caricatures. If ears should “extend beyond the end of the nose,” does that mean two inches beyond is better than one inch? If the standard says “loose skin,” how many wrinkles does that take? Everyone knows the Basset is a dwarf breed—but how short is too short?

Evaluating correct or sufficient bone is one of the areas in which I see many mistakes made in judging the Basset Hound. When there are dogs in the ring ranging from moderate to massive, most judges naturally point to the massive dogs, in spite of other redeeming qualities that may be present in the moderate dogs. As an exhibitor, I know it is far easier to put points on massive, unsound dogs than it is to put points on correctly structured and more refined Bassets. I think this is wrong, and it sends the wrong message to breeders.

Form follows function. I want judges to under-

stand that Basset Hounds were designed for endurance in the field, not as couch ornaments. This is a sound breed, and it must not have any characteristic so exaggerated as to inhibit its work in the field. The standard reads that the gait is *smooth, powerful, and effortless*. Movement is deliberate and in no sense clumsy. Yet I see judges point to big, overdone, clumsy dogs much more often than more refined, good-moving, soundly structured dogs without exaggeration. Judges sometimes confuse caricature with type.

Always remember that the serious faults mentioned in the Basset standard are in the running gear and head—not in profile, substance, or even tail carriage. I repeat that phrase in my mind every time I judge the breed. I understand the argument that pits soundness against “type.” However, good breed type is far different from caricature. Soundness must never be sacrificed for extreme in bone. As Peg Walton said, they do not require the bone of a Saint Bernard! —  
*Jacquelyn Fogel, 2012*

[Basset Hound Club of America](#)

## Bloodhounds

### THE VALUE OF WORKING DOGS IN THE SHOW RING

**M**y first exposure to this wonderful breed was on a mountainside in Colorado when I was asked to follow a Bloodhound

search team and be responsible for keeping track of where we were and how to get back to base camp. I fell in love that day. Not only with the dog who was working, but with the entire concept of scent as a forensic tool to help find missing persons. I was lucky. The handler was knowledgeable and willing to share that knowledge. More than 40 years later, I am still in awe of this breed’s nose, but I know a lot more about what it takes to keep that nose on track and get the nose where it needs to go.

The standard is vital to creating the perfect

working dog. Those angles, wrinkles, topline, neck, and feet are all part of what creates a dog that can go for miles, not one who “runs out of gas” after 4,000 yards. There was a famous working dog about 20 years ago who was responsible for closing a case involving a child abducted by car. The dog trailed the scent of the child down the freeway, but eventually he had to be lifted off the trail because he could physically go no further. This dog had a marvelous nose, but his structure simply could not keep pace with the demands of his job. A working Bloodhound should be a



*Bloodhound: “the value of the conformation ring as a socializing and training tool is often overlooked.”*

COURTESY REE SMYTH



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correctly structured Bloodhound, but conformation showing and mantrailing training are both time consuming and absorbing passions, and you do not get many dogs that cross between the two. This is a shame. For a breed to stay true to its working past, the working dogs must get into the ring to be judged and compared to their peers.

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

A working dog is likely to be in good shape, muscular, and active. This allows them to contrast nicely against dogs who have been allowed to interpret “stands over more ground” as “fatten then up,” or “elastic gait” to mean “jiggles when moves.” A working dog will not have so much chest as to be mistaken

for a Mastiff and will usually be of a reasonable size. They might be more moderate than dogs who never see the inside of a harness, but a judge cannot put up what they don’t see. The Bloodhound standard allows for a wide variety of styles within the breed. We are not a “cookie-cutter dog,” and I hope never will be. To keep our breed healthy, we must remove the blinders that can happen if you don’t see dogs that actually do their job. The best way to balance the tendency for extremes is to put working dogs into the ring for comparison. Bloodhounds haven’t changed much since the 1890s. Lets keep it that way!

—Betsy Copeland,  
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[American Bloodhound Club](#)

## Borzoi

### MOVEMENT FOR DOGS AND HANDLERS

In the Borzoi standard, movement is an important key element to breed type. The standards says, *special emphasis on sound running gear*. A Borzoi is a sound, efficient sighthound whose intent is to catch and hold his prey over diverse and difficult terrain at speed.

Why do handlers and owners show this breed as though they have to coax the dog to move? The show ring is not the same as the steppes of Russia, but we have to use



the ring all the same to evaluate movement. Time and time again, when a Borzoi should be a sighthound who moves effortlessly with a ground-covering gait, we see dogs who mince and prance their way around the ring. For some it is lack of conditioning, while for others it can be just poor handling. A judge has two to three minutes to examine the dog and see the dog’s movement.

For every great athlete it takes approximately 10,000 practice attempts to perfect a skill. Look at the great golfers, swimmers, and tennis players—do you think they became fluid with their sport by a once around the

backyard and into competition?

Some of the great Borzoi specials took a year or more to really get into shape and condition and work as a team with their handlers. It is not just that a special starts to do well in the ring at 3 or 4 years of age; it is because they are maturing both mentally and physically, along with hours of practice, to get to that level.

Of course a young dog competing in the 12-to-18 Months class or less should not be overworked, but still they need to know what is expected of them, and this comes with practice.

Also, what kind of physical shape is the handler in to show their dog? Are you able to run at speed that best shows your dog’s gait? Do you have the endurance to make it through a large class, then to Winners, and eventually Best of Breed? If not, then consider using a friend who shows well, or a handler. On more than one occasion a handler has made a dog look lame because they themselves limped around the ring. Nothing is more disturbing than finding a good dog and having the handler screw it up because of their personal limitations.

In the handling classes I taught, I started the class without dogs. Just practicing running around the ring to get the pace down is a great way for you to start. Have someone video you to see if you can move fluidly before you even

MARY BLOOM ©AKC

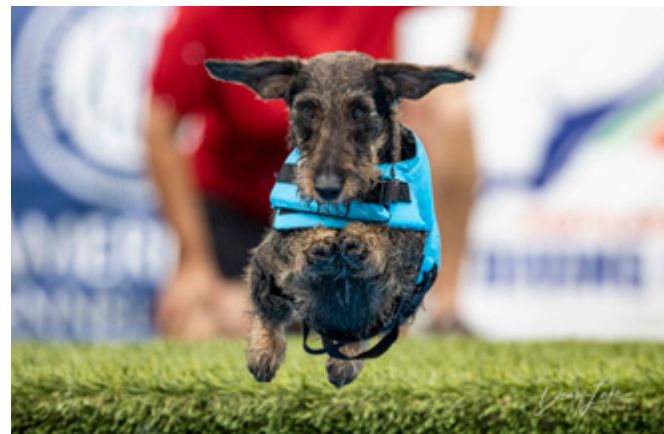
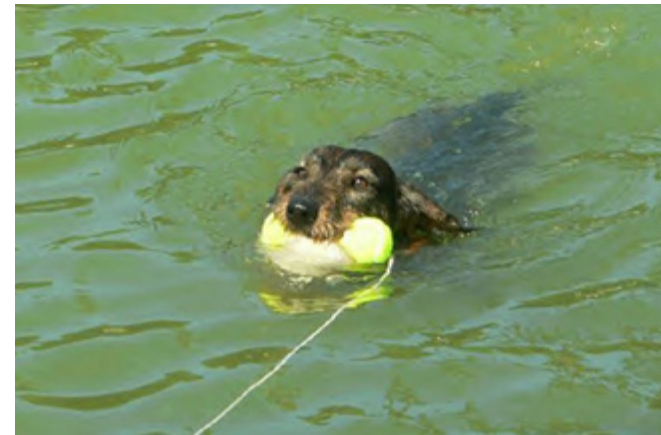


## HOUND GROUP

attempt it with a dog. If you cannot run, how can you expect your dog to move better than you? The best handlers in the ring are invisible—not a distraction.

A Borzoi should move clean on the down-and-back and cover ground with an effortless, smooth gait. Any deviance from this is an indicator that they would not hold up in the field on a long day's work. The handler should at best be able to show this in the ring—and if you cannot, think about the 10,000 practice swings a pro golfer makes per year. How many practice attempts do you take before you show your Borzoi?

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 Borzoi Club of America



*Dachshunds Chip, Driad, Flash, and Robin demonstrate how well the breed can take to water—from enjoying recreational swimming to competing in dock diving.*

## Dachshunds

### DACHSHUNDS AND WATER?!

The nouns *Dachshund* and *water* do not often occur in the same sentence.

Our standard does not even mention water, and most of us have had “interesting” experiences giving our dogs baths. For quite a few years I never connected “Dachshund” and “water.” But I did know that the Deutscher Teckel Klub (DTK), parent club for the breed in Germany, had a simple water retrieve test, the BHP-3, as a standard part of their

training repertory. I had always thought that Dachshunds were not water dogs, and that to pass the DTK test one need some sort of arcane secret knowledge transmitted only in High German to the select few. *Those European Dachsies are different from ours. We can't do that here. Mine don't even like to go out in the rain to pee.*

However, my friend Marie, who had Portuguese Water Dogs, changed my mind. She said, “Oh, nearly any dog can learn to swim.” She persuaded a couple of us to take

a simple introductory water seminar with a PWD person in Connecticut that totally re-arranged my mind about water work. At the seminar I learned that swimming is a good exercise, but one that some dogs do not immediately understand. Comfortable, safe swimming depends on the strength of the lateral muscles that are not always developed in Dachsies. Accustomed to using their short, powerful legs for leverage, they need to learn to use their lateral muscles as well. Of course,

strong laterals are essential to the thoracic and lumbar support that every Dachshund needs. So swimming is excellent for Dachshunds.

To start your Dachsie swimming, you need two things: tranquil, shallow water, and lots of high-value treats. The water must be calm so that the dog feels comfortable and is not splashed over by waves, rocked off his feet, nor pulled by currents. The treats need to stand up to some immersion, so kibble or anything that can get soggy and dissolve won't do. Hot

COURTESY OWNERS



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dogs cut into tiny pieces seem to be the training treat of choice with many PWD people, but other kinds of solid treats can also work.

To begin, you do not lure the dog out into the water, but rather merely walk parallel to the shoreline in only an inch or two of water and ask the dog to walk alongside between you and the shore. The Dachsie gets his or her feet wet while getting fed treats—a good experience for most dogs. After going a few feet along the beach, the handler pivots around and at the same time changes the hand holding the treats so that the dog is *always* between the handler and the shore, the dog's safety zone.

When the dog is comfortable walking parallel to the shore, which may be immediately or after several exposures, you ask the dog to pivot to the “water side” when you turn, keeping in heel position as it were. If after several sessions the dog shows no worry about walking on the “water side,” you move to slightly deeper water so that when the dog pivots away from the shore, the forelegs start to paddle, though the hind legs may still be pushing a bit on the sand. This is the point that you really pile on the treats. You want to connect the physical feeling of partially floating—which may unnerve the dog a little—with really good treats.

Some Dachsies will retrieve anything, any-

time. But for others retrieving from water is more exciting than retrieving on land. So find a small bumper—puppy size for the ones made for Labs and Goldens—and tie a long, thin line to it. Synthetic is better than cotton, so the line will not absorb water and sink. Drag the bumper in shallow water parallel to the shore, jiggling it this way and that as if it were a fishing lure. This lively action usually prompts the Dachsie to grab the bumper. When the dog is totally fine with wading, and then swimming in shallow water parallel to the shore, you can throw the bumper into deeper water perpendicular to the shore.

We also have another way for our Dachsies to get wet and enjoy it: dock diving. Like the water retrieve, it takes a few lessons in a controlled situation for the dog to become comfortable, then enthusiastic, about jumping off a two-foot high ledge into water. You start the dog walking, then running into the water on a ramp. Treats generously dispensed are essential. The edge of the ramp is slowly raised until the Dachsie jumps from a 12-inch height. You can then transition to the standard height, and your dog is ready to dive. The excitement, noise, and action of dock diving are music to the heart of a game Dachsie—now a water dog!

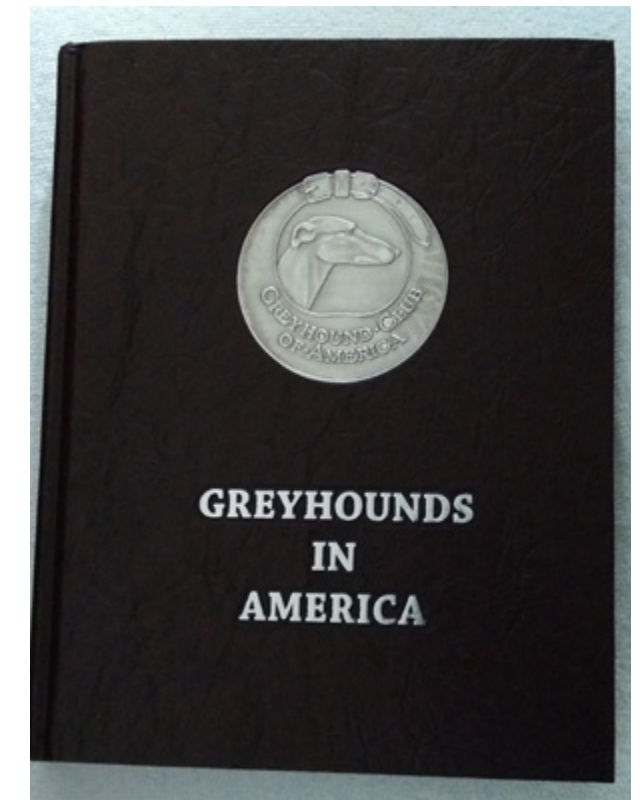
—Trudy Kawami,  
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Dachshund Club of America

## Greyhounds

### A GREYHOUND LOVER'S RESOURCE

When I first started in Greyhounds in 1985, the thing I needed most was a comprehensive resource to give me information about the breed. There were a few GCA pamphlets, an obedience book by Gail Burnham called *Playtraining Your Dog*, a few children's books, and later I found some antique coursing books. There were articles to be gleaned from various magazines as well, but I was always on the hunt for things to read. The Greyhound Club of America also noticed this paucity of new literature dedicated to the U.S. Greyhound and set about to rectify the problem. A publication committee was formed with Sue Lackey as its chair and included our own AKC President, Dennis Sprung. The club archivist, Laurel Drew, supplied much historical information, as well as writing the historical notes in the beginning of the book.

*Greyhounds in America, Volume 1*, was born in 1989 after two years of tireless work that included collecting information on top kennels and top dogs, beautiful artwork, and knowledgeable handler and judge interviews. *GIA* was written and compiled by Ms. Lackey with a goal of covering 200 years of the Greyhound's presence in America. From the first time Greyhounds were used on the con-



*Greyhounds in America, an invaluable breed resource, is available through the Greyhound Club of America's website.*

continent for hunting, to the elegant Greyhound Club of America specialties, a breadth of information is discussed and shown pictorially. Advertising was solicited from the current Greyhound owners and breeders to help underwrite the cost of the book, so the more recent past is also represented. The book also covers important information on breed standards, breeding, maintaining stud dogs, the influence of English and Scandinavian kennels on American breeding programs, coursing,

COURTESY PATTI CLARK



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and many other topics.

Many of the unique qualities and subtleties of this breed were explained to me through the pages of this book. Studying the photos and referring to the standard can illuminate many of the fine points. As Sue Lackey suggested in her preface, the breed has remained unchanged over the years, thanks to the breeders who have stayed true to our standard and the function of these dogs. As one studies the photos of the past and the present, a Greyhound looks like a Greyhound. Some are better than others—but there is no breed in which this is not true!

The clarity of the hundreds of photos reprinted in the book make this book irreplaceable in my collection. This is a beautiful hardcover book, with the logo of the Greyhound Club of America embossed on the cover. First published with 500 copies, these books sold out quickly through 1989 and 1990, and as the years passed, the few the club had in reserve were auctioned at specialties. The book was reprinted, and there continues to be a supply available through the club. This is a book that is a necessity for the Greyhound fancier, breeder, and judge.

*Greyhounds in America*, reprinted, is available through the [GCA website](#) at a very reasonable rate. If you do not own this book and

you have an interest in this breed, I suggest you take a look.

—Patti Clark,  
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Greyhound Club of America

### Ibizan Hounds

#### IBIZAN HOUND MOVEMENT: IT'S NOT WHAT YOU THINK (MAYBE)

The Ibizan Hound possesses a distinct and efficient gait that is pivotal to the function of the breed. This movement is unique, and therefore it may be necessary to clear up some common misunderstandings.

Most misunderstandings regarding the breed's movement can be attributed to the lift or joint flexion we describe. Along with the other members of the breed mentors/judges' education committees, I feel that the new proposed revisions, along with our illustrated standard, should help further a better understanding of the breed's unique movement.

The current standard can be found here for comparison: <https://images.akc.org/pdf/breeds/standards/IbizanHound.pdf>

Following are the newly proposed standard revisions:

1. *An efficient, light and graceful single tracking movement. A suspended trot with joint flexion when viewed from the side during which the forefeet are seen*



Ibizan Hound

*to lift up with the legs bending at the wrist.*

2. *Ibizans should cover ground with good smooth reach in front and balanced rear drive, giving the appearance of skimming over the ground.*

3. *Ibizan Hound gait is sound down and back, legs turn neither in nor out and limbs move linearly without interference. As speed increases, the feet converge efficiently toward a center line of gravity without excess effort.*

In my previous column, I briefly covered all the currently proposed changes to our standard. So why take more time on this? Because it really matters! As you can see, the committee thought to add quite a bit more description to the movement, in an effort to more properly describe what we want to see here. So let's break this down a little bit more.

Part 1. In this section the effort is to give



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general impression of the animal. Joint flexion is not extreme but is present and should not look uncomfortable for the animal, nor appear to interfere with soundness and efficiency. This flexing allows the animal to move efficiently over the natural obstacles in its native terrain; it is an integrated part of the Ibizan's balanced movement. However, an animal who possesses too much of this lift will appear to tire easily, and the gait at a slower pace will be cumbersome. Wasted effort makes for poor hunters.

2: The animal's movement must be such that it appears both athletic and capable. This is not the low-to-ground sweep asked for by most other sighthounds, yet it is not at all a hackney or exaggerated lift that would interfere with the animal's efficiency.

3: This section was added to the standard to reinforce soundness. In the new revision we use the terms "single tracking," "sound down and back," "without interference," and "converge efficiently toward a center line of gravity"—so we mean what we are saying here.

A final thought: It is a fine line for breeders to balance breed history and function in U.S. breeding programs, while maintaining relevance and connection with Spanish dogs. Breeders and judges should continue to evaluate the breed's function in the U.S. and how it relates to or diverges from the breed's country of origin.

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Ibizan Hound Club of the United States

## Otterhounds

### MATCHMAKING: A BREEDER'S RESPONSIBILITY

“Can I pick out my puppy? I want the one that crawls into my lap.” Breeders hear phrases like this whenever they have a litter, and most have gracious ways to explain that they will select the puppy for each new owner. The flashy dog with unlimited energy may catch the eye of a couple with young children or grandchildren instead of the better-choice mellow pup who will remain calm through slamming doors and the whoops of playing kids. And the mellow pup may be the first to crawl into the laps of the young couple who love to go hiking, tracking, and trailing every weekend.

One of the biggest—if not the biggest—challenges in placing a litter of pups is to match each pup to the new family as best one can. Most breeders begin the placement process by deciding which are the best show and breeding prospects, and which have cosmetic flaws like an off bite or gay tail. However, even then, in a large litter there are still a variety of temperaments to consider. Standardized tem-



Otterhounds: August 1979 (photo Ann Roslyn Williams)

perament tests are helpful, but only as helpful as any standardized test; the best gauge of a puppy personality is the experienced breeder who has watched the pups closely for eight weeks.

Mellow dogs who follow humans around and rest contentedly in one's lap are easy to spot, but when people coming from working breeds test a young hound, they are surprised to discover that their reliable tests for drive do

not work on pack hounds.

Otterhounds are not particularly mouthy, like so many of the retrievers are. None of my mothers has ever picked up her pups and carried them around. They readily steer them, but they expect them to be self-propelled after the first two weeks. Yes, a puppy may chew, but he won't be obsessed with putting things in his mouth unless it's food (or maybe recycled food). This may be an advantage in the house, but it does mean few Otterhounds are entertained for long periods of time by playing fetch, the game most people use to test a puppy's zip and the activity most owners use to get rid of excess canine energy. Sure, she will run over to investigate anything you throw, and she may even bring a tennis ball back once or twice, but it won't take her long to think, *why bother bringing it back, when he's just going to throw it away again?*

And don't expect a hound to play tug or hang on and shake a toy someone has thrown. There seems to be an understanding even among puppies that a toy belongs to the dog who possesses it—until he drops it, that is. Often a pup with a long, stuffed snake will let go when I give the other end to a littermate, or the second pup will not accept it. Perhaps this is part of the pack mentality. On a hunt,



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pack members need to work together, sometimes running prey to the other members.

So how does one select the hound with drive? Often she is the explorer who wanders off to see the world, while others stick with each other in a familiar pen. She is attracted to new, strange things and not frightened by them. She is playful and curious and often wagging her tail wildly with enthusiasm. The hound with drive is persistent more than quick in responding. He will get over chair rungs, under fences, or through railings—or get stuck trying. He is the one who will not give up but work his heart out for you and love you for giving him jobs to do, even though he is rotten at fetch.

Responsible breeders not only mate healthy dogs that best adhere to a breed's standard, but they also know that the success of every lifelong dog-owner relationship depends on pairing of complementary temperaments.

—Eibhlin Glennon, Riverrun Otterhounds

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[Otterhound Club of America](#)

### Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

Our guest columnist for this issue is Shea Braune, a young member of the PBGVCA. Shea is kind, thoughtful, and full



*Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen*

of energy, and her “I can do this” attitude inspires confidence about the future of our breed and our sport.

#### AN OBEDIENCE STORY

I grew up with Golden Retrievers. For my whole life, I believed Golden Retrievers were the superior breed no matter what you wanted to do with them, but especially for competitions like obedience.

And then my mom, Teri King, decided she wanted to switch breeds. After spending a lot

of time researching breeds, she fell in love with PBGVs, and in March of 2015 she got her first PBGV. I met Strut that winter and thought, “He’s OK ... he’s no Golden, but he’s OK.”

And then in 2016 my mom got Elphie. I met Elphie when I came home for Christmas, and I can’t say I instantly fell in love with her, but I finally understood why my mom picked PBGVs. Elphie had so much personality and pizzazz. Not to disregard Strut, but with Elphie, something clicked for me.

In 2017 I moved home to spend more time

with my mom. That included getting back into the dogs. She had a Golden who she wasn’t doing anything with, and so Friday became mine. I love Friday. She’s everything a Golden should be, except she has no drive. She loves me and will do anything I ask her to, but there’s no challenge. My mom likes to say doing obedience with a Golden is cheating, and she’s right.

So I told her that if she ever bred Elphie and there was a puppy she thought would want to do things with me, I wanted it. I didn’t care so much about conformation; I just wanted a puppy like Elphie. Bursting with personality and pizzazz.

And so in 2018 when Elphie had her first litter, I anxiously waited to see if any of the seven puppies would be the one for me. As they developed and got older, all the puppies had great personalities. There wasn’t a dud in the group. However, there was one who stood above all the rest. She was the first born, and the only orange and white. Because we didn’t have enough nail polish and she was the only orange and white, she affectionately became known as Borista, after her father, Boris. She was the star of many videos and pictures posted to Facebook, and before long she was the talk of the town. While I waited for my mom to make her decision about which puppy would go where, I anxiously hoped



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Borisita would be for me. She was everything I wanted—outgoing, smart and naughty.

I don't remember the exact day or exactly how it happened, but my mom made the decision, and Borista was mine! This was to be my first dog that I would raise myself.

It was an exciting time. And an exhausting time. Hounds are not like Golden Retrievers. Findley, as she would come to be known, has tested every bit of patience I had. Training her became a challenge. It was a welcomed challenge. She wanted to do and try everything with me.

The obedience club we belong to has been around since the 1950s. I grew up there in the late 1970s and '80s around trainers who were the best. Around the walls of our obedience club are photos of those trainers with their OTCH dogs. They've set the bar very high for new members. One of the best things about our club is that everyone is incredibly supportive of each other. When I joined the club, everyone welcomed me with open arms. I hadn't personally trained a dog ever, I just grew up watching everyone at our club do it—including my mom, who at one time had one of the top obedience dogs in the U.S. Of course, it was a Golden Retriever.

There isn't a hound to be found on the OTCH wall. I made it my goal to be up there someday. With a hound. At first, I was kind of joking about it. And then Findley entered

my life, and I thought, if I was going to do it, I could do it with this dog. It was going to take a lot of training. For both of us.

So that's what we did. As soon as she was old enough to be in puppy class, we went. We took the class twice, and then we moved on to beginner obedience—and took that twice. Then we took intermediate obedience ... twice. I knew it wasn't going to be a walk in the park, and it wasn't. Thankfully, a few of the members who have been around a long time took us under their wings. When we were struggling with something, like dropping on command, they gave me several options to try and helped me tweak whatever needed tweaking. We also trained at home, both with friends and solo. We trained and we trained. There were a lot of ups and downs, but at no point did I ever think about giving up. With every training session, my goal of getting High in Trial was getting closer. I was so pumped for the national in April, it was all I talked about. We were so ready!

And then COVID happened. My dreams were briefly shattered. I was so upset. Findley and I had worked so hard, and I really wanted to get her first Novice legs before she turned 2. Thankfully our national was only postponed, not cancelled. Some people would think that training a smart dog is easy, but let me tell you, it's not. Especially when it's a smart hound.

Findley has her own mind, and when she makes it up to not do something, that's it—almost it, anyway. One of the things we struggled with most was dropping on command. For dogs, dropping is a very submissive act, and Findley is anything but submissive. For two months, that was what we worked on the most. Mornings and nights we worked on it.

When the national finally happened, I was nervous for two weeks before. Our heeling was on point. Our recall was beautiful. She could do a swing finish and an around finish. The only that was still shaky was the drop on command. The morning of the regional obedience trial, we got up early and warmed up with some heeling, and then I asked her to drop. And she did! I thought, *Oh boy, this is it. We can do this!*

I anxiously waited for our turn in the ring. I was a bundle of nerves. And then it was our turn. She heeled beautifully. She was right next to me during the heel on leash, the figure eight, and the heel off leash. Our recall was great, other than I had to ask her twice to finish. But I didn't care at that point. We had qualified to go to the sits and downs. I was confident that as long as she dropped, she would stay there. It was getting her to drop that was the problem.

She passed the sit party easily. And then came the time to ask her to drop. In my

most stern voice, I confidently said, "Findley, drop!"

It may have been the slowest drop ever. To me it seemed like it took hours as she sank to the ground. It was all I could do to go stand at the end of the leash for one minute. And then it was over. We had done everything we needed for a qualifying score. My goal was to get at least a 185. I may have set my expectations high for what Findley and I could do together, but I also understand she's not even 2 years old yet and is a hound. So I thought anything over 185 would be awesome. Well, we exceeded my expectations and scored a 191½! And we got High in Trial.

And then the next day, the hound in her came out, and we only scored a 184. But I had my High in Trial, and now we have two legs toward her Novice title. And I can't wait to see what this little hound who stole my heart can do.

In the span of just three years, I went from thinking I would never own a dog who wasn't a Golden to falling in love with a PBGV. Since the first litter, I have been a vocal ambassador of PBGVs, telling anyone who would listen what amazing dogs they are. With everything we accomplished at this year's national (CGCA and Rally Novice titles, in addition to the two obedience legs), I have even more to brag about these amazing hounds and what they can do.



## HOUND GROUP

Look out, 2021, we're coming in hot! —S.B.

Thank you, Shea!

—Sue Smyth, PBGVCA GAZETTE Column Chair

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

### Pharaoh Hounds

Founding U.S. breeder Rita Laventhall Sacks wrote the following for this column in 2014.

#### ARE YOU REALLY READY TO BECOME A BREEDER?

It is a fact of dog-show life that many exhibitors, regardless of breed, after completing conformation titles on one or two dogs (that were purchased), decide that for their next champion, they will breed their own. This can be a most unfortunate decision, given the amount of knowledge, care and commitment required of a responsible breeder.

The Pharaoh Hound Club of America has a Code of Ethics that provides in-depth rules and regulations for care and maintenance of dogs, breeding, and sales. In order to join the PHCA, an aspiring member must sign this code.

The code provides a long detailed list



*Pharaoh Hound*

of responsibilities dealing with all aspects of breeding (for owners of both dogs and bitches) and sales. It also points out the life-long responsibility to make every reasonable effort to protect the well-being of each dog the breeder produces. Any person planning to breed would be well advised to use the PHCA Code of Ethics as a most valuable foundation for ownership and breeding principles.

That is not enough, however. A thorough understanding of the Pharaoh Hound standard is necessary, as well as a complete understanding of dog terminology. The breeder should be able to properly evaluate his bitch as well as the prospective stud dog and consider the qualities and faults of each, as well as their pedigrees.

Pharaoh Hounds are changing at a fairly rapid pace. Many are showing similar faults, which, if no efforts are made to correct them, will become difficult to eradicate. One fault in particular is overangulation in rear and another is straight shoulders. Separately or together, these faults result in incorrect gait, which has become so prevalent that it is difficult to find a Pharaoh Hound that moves correctly, according to the standard.

Uninformed judging is to blame for allowing dogs with serious faults to complete their conformation titles. Some wins are frequently based on showmanship rather than compari-

DAVID WOO ©AKC



## HOUND GROUP

son to the standard. However, we must blame the breeders for producing faulty dogs.

There is only one valid reason for breeding, and that is to produce an example of the breed that is closer to the perfection of the written standard than the Pharaoh Hound(s) one already owns. If the breeder cannot aspire to such a goal, he has no ethical right to breed his bitch. The same is true for the stud dog owner. If he cannot hope for production of better specimens of the breed when considering the mating of a bitch and his dog, he should refuse service. There is no reason to breed Pharaoh Hounds (or any other breed) unless it is to breed the very best.

Realizing that the goals and ethics of the Pharaoh Hound breeders of today determine the fate of the Pharaoh Hound of tomorrow, all Pharaoh Hound breeders must of necessity accept a guideline to the principles of good breeding. They must understand the full meaning of the standard and adhere to the standard. They must learn to recognize the faults in their own dogs and attempt to correct these faults by informed, educated breeding. There is no room for kennel blindness in successful breeding. And successful breeding does not necessarily mean producing something that can win. It can take time to re-enforce improvement.

Most of the Pharaoh Hounds who were the

foundation dogs in the U.S. and most of the foundation dogs in England were more correct than the majority of the Pharaohs shown today. Perhaps breeders and aspiring breeders should take time to review photographs of past dogs in comparison to present-day dogs. It can be an education in itself.

The motto of the PHCA is more meaningful than ever: *a great responsibility ... to keep faith with 5,000 years of true breeding ... they must shun man's natural tendency to "improve," which so often in dog breeding terms means to alter out of all recognition.*

—R.L.S.

[Pharaoh Hound Club of America](#)

## Rhodesian Ridgebacks

### COLOR CODE

The Ridgeback standard doesn't provide much description when it comes to color. Aside from some specifics on white markings, our guiding document offers just five words—"Light wheaten to red wheaten"—to explain what color a Ridgeback should be.

Correct Ridgeback type, then, hinges on the meaning of "wheaten."

"Wheaten" is a term used in other breeds, from Irish Wolfhounds to—no surprise—Soft-Coated Wheaten Terriers, and its definition varies. The official AKC glossary offers several options, from "pale yellow or fawn color" to



*Rhodesian Ridgeback:  
"Each Ridgeback hair  
is banded, lighter at  
the root, and darker at  
the tip."*

*Lynda Beam*

"the color of wheat."

That latter definition is the one we Ridgebackers embrace, with this clarification: Wheat comes in many colors, depending on its maturity, ranging from the palest flaxen to a deep russet red.

No matter what the shade of wheaten, what matters is that the coat is variegated. Each Ridgeback hair is banded, lighter at the root, and darker at the tip. This is what gives the coat its warmth and depth, and distinguishes it from solid colors like fawn or mahogany.

COURTESY LYNDA BEAM



## HOUND GROUP

While Ridgeback breeders do not breed for specific shades of wheaten, many dogs in the ring are mid-range to darker wheaten. But just as correct—though often dismissed by uninformed judges—are our light wheatens. Sometimes their coats are so pale as to almost verge on what appears to be a dark shade of cream with warm undercurrents. These dogs are just as correct as their redder counterparts, and nothing discourages our exhibitors more than judges who discard them because they don't look like the rest of the red tide in the ring.

Judges are also sometimes confounded by a pattern seen occasionally that we in Ridgebacks call “cream underpinnings,” but it is essentially the urajiro pattern commonly found in Akitas and Shiba Inu. These dogs have the correct wheaten coat, accompanied by cream shadings in the same places they are found in those aforementioned breeds: on the sides of the muzzle and cheeks; on the underjaw, upper throat, and insides of the legs and belly; and around the vent and ventral side of the tail.

While not addressed in the standard, and considered somewhat “old-fashioned,” this pattern should not be a reason to keep a Ridgeback out of the ribbons.

The AKC standard also does not address dark hairs in the coat (black in black-nosed dogs, and dark brown in brown-nosed dogs) except to say that black or brown masks, respectively,

may be present, but should not extend over the eyes. Some Ridgebacks may have bibbing on the throat, a widow's peak on the forehead, and dark hairs on the tail. While these “sooty” markings are not desirable, they should not be a reason for a judge to overlook an otherwise sound or typey dog. But more is definitely not more: Black hairs (or in the case of brown noses, dark brown hairs) that are so excessive throughout the coat that they detract from the overall wheaten appearance of the dog are not acceptable.

Finally, the standard permits a little white on the chest and toes, but calls excessive white there, on the belly, or above the toes “undesirable.” Traditionally, however, the parent club has instructed judges that a short white sock on an otherwise excellent example of the breed should not be a reason to exclude it from contention.

Now color yourself informed!

—Denise Flaim,  
[revodana@aol.com](mailto:revodana@aol.com)

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

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## Salukis

This month it is my pleasure to offer a Saluki column by Diane Divin. Diane is vice president of the Saluki Club of America, an international business consultant, and



Saluki

COURTESY LYNDY BEAM



## HOUND GROUP

a serious student of Salukis for over four decades.

### WHY SHOULDER LAYBACK HAS TO BE A PRIORITY

Why are we seeing too many Salukis with shoulder blades (scapulas) not well laid-back, and why is this a serious problem—even more critical than many other structural faults?

The answer is reasonably simple. A well laid-back shoulder/scapula is a recessive gene, which means that you can lose that functional and correct part of the front assembly if you do not consciously breed for it every time. An upright shoulder, which is incorrect, is a dominant gene, and dominant wins out over recessive.

The Saluki standard says “shoulders sloping and set well back.” This means they need to lie onto the main body of the dog, not the neck. A good shoulder layback has a topline that is one flowing line from neck to shoulders to backbone or else a very slight slope with a small dip where the vertebrae changes direction. This is a critical part of protecting the functional structure that allows the Saluki to successfully hunt live game! Salukis have been preserved as a functional animal for more than 5,000 years. Shoulder layback is part of that preservation.

How do you identify the problem to start with? Study diagrams of well laid-back shoulders and those that are not. Do you see a ski slope coming off the neck that is more than very slight? Is the top of the scapula noticeably higher than the hipbones from the ground? If you can say yes to these, there is a good probability that Saluki has a poor shoulder layback. Also, a scapula that is too upright often shows up when the whole front assembly is too far forward.

Since no dog is perfect, we all breed dogs that we would like to tweak a little. However, the correct structures that are governed by recessive genes are very difficult to get back once lost. Luckily, there are not many correct structural parts in Salukis that are recessive, thus they do not need the same serious diligence in prioritization that shoulders do.

Years ago, a breeder told me she was going to mate her bitch and to a specific dog. Her female had a shoulder that was not well laid-back, and the male had the same fault. I asked her if she was concerned about breeding two dogs together that had this particular structural problem, and the response was, “I won’t throw the baby out with the bathwater.” That type of response had to come from a lack of genetic education, because no one who truly loves and respects their breed would ignore this issue

if they realized the consequences. Her female could be bred, but she needed to be bred to a male with excellent shoulder layback and with a pedigree that consistently demonstrated that trait. It is critically important to select for the correct gene (which happens to be a recessive), and it should be a priority every time or you risk losing correct structure.

Is this a problem elsewhere? Yes. I see articles written on this issue in many other breeds. A writer for Rottweilers called it “Where have all the shoulders gone ... long time passing?”—which is a clever takeoff from a wonderful old song.

Remedy? We need to help everyone understand how important this is! There are some excellent articles written on breeding and on understanding dominant/recessive traits. The AKC has published many. There are useful books with this information, such as *The Joy of Breeding Your Own Show Dog* by Ann Seranne. Reach out ... educate someone ... be a part of the solution! The preservation of the correct Saluki structure depends on us doing just that. —Diane Divin, [diane.divin@verizon.net](mailto:diane.divin@verizon.net), Texas

Thank you, Diane.

—Brian Patrick Duggan,

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

[Saluki Club of America](#)

## Scottish Deerhounds

### BREEDING DECISIONS

Lots of us Deerhounds are faced with breeding decisions—first of all, should we even breed? There is so much that goes into this decision. I believe that all of us who have had Deerhounds have come to love the breed so deeply because of the incredible temperaments they can have, and what we see as their rugged beauty. Each of us who has fallen in love with our dogs winds up contemplating at some point whether our dogs should be bred. We tend to see all the good points of our dogs and become convinced that they are really worthy. And yes, they are very worthy—of our love, of our admiration, and of our devotion. But does that mean they are worthy of being bred? That’s the hard question.

We’ve come to love our individual Deerhounds, and we’ve come to love our breed. Intertwined with loving our breed comes the desire to preserve the best qualities of our Deerhounds. When we look at it this way, we need to look at what qualities define our breed, and hopefully that brings us face to face with our obligation to evaluate our bitches not only through the eyes of our love, but also through the eyes of objectivity. What strengths do our girls exhibit, and what weaknesses are apparent? Only when we can determine that yes, our bitch is worthy of perpetuating the best



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1977 Scottish Deerhound national specialty: Ch. Sutherland's Amazing Grace (Ashbey Photo)

qualities of a Deerhound, are we ready to consider breeding.

Do we have facilities to raise a litter of puppies? Do we have the resources to be able handle costs that can be extensive if the dam needs a

Caesarean section? Do we have indoor space enough to accommodate a litter that just might number 12 or more? Do we have safe outdoor space large enough so that the puppies can exercise and play and grow well?

Do we have the time to give the puppies the kind of attention they need to develop their potential in confidence and resilience, and are we willing to devote that kind of time?

This brings us to further questions. What will happen to the puppies that result from this breeding? Do we have people ready who will give our puppies loving, permanent homes? If we don't, are we willing and able to keep those puppies for six months or longer, until we find that kind of home for them?

If we can't answer all these questions positively, then perhaps we should forego breeding.

Having answered all the above positively, it's important to look for a stud who can complement our bitch, reinforcing her strengths and helping to overcome her weaknesses. If this will be your first breeding, a very good idea is to work with a knowledgeable, experienced breeder to find a suitable stud. When looking for a stud, we need to consider what it will cost us to travel the distance that may be entailed and what lodging expenses might be, or look at the cost of shipping in semen and having an artificial insemination performed.

If you've considered the above and still feel it's a good decision to breed, we wish you the best of luck!

—Frances Smith,  
[dhumohr@me.com](mailto:dhumohr@me.com)  
 Scottish Deerhound Club of America

## Whippets

On January 2, the dog world and especially the world of Whippets lost a great breeder, advocate, and friend to all, Mrs. Patricia Littler Dresser. Her Whippet kennel began in the 1960s with the acquisition of a juniors dog for daughter Chris—Silhouette's Ichabod, CD. Like most fanciers who can't have just one Whippet, next came Ch. Silhouette's Northern Lights, who became a Hound Group winner from the classes and started the kennel on its way. Shortly thereafter, Pat acquired a brindle dog by the name of Ch. Bettebrook Benchmark, a son of Ch. Courtenay Fleetfoot of Pennyworth. Benchmark, or Hawk, was really the beginning of the kennel that would become known to all students of Whippets as Dress Circle. The Dress Circle Whippets were very successful, and the genesis of a number of other well-known kennels, some still successful today. Dress Circle dogs competed in the conformation and obedience rings as well as the coursing field and the racetrack. Ch. Dress Circle Stanley was the first Whippet to be both an all-breed Best in Show winner and a Best in Field winner. In later years Pat's purebred dog interest was more focused on Manchester Terriers, Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons, Pugs (along with daughter Chris), and an occasional other toy breed, all of



# BREED COLUMNS



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which she exhibited with great success. But Pat never gave up her interest and support of our Whippets, and especially the American Whippet Club, and for that the breed was much enriched. She was the long-term editor of *The Whippet News*, the Midwest AWC specialty show chair for many years, one of the people who was responsible for our first-ever AWC National in 1987, and served as steward for our national for at least 20 years. Every one of her labors was engaged in with Pat's irrepressible good humor and rapier wit. Pat was a lifetime member of the American Whippet Club, but even more importantly, no one was ever a better friend to purebred dogs.

The following is an obituary written by Pat's daughter Christine Dresser. It is a wonderful and appropriate tribute to a wonderful person who will be missed by us all.

### **PATRICIA LITTLER DRESSER** **4/15/29–1/2/2021**

Mom was a keeper. Not just in the sense of catching a good one and not throwing it back, but also in the sense that she kept ... everything. Every book she ever read—and there were thousands before we got her reading on Kindle. Mail-order catalogs that were years out of date, that she had looked at from cover to cover and marked pages of things she might decide to buy. Every greeting card she



*Pat Dresser with her daughters and husband, and with a few of her dogs over the years.*

COURTESY THE DRESSER FAMILY



## HOUND GROUP

ever received. Old shopping lists. Menus from long-defunct restaurants. Dog show catalogs and dog magazines. Cardboard boxes. (“Might need to mail something sometime.”) However, she was best known for her collection of plastic bags. Bags and bags of bags. If you needed a bag, she would search her stash and give you the holiest, nastiest one she had. When paper and plastic recycling became more common, you could occasionally appeal to her sense of the earth’s ecology and wrest a few away from her.

Mom was also a giver. She generously gave of her enormous knowledge of the art and science of raising and showing dogs, a sport which she participated in for over 50 years with great success. She was a life member of the American Whippet Club and the Medina Kennel Club. She gave of her wonderful, if slightly—all right, *very*—risque sense of humor. Mom loved to find something that amused her and share it with others. She was the original founder of random acts of kindness, of buying a gift for a friend not for any occasion but because she thought they would enjoy it.

Mom was also a lover. She loved her three daughters, Elizabeth, Christine, and Sarah. She was married to the late William Henry Dresser for 39 years. She loved the many dogs she owned over the years, especially her rescue boy, Scooter. She was told he was a Manchester Terrier and was in a shelter in

Delaware. She went to get him, and he promptly bit her. He was not a Manchester ... more of a “Chiweenie.” He lived a good, long life in Mom’s care.

Mom loved classical music and opera (I forgot to mention her hundreds of music cassettes and CD’s—many that were duplicates). She loved musical theater and saw countless original cast productions. She loved watching the squirrels cavorting on her deck, especially the little, mean red one she named Rascal. Mom loved to travel, especially to dog shows all over the U.S., to the U.K., and on cruises. She loved to shop on her many trips, usually for greeting cards, socks, and expensive scarves. She loved her coffee and good food. Mom loved life and lived it on her terms and to the fullest. She was quite content as the end neared because “she was 91 years old, had a great life, and was ready to go.”

Mom has been buried in a private family ceremony according to her wishes. If you would like to honor her amazing life, please share something funny with someone you love, consider a donation to help people who are less fortunate than you or are in need, or make a donation to the arts. —C.D.

Thank you, Chris.

—Phoebe Booth,

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[American Whippet Club](#)

## TERRIER GROUP

### Australian Terriers

#### THE COVID PUPPY

Typing “COVID puppy” into the Google search bar shows that it’s a “thing”! My first search returned 9,090 results, with the number growing each day. Topics displayed included “COVID puppy survival guide,” “COVID puppy socialization,” “How to train your COVID puppy,” “Vets and COVID puppies,” and “AKC getting a puppy during COVID-19.”

So, what does this mean? COVID-19 has made 2020, and possibly 2021, unique. In addition to wearing masks and practicing social distancing to reduce the spread of the disease, many people have found themselves working from home and homeschooling their children. A large number of these people have decided that being home full-time made it an ideal time to obtain a new dog or puppy. Many figure it allows more time, especially compared to previous years, to house train and get used to a new puppy or dog. In addition, some have expressed that because they have been unable to see friends and family or be part of their community in the same way they had been in the past, a new dog would bring them companionship and love during this trying time.

This new demand has caused our breeders’ telephones to ring off the hook, and their

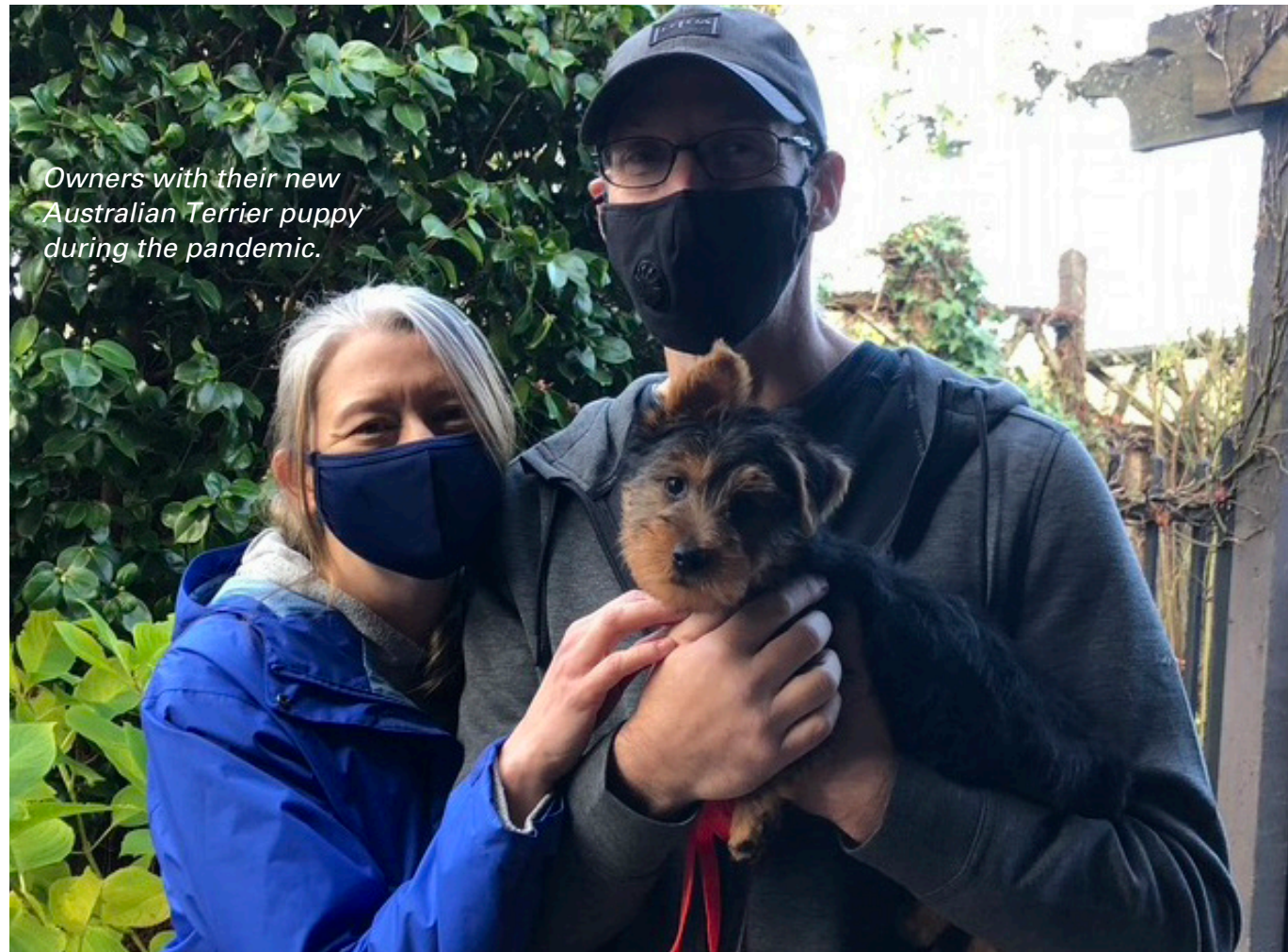
email mailboxes to become filled with people looking for an Australian Terrier. The level of interest, while not unique to the Aussie, indicates 2020 was an unusual year, with demand far outstripping the supply. Many breeders have been able to increase supply by breeding more litters than they normally would in a year. However, the social isolation that these puppies will be raised in has created a whole new set of questions for our breeders to consider: Will the puppies get enough world knowledge to be confident after the pandemic? Will the owners know what to do with the puppies, now that there are no training classes to attend? And when the owners do begin to leave their homes to go to work, go shopping, and go on holidays, will the dogs be able to manage when left alone or with caregivers?

As breeders, we need to worry if the lack of out-of-the-home socialization could create a generation of anxious dogs. Will we have an influx of young dogs that need rehoming because people purchased puppies and dogs when they needed the companionship and activity, and they then returned them when their lives returned to pre-pandemic “normal” because the dogs no longer fit into their lives? Only time will tell.

In an effort to mitigate these issues, our breeders need to be ready to be called upon to



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Owners with their new Australian Terrier puppy during the pandemic.

help with training suggestions (possibly working toward some of the AKC virtual titles). They must also be ready, and willing, to take back a young adult puppy when the owner realizes that their new life post-COVID has no place for a dog.

Pets are not the only puppies affected! Our own show prospects haven't been to handling classes, causing some judges to refer to them

as "COVID puppies." While we should strive to put as much training time as possible into our puppies, we hope that the judges will take COVID isolation into consideration when dealing with a young dog standing for exam who is wiggling all about or a bit spooked because they haven't been in this situation before. Hopefully judges will be kind, take it slow, and be gentle with these dogs who

haven't had as much experience with people as they would have had pre-pandemic.

*Co-written with guest columnist Caren Holtby, of Tidewalker Australian Terriers, N Saanich, BC, Canada.*

—Dr. Grace Massey,  
Gloucester, Virginia  
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[Australian Terrier Club of America](#)

### Bedlington Terriers

#### THE STANDARD: A HISTORY LESSON

The breed's standard was written by the Bedlington Terrier Club of America in 1932, with credit to the Bedlington Terrier Association (of Great Britain), which composed its standard in 1924. The breed's founding fathers in England envisioned a fearless hunter with great speed, a dog who wasn't deterred by vicious vermin yet provided loyal companionship. They methodically selected and bred their dogs for specific characteristics. Once the set of attributes was agreed upon, the standard was written and the new breed given the name Bedlington Terrier.

Today our Bedlingtons hunt for sport, with few exceptions. We have removed this tenaciously courageous hunter from his original setting and put him in the show ring. Does this give breeders license to forget the purpose of



Bedlington Terrier: November 2007 (photo Gay Glazbrook)

the Bedlington and ignore the standard? Look at historical photos of our breed, and then picture today's Bedlington. Differences in grooming aside, do you see the same dog?

The dogs of yore were not perfect. Some traits have been improved upon, while others have been suppressed. But the standard is more than a guideline; it is a constitution. Its words were carefully chosen based on the breed's function and purpose. Descriptions can be subjective. It is important, however,

FAR LEFT: COURTESY GRACE MASSEY; RIGHT: AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION



## TERRIER GROUP

to not lose sight of what is and is not correct. If the Bedlington were still a working terrier, breeders would be less likely to manipulate the standard for personal preferences.

Proper body type is an example of traits described in the standard being essential to the Bedlington's original function. According to the standard, the Bedlington is *slightly longer in body than it is tall*. Characteristics include *flat ribs, deep chest through the brisket, and a natural arch over the loin creating a definite tuck-up of the underline, and the body is markedly flexible*. Without length of body slightly longer in ratio to height, our dogs would not be able to achieve the great speeds they were originally bred for. And they certainly could not bend and flex when going underground.

Height is another example. The standard clearly delineates preferred height ranges for the breed. Following this, it says, *only where comparative superiority of a specimen outside of these ranges clearly justifies it, should greater latitude be taken*. Should breeders focus only that last passage? If a Bedlington is too tall to pursue its prey into the burrow, how can it be called superior?

These are two examples of areas where faults are currently being bred for and rewarded in the conformation arena. Other issues exist including short heads, cottony coats, lack of color, flat movement, and loss of

overall refinement. Bedlingtons will continue to lack type if breeders persist in overlooking the standard and the breed's history. Lack of proper type results in cartoonlike dogs or caricatures that are only reminiscent of the true Bedlington. When these exaggerated dogs are rewarded in the show ring and become the preference of judges, breeders will continue to migrate away from the standard and toward what wins ribbons. With all due respect, AKC judges are not the keepers of our breed.

Written by devoted fanciers, the standard is a blueprint for correct breed type. It is the responsibility of today's breeder to remember the breed's history, its original purpose, and its standard—and to never breed for personal preference or what is currently in vogue. — Laurie Friesen, 2009

[Bedlington Terrier Club of America](#)

## Border Terriers

### WILL THE REAL BORDER TERRIER PLEASE STEP FORWARD?

Sometimes judges are faced with a lineup of dogs so diverse that it is difficult to make a decision on their final placements. They can only hope it is easy to choose the first-place winner because, let's face it, that's what counts. This column is geared to aid judges who are tempted to ask, "Will the *real* Border



*Border Terrier: "Breeders bring to the ring the best they've produced at that time."*

Terrier please step forward?"

Breeders bring to the ring the best they've produced at that time. Most Border Terrier breeders whelp one to two litters per year, and with litter sizes being relatively small (three to six pups), the selection of their next greatest show dog can be limited. Yet they love to stay present in the ring. They love the show scene and spending time with dog show friends sit-

ting ringside with a Border on their lap.

A slack period in a breeding program can lead to judges standing in the ring scratching their heads. "Let's see: This one has a nice front but a bad rear. This one has a nice body but lacks a nice otter head. This one is nice but short in rib and lacks coat ..." And so on down the line, scratching, scratching.

But let's discuss true Border Terrier type.



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Every breeder should know and understand the history of their breed and their breed standard.

The Border Terrier is first and foremost a working terrier. Even though Border Terriers don't work nearly as hard as their ancestors, they should still appear like they could do a full day's work on rough terrain if required. Do not misconstrue the weight of this breed as stated in the written standard. The standard was formulated many years ago when Borders hunted alongside their masters on horseback, sometimes up to 30 miles a day. Most of the dogs back then looked very slim, sometimes with ribs showing.

This breed should never appear miniaturized in any way. It requires enough leg underneath to handle traveling with the hounds and horseman. Covering ample ground effortlessly is what helps this terrier breed stand out from many others. Confidence should be subtle, not overly animated. A tail carried at two-o'clock is preferred, with a three-o'clock carriage very acceptable.

Now let's look at the difference between owner-handled dogs and professionally handled ones. Not too long ago the Border ring was dominated by the owner-handled Border Terrier. Rarely did a professional handler step into the ring with this plain-looking terrier breed. Today, however, professional handlers are seen frequently there with their perfectly groomed and well-trained dogs. It is the judge's responsibility to place the Border Terrier who best represents

this breed—no matter who is at the end of the lead.

With this said, having an inexperienced entry of a dog and/or owner handler can make identifying the best one complicated. Judging is done “on the day,” so decisions have to be made accordingly. Keep in mind the breed standard, and search for the entry who could best follow along the horses and the hounds in rough terrain, only to be up for a good fight once they reach their quarry.

Ask silently to yourself, “Will the real Border Terrier please step forward ...”—then point them to their winning destination.

Hugs to yours! —*Lynn D. Looper, 2013*  
[Border Terrier Club of America](#)

## Bull Terriers

### BULL TERRIERS—A WORK IN PROGRESS

Are we making progress, or spinning our wheels? Recently a friend and I were going through old issues of *Dog World*. She is collecting the Bull Terrier articles as a potential basis for a book. We were both fascinated by the personable and sometimes enlightening view into the perspective of some of the foremost people in our breed in the 1960s and '70s.

In one of Raymond Oppenheimer's articles, two comments struck me especially.

“I know people who have played golf, ten-



*Bull Terrier Abraxas Aaran with George C. Scott in “Patton” (1970): This photo is on display now at the AKC Museum of the Dog.*

nis, or cricket for a long time and have never played them anything but badly, and this has applied equally to judging.” Also: “The length of time one has spent doing something is in no way necessarily related to how well one does it, indeed very often the contrary is the case.” —R.H. Oppenheimer, *Dog World*, Oct. 17, 1975.

In the past, David and I have said that in all walks of life, “Some have 30 years experience, while others have one year's experience 30 times over.” And that *may* be OK, if those individuals know what they are doing, take good care of their dogs, and are enjoying the

events and the process.

However, understanding the past and making real progress are so important to the changing nature of life, that they are critical components in success. The goals for most breeders should include learning, progressing, and breeding better, mentally and physically healthier dogs. The goals for exhibitors should include training, learning about grooming, and becoming a proficient handler. The goals for judges should include being thoroughly familiar with the breed standard and constantly trying to improve their understanding of breed type.

Life is a continual process of learning and growing. Knowing the history of any breed and the perspectives of the past, while working with modern technology and medical improvements are part of a recipe for success. Another component in succeeding as a breeder, handler, or judge is persistence with regard to learning and broadening one's approach to the varying important factors in what one is trying to achieve, whether it be handling, breeding, or judging.

The good news is that it is never too late. Anyone feeling overcome by lack of success in these areas really just needs to look around for opportunities to learn and improve. It takes effort, time, and ingenuity. Most in our society tend to think in terms of immediate reward.



## TERRIER GROUP

This is usually not the best for things that really matter. Those who haven't set resolutions for this new year might want to consider self evaluation and methods for making themselves (whether in terms of handling, breeding, or judging) and their beloved dogs more successful in whatever competition (performance or conformation). Positive persistence pays!

—Carolyn Alexander, Corral De Tierra, California

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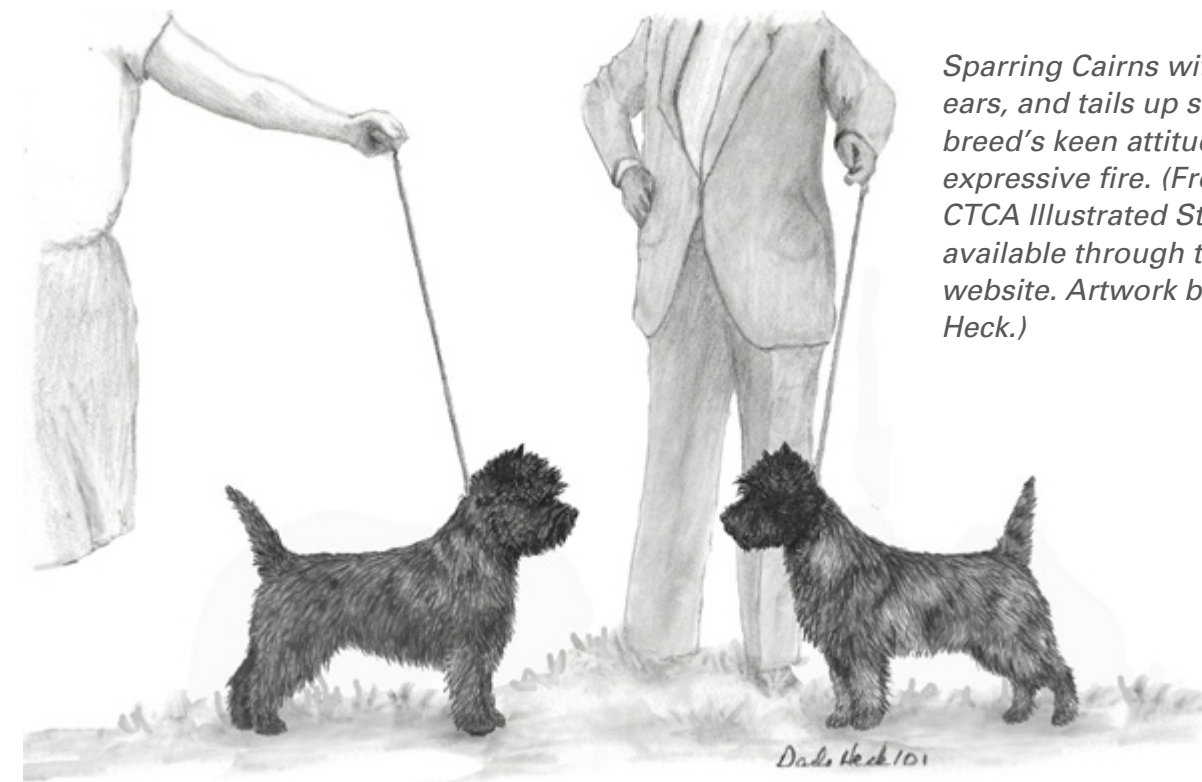
[Bull Terrier Club of America](#)

### Cairn Terriers

#### WHY A CAIRN CAN BE SPARRED—AND SHOULD!

“Self-confident and alert, Cairns look their best when properly sparred under the watchful eye and close control of experienced handlers. Judges are encouraged to request that dogs be allowed to interact with each other.” —*CTCA Illustrated Standard*

During sparring, two terriers are brought together about a yard apart and regard each other. They perk up. Their attitude and expression change when looking at a stranger. Terrier breeds are divided into those that can be sparred, and those that should not. Breeds developed to hunt in packs and those with an ancestry from fighting dogs are not sparred.



*Sparring Cairns with heads, ears, and tails up show the breed's keen attitude and expressive fire. (From the CTCA Illustrated Standard, available through the club website. Artwork by Darle Heck.)*

For the breeds that do spar, however, this exercise will show terriers at their best.

But what makes the Cairn Terrier a breed that can be sparred? Cairns were developed as working farm dogs. They cleared land and buildings of vermin, and served as family companions living inside the home. While never developed as pack dogs, Cairns are some of the most social of all terriers. Cairns focus strongly on their human family members. A typical Cairn can be found sleeping in a ball at your feet or may prefer to watch you silently from a few feet away. They also make excel-

lent burglar alarms, alerting to any noise, and definitely barking when something is up!

Why Cairns can be sparred is determined by their intelligence, independent thinking, and incredible hunting drive. Cairns are so keenly intelligent that they decide on their own what they choose to do on any given day. Typically, this breed will know what you want, whether in house manners or obedience training, but a Cairn chooses whether to do it. A Cairn will look right at you and say: “OK, I know what you want. But before I do it today, I want to know what it's worth to you.” Every day is a

new negotiation with a Cairn—even if they have done the thing a hundred times already. Cairns can make outstanding obedience and performance dogs for the right person. They are trainable, providing their human is patient, consistent, and can find something the Cairn wants or enjoys. A good trainer is able to judge the Cairn's mood on that day. The independent Cairn makes up his own mind when, what, and if!

Another facet of Cairn personality is what I call “the switch.” Cairns have incredibly strong hunting drive, and they can be oblivious to pain, danger, and their human attempting to recall them. They can change from appearing to be asleep (with one eye open!) to all-out “game on” in pursuit of quarry so quickly that they may seem like completely different animals. Cairn hunting style is to silently observe for quarry and wait until it comes into sight. Then in a burst of movement, a Cairn can travel 30-40 feet and nail his prey in the space of two or three seconds. Typically, a Cairn then drops its target, as it's no longer fun once it goes limp. This independent and stealthy hunting style is characteristic of the breed.

Cairns form small groups but not large packs. A dominant bitch, several younger girls, and usually a single male seem to be their preferred social unit, in this breeder's



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experience. When a newcomer dog meets a Cairn group, these dogs “check out” each other before interacting more. Two Cairns encountering each other express attention with ears up, tail up, and an interested gaze.

When possible, a judge should consider sparring Cairns to see the alertness and expression that define the breed’s personality. A sparring Cairn, with head, ears, and tail up, shows the keen attitude and expressive fire we value.

—Pat Joyce,

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

Cairn Terrier Club of America

### Dandie Dinmont Terriers

#### WHY SHARE YOUR LIFE WITH A DANDIE DINMONT?

The English said it best: To paraphrase the English breed standard, the Dandies are a game, workmanlike terrier who are independent, highly intelligent, determined, persistent, sensitive, affectionate, and dignified. Seriously, what more could you ask for in a long and low package weighing 18 to 24 pounds, featuring a distinctive topknot and a curvy body with a tail that never stops wagging? Oh, and only comes in two colors—mustard or pepper!

Thinking back to a recent conversation with a person who, while interested in owning a Dandie, has never met one in person, gave me



*Dandie Dinmont Terrier (Gustav Muss-Arnolt, 1910)*

a chance to organize my “elevator pitch” on why a Dandie is just about the best-kept secret in the dog world. Why do we not see more of them at AKC dog shows? Reasons include small litters, a limited number of breeders, and a relatively small gene pool. And from the show scene, let’s be honest: The Dandie is one of the most difficult terriers to groom correctly. You have to be able to roll a harsh coat with undercoat, and scissor the topknot and legs, correctly.

That typical Dandie look does not just happen; it takes bathing and combing and stripping and brushing—and, yes, scissors.

So, why should anyone want to live with a Dandie, be it a pet or show dog? Before I list the reasons, you need to understand that you will never “own” a Dandie—see the above list of characteristics, especially the highly intelligent, determined and persistent parts!

• *Laughter is good for your health and soul.* The

Dandie was put on this planet to provide hours of comic relief throughout your day. Play is an important part of the daily Dandie routine. Pushing one of your housemates off the sofa or airmailing your body over the side of the recliner to wake up your best buddy—all in a day’s work for a resident Dandie.

• *If you work from home, you must be able to hit the mute button as a reflex action.* Dandies love to watch television, and take seriously their responsibility to bark at any and all animals, especially silly dogs in commercials. Even better—if your Dandie has a window with a view, you will have ample notice when the delivery vehicle or mailman arrives in the neighborhood.

• *The inhabitants of the great outdoors are a constant source of amusement for any Dandie.* Deer, fox, chipmunks, squirrels, and even rabbits are the cause of great excitement among the Dandie clan. They quickly remind you that they were bred to hunt and go to ground—an instinct that is alive and well in the breed. It is their job, if only you will open the door for them.

• *Dandies are cum laude graduates of the excavation management school.* They come with strong legs and will. Once excavation begins, the war between the human and the Dandie quickly rivals a classic commando operation. The Dandie digs; the humans put down pavers or heavier gravel or cement—pick your weapon.



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It does not matter. A determined Dandie can move an amazing amount of dirt or fence in a flash. If you live in the north where the ground freezes solid, you do get a break during the winter. If you live in a more temperate climate, good luck!

Finally, Dandies are extremely loyal to their chosen people. No matter how long the absence, when their person walks into the room, the Dandies shout “Hello!” in Dandie-speak, which consists of a combination of yips, howls, and barks, all the while wagging so hard that sometimes they fall over with excitement. Because of all these reasons, Dandies are like candy: You can’t have just one. Be prepared, at least three or four Dandies can fit on your lap at the same time! Check out this breed. Dandies have a lot to offer! —*Sandra Wolfskill*

[Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America](#)

## Smooth Fox Terriers

### FUN WITH OUR DOGS

Smooth Fox Terriers need to be busy, particularly with their owners. For those of you who compete with your dogs, whether in show or field, you are usually giving your Smooths the attention that is required to keep them happy and on an even keel. Just as with children, idle paws can get into trou-

ble. Smooths are curious, playful, and very clever—not that they don’t like taking naps or watching TV with their special people.

For those souls who do not actively compete in doggy-doings, how about teaching your Fox Terrier tricks? Your dog will love it, and you and your friends just might be amazed.

Some years ago I was at a show in Canada, and a person from the show committee came through the grooming area and asked if anyone had a dog that could do tricks. The committee had set up a stage in the next room, and the plan was to put on a small exhibition to let the public see that show dogs are regular pets, too. One of my clients had a Smooth named Stormy who was quite the winner in her day. As well as having a CD title, she was a housepet, and I knew she did several tricks. So I raised my hand.

Finally the show was put together, and the time came for our demonstration. Stormy danced on her hind legs, rolled over, jumped through my arms, and played dead. She was having a blast. For our finale, I was going to pull an imaginary gun and “shoot” her, at which point she was to drop to the floor and lay there.

As everyone knows, the best-laid plans can go awry. I left Storm on a stand-stay, crossed the stage, turned, drew my pistol, and fired. “BANG!” Stormy slumped. Evidently I had



just winged her. I shot again, and she drooped further! It took four bullets to “kill” her. The crowd roared, assuming it was part of the act. Stormy loved the applause, and I was just happy that it was over.

Just another quick vignette, from one evening while on a Montana circuit: I had brought my housedog, Flicka, with me. It was almost dark—our time of day. There was a grassy alley between the handlers’ lined-up rigs at the show site. I grabbed Flicka’s tennis ball and began throwing it for her. At about

the third toss, to my surprise, *two* tan and white terriers came back to me, jumping up and down, tails wagging and waiting for the next throw. It turns out another handler had brought her retrieving Smooth Fox with her, and the terrier just couldn’t resist joining the fun!

*Fun* is the operative word. Our canine friends have a great sense of humor, and as I’ve said before, their owners need to have one too in order to enjoy our dogs to the fullest. So take a few minutes, and train your Smooth Fox Terrier some tricks or games. You’ll both have a great time. —*Billie Lou Robison, 2010*

[American Fox Terrier Club](#)

## Glen of Imaal Terriers

### A COLORFUL TALE

Regarding color in Glen of Imaal Terriers, the breed’s AKC standard reads as follows:

“Color: Wheaten, blue or brindle. Wheaten includes all shades from cream to red wheaten. Blue may range from silver to deepest slate, but not black. Brindle may be any shades but is most commonly seen as blue brindle, a mixture of dark blue, light blue, and tan hairs in any combination or proportion.”

The first time I laid eyes on a Glen was the spring of 2000—a photo in a magazine article.

DAVID WOO ©AKC



## TERRIER GROUP

It was actually a pair of dark brindles owned by Bruce Sussman. The first Glen I met, later that same year, was a wheaten male belonging to Peg Carty. Tate had a proper harsh coat with good red pigment. I believe a photo of that dog still appears in the latest edition of the AKC's *The New Complete Dog Book*. When I was visiting Peg, she showed me photos of her Glens from earlier litters. One of those pups stood out by his unusual coloring. Oliver was a "blue and tan." Peg's explanation was my first introduction to a nonstandard color in Glens. Remember there are no disqualifying traits in the Glen standard for colors (or anything else). Born in 1999, Oliver was shown at our national specialty in Montgomery a number of times by his justifiably proud owners. He lived 17-plus years and earned many performance titles in his long, full life.

I ended up getting a pup from Peg in early 2001. A sibling to my pup was her keeper from that litter. He was a very sturdy pup, with impressive bone and dark pigment. Our standard states that Glens are "... not black." Well, that male appeared over time to have failed to inherit the graying gene that gives our brindles their "blue" color. Brindle Glens are born dark, and they gradually go lighter over time—some rather quickly, and others taking their good time but eventually showing enough gray hairs to prove they are in fact brindle.



*Glen of Imaal Terrier*

A very attractive color variation which appears in both wheaten and brindle Glens is grizzle. I have never seen a brindle grizzle to my knowledge, but a very handsome example of a grizzle wheaten was Laura Trainor's Dermot, also bred by Peg Carty. A multi Best in Specialty and Westminster winner, Dermot had many fans. His successes can be attributed to his good structure and temperament, but that grizzle coat was an added bonus. Grizzles are relatively rare, but I was pleased to see that there has been a young male wheaten

grizzle out in the conformation rings in recent months. If I ever had a grizzle in one of my litters I would be thrilled.

Another nonstandard color that has been lurking in Glen pedigrees for decades and still pops up to surprise folks all over the Glen world is the liver or Dudley dilute color. Liver-colored Glens lack black pigment. They have brown or liver-colored noses, along with light or greenish-tinted eyes. One theory about this color is that it's a throwback to some Lakeland blood introduced at one time that still returns to haunt us today. You can find another theory regarding the liver color on the Enthusiasts & Fanciers of Glens blog. Follow the link below to read about this second theory, but stay a while once you're there and have a look around. No longer an active blog, it became a valuable archive since March of 2019. The site offers weekly happenings in the Glen world from years past and wonderful photos that can entertain and inform Glen fans for hours, if not days. See <https://imaal10.wordpress.com/2008/10/20/liver-pigment-is-it-the-dudley-terrier/>. Heartfelt thanks to Liz and Harold Gay for creating and sharing it with us.

Finally, one more nonstandard color, and for me the most surprising of all, was a litter born in the U.S. not that long ago in which two of the pups had large areas of white, and

one of those was predominantly white, with only a few small brown patches. While it's very common to have a few white toes or a small spot of white on the chest, this amount of white came as quite a shock.

Life with Glens is never boring.

—Jo Lynn,  
[irishglen@aol.com](mailto:irishglen@aol.com)

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

## Kerry Blue Terriers

### PANDEMIC KERRYFEST

The impact of the global pandemic on dog shows in 2020 has been extremely challenging for many breed clubs. Cancellation of the October Montgomery County KC shows and the May Kerryfest at Purina Farms eliminated events where our Kerry Blue entries included many opportunities for majors. The USKBTC Board of Governors met online, and after surveying the membership they made the decision to hold the traveling specialty for 2020 at a different location. I contacted Mr. Carl Ashby, the USKBTC treasurer and AKC Delegate, about the event. Following are my questions and his responses.

*In making the decision to reschedule the 2020 national shows, how did you decide on North Carolina as the new site? How did you discover such a beautiful location?*

COURTESY LYNDA BEAM



## TERRIER GROUP

In March it became clear that KerryFest could not be held at Purina Farms in 2020. KerryFest had become the permanent home of the traveling specialty, and it was the opinion of the Board of Governors that we should try to offer it in 2020. At that point we did not know that Montgomery County would be cancelled and the national rescheduled. The Governors considered several locations and decided on the Carolina Cluster, in Greensboro, scheduled for August. It offered five shows in three days, making it a compact weekend at a great indoor location. As cluster chair, I was in a good position to work all the details as we planned the all-breed events. North Carolina remained in a very restrictive state, and the Carolina Cluster was rescheduled to September—and then October, and then potentially the week prior to Thanksgiving. It became clear in mid-September there was a good chance that the indoor restrictions were not going to accommodate an indoor dog show. At that point we began looking for options, and we decided that if the Carolina Cluster was cancelled, or even rescheduled to later in the year, we would host a three-day, six-specialty event under the auspices of the USKBTC. Parent clubs are not limited as to the number of shows they can hold as are regional and all-breed clubs.

Planning commenced to hold these shows



as a backup plan. When it became clear the Carolina Cluster would not go forward, we were ready to move forward and did. Guilford County and Greensboro have an award-winning park system. Hagan Stone Park is particularly beautiful. The staff there was terrific and went beyond the call to ensure a great event. We considered one other park, but it didn't have RV parking, and the shelter setup wasn't as good for our purpose.

*What were the pandemic guidelines for the location you chose? Were there state or county public health*

*guidelines you followed, or the AKC guidelines?*

We observed all CDC recommendations as well, as the those for the state of North Carolina. Complimentary face coverings and hand sanitizer were provided at the events, and all foods were packaged or handled with vinyl gloves. The AKC guidelines were used as appropriate for the setting.

*Could you give us a brief summary of how it went? What were the high points of the weekend? Any low points?*

The events went off without a hitch. We had a bit of rain the first morning, but the sun came out around noon, and it was gorgeous the rest of the weekend. Everyone pitched in to help load and unload a large truck we used to store supplies in. People were spread out, and there was lots of time between events to allow socialization and rest for the dogs. It was much more laid-back than a regular show. I urge local Kerry clubs to consider hosting comparable events with the support of the USKBTC.

*Is there anyone you would like to recognize for their help in putting it all together?*

The Board of Governors for being willing to take a chance. The Carolina Kennel Club for loaning us the ring setup. Most importantly, the exhibitors who supported the show—people came from as far away as Montana, Missouri, and Michigan. We proved it could

be done, even in an area of low Kerry Blue numbers.

*Thank you, Carl, for all your work. Congratulations to those who were able to attend! Here's hoping we can get back to St. Louis in 2021!*—Connie Robbins, [cjhrobbins@gmail.com](mailto:cjhrobbins@gmail.com)

United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club

## Lakeland Terriers

### EXTENDED TROT DEFINED

Every dog should be capable of performing an extended trot. Observing a dog at the extended trot really sums up the dog's conformation as an athlete. Anyone judging dogs (and every breeder judges their puppies and candidates for mating!) needs to understand correct conformation in a dog that must work, whether it be hunting, herding, or any other activity that requires stamina. Even if your breed is a caricature of a normal, athletic dog, it behooves you to understand correct structure so you can understand the limits of deviation that you can tolerate so you can stop short of the animal breaking down.

Any go-to-ground terrier must be flexible in the shoulder assembly, whether a long- or short-legged breed. A dog who can perform an extended trot with balance and cadence is likely to be able to maneuver correctly underground as well. Train your eye to notice

COURTESY LYNDIA BEAM



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such things. Sadly, too many judges do not. I'll never forget watching a magnificent Pug out-striding a terrier three times his size in the Best in Show ring once. The terrier was a multi-BIS dog, and the Pug that day had won a specialty and the group. Both beautiful dogs, but the Pug was much better constructed!

What does it mean to ask an animal to extend at the trot? It means to cover more ground with each stride, as opposed to taking more strides faster. Dogs with steep shoulders, tied-in ligaments that restrict extension, or unbalanced conformation between front and rear assemblies cannot extend. A proper extended trot requires all the parts to work synchronously. And when they do the topline does not bounce up and down or side to side!

Some people complain about judges who “only look at side gait.” *Duh!* If the side gait is perfect, there may be imperfections on the down and back, but in the overall scheme of things, they are less important. If any flaw in the down-and-back assessment is serious, it will translate into a problem in side gait. “Moving close,” for instance, will show up in the turns *if it is severe*. Most terrier people love to see a terrier that moves wide behind. It's attractive, it indicates substance and muscle, but as long as a dog doesn't interfere behind, and the direction of forces on the hind leg coming down from the hip are properly



Westminster KC, 1968: Lakeland Terrier Ch. Stingray of Derryabah

correct, so there is no wasted motion, it is a fine distinction.

If you believe in form follows function, then Lakeland Terrier gait at the trot should demonstrate balance and flexibility, hence analysis at the extended trot. An extended trot does not mean a race around the ring! Even a sound, well-constructed dog if strung up by the lead and encouraged to trot faster than he is made to do will lose cadence (correct foot-fall timing). Give the judge some credit and assume he or she knows how to analyze gait correctly, and let your dog perform a correct extended trot *on a loose lead*. A good judge only needs to observe a few strides to know if the

dog is made properly.

We love a short-backed Lakeland! Short coupling (the rear edge of the ribcage to the pelvis) indicates potential for endurance. It also makes a correct trot more difficult to achieve, as the timing of the footfalls must be exact, with no room for error. If the front and rear angulation do not match, a short back is going to magnify that fault. Most common is too much rear angulation and too little angulation in the shoulder assembly. With more push behind than reach in front, something has to give, or the legs will interfere. That's when you see any number of faults in movement, such as flipping of the front, “mix-master” movement in the front—whatever the dog can do to keep from putting the front leg down before the rear one has completed its stride. Sometimes you will see failure of the hind leg to fully open (extend) at the hock joint in an effort to avoid interference. At the trot the diagonal front and hind limbs should be parallel. *Ideally* the leading front paw should hit the ground under the nose. The head is not held high at the extended trot, but rather stretched slightly forward to allow the shoulder blade to slide forward on the ribcage. The shoulder is not attached to the dog's body at all except for muscle and ligament. And the Lakeland, like all earth-working terrier breeds, has a larger head-to-body proportion than

“regular” dogs, so the placement of the leading paw at the extended trot is likely not going to land exactly below the nose.

A properly executed extended trot is “a thing of beauty and a joy forever”!

References: *Structure in Action: The Making of a Durable Dog*, by Pat Hastings; and *An Eye For a Dog*, by Robert W. Cole.

—Pat Rock,

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[United States Lakeland Terrier Club](#)

## Manchester Terriers

### PRESERVE AND PROTECT

Reading though old issues of the AKC GAZETTE, I came across the February 2009 article about the development of the American Manchester Terrier Club Hall of Fame. Donna Gates, Virginia Antia, and Sue Moodie put in extensive research time, legwork, and dug through library archives to put together the list of the first recipients. They did this in 1987 when the internet was very new, and going online was not common. This was a Herculean effort at the time, and for many a task that would be difficult to take on. Their diligence and dedication resulted in the wonderful program we have today that is meticulously maintained by Roberta Berman.

The effort involved for any breed club to



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keep track of breed history and information has always been a very manual and often tedious process until a few decades ago. This made me think about how much has changed when it comes to archiving and data collection. Now with just a few clicks of a mouse or swipes on a device, we have documents, pictures, and history at our fingertips. This is a chance to bring the past forward and better understand from whence a breed came. In order to move forward, we have to look back and follow the story.

Researching and maintaining the history of a breed that is hundreds of years old can be daunting. Centuries of history is often limited to artwork and a few preserved stories. In 1959, when the American Manchester Terrier Club was created, a historical point was marked. Since then, the club members have worked diligently to preserve many documents and pictures chronicling the breed. This was done by keeping boxes of documents and hundreds of paper files. Now there are social media groups focused on Manchester Terriers in art and photos. There are online discussions about old pedigrees and dogs long past. The *AMTC Newsletter* often spotlights long-ago kennels and dogs that are in many of today's pedigrees. We have the ability to chat in real time with Manchester owners all over the world about what they know and what they



*Manchester Terrier*

have learned. Maintaining all of this breed history is so very important to preserving a breed.

Recently, the AMTC upgraded the club archive capabilities with a new computer and scanner. This will allow the club to digitize as many paper documents and pictures as possible. There are also plans to digitize all of the videos available, as moving images tell a much bigger story than just a snapshot or painting. It is so important for the club to preserve this rich history of the breed while having the ability to share it with the members in an easier-to-digest form. Additionally, there are plans to digitize many of the books documenting the Hall of Fame dogs. Once all documents are electronically catalogued, the ability to do word searches and comb through hundreds of documents instantly gives power to the researchers that they have never had before.

Additionally, the chance to go back 50 years from now and look through this digital footprint and swim through the history of the Manchester will be a powerful tool. It will indeed allow future generations to reap the benefits of all of this amazing knowledge that would otherwise be lost as breeders and enthusiasts pass on. Who knows how archiving and digital documents will progress in the next half a century—maybe we will have floating screens or virtual libraries? I am sure archivists

MARY BLOOM ©AKC



## TERRIER GROUP

from 50 or 100 years ago never imagined the capabilities we would have today, nor did they imagine so many of us would be interested in maintaining it.

I look forward to more history in review as I read the old AKC GAZETTE issues, thanks to an archivist who chose to preserve them. Who knows what else I will find!

—Robin Gates,

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American Manchester Terrier Club

## Norwich Terriers

### CONSIDERING HEALTH INSURANCE FOR YOUR DOG?

Puppy buyers sometimes ask about pet health insurance. I've not offered advice one way or the other, except to encourage the new dog owner to explore the insurance options. There are a lot of things to consider.

The pet insurance marketplace is growing. According to the North American Pet Health Insurance Association (NAPHIA) *2020 State of the Industry Report*, the industry has experienced double-digit increases, with the average annual growth rate exceeding 22 percent in the United States, and continued robust growth is predicted. A number of trends support the industry's optimism. There are over two million dogs insured—just a fraction of



*Holding these adorable Norwich Terrier puppies is probably making these vet techs' day.*

the potential market when you consider that the American Pet Products Association estimates there are 90 million dogs. The rising cost of veterinary care is another big factor. For many pet owners there's a need to have some sort of plan to assist with finances. Nobody wants to face a decision between their dog's health and their bank account.

Consumer awareness of pet insurance is also growing, powered by the marketing efforts of pet insurance associations, as well as the increased availability of pet insurance through a number of distribution channels. Veterinarians are making their clients aware of pet insurance, sometimes with introductory offers. For some owners this may be a good

idea, but taking the time to do some comparison-shopping is a good idea too.

There are about 20 companies that comprise the pet insurance marketplace in North America, several of whom also market and/or underwrite multiple white label products, representing at least 20 additional pet insurance product brands. Comparison-shopping is important, especially to understand the differences between products. What services does the plan cover? Some plans cover accidents only. Others cover accidents and illnesses. Some plans offer a wellness plan as an add-on that includes preventative care options such as dental care, vaccinations, and parasite control (heartworm, flea/tick, deworming). These add-ons (also called "endorsements") enhance your basic coverage and increase your monthly premium. Other common endorsements include exam fees, routine checkups, and prescription food.

Insurance products also differ in their terms of coverage. Companies typically require a health checkup and impose a waiting period before coverage kicks in. For accident coverage, the waiting period is usually a few days. It's important to understand what conditions and veterinary services are covered. Are any pre-existing conditions or breed-specific hereditary conditions excluded? There should

COURTESY, JANE SCHUBART



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be transparency of the covered services. Plans usually cover diagnostics such as X-rays, blood tests, and imaging (ultrasounds, cat scans, or MRIs), as well as surgery, hospitalization, emergency care, and specialty care. Other kinds of services include rehabilitation, hydrotherapy, and alternative/holistic therapies for chronic conditions. Finally, research the company. How long has the company provided pet insurance? What is the insurance rating? What is the history of rate increases?

When you need to use the pet insurance, typically you must pay the vet bill out-of-pocket first and, then, file a claim with the insurance company. The insurer evaluates the claim and, if approved, sends a reimbursement (either a check by mail or direct deposit of the funds into your bank account). Depending on the complexity of the claim, this process may take a few business days or several weeks. The amount of the actual reimbursement depends on how your plan is structured. So, it's important to compare plan features such as the amount of the deductible, whether it is annual or per condition, what services count towards deductible fulfillment, and whether the reimbursement rate is different for specialty care vs. primary veterinary care.

That's not all. The cost of insurance

depends on more than the coverage you buy. It also depends on your dog and where you live. Insurance for larger breeds typically costs more, because overall, larger breeds tend to have shorter life spans and develop more health issues. The age of the dog makes a difference, too. Because younger dogs usually have minimal health issues in their early years, they are less expensive to insure than older dogs. Also, insurance premiums vary according to state and zip code. More densely populated areas usually carry higher insurance costs (and higher costs for veterinary services).

Consumers who opt out of pet insurance tend to think it's unnecessary or too pricey. Purchasing pet insurance isn't necessarily more affordable than going without it. Hopefully, your dog will never get hurt or sick, and your only out-of-pocket medical costs will be annual check-ups, parasite control and vaccinations. However, going without insurance is a risk that not everyone wants to take. Increasingly, owners regard their dogs as family members and are willing to make the investment in pet insurance. Owners need to understand the pet insurance options to make the best decisions.

—Jane R. Schubart,

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[The Norwich Terrier Club of America](#)

## Scottish Terriers

### SYMMETRY AND BALANCE

The breed's AKC standard notes: *The principal objective must be symmetry and balance without exaggeration.* Regarding this line, someone recently asked, "What exactly is that supposed to mean?"

The question surprised me, as the meaning of the sentence in the standard seems self-evident to me. It was always one of my lynchpins in understanding Scottie type. It seemed odd that someone might not realize its importance.

I recalled some lessons from my childhood, when conversations with breeders were totally mesmerizing. I could sit for hours and listen to stories of the past and anecdotal accounts of shows. Most importantly, I loved hearing discussions and debates about our breed. Many of the breeders had their own nuances that influenced their breeding, but they all agreed that *symmetry and balance* was essential in understanding our breed. This was referred to so many times from people like Ruth Johnson, Dick Hensel, Bob Marshall, the Grahams, the Kirks, Mrs. Stalter, Barbara Kingsbury, and so many others that the phrase *symmetry and balance* became imbedded in my brain—so much so that no matter what Scottie I looked at, the overall picture had to be one of symmetry and balance. It even caused me to lose in Juniors when a judged asked me what was the

most important thing in my standard, and I responded, "Symmetry and balance" and was told I was wrong. I should have said, "Head, movement, or body type."

In later years as a handler, I used *symmetry and balance* to help my clients better understand how their dog matched up to the standard, even if some of the parts were not quite perfect, but that their dog might deserve to finish because in the end the picture presented was that of a Scottish Terrier. Maybe their dog didn't have the best head or structure, but the type was still there in that image.

As a new judge learning other breeds, this concept helped me better understand ratios and proportions of other breeds and helped nurture the ability to stand back and see if the silhouette portrayed the correct proportions without getting lost in faults. If I could find that picture, I would always find type. The details would follow.

To answer that first question, "What does it mean?" Webster's definition of *symmetry* reads: "The quality of having symmetrical parts; balanced proportions; beauty of form arising from balanced proportions."

And the definition of *balance*: "An aesthetically pleasing integration of elements; a state in which different things occur in equal or proper amounts or have an equal or proper amount of importance."



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*Scottish Terrier: "Symetry and balance without exaggeration."*

*Lynda Bean*

When I apply this to our breed I believe it means that if I have a dog with a long, elegant head I may find that I am looking at a slightly longer body to balance that head. If a dog is a little taller, then all other parts will be a little larger. If we were to shrink that dog to the proper recommended height, all other parts would shrink correspondingly, with the shape remaining the same. As I stand back and look at the outline of the animal, it is ratios of the parts to the whole that will make it pleasing to the eye, with no one part exaggerated (Webster: "to enlarge or increase especially beyond the normal"). This is the visual cue that I am looking at an outline of correct type.

Today I find many people discussing our breed and getting so hung up on individual pieces of the dog that the dog as a whole is no longer seen. Basically they no longer see the forest for the trees. The danger is that we then end up with caricatures (exaggerations) instead of a balanced dog. Ultimately that may also lead to fault judging.

Consider that a dog who is not the most sound might win because his whole picture is more correct as a result of being a better balanced dog, as compared to the one who moved around the ring perfectly but has a head that belongs on a smaller dog or a neck so long he might fall over if he leaned forward. This is something I will always try to impart to

people new to the breed, because at the end of the day when you look at a Scottie, you should see a symmetrically balanced outline and not have to wonder if it is an Aussie, Glen, Cairn, or Westie. —*Kathleen J. Ferris, 2014*

[Scottish Terrier Club of America](#)

### Sealyham Terriers

#### THE FUTURE OF THE SEALYHAM TERRIER

Many Sealyham Terrier breeders are planning to have at least one litter of Sealyham Terriers this year. Because of the global pandemic and the many people who are battling with the disease, our concerns have, by necessity, caused our breeding and showing plans to be put on hold or be very limited for now. However, this may mean that some of our breeding stock will become past prime breeding age before things get back to normal, and in the meantime there may not be puppies available for those people looking for a Sealy as a housedog and companion.

With fewer well-bred puppies available, many pet owners will resort to purchasing a puppy from an irresponsible breeder or other less-than-reliable source. Irresponsible breeders are all too ready to provide those people looking for companion animals with a puppy who may not be healthy or who may

COURTESY LYNDA BEAM



## TERRIER GROUP



*Sealyham Terrier*

have serious health or genetic problems or undesirable temperament. These dogs will be presented as quality dogs from healthy lines and great temperaments. Concerned breeders who care about the breed that we love and who carefully plan each litter well in advance will become the ones blamed for the dogs with health problems and bad temperaments by

those people who are not educated in what goes into producing a good dog.

Even if we do not have puppies available at this time, we all must take the time to educate the novice person looking for a pet. We should take the time to teach the people some things about the breed and what to look for in a puppy, and why it is better to wait for a good

dog rather than accept one from a commercial puppy mill.

Unfortunately there are not a lot of Sealy breeders and exhibitors. We spend time raising, training, and showing our dogs before breeding them and seldom have more than three or four litters out of any bitch. Now that many breeders are not breeding at all, the puppy mills can work overtime producing their animals.

Keep in mind when breeding or purchasing any dog, that not all dogs, nor all breeds are suitable for every family. Terrier breeds have an independent streak. Sealys are not as independent as many other terriers, but they are not clingy, “can’t be more than six inches from their owner at all times” type of dogs. They do have minds of their own. They are powerfully built for a dog of that size and very active. When a person who has not had a terrier before calls inquiring about the breed, please work with them to explain the breed and emphasize proper training techniques. We want our Sealys to all have wonderful homes, so it is better to explain to potential buyers that a Sealy is smart, active, very playful, and sometimes a little stubborn. Since Sealys often live 14 to 16 years, training the dog early and keeping up on the training throughout the dog’s life is a necessity. Encourage people to consider an older spayed

or neutered retired show dog rather than a puppy if their training time and busy schedule might make the work of caring for and training a puppy a problem. These dogs, too, deserve good forever homes and are often easier to get to adapt to their new homes than are many puppies.

The honest, careful breeders are not only the spokesman for the breed, but vital for the future of the breed. It should be the goal of all ASTC members to promote the breed to those people whose interest and abilities coincide with the Sealyham spirit. Work with those people who are considering adding a Sealy to their household so that owner and dog are a good match.

Most Sealy breeders do not have a lot of dogs. We know how much work and time is required to properly care for and train a Sealy, let alone groom and show one. Those people who have breed and raised Sealys know that Sealy puppies for the first month or so are somewhat more fragile than many other terrier puppies and require time and care to start life healthy and remain so. Many Sealy breeders have commented that newborn Sealy puppies seem to need a slightly warmer whelping box than do many other terrier breeds. They also often require milk supplementation until they learn to nurse properly. Adult Sealys are generally very hardy, but get-



## TERRIER GROUP

ting them to weaning age does require work and attention. We do need to help first-time breeders raise healthy puppies if we want to make sure the breed survives for the future generations of people to have and love as we do now.

—Diane Orange,  
[Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com](mailto:Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com)  
American Sealyham Terrier Club

## Skye Terriers

### GIVE AGILITY A TRY!

What's it like to train and compete with a Skye Terrier in agility? To find out, I sent a list of interview questions to two people who have had the experience: Darlene Sumner and Christine McGinn.

Darlene had been training for several years with other dogs, including a Cavalier and a Border Collie, before she started with her Skye rescue, Sabrina, the first of her six Skyes. Christine grew up with Bichons, but she fell in love with Skyes after watching them at Westminster about 15 years ago. Kirby is her first Skye and her first agility dog.

If you are thinking of a Skye for agility, their advice is to pick an outgoing and easily baited puppy and pay close attention to the breeding and conformation of the puppy's parents. Agility is physically demanding,



*Skye Terriers Sabrina, Kirby, and Norman: Dogs and owners develop a special connection through working in agility.*



COURTESY CHRISTINE MCGINN AND DARLENE SUMNER



## TERRIER GROUP

and a dog needs to be sound and stay sound. Remember, Skyes should not be running and jumping until their growth plates close, which happens when they are about a year old. Darlene started Sabrina when she was 5, which she now considers late. Christine told me that Kirby didn't begin jumping until he was 2. However, you can be working on other obedience training that will ready the pup for agility.

Christine and Darlene train alone and in groups. They stress the importance of finding the right trainer and right class. Some trainers are so used to the more "typical" agility dogs, such as Aussies, Border Collies, or Papillons, that they can't understand why you are attempting this sport with a Skye. But other trainers enjoy the challenge. Darlene prefers a small class with seasoned trainers. Christine moved to a second class and had to "unlearn" some mistakes from her early training.

The agility course itself presents some basic problems for the Skye's body shape. As Christine says, Skyes have been bred to go underground, not run and jump over it. Darlene believes the weaves are the hard for a long dog. Her Norman is in three weaves at one time, so she doesn't really push him too hard for speed there. The triple jump and the broad jump can be tough due to the distance. However, she says both are achievable with

patience and a great trainer. Christine thinks the biggest challenge for a lot of Skyes are the jumps. Kirby *just* measured into jumping 8 inches, but he was right on the cusp of having to jump 12 inches. Kirby absolutely *can* clear 12-inch jumps, but if you watch him, it's hard when he has to do it repeatedly over a whole course. Skyes are heavy dogs for their size. Corgis have a similar body shape, but they are lighter and have proportionally shorter backs. Darlene believes that the AKC venues should offer breed exceptions, like some other organizations.

So why do agility with a Skye Terrier? Darlene was working with other dogs in agility when she rescued Sabrina, who had trust issues. She and Sabrina developed a special connection that none of her other Skyes have had. It was a challenge, but in the end it was rewarding. Sabrina loved it, and Darlene loved showing her.

Christine likes all the victories in the ring, but she also thinks it has to be said that getting the big ribbons at big shows isn't the only measure of success in agility. And it shouldn't be. She's had moments where she's gotten really frustrated with things, and her teacher has kindly reminded her that she gets to spend tons of time with a dog she loves doing an activity that she greatly enjoys.

—Judith Tabler,

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

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## Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers

Our column this month is by Dorice Stancher.

## AKC VIRTUAL PROGRAMS HELP DOG OWNERS ACHIEVE TITLES

The American Kennel Club (AKC) has some interesting programs that can help dog owners earn titles as they stay in place. It is a great way to get started in AKC performance sports and to prepare for when things eventually return to normal.

The AKC Virtual Home Manners program is designed for training dogs at home. It helps develop practical skills prior to attending a training class. Evaluation of the dog's ability is done by video submitted to an AKC Canine Good Citizen (CGC) evaluator. There are two levels offered: The Virtual Home Manners Puppy (VHMP) and Virtual Home Manners Adult (VHMA) titles are earned by performing behaviors as part of a test. There are 10 skills which relate to the dog owner demonstrating that the dog is able to work under control including basic obedience, walking, household manners, and demonstrating they can play appropriately

and behave with family members. For the adult dog, this can include behaving when the doorbell rings and good manners around food.

The AKC Trick Dog program is another great way to earn AKC titles virtually. This program includes some of the behaviors from the AKC CGC program, in addition to tricks that gradually increase in challenge. Trick training helps to not only build a bond with the dog but also increases confidence through setting goals and achieving titles. There are Novice (TKN), Intermediate (THI), Advanced (TKA), Trick Dog Performer (TKP), and Trick Dog Elite Performer (TKE)—which involves creating a story with props. There are also helpful videos that demonstrate some of the tricks required to achieve the title. Many of the behaviors are useful for training in agility, rally, dock diving, Barn Hunt, and more.

There have also been opportunities to title virtually in Rally Obedience and Agility ACT 1 and 2.

These programs have been very helpful during these challenging times and have created interest in both experienced competitor and new participants. It has also been helpful to those that have no access to training facilities or competition venues.

It's so exciting to earn AKC titles, and with



## TERRIER GROUP



*Soft Coated  
Wheaten Terrier*

a little practice, Wheaten Terrier owners can see how incredibly versatile their dogs truly are. —D.S.

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

### Welsh Terriers

#### FOREVER HOMES

What do we do with those dogs no longer needed in our breeding program? If we have raised them right and trained them well, they should be quite able to fit into someone's household and family and become house pets that new owners will be thrilled to have in their families. However, raising dogs from birth in a way that makes them good housedogs as well as good show dogs does take some extra effort.

Since it would be difficult to determine when they are little puppies which are going to be show and breeding stock and which ones are better off as companion animals only, all puppies must be handled, socialized, and cared for in ways that make them adaptable for both show and companion animals. The time spent socializing all the puppies, teaching them to come when called, getting them used to wearing a collar, having their nails cut, and being brushed, plus playing with each puppy individually as well as all together will be of great advantage to those

puppies going into pet homes, but it will also be of great value for those puppies who will become show dogs and breeding stock. No, you are not spoiling them; you are teaching them to handle all new experiences as adventures, not anything to be afraid of.

When the puppies are 8 to 10 weeks old, it should be possible to get a better idea about each individual puppy as far as his show potential, but remember that puppies don't all develop at the same rate, particularly males. Train them all to be show dogs. Get them used to being handled by strangers, and being brushed and stripped. They should learn to walk on a show lead in addition to walking on their regular lead and collar. If all are trained that way, it will give you more flexibility in deciding which to keep and which to place in pet homes. Keep in mind that sometimes a really nice puppy is a late developer, but if all are schooled for conformation showing as well as obedience and companion activities, they will all be better off. I have had a few sold as pets who ended up getting their championships and several obedience titles as well as making wonderful housepets, and all were better off with the extra experience they got along the way..

After the ones you kept have finished their show careers and produced a couple of litters, they too will probably go to good for-

DAVID WOO ©AKC



## TERRIER GROUP



*Welsh Terrier*

ever homes. Yes, most breeders do have a few dogs who stay in their homes all their lives, but since we cannot keep them all and give each the attention he deserves, many will be placed with very special people in their forever homes. I have been fortunate enough over the years to have found enough great people for my retired dogs, and many of these people have over the years had the privilege of sharing their homes with several Counselor Welsh Terriers, so our “family” has grown a lot.

Preparing the dog to go into his new home is usually not difficult. If it is a home that has had Welsh before, that is helpful, even more so if the other dog was related to the one they will be getting now. Things that will make the transition easier, of course, include some bedding from the breeder’s home, a simple leash and collar that the dog is familiar with, and a few days’ supply of the food you have been feeding, plus feeding instructions. Since we feed Purina ProPlan and that is generally available almost everywhere, providing a small bag

of food is not difficult. Since I usually add a small amount of canned cat food to keep the dog eating, one small can also goes with the dog. Ideally the new owner will have purchased a suitable crate before getting the dog. Welsh are very adaptable, and retired show dogs are used to coping with new situations and new schedules, which helps the transfer go smoothly. Be sure that the medical records are available for the new owner. If the dog has not been microchipped already, do so before the new owner comes for the dog. Mine are microchipped at 8 weeks, but other breeders have their own schedule. Most of the WTCA breeders say that they will provide whatever help they can for the lifetime of the dog, as we are more concerned about the dog’s health and happiness than anything else. If you ask any of them, they will tell you that their concerns are for the welfare of the dog. That’s why we breed dogs and make them our life’s work.

—Diane Orange,  
[Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com](mailto:Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com)  
Welsh Terrier Club of America

COURTESY LYNDA BEAM





**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 via Zoom Webinar on Tuesday, March 9, 2021 beginning at 12:00 p.m. Eastern Time. There will not be a Delegates Forum.

## DELEGATES CREDENTIALS

**Stephanie S. Brooks**, Coral Springs, FL,  
Fort Lauderdale Dog Club  
**Brian Brubaker**, Carlisle, PA,  
Puli Club of America  
**Rebecca (Becky) Campbell**, Dublin, OH,  
Central Ohio Kennel Club  
**Edward J. Collins**, Scottsville, VA,  
Anatolian Shepherd Dog Club of America  
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Rio Grande Kennel Club  
**Debbie Phillips**, Sun City, AZ,  
Arrowhead Kennel Club  
**Anita O'Berg**, Goleta, CA,  
Channel City Kennel Club  
**Leslie Puppo Rogers**, Salisbury, NC,  
Salisbury North Carolina Kennel Club  
**Virginia T. Rowland**, Templeton, MA,  
French Bulldog Club of America  
**Joanne E. Schottinger**, MD, Chester, NJ,  
Greater Swiss Mountain Dog Club of  
America  
**Bruce Schwartz**, Los Angeles, CA, Welsh  
Terrier Club of America

**Timothy Ufkes**, Seattle, WA, Olympic Kennel Club

**Rachel Wilson**, Scituate, RI, Wampanoag Kennel Club

### NOTICE

Pursuant to Article VIII of the Charter and Bylaws of The American Kennel Club, the following Delegates have either been nominated by the Nominating Committee appointed by the Board of Directors on July 14, 2020, or have been endorsed in writing by the required number of Delegates as additional candidates for such vacancies on the Board of Directors as are to be filled at the next annual meeting of the Club on March 9, 2021.

#### Class of 2025:

**Rita J. Biddle**, Esq.,

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Pharaoh Hound Club of America

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Heart of the Plains Kennel Club

**Dr. Thomas M. Davies**,

Springfield Kennel Club

**Dr. Gregory J. Paveza**,

Elm City Kennel Club

**Thomas Powers**,

Kennel Club of Beverly Hills

### 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. Mallery Ross (Vancouver, WA)

### NOTICE

Ms. Tabatha Buckley-Bettis (Milaca, MN). Action was taken by the Ozarks Kennel Club for conduct at its November 8, 2020 event. Ms. Buckley-Bettis was charged with physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the committee's report and set the penalty at a three-month event suspension and a \$300 fine, effective November 8, 2020.

Ms. Buckley-Bettis appealed the decision to an AKC Trial Board. The Trial Board denied her appeal. (Multiple Breeds)

### NOTICE

Mr. Tony Roderick (Dighton, MA) Action was taken by the New England Beagle Club for conduct at its August 29, 2020 event, effective November 9, 2020. Mr. Roderick was charged inappropriate, abusive, or foul language directed personally



at a judge. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a two-month event suspension and \$200 fine. (Beagles)

## 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 December 22, 2020:

Ms. Debra Ritter (Curryville, MO)

Multiple Breeds

Mr. John Roberts (Hagerstown, MD)

Multiple Breeds

## NOTICE

Reprimands and Fines

Notification of reprimands and fines imposed on superintendents for late publication of a premium list, Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 4, Section 2.

Onofrio Dog Shows, LLC.....\$1,400

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS CHAPTER 6, SECTION 2 – Premium Lists and Closing of Entries

The AKC Board has endorsed the follow-

ing amendment to **CHAPTER 6, Section 2, of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows**, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This will be voted on at the March 9, 2021 Delegates Meeting.

### CHAPTER 6

**SECTION 2.** The premium list shall contain the following:

- a list of the officers of the show-giving club and the club address
- a list of the members of the Event Committee (there must be at least five) together with the designation of "Chair" and the Chair's address (and "Obedience Trial Chair" if an obedience trial is being held by a club in connection with its dog show)
- the name (s) of the veterinarian(s) or name of local Veterinary Clinic and whether the veterinarian(s) will be in attendance throughout the show hours or "on call,"
- the names, city and state of the judges, together with their assignments
- the name and address of the superintendent or show secretary who has been approved by The American Kennel Club
- Entry fee(s)
- whether the show is benched or unbenched

- the exact location of the show
- the date or dates on which it is to be held
- the times of opening and closing of the show

Notification must be printed in the Premium List only if the club is not offering the three-point major to the Reserve Winners at the National Specialty.

## OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE AUSTRALIAN TERRIER

**General Appearance:** A small, sturdy, medium-boned working terrier, rather long in proportion to height with pricked ears and docked tail or undocked tail. Blue and tan, solid sandy or solid red in color, with harsh-textured outer coat, a distinctive ruff and apron, and a soft, silky topknot. As befits their heritage as versatile workers, Australian Terriers are sound and free moving with good reach and drive. Their expression keen and intelligent; their manner spirited and self-assured. The following description is that of the ideal Australian Terrier. Any deviation from this description must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

**Size, Proportion, Substance:** *Size* - Height 10 to 11 inches at the withers. Deviation in either direction is to be discouraged. *Proportion* - The body is long in proportion to

the height of the dog. The length of back from withers to the front of the tail is approximately 1 to 1½ inches longer than from withers to the ground. *Substance* - Good working condition, medium bone, correct body proportions, symmetry and balance determine proper weight.

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

**Neck, Topline, Body:** *Neck* - Long, slightly arched and strong, blending smoothly into



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

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

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

**Coat:** Outer Coat - Harsh and straight; 2½ inches all over the body except the tail, pasterns, rear legs from the hocks down, and the feet which are kept free of long hair. Hair on the ears is kept very short. *Undercoat* - Short and soft. *Furnishings* - Softer than body coat. The neck is well furnished with hair, which forms a protective ruff blending into the apron. The forelegs are slightly feathered to the pasterns. *Topknot* - Covering only the top of the skull; of finer and softer texture than the rest of the coat.

**Color and Markings:** Colors: Blue and tan, solid sandy and solid red. Blue and tan - Blue: dark blue, steel-blue, dark gray-blue, or silver-blue. In silver-blues, each hair carries blue and silver alternating with the darker color at the tips. Tan markings (not sandy or red), as rich as possible, on face, ears, underbody, lower legs and feet, and

around vent. The richer the color and more clearly defined the better. *Topknot* - Silver or a lighter shade than head color. *Sandy or Red* - Any shade of solid sandy or solid red, the clearer the better. *Topknot* - Silver or a lighter shade of body coat. *Faults* - All black body coat in the adult dog. Tan smut in the blue portion of the coat, or dark smut in sandy/red coated dogs. In any color, white markings on chest or feet are to be penalized.

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

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

friendly and affectionate.

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

**Approved January 12, 2021**

**Effective April 7, 2021**

## PROPOSED LOWCHEN 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:** A small, bright, and lively dog that originated as a companion breed in pre-Renaissance Europe where ladies of the court groomed it in the likeness of a little lion. Breed characteristics are a compact, balanced body; a relatively short, broad top skull and muzzle; and a proud, lively gait that accentuates the lion cut with a long flowing mane. These quintessential features, combined with an outgoing and positive attitude, result in a dog of great style.

**Size, Proportion, Substance:** *Size* - Ideally, mature dogs and bitches are between 11 to



13 inches at the withers. Height may vary 1 inch above or below this ideal. Only where the comparative superiority of a specimen outside this range clearly justifies it should greater latitude be taken. Absolute height at the withers should not take precedence over correct proportion and substance.

**Proportion** - The body is just off-square when properly balanced. The distance from the prosternum to the point of buttocks is slightly greater than the distance from the withers to the ground in an 11 to 10 ratio. The distance from the ground to the elbow is slightly greater than the distance from the elbow to the withers. The Löwchen should never be low stationed.

**Substance** - The mature Löwchen is sturdily built with strong bone and muscular hindquarters, but never coarse.

**Head:** The *head* is a hallmark breed characteristic. The *expression* is bright, alert, and lively. The *eyes* are set well into the skull, round in shape, large, set well apart, and forward looking. Eyes are dark brown in color; lighter colored dogs may have lighter brown eyes but darker eyes are preferred. The *ears* are pendant, moderate in length, well fringed, and set on slightly above the level of the eye. The backskull is broad and relatively flat from ear to ear on an adult. The stop is moderately well defined. The length from nose to base of stop is two-

thirds of the length from base of stop to occiput. The *muzzle* is well filled and relatively broad with moderate depth of underjaw resulting in a slightly rounded finish to the muzzle. The jaw is wide enough to accommodate all incisors in a straight row. Coloration of pigment is in accordance with coat color. Nose and eye rims are completely pigmented. The lips are tight with color the same as the nose. The *bite* is scissors and the teeth are large and well spaced, with ideally complete dentition.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** The *neck* is of good length with a slight arch, fitting smoothly into the shoulders and topline. The head is carried high when the dog is moving. The *topline* is level from withers to tailset. The *body* is slightly off-square when properly balanced. The loin is short and strong. The ribs are well sprung. The brisket is moderate in width and extends approximately to the elbows. The underline has a slight tuck-up at the loin. The tail is set high and carried in a well-arched cup-handle fashion with the plume touching the back when the dog is moving. A dropped tail while standing is not to be penalized.

**Forequarters:** The shoulders are strong and well laid back with smooth musculature. The upper arm is of equal length to the shoulder blade and the two meet in a

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

**Hindquarters:** The pelvic bone projects beyond the set of the tail and is at an approximate 30 degree angle from a perfectly horizontal line. The upper and lower thighs are well muscled and of approximately equal length with medium bone. The stifles are well bent. The hocks are well let down and perpendicular to the ground from any angle. The hindfeet point straight ahead, are slightly smaller than the forefeet, and are well arched with deep pads.

**Coat:** The Löwchen must be shown in the traditional Lion Clip. The unclipped areas of the coat are long, rather dense and

moderately soft in texture. The unique Löwchen coat consists of hairs of varying diameters with a more noticeable collection of denser hair around the neck and withers. The coat may fall to either side but must never be artificially parted. It has a slightly to moderately wavy appearance. Wiry, woolly, curly, and flat coat textures are not correct and are to be penalized to the degree of severity. Puppies typically have a softer coat.

**Lion Clip** - the coat is clipped to approximately 1/8 inch on the following parts of the body: from the last rib back to and including the hindquarters; the hindquarters to the hock joints; the front legs from the elbows to a point on the legs which is equal to the same distance from the ground to the hock joints leaving cuffs of hair on all four legs; the tail from the base to approximately one-half way to the tip leaving a plume at the end of the tail; and the feet are entirely clipped. The unclipped areas must be natural and untrimmed. Appearance should not be sculpted or scissored. No other trimming or sculpting of the coat is warranted and is to be severely penalized as to preclude placement. Disqualification: Any cut/trim/pattern other than what is listed in this standard.

**Color:** All colors and color combinations are



acceptable with no preference given to any.

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

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

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

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

## PROPOSED STANDARD SCHNAUZER

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

**Size, Proportion, Substance:** Ideal height at the highest point of the shoulder blades, 18½ to 19½ inches for males and 17½ inches to 18½ inches for females. Dogs measuring over or under these limits

must be faulted in proportion to the extent of the deviation. Dogs measuring more than one half inch over or under these limits must be disqualified. The height at the highest point of the withers equals the length from breastbone to point of rump.

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

There is a slight stop which is accentuated by the wiry brows. *Muzzle* strong, and both parallel and equal in length to the top-skull; it ends in a moderately blunt wedge with wiry whiskers accenting the rectangular shape of the head. The topline of the muzzle is parallel with the topline of the skull. Nose is large, black and full. The lips should be black, tight and not overlapping. Cheeks - Well developed chewing muscles, but not so much that "cheekiness" disturbs the rectangular head form. *Bite* - A full complement of white teeth, with a strong, sound scissors bite. The canine teeth are strong and well developed with the upper incisors slightly overlapping and engaging the lower. The upper and lower jaws are powerful and neither overshot nor undershot. **Faults** - A level bite is considered undesirable but a lesser fault than an overshot or undershot mouth.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** *Neck* strong, of moderate thickness and length, elegantly arched and blending cleanly into the shoulders. The skin is tight, fitting closely to the dry throat with no wrinkles or dewlaps. The *topline* of the back should not be absolutely horizontal, but should have a slightly descending slope from the first vertebra of the withers to the faintly curved croup and set-on of the tail. Back strong,



firm, straight and short. Loin well developed, with the distance from the last rib to the hips as short as possible. *Body* compact, strong, short-coupled and substantial so as to permit great flexibility and agility. Faults - Too slender or shelly; too bulky or coarse. Chest of medium width with well sprung ribs, and if it could be seen in cross section would be oval. The breastbone is plainly discernible. The brisket must descend at least to the elbows and ascend gradually to the rear with the belly moderately drawn up. Fault - Excessive tuck-up. Croup full and slightly rounded. *Tail* is set moderately high and carried erect. When docked, tail should not be less than one inch nor more than two inches in length. When un-docked, a Saber or Sickle tail is preferred. In a relaxed pose, the base of the tail is held in the 1:00 position. While it may be raised in excitement, the base should not incline towards the head. Fault - Squirrel tail.

**Forequarters:** Shoulders - The sloping shoulder blades are strongly muscled, yet flat and well laid back so that the rounded upper ends are in a nearly vertical line above the elbows. They slope well forward to the point where they join the upper arm, forming as nearly as possible a right angle when seen from the side. Such an angulation permits the maximum forward

extension of the forelegs without binding or effort. Forelegs straight, vertical, and without any curvature when seen from all sides; set moderately far apart; with heavy bone; elbows set close to the body and pointing directly to the rear. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed. Feet small and compact, round with thick pads and strong black nails. The toes are well closed and arched (cat's paws) and pointing straight ahead.

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

**Coat:** Tight, hard, wiry and as thick as possible, composed of a soft, close undercoat and a harsh outer coat which, when seen against the grain, stands up off the back, lying neither smooth nor flat. The outer coat (body coat) is trimmed (by plucking) only to accent the body outline. As coat texture is of the greatest importance, a

dog may be considered in show coat with back hair measuring from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 inches in length. Coat on the ears, head, neck, chest, belly and under the tail may be closely trimmed to give the desired typical appearance of the breed. On the muzzle and over the eyes the coat lengthens to form the beard and eyebrows; the hair on the legs is longer than that on the body. These "furnishings" should be of harsh texture and should not be so profuse as to detract from the neat appearance or working capabilities of the dog. Faults - Soft, smooth, curly, wavy or shaggy; too long or too short; too sparse or lacking undercoat; excessive furnishings; lack of furnishings.

**Color:** Pepper and salt or pure black. Pepper and Salt - The typical pepper and salt color of the topcoat results from the combination of black and white hairs, and white hairs banded with black. Acceptable are all shades of pepper and salt and dark iron gray to silver gray. Ideally, pepper and salt Standard Schnauzers have a gray undercoat, but a tan or fawn undercoat is not to be penalized. It is desirable to have a darker facial mask that harmonizes with the particular shade of coat color. Also, in pepper and salt dogs, the pepper and salt mixture may fade out to light gray or silver white in the eyebrows, whiskers, cheeks, under throat, across chest, under tail, leg

furnishings, under body, and inside legs. Black - Ideally the black Standard Schnauzer should be a true rich color, free from any fading or discoloration or any admixture of gray or tan hairs. The undercoat should also be solid black. However, increased age or continued exposure to the sun may cause a certain amount of fading and burning. A small white smudge on the chest is not a fault. Loss of color as a result of scars from cuts and bites is not a fault. Faults - Any colors other than specified, and any shadings or mixtures thereof in the topcoat such as rust, brown, red, yellow or tan; absence of peppering; spotting or striping; a black streak down the back; or a black saddle without typical salt and pepper coloring - and gray hairs in the coat of a black; in blacks, any undercoat color other than black.

**Gait:** Sound, strong, quick, free, true and level gait with powerful, well angulated hindquarters that reach out and cover ground. The forelegs reach out in a stride balancing that of the hindquarters. At a trot, the back remains firm and level, without swaying, rolling or roaching. When viewed from the rear, the feet, though they may appear to travel close when trotting, must not cross or strike. Increased speed causes feet to converge toward the center line of gravity. Faults - Crabbing or weav-



ing; paddling, rolling, swaying; short, choppy, stiff, stilted rear action; front legs that throw out or in (East and West movers); hackney gait, crossing over, or striking in front or rear.

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

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

**Disqualifications:** Males under 18 inches or over 20 inches in height. Females under 17 inches or over 19 inches in height.

Vicious dogs.

## 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. Nichole Bartlett (108924) AZ**

(952) 215-6803  
brandsbmw@yahoo.com

Great Danes

**Ms. Kim R. Holmes (108897) CT**

(860) 892-5148  
akitacameo@aol.com

Akitas, Siberian Huskies, Shiba Inu

**Mrs. Susan Ann Kerwin Bush (5119) AZ**

(262) 337-0889  
susanannbush@gmail.com

English Setters

**Mrs. Chris Ann Moore (108927) AR**

(479) 221-0555  
bisacd@aol.com

Whippets, Akitas, Bullmastiffs, Rottweilers, Chinese Cresteds, Papillons, Chinese Shar-Pei, Shiba Inu, Australian Cattle Dogs, Caradigan Welsh Corgis, JS

**Mr. Robert Pili (108889) PA**

showdog3@icloud.com  
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Papillons

### ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

**Ms. Carol S. Brown (31144) NC**

(717) 507-3230  
carolb7521@gmail.com

Tibetan Spaniels, Berger Picards, Border Collies, Collies, Shetland Sheepdogs

**Mrs. Robin Casey (92447) WY**

(307) 514-1519  
sgborzoi@aol.com

Azawakhs, Basset Hounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Dachshunds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Treeing Walker Coonhounds

**Dr. Joyce Dandridge (62237) DC**

(202) 726-9155  
justuschows@verizon.net

Dogo Argentinos, Standard Schnauzers, Pekingese, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Pumik

**Ms. Marcie Dobkin (6442) CA**

(858) 748-8848  
msdobkin@cox.net

Airedale Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Border Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Irish Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Norfolk Terriers, Russell Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers

**Ms. Mary Lynne Elliott (100062) CO**

(720) 289-2517  
ml@vedauwoorr.com

Basenjis, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Grand Basset Griffon Vendeens, Irish Wolfhounds, Otterhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Salukis



**Mrs. Janet Fink (6374) CA**

(909) 307-9778

janetfink@verizon.net

Dachshunds, Ibizan Hounds, German Pinschers, Biewer Terriers, Pekingese

**Ms. Diane Kepley (90370) SC**

(301) 305-9986

westhavencockers@comcast.net

Doberman Pinschers, Airedale Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Smooth Fox Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Sealyham Terriers, Skye Terriers, Welsh Terriers

**Mr. Thomas J. Latta (91010) MO**

(816) 655-2142

tjlatta48@gmail.com

Alaskan Malamutes, Dogues de Bordeaux, Rottweilers, Siberian Huskies, Standard Schnauzers

**Miss Joan Luna Liebes (6515) CO**

(719) 749-0232

joanluna@hotmail.com

Nederlandse Kooikerhondjes, Irish Water Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani, Vizslas, Weimaraners

**Mr. John S. Lucas (7444) TX**

(512) 422-2625

john.lucas@zambar.net

Balance of Working Group (Chinooks, Dogo Argentinos, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Leonbergers), German Shorthaired Pointers, English Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels,

Field Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels

**Ms. Robin MacFarlane (95827) FL**

(772) 801-5293

armor16@aol.com

Doberman Pinschers, Great Pyrenees, Rottweilers

**Mrs. Christie Martinez (22596) WA**

(503) 477-0801

xtiepl@gmail.com

Balance of Hound Group (American Foxhounds, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos)

**Mrs. Betsey Orman (99925) WI**

(847) 778-7661

bramblie@aol.com

Icelandic Sheepdogs

**Mr. Richard Powell (17447) PA**

(717) 496-5033

pnymdws@aol.com

Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, Rottweilers

**Ms. Ann Roth (63187) NC**

(910) 791-3950

harnethounds@juno.com

Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Anatolian Shepherds, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, Dogues de Bordeaux, Great Pyrenees, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Newfoundlands, Siberian Huskies, Standard Schnauzers

**Ms. Rhonda Silveira (100061) OR**

(503) 428-2021

rselveira.akcjudge@outlook.com

Bearded Collies, Beaucerons, Belgian

Laekinois, Bergamasco Sheepdogs, Berger Picards, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs

**Mrs. Sharon Chesnett Smith (5415) GA**

(770) 573-4874

sharon@octoberbernese.com

American Hairless Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Bull Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Norfolk Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Russell Terriers, Sealyham Terriers

**Mrs. Cindy Stansell (44666) NC**

(919) 359-1150

rocyn@embarqmail.com

Black and Tan Coonhounds, Ibizan Hounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks, Belgian Laekinois, Bergamasco Sheepdogs, Bouviers des Flandres, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pulik, Pumik, Pyrenean Shepherds

**Ms. Jan A. Sutherland (97231) CA**

(213) 819-6218

moonrysn@hotmail.com

American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Cocker Spaniels

**Ms. Debra Thornton (18837) GA**

(434) 262-6267

cypressbaydlt@gmail.com

Boston Terriers, Bulldogs, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Lhasa Apsos, Poodles, Tibetan Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers

**Mr. John P. Wade (5936) NV**

(916) 508-7979

jpwade508@gmail.com

Pointers, German Shorthaired Pointers, German Wirehaired Pointers, Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, English Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani

**JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGING APPLICANTS****Ms. Mackenzie S. Jones (108890) SC**

(864) 225-1393

msj5@g.clemson.edu

**Miss Kasey O'Brien (108935) FL**

bullmastiffs08@yahoo.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****Ms. Patricia A. Clark (106260) CT**

(203) 426-3154

willomoor@att.net

Greyhounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks

**Mrs. Lenore Hamilton (108733) AR**

(501) 843-6255

blackwing@centurytel.net



Labrador Retrievers  
**Mr. Michael D. Hamilton (108734) AR**  
 (501) 843-6255  
 mhamilton06141954@gmail.com  
 Labrador Retrievers

**Mr. Channing Sheets (99781) CA**  
 (415) 254-2582  
 cashe90@hotmail.com  
 German Shepherd Dogs

**Ms. Jennifer A. Weiner (108653) CA**  
 (916) 425-8418  
 jwedenrock@sbcglobal.net  
 Collies

## ADDITIONAL BREED PERMIT JUDGES

**Ms. Anne Barlow (18397) TX**  
 (512) 423-4500  
 anne78736@yahoo.com  
 Azawakhs, Beagles, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Borzois, Cirneco dell'Etna, Ibizan Hounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Pharaoh Hounds, Salukis, Scottish Deerhounds, Sloughis, Whippets

**Ms. Sharon Baskerville (91922) NJ**  
 (609) 238-9929  
 kaybriar@gmail.com  
 American Eskimo Dogs, Dalmatians, Tibetan Terriers  
*\*Permit status approval for American Eskimo Dogs, Dalmatians pending satisfactory completion of required measurement and/or weighing test.*

**Ms. Ronda Bermke (94073) WI**  
 (920) 864-3369  
 bermke@centurytel.net  
 Belgian Sheepdogs, Border Collies

**Ms. Kandy L. Boll (100060) PA**  
 (484) 639-1393  
 kbcorgi@verizon.net  
 Cardigan Welsh Corgis

**Ms. Marge B. Calltharp (17384) CT**  
 (860) 873-2572  
 ctmarbo@gmail.com  
 Balance of Toy Group (Biewer Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers), Azawakhs, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Grand Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Harriers, Pharaoh Hounds

**Mrs. Bergit Coady-Kabel (100809) CA**  
 (818) 472-3352  
 bergithans@aol.com  
 Balance of Terrier Group (American Hairless Terriers, Bull Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Rat Terriers)

**Dr. Daniel W. Dowling (5972) ME**  
 (207) 785-4494  
 drdaniel@tidewater.net  
 Chow Chows, Keeshonden, Lhasa Apsos, Norwegian Lundehunds

**Mr. Ted W. Eubank (53715) TX**  
 (214) 649-1104  
 teubank143@aol.com  
 Pointers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Irish

Red & White Setters, Irish Setters, Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels  
*\*Permit status approval for Cocker Spaniels pending satisfactory completion of required measurement and/or weighing test.*

**Ms. Denise Flaim (100561) NY**  
 (516) 509-5214  
 revodana@aol.com  
 Akitas, Anatolian Shepherds, Boerboels, Doberman Pinschers, Rottweilers, Saint Bernards

**Mrs. Lisa Graser (37267) TN**  
 (608) 655-1993  
 bluhvns@msn.com  
 Barbets, German Shorthaired Pointers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, English Setters, Cairn Terriers, Norwich Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Rat Terriers, Russell Terriers

**Mrs. Sandra Pretari Hickson (50017) CA**  
 (650) 346-9912  
 sandra.pretarihickson@gmail.com  
 Otterhounds, Alaskan Malamutes, Anatolian Shepherds, Black Russian Terriers, Chinooks, Doberman Pinschers, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Leonbergers, Samoyeds

**Ms. Cindy Huggins (92440) CA**  
 (805) 331-3723  
 courtlore@comcast.net  
 Japanese Chins, Pekingese  
*\*Permit status approval for Pekingese pend-*

*ing satisfactory completion of required measurement and/or weighing test.*

**Ms. Dianne Kroll (44743) OR**  
 (971) 221-7623  
 dianne.kroll@frontier.com  
 Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Grand Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Plott Hounds, Redbone Coonhounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds)

**Ms. Edweena "Teddy" McDowell (17411) KS**  
 (913) 620-4578  
 mcmerle@aol.com  
 Balance of Terrier Group (Bedlington Terriers, Norwich Terriers, Russell Terriers)

**Ms. Laura Reeves (105393) OR**  
 (541) 761-1867  
 scotiadawgs@gmail.com  
 German Shorthaired Pointers, Sussex Spaniels, Ibizan Hounds

**Ms. Inge Semenschin (27410) CA**  
 (510) 620-9688  
 midnightpoodles@sbcglobal.net  
 Azawakhs, Basenjis, Dachshunds, Greyhounds, Rhodesian Ridgebacks

**Mrs. Keiko Shimizu (101335) CA**  
 (949) 537-6217  
 keiko.featherquest@gmail.com  
 Labrador Retrievers, Vizslas, Pugs, Shiba Inu



**Mr. Masaki Shimizu (100795) CA**

(310) 819-5309  
masaki.featherquest@gmail.com  
Lagotti Romagnoli, Clumber Spaniels,  
English Cocker Spaniels, English  
Springer Spaniels, Wirehaired Vizslas,  
Bernese Mountain Dogs  
*\*Permit status approval for Lagotti Romagnoli, Wirehaired Vizslas pending satisfactory completion of required measurement and/or weighing test.*

**Ms. Judy Wade (99715) OK**

(214) 693-4447  
wademanordogs@gmail.com  
Great Danes, American Eskimo Dogs,  
Finnish Spitz, French Bulldogs, Low-  
chen, Shiba Inu

**Mr. Cledith M. Wakefield (80829) MO**

(573) 760-3616  
n2rotts@yahoo.com  
Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Leonbergers,  
Mastiffs, Standard Schnauzers

**Ms. Pamela Wilson (64914) TX**

(512) 280-3103  
wilscot@sbcglobal.net  
American Hairless Terriers, Bedlington  
Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Man-  
chester Terriers, Welsh Terriers

**JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP PERMIT JUDGE****Mr. Douglas Belter (108731) MI**

(269) 795-7643  
doughbelter@gmail.com

**RESIGNED CONFORMATION JUDGE**

Mrs. Vonnie Peterson

**EMERITUS CONFORMATION JUDGES**

Miss Judith Bryant  
Ms. Deborah L. Mapes

**DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGES**

Mr. James Briley  
Mr. Larry R. Brunner, Sr.  
Mrs. Carol E. Chapman  
Ms. Deborah S. Kahla  
Ms. Graafin Ginger M. Leeuwenburg  
Lt. Col. Wallace H. Pede  
Mr. Julian Prager  
Mrs. Lenore Riddle  
Mr. Thomas R. Squicciarini  
Mr. Don Sutton

**APPLICATION FOR BREED-SPECIFIC REGISTERED NAME PREFIX**

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

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

AMBER WAVES- Great Pyrenees-Debbie Hosley  
BINGO'S- Pembroke Welsh Corgis-Sherry D Hardman  
BRIAR ROSE- Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers- Carolyn Garrett  
CASTLERIGG- Pekingese- Susan Speranza

CRESTVIEW-Dachshunds-Sarah I. Holland  
FOWLPLAY- Labrador Retriever- Nathan A. Atkinson  
INTUITION FARM-Great Pyrenees-Kathryn E. Meier  
ISLAND BOUND-Old English Sheepdogs-Marcia A. Stedman  
KENMARE- Cardigan Welsh Corgis-Lark A. Schwartz & Fred H. Harnishfeger  
LAST FRONTIER-Chesapeake Bay Retrievers-Marynell E. Lee & Daniel M. Lee  
MAPLEWOOD ACRES- Labrador Retrievers -Nancy H. Schaetzke  
MEDLIN HILLS-Cavalier King Charles Spaniels-Lisa Payne  
PREMIERE- Golden Retrievers- Christine C. Texter & Lauren M. Texter  
PRUDEN'S- Pomeranians- Darlene Pruden  
ROYAL GIANTS- Giant Schnauzers- Melanie McDowell & Jeral Davis  
SHADY OAKS- Cavalier King Charles Spaniels-Marion Schuessler & Stephen D. Schuessler  
SUNDERHUND- Dachshunds – Jennifer M. Sunderman  
TIMBERLAND FARM-Labrador Retrievers-Sharon G. Smith  
VERDE MONT-Labrador Retrievers- Gayle S. Erdman  
VOM BESCHUTZER-German Shepherd Dogs-Lori B. Morton & Dawnetta Calhoun

**REGISTERED NAME PREFIXES GRANTED**

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been granted:  
BUZZARDS-Australian Cattle Dogs- Theresa Buzzard Couch & Colsten Couch  
CHIMO- Great Danes- Sharon G Fulford-Flint  
DELPHI- Boston Terriers- Delores J. Ferrero & John W. Flora  
DESERT SKY- Cane Corso- Shannon D Smith & Leila H.  
GOLD STAR- Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers-Vicki L. Wagner & Barry Wagner  
HALO- Pomeranians- Haley M Pursell  
INFINITY'S- German Shorthaired Pointers- Osvaldo Miranda & Griselda A. Gonzalez  
KASHMIR'S- Golden Retrievers- Christine A. Brandt  
MONARCH'S- Rhodesian Ridgebacks- Laurie A. Hynes & Susan A. Hynes  
NEVERLAMD -Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers- Wendy J. Hooke & Peter J. Hooke  
RANSOMSHIRE'S- German Shepherd Dogs- Ellen R. Ransom





**AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC.  
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
AKC OFFICES AT 101 PARK AVENUE,  
NEW YORK, NY  
AND VIA VIDEO CONFERENCE  
JANUARY 12, 2021**

The Board convened via Zoom Video Conference on Tuesday January 12, 2021 at 11:00 a.m.

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 November 10, 2020 Board meeting minutes, copies of which had been provided to all Directors, were reviewed.

Upon a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, seconded by Ms. McAteer, the November 10, 2020 Board meeting minutes were unanimously approved.

## **PRESIDENTS REPORT**

Mr. Sprung reported on the December events in Orlando as follows: As Show

Chair he stated that the extensive planning and execution worked. Our knowledgeable staff did well. The positive comments from the Board were shared and appreciated by our employees.

He praised the streaming of each event including agility, obedience and the group judging on AKC.tv. It was very successful, although for the record the pay-per view breed judging offer for Saturday and Sunday did not meet subscriber expectations.

Registration and Customer Service have had outstanding results with appreciation to Mark Dunn, Linda Duncklee, Jill Zapadinsky and staff; as their customer service has these proven results:

- Every area in Registration is up and the queues are short.
- 288,500+ litters and 702,000 individual registrations
- Best full year since 2009 & 2008, respectively.

He reported of making a decision which he ran by Tom and Dominic to not charge the 2021 annual fee for our Registered Handler's Program (RHP) members; as their livelihoods have been very negatively affected.

Tim Thomas sent me this RHP feedback:

"Comments included that this act not only relieves the members of their financial obligation after a very difficult year but made them feel appreciated as well for their Individual contributions to the RHP and the sport on the whole." Patti Proctor stated the appreciation from our RHP members is tremendous and they believe we care and it is a two-way street. Also, Patti suggested a document for Clubs if there is a COVID-19 issue at an event; Doug Ljungren and Glenn Lycan have addressed that request.

Processing of Conformation and Obedience results are completed for 2020; Performance is scheduled to be done next week and Companion this week. Along with this work, BI and ICG are analyzing Sports & Events processes for 2018, 2019 and 2020 (pre and post COVID) to understand historical and year over year changes, dashboards including time to process events, time to receive results, event changes, event cancellations, revenue by event types, time allocation by processing activity and costs by processing activity.

Working with LB Dean in Human Resources, we are making a training video on active shooter preparedness available to every staff member. It is provided by the Department of Homeland Security. The

Board is welcome to participate.

Delegate Meeting attendance: Research was conducted for the Delegate Zoom meetings in comparison to the past 5 years of Delegates Meetings. The September (376) and December (377) 2020 meetings were the highest attended in 5 years; only March of 2016 is on par with them at (374). Another interesting statistic was that a comparison of June, September and December 2020 to 2019 meetings are, respectively, for 2020 +55, +61 and +65. These figures were shared with Mary Lou Olszewski for the DAAC at her request.

Budget: In the letter that was composed to the Delegates on the 2021 budget, there were a few proactive steps of reinvesting funds back into the company. The only item necessary in North Carolina at the time of the writing was a replacement of the backup generator. Keith Frazier, managing the N.C. facility, is overseeing this initiative and the installation is scheduled for tomorrow. This install is two years ahead of the current generator's remaining lifespan. Natural gas will be more efficient and provides AKC, AKC Reunite and AKC CHF with an uninterrupted supply of fuel in the case of disaster.

Lastly, the inaugural "AKC on ESPN" had



excellent results. Gina will update us.

Gina DiNardo, Executive Secretary, participated in this portion of the meeting to share with the Board details about the new Disney / ESPN agreement which began with the 2-hour Fastest Dogs USA on ESPN2 Sunday, December 13, 2020. The show used the finals of the AKC Fast CAT Invitational to highlight competitors: it was the number one show on ESPN2 for the entire day.

### **Legal Update:**

The Board reviewed a legal update as of December 2020.

### **CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

Dr. Davies discussed his desire to separate the Board Pension and Investment Committee into two (2) separate committees. Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the new structure; there will be a Board Pension Committee and a Board Investments Committee.

### **EXECUTIVE SESSION**

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

### **FINANCE**

Ted Phillips, Chief Financial Officer, provided a financial update for the eleven months ending November 30, 2020.

Despite the ongoing challenges due to COVID-19, a positive report of AKC's operations was conveyed.

YTD Net Operating Income is \$13.1 million primarily due to higher registration revenues and cost containment, offset by lower recording and service fees.

Registrations Statistics: 2020 YTD Litter Reg. was 6.5% ahead of budget, 8.2% better than 2019 YTD. 2020 YTD Dog Reg. was 15% ahead of budget, 17% better than 2019 YTD.

Registration Fees exceed the prior year by 19.5% or \$5.8 million. This increase is led by Dog Registration ahead of 2019 by 24.4% or \$5 million.

Pedigree & Other Litter Fees exceed budget by 24% or \$1.6 mil primarily due to 3-Generation Pedigree Sales.

Events & Entries continue to reflect the impact of COVID-19 cancellations. Compared to the same period in 2019, Events & Entries were down by 53.5% & 57%, respectively.

Events & Other Fees trail budget and 2019 Actual by 42% and 39% respectively. This

is primarily due to Recording & Service Fees which trail prior year by 44.3% or \$4.7 million.

Product & Service Sales exceed budget by 11.6% or \$1.1 million led by Merchandise Sales due to increases in e-commerce sales ahead of prior year by 65% or \$621k.

Advertising, Sponsor/Royalties trail budget by 8% or \$892k due to a combination of lower income across all lines due to lower activity due to the pandemic.

### **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

Mari-Beth O'Neill, Vice President, Sport Services participated in this portion of the meeting via videoconference.

### **Löwchen Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Löwchen breed standard as submitted by the Löwchen Club of America, Inc. (LCA). The current standard was approved May 11, 2010.

Following publication of the proposed standard changes in the May 2020 Secretary's page of the Gazette there was extensive discussion from the club. The LCA Breed Standard Committee made further revisions to the proposed standard, and as a result Staff recommends that the revised standard be published for comment again.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Powers, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the revised standard for publication for comment in the Secretary's Page of the Gazette.

### **Standard Schnauzer Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Tail section of the Standard Schnauzer breed standard as submitted by the Standard Schnauzer Club of America, Inc. (SSCA). The standard was last revised and approved by the AKC Board February 9, 1991.

Following a motion by Mr. Tatro, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the standard revision for publication for comment in the Secretary's Page of the Gazette.

### **Acceptance of Pedigrees from the Azerbaijan Kennel Club**

The Board reviewed a request from the Azerbaijan Kennel Club to be added to the list of registries with pedigrees acceptable for AKC registration. Kennel Union of the Republic of Azerbaijan (hereinafter referred as KURA) is a national non-profitable canine organization in Azerbaijan, which was established in 2001 and a member of FCI (Fédération Cynologique Internationale) since 2006, and FCI full member



since 2015. KURA is the only all breed registry authority in the country. KURA issues Pedigrees and records registration records of all pure breed dogs in Azerbaijan.

In 2019, KURA registered approximately 2500 dogs. Since 2015, KURA organizes Crufts® Qualification shows 2 times per year and International Dog Shows inviting FCI international judges; and KURA conduct and participate in education programs, seminars.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Tatro, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to add the Kennel Union of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the list of registries with pedigrees acceptable for AKC registration.

### **Sloughi Stud Book**

The Board reviewed a request from the American Sloughi Association to keep the Stud Book Open for the Breed. The Sloughi Book is scheduled to close January 1, 2021. Currently AKC will accept dogs registered with America Sloughi Association and United Kennel Club.

Staff recommends the Sloughi Stud Book remain open until January 1, 2026.

This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

### **Danish-Swedish Farmdog Club of America – Advance to Miscellaneous**

The parent club of the Danish Swedish Farmdog, the Danish-Swedish Farmdog Club of America (DSFCA), has requested approval for the breed to move into the Miscellaneous Class.

The Danish-Swedish Farmdog Club of America has met the requirements of the Recognition of New Breeds Board Policy approved in February 2017. Requirements include an active parent club, with serious and expanding breeding activity over a wide geographic area, and documented club activity. The Danish-Swedish Farmdog Club of America has an active membership participating in Companion Events and FSS Open Shows when available.

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

Following a motion by Mr. Carota, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to advance the Danish-Swedish Farmdog to the Miscellaneous Class effective June 30, 2021

### **New Breed for Foundation Stock Service® – Barbado da Terceira Parent Club**

The Board was advised that the Founda-

tion Stock Service (FSS) Committee recently approved a petition for the Barbado da Terceira to be accepted into the FSS program. The Barbado da Terceira (meaning “bearded”) is thought to have evolved from the dogs that were brought to the island of Terceira in the Azores around the 15th century for the purpose of herding cattle and livestock.

### **COMPANION and PERFORMANCE**

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events and Pamela Manaton, Director, Obedience, Rally, Tracking participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

### **Managing Waitlists on Limited Entry Obedience and Rally Trials**

With increased COVID restrictions, clubs are experiencing a reduction in the number of people they may have in a facility for their events. This means that more clubs are hosting limited entry obedience and rally trials and with so few events being offered, it has resulted in more entries being received than can be accommodated. The Board reviewed a recommendation on how to manage waitlists at limited events to allow the most participation in events by modifying the existing waitlist requirements. The recommendation would allow a club to set a wait-

list closing date beyond the event closing date; however, it must be a minimum of three days prior to the first trial date in a set of trials.

This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

### **Random Draw Method for Accepting Entries in Obedience & Rally Trials**

The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to establish a Random Draw method of entries to be used at a club’s option for limited entry obedience and rally trials that have their own standalone event number. The Random Draw method would provide the club with a fair way to accept entries for trials if the club anticipates the entries will overload beyond their limits, and to create equity between all exhibitors.

This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

### **Obedience Fix ‘n Go Concept**

The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to allow obedience handlers to use the “Fix ‘n Go” option while performing in the ring at obedience trials when a dog’s performance does not meet their expectation. The “Fix ‘n Go” concept allows the team to reattempt one individual exer-



cise, and then leave the ring. Using the “Fix n’ Go” option will result in a non-qualifying score (NQ). “Fix ‘n Go” would be offered on a one-year pilot basis in order to give the staff time to evaluate its impact.

This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

## **CONFORMATION**

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; Mari-Beth O’Neill, Vice President, Sport Services; Tim Thomas, Vice President of Dog Show Judges; and Alan Slay, Director, Event Programs participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

### **Rules Applying to Dog Shows-Chapter 16, Section 2 - Grand Championship Points**

The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee (DSRC) to modify Chapter 16 Section 6 of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, which addresses the requirements for a dog to achieve the Grand Championship title at AKC Conformation dog shows. The Delegate body at its September 2020 meeting approved a proposal to modify Chapter 16 Section 6 of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*. During discussion at the September meeting, a motion to amend the

proposal was made and approved, modifying the first sentence of the proposed insertion from, “At independently held specialty shows for breeds divided into recognized varieties,...” to “At independently held specialty shows and concurrent specialty shows for breeds divided into recognized varieties,...” The amended proposal was subsequently approved by the delegate body to be effective January 1, 2021.

At the DSRC’s November 19, 2020 meeting, the DSRC voted, unanimously, to recommend the removal of “...and concurrent specialty shows...” from the last paragraph of Chapter 16 Section 6 of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*. Their reasoning includes:

1. Concurrent specialties are by definition independent specialties. Stand-alone, concurrent, and evening are all types of independent specialties.
2. The amendment to the proposal, which was eventually approved, resulted in inconsistent language within the section.

This will be discussed further at the February meeting.

### **Calculating Distance for Conflict Checks**

Based on a request from the Board, Staff

presented a memo outlining how the AKC currently calculates distance between events and judging assignments and has done so over the past fifty-plus years (50+), discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the current process and possible alternatives.

Staff will present options for consideration on ways to modify the current Board Policy for the Board to review.

### **Preserving Corresponding Dates for Clubs**

Staff provided information on the preservation of corresponding dates for clubs when they have events cancelled or rescheduled due to COVID.

When a club notifies the AKC that they are cancelling an event due to COVID, AKC creates a new event for them on the corresponding date in the following year. If a club desires to reschedule later in the year, AKC will still create next year’s event based on their corresponding date and note the rescheduled event as a one-time occurrence.

AKC will continue to follow this procedure during the COVID pandemic to support clubs and preserve their corresponding dates, including the situations where a club has cancelled or rescheduled their events in both 2020 and 2021.

### **New and Low Entry Breeds – Talking Paper by Carmen Battaglia**

The Board discussed a paper written by Dr. Battaglia looking at dog registrations and entries for Low Entry breeds and new breeds admitted to the AKC stud book in the past 10 years. Dr. Davies suggested that he would like to create an Ad Hoc Committee to work through the issues presented in the paper. The Committee would be chaired by Mari-Beth O’Neill, Vice President, Special Serviced Chair; other members are Mark Dunn, Executive Vice President; Dr. Carmen Battaglia, AKC Board member; Chris Sweetwood, AKC Board member and an additional AKC Staff member from the Sport & Events department.

Following a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the committee as suggested.

## **JUDGING OPERATIONS**

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

*Mr. Tatro was not present for this portion of the meeting.*



## **Recertification Requirements for Conformation Judges**

The Board reviewed a Staff memo which provided additional information concerning the planned structure of the newly approved requirement for Conformation Judges to complete a recertification course/exam on current AKC procedures and policies every five years.

## **CLUBS**

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; and Lisa Cecin, Director, Club Relations, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference. Mr. Tatro was not present for this portion of the meeting.

## **Club Relations 2020 Activity Report**

The Board reviewed a status report meant to communicate to the Board key information and trends regarding AKC clubs.

Club Relations is responsible for the accreditation, advancement, and licensing for AKC's 15 types of clubs, AKC member club status approvals, bylaw approval, territory approvals, sanctioned match program approvals, and informal guidance regarding club dispute resolution. In total, Club Relations receives approximately 375-400 emails received per month. It is an objective of Club Relations to make it as easy as

possible for clubs to associate with the AKC within the rules and policies established by the Board.

Number of clubs as of December 3, 2020.

Member clubs	638
Licensed clubs	4,140
Sanctioned Plan A clubs	90
Sanctioned Plan B clubs	112
Total	4,980

*(The total number of clubs in 2019 was 4969)*

In 2020, AKC approved 32 new clubs and 10 clubs reported as dissolved. Over the past four years there have been no new Rally or Earthdog clubs.

New Parent Clubs in 2020: Small Munsterlander Club of America

New All-Breed Clubs in 2020: Dubuque Kennel Club; Kennel Club of North Mississippi and Wisconsin Kennel Club

New Group Clubs in 2020: Carolina Sporting Dog Association and Rocky Mountain Non-Sporting Club

New Member Clubs in 2020: Arrowhead Kennel Club and Sherwood Dog Training Club

Number of Specialty Clubs approved under the Reduced Sanctioned Match Program: 7

Number of Group Clubs approved/advanced under the Reduced Sanctioned

Match Program: 4

Bylaw review requests handled by staff: 136

## **Delegates and Member Clubs**

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

## **Report on Member Clubs Bylaws Approved in October and November 2020**

Del Monte Kennel Club, Monterey, CA (1938)

Del-Otse-Nango Kennel Club, Otsego and Delaware Counties, NY (1998)

Salisbury Maryland Kennel Club, Salisbury, MD, including Wicomico, Worcester and Somerset Counties (1967)

## **Report on Newly Licensed Clubs approved in October and November 2020**

American Belgian Laekenois Association, 160 total households (57 households in 17 states west of the Mississippi River; 103 households in 21 states east of the Mississippi River.)

*Mr. Tatro was present for the remainder of the meeting.*

## **COMPLIANCE**

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

## **Approval of Annual Fees**

The Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc. "Charter and Bylaws" require that the Board of Directors set deposits annually for the submission of complaints pursuant to Article XII, Section 1; as well as deposits for appeals to an Appeal Trial Board pursuant to Article XIII, Section 7.

The current deposit to file a complaint pursuant to Article XII, Section 1 is \$500. The current deposit to file an Appeal to an Appeal Trial Board is \$200.

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

Following a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, seconded by Mr. Powers, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to keep the deposit amounts the same for 2021. A complaint



pursuant to Article XII, Section 1 is \$500. The fee to file an Appeal to an Appeal Trial Board is \$200.

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

## **REGISTRATION**

Mark Dunn, Executive Vice President; participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

## **Parent Club Sponsored Frozen Semen Program**

The Board reviewed a request from The Akita Club of America, Inc (ACA). The ACA requests that the AKC Board allow the registration of frozen semen litters wherein the frozen semen owner is a canine reproductive bank established by the ACA. This request is in keeping with AKC Board Policy established in February 2017. ACA requests AKC Board approval to move forward with their plan to establish a breed specific frozen semen bank.

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

Following a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, sec-

onded by Mr. Powers, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the request of the Akita Club of America to establish a breed specific frozen semen bank and allow the registration of frozen semen litters wherein the frozen semen owner is a canine reproductive bank established by the ACA.

Following discussion, Mr. Sprung recommended that AKC explore establishing a frozen semen program which would increase gene pools, ensure saving of quality producers and eliminate the challenge for each Parent Club of taking this step for their breed or not, ultimately assisting breeders of today and in the future.

## **CONSENT**

Following a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by DR. Battaglia it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the following Consent item:

- Australian Terrier Proposed Breed Standard Revision
- Parent Club Designation for Kia Ken
- Mudi Eligibility to Compete in the Herding Group
- Russian Toy Eligibility to Compete in the Toy Group
- Assistance to Member Club Applicants
- Conformation Junior Showmanship,

Canine Partners

- Delegate and Club Approvals
- Resolution – Honorable David C. Merriam

## **Australian Terrier Proposed Breed Standard Revision**

The Australian Terrier Club of America has balloted its membership in accordance with the club's Constitution and By-laws on a proposed revision to the General Appearance, Tail and Forequarters sections of the breed standard. The Board reviewed the results of the ballot submitted by the Australian Terrier Club of America. The following results were submitted:

### **RESULTS**

<b>Total number of Members Balloted</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Ballots Returned</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Yes Ballots</b>	<b>89 71.2%</b>
<b>No Ballots</b>	<b>36 28.8%</b>

The Board VOTED to approve the proposed standard revision to the Australian Terrier Breed Standard with an effective date of April 7, 2021

## **GENERAL APPEARANCE**

A small, sturdy, medium-boned working terrier, rather long in proportion to height with pricked ears and docked tail or un-

docked tail. Blue and tan, solid sandy or solid red in color, with harsh-textured outer coat, a distinctive ruff and apron, and a soft, silky topknot. As befits their heritage as versatile workers, Australian Terriers are sound and free moving with good reach and drive. Their expression keen and intelligent; their manner spirited and self-assured.

The following description is that of the ideal Australian Terrier. Any deviation from this description must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

## **TAIL**

Set on high and carried erect at a twelve to one o'clock position, in balance with the overall dog, a good hand-hold when mature, docked leaving slightly less than one half, or undocked from straight to curved forward. The tail set is of primary importance.

## **FOREQUARTERS**

Shoulders – Long blades, well laid back with only slight space between the shoulder blades at the withers. The length of the upper arm is comparable to the length of the shoulder blade. The angle between the shoulder and the upper arm is 90 degrees. Faults – Straight, loose and loaded shoulders. Elbows – Close to the chest. Forelegs – Straight, parallel when viewed



from the front; the bone is round and medium in size. They should be set well under the body, with definite body overhang (keel) before them when viewed from the side. Pasterns – Strong, with only slight slope. Fault – Down on pasterns. Dewclaws - May be removed.

### **Parent Club Designation for Kia Ken**

The Board VOTED to designate the Kai Ken Society of America as the Parent Club representing the Kai Ken with the AKC.

### **Mudi Eligibility to Compete in the Herding Group**

The Board VOTED to approve the request from The Mudi Club of America (MCA) and will accept the breed into the Stud Book of the American Kennel Club. The Board also VOTED to approve the breed standard as submitted. The breed will be moved from the Foundation Stock Service into the Stud Book of the American Kennel Club on December 29, 2021. The Stud Book will remain open until January 1, 2027. The Mudi will be eligible to compete in the Herding Group as of January 1, 2022.

## **STANDARD OF THE MUDI**

### **GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The Mudi is medium in size and moderate in conformation. The Mudi has

courage, a trait useful for working the most stubborn livestock, a loyal protector of property and family members, sometimes used for hunting wild boar. The wedge-shaped head, erect ears and almost square body typifies this extremely versatile, intelligent, alert, agile, all-purpose Hungarian farm dog. Withers pronounced and forming the highest point of the body sloping towards the croup. The coat is short and straight on the face and front of the legs. The rest of the body is covered by a coat that is very wavy to curly, growing to a length of up to approximately 3 inches.

### **SIZE PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE**

The Mudi is medium boned. The height from the withers to the ground is almost equal to the body length from the point of the shoulder to the point of buttocks. The Mudi should stand squarely on all fours and when viewed from the side the topline, front legs and back legs should closely approximate a square. Size – Dogs are from 16 inches to 18½ inches, ideal 17½ inches, bitches from 15 inches to 17½ inches, ideal 16½ inches. Fault - Height at the withers below 15 inches or over 18½ inches for either sex is a very serious fault. Weight – Ideal

weight in dogs is 24 pounds to 29 pounds and in bitches 18 pounds to 24 pounds.

### **HEAD**

The head is wedge shaped when viewed from the top and from the side with the length of the muzzle slightly less than half of the total length of the head. The stop is defined but not obvious.

Expression – The Mudi is alert, lively and intelligent. Eyes – The eyes are almond shaped and set slightly oblique thus giving the Mudi a "dare devil" expression. Dark brown eyes are preferred however the following variations are permitted: Merle patterned dogs may have solid brown, blue, or brown speckled with blue eye(s). Brown, gray and gray-brown dogs may have lighter brown eyes. Yellow and white colored dogs may have dark brown, lighter brown, blue, or brown speckled with blue eye(s). Rims of lids are tight, close-fitting to the eyeball and completely pigmented. Brown and gray – brown dogs have brown pigmentation and grey dogs have gray pigmentation. Yellow and white dogs may have black, brown or gray pigmentation. Disqualification – Yellow eyes in black dogs. Pink eyes. Ears – The Mudi ears are

high set, fully erect and covered with abundant hair reaching beyond the edges of the ear leather. The ears are triangular and only slightly taller than the width at the base. The ears are very mobile and alert, able to move independently in reaction to any stimulation. Disqualification - Drop or semi-pricked ears. Skull – The skull and forehead are slightly domed. The occiput and brows are only slightly apparent. Muzzle – The muzzle is strong with the bridge of the nose straight and tapering to a blunt end at the nose. The lips are tight, and the lip pigment corresponds with the pigment of the nose and eye rims. Whiskers shall be present. Nose – The nose is narrow, rounded in front with moderately wide nostrils. The bridge is straight. The nose color is black with the following exceptions: Brown and gray-brown dogs have brown noses. Gray dogs have gray noses. Yellow and white colored dogs may have black, brown or gray noses. The nose pigmentation is solid. Fault – Discolored areas. Disqualification – Pink or spotted nose. Bite – A full complement of teeth of medium size that meet in a scissors bite. Fault – Level bite. One or more missing teeth are a serious fault. Disqualification – Over or undershot



mouth, wry mouth.

## **NECK, TOPLINE, BODY**

*Neck* - Neck is of medium length, placed high on the shoulders, slightly arched and is well-muscled. The skin at the throat is tight, dry, and without a dewlap. *Topline* - Withers are pronounced and forming the highest point of the body with the backline sloping towards the croup.

*Body* - The body is smooth and tight with hard, but not bulging muscles. The back is short, straight, and taut. The loin is short, straight, and firmly coupled. The croup is slightly sloped, and of medium breadth. The tail follows the natural line of the croup.

*Chest* - Forechest is slightly curved, the point of the sternum only slightly protruding. The chest is moderate in depth with ribs that are slightly sprung that extends back to a slight tuck-up. *Tail* - When relaxed a full-length tail will hang with the lower third raised almost to horizontal but when alert and during active movement the full-length tail is carried in sickle shape higher than the topline. The tail is abundantly coated; the hair on the underside can be 4 inches to 5 inches long. Tails come in all-natural lengths including a natural bob. No tail length

is preferred over any other length. Docking of tail is undesirable but is not regarded as a fault. Fault - Tightly curled "pig-tail."

## **FOREQUARTERS**

The shoulders are moderately angulated, with long, well-knit shoulder blades and an upper arm matching in length. The angle formed between the shoulder blade and upper arm should be 100 to 110 degrees. The elbows are tucked firmly against the brisket. The legs are long and straight, with medium bone. The pastern is very slightly sloped. Feet are compact, oval in shape; pads deep and strong, toes moderately arched and close. The nails are strong and preferably black or slate gray. Front dewclaws are desirable.

## **HINDQUARTERS**

The hindquarters are well-developed and muscular, and in balance with the forequarters having moderate angulation. The upper thigh is thick and strong, with a long, strong lower thigh. The hocks are short, vertical, and parallel to each other. A vertical line drawn from the point of buttocks down to the ground almost touches the front of the rear toes when viewed from the side. Rear dewclaws are not desirable. Hind

feet same as the forefeet.

## **COAT**

Head and front of legs are covered by short, straight and smooth hair. On other parts of the body, the coat is uniformly very wavy to curly. It is dense and always shiny, about 1 inch to 3 inches long. At some spots, cowlicks and ridges are formed. The coat is longer on the back of the forearms and the upper thighs, where it forms pronounced featherings. The tail is abundantly coated; the hair on the underside may be as much as 4 inches to 5 inches long. The distinctive coat naturally repels much of the dirt and debris encountered while working. The Mudi is presented in a natural coat, never appearing sculpted, wooly, fluffed nor blown dry so as to obscure the natural curls and texture of the coat. Disqualification - Short, smooth, flat coat on the whole body; long hair on the face.

## **COLOR**

Allowed colors are: Black - all over with no shading. Brown - color can range from a light brown to chocolate with lighter shades of brown on the breeches and underbelly. Gray - all over with no shading. Gray-brown - color is a dilute of brown (Isabella) with

lighter shades on the breeches and underbelly. Yellow and white - color can range from white to a near-white cream to a darker shade approaching golden with lighter shades on the breeches and underbelly. The merle pattern may appear with any color. No color is preferred over any other color and there is no preference of the solid vs. merle pattern. Minimal white markings are tolerated but not desired on any color or pattern; this includes a white patch on the chest less than 2 inches in diameter and small white markings on the toes. Fault - Any white markings more extensive than the foregoing are a serious fault. Allowable light shadings are not to be confused with white markings. Disqualification - Wolf gray (agouti - alternating bands of color along each hair shaft), black and tan, albino (pure white with pale pink skin and pink eyes) or any other non-allowed color or markings.

## **GAIT**

Action is true, free, supple and tireless, exhibiting facility of movement rather than hard driving action. The trot is not long striding yet covers the ground with a minimum of effort. The capability of quick and sudden movement is essential.



## TEMPERAMENT

Alert, always energetic, cheerful and intelligent the Mudi is an animal without any trace of timidity or aggressiveness. Extremely able to learn, adaptable, courageous and always enthusiastic about any job that needs to be done are typical Mudi traits.

## FAULTS

Any deviation from the foregoing should be considered a fault, the seriousness of the fault depending upon the extent of the deviation.

## DISQUALIFICATIONS

Yellow eyes in black dogs. Pink eyes. Drop or semi-pricked ears. Pink or spotted nose. Over or undershot mouth, wry mouth. Short, smooth, flat coat on the whole body; long hair on the face. Wolf gray (agouti - alternating bands of color along each hair shaft), black and tan, albino (pure white with pale pink skin and pink eyes) or any other non-allowed color or markings.

*Approved October 9, 2017*

*Effective July 1, 2018*

## **Russian Toy Eligibility to Compete in the Toy Group**

The Board VOTED to approve the request

from The Russian Toy Club of America (RTCA). The Russian Toy will be accepted into the AKC Stud Book and will be eligible to compete in the Toy Group on January 1, 2022. The breed will be moved from the Foundation Stock Service into the Stud Book of the American Kennel Club on December 29, 2021. The Stud Book will remain open until January 1, 2027. The Board also VOTED to approve the breed standard as submitted.

## STANDARD OF THE RUSSIAN TOY

### GENERAL APPEARANCE

A small elegant dog, lively, long-legged, with fine bone and lean muscles. Sexual dimorphism only slightly defined. Active, cheerful, possessing keen intelligence, slightly aloof to strangers but neither cowardly nor aggressive.

### SIZE PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

The Russian toy has a square build; the height, when measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the withers, is equal to the length, when measured horizontally from the prosternum to the point of the buttocks. The height at the elbows is only slightly more than half of the height at withers. The chest is sufficiently deep reaching to the elbow. Height at with-

ers for both dogs and bitches: 8 inches to 11 inches. Weight for both dogs and bitches: up to 6½ pounds. Disqualifications - Height at withers over 12 inches or under 7 inches. Weight less than 2 pounds.

### HEAD

The head is small compared to the body. *Expression* – The expression is bright, attentive with attitude. Eyes are quite large, rounded, dark, slightly prominent, set well apart and looking straight ahead. Eyelids are tightly fitting. Black and Tan dogs have eyes that are darkest brown to black with black eye rims. Chocolate and Tan dogs have eyes that are brown to light brown and eye rims that are brown to light brown (darker color preferred). Blue and Tan dogs have eyes and eye rims that are slate grey. Red coated dogs have eyes that are darkest brown to black with black eye rims. Red Sable dogs have eyes that are darkest brown to black with black eye rims. Red Brown dogs have eyes and eye rims that are brown (darker color preferred). *Ears* – Ears are big, thin, set high, erect and wider at the base tapering to a triangular shape. Semi-pricked ears in long-haired dogs with heavy fringes is permissible but not desirable. Disquali-

fication – Hanging (completely down) ears. *Skull* – The skull is high but not too wide (width at the level of zygomatic arches does not exceed the depth of the skull). *Stop* – The stop is clearly pronounced. *Muzzle* – The muzzle is lean and tapered and is slightly shorter than the skull. *Cheekbones* – The cheekbones are only slightly pronounced. *Nose* – Black and Tan dogs have black noses. Chocolate and Tan dogs have noses that are brown to light brown (darker color preferred). Blue and Tan dogs have slate grey noses. Red coated dogs have black noses. Red Sable dogs have black noses. Red Brown dogs have brown noses (darker color preferred). *Lips* – Lips are thin, lean, tight-fitting. Black and Tan dogs have black lips. Chocolate and Tan dogs have lips that are brown to light brown (darker color preferred). Blue and Tan dogs have slate grey lips. Red coated dogs have black lips. Red Sable dogs have black lips. Red Brown dogs have brown lips (darker color preferred). *Bite* – The teeth should meet in a scissor bite. Russian Toy teeth are small, white. Absence of two incisors is permitted in each jaw. Faults – Level bite or incisors sloping forward. The absence of more than two incisors in either jaw is a serious fault. Disqualifi-



cations – Overshot, undershot. Absence of one canine.

## NECK, TOPLINE, BODY

*Neck* – The neck is long, lean, carried high, slightly arched. *Topline* – The topline gradually slopes from the withers to the root of the tail. *Withers* – The withers are slightly pronounced. *Body* – The chest is oval, sufficiently deep and not too wide. *Underline* – The underline has a tucked-up belly and drawn up flanks, forming a nicely curved line from the chest to the flanks. *Back* – The back is strong and straight. *Loin* – The loin is short and slightly arched. *Croup* – The croup is somewhat rounded and slightly sloping. *Tail* – Tails may be natural or docked (only two or three vertebrae are left) and is carried high. The undocked (natural) tail is a sickle tail. The tail should not be carried lower than back level when moving. Fault – Low set tail.

## FOREQUARTERS

*Shoulders* – The shoulder blades are moderately long and not too sloping. *Upper Arm* – The upper arm forms an angle of 105 degrees with the shoulder blade. The length of upper arm is approximately equal to the length of shoulder. *Elbow* – The elbow is in line

with the body. *Legs* – Forequarters legs are thin and lean. Seen from the front, the front legs are straight and parallel. The forearm is long, straight. The carpus (wrist) is lean. Pasterns are almost vertical. Dewclaws may be removed or left natural. Feet and Toes – Forefeet are small, oval, turning neither in nor out with pads that are cushioned. Toes are well knit and arched. Hind feet are a little bit narrower than forefeet with pads that are cushioned, and toes are well knit and arched. *Pads and Nails* – Black and Tan dogs have black nails and pads. Chocolate and Tan dogs have nails and pads that are brown to light brown (darker color preferred). Blue and Tan dogs have slate grey nails and pads. Red coated dogs have black nails and pads. Red Sable dogs have black nails and pads. Red Brown dogs have brown nails and pads (darker color preferred).

## HINDQUARTERS

Seen from the rear, the hind legs are straight and parallel, but standing a little bit wider than the forelegs. Stifles and hocks are sufficiently bent. Angulation – Hindquarters should be sufficiently angulated. The upper thigh muscles are lean and developed. The upper and lower thighs are of the

same length. Hocks should be vertical. There should be no rear dewclaws. Serious fault – Short legs.

## SKIN

The skin should be dry and tight-fitting.

## COAT

*Hair* – There exists two types for the breed: smooth-coated and long-coated. Smooth coat dogs have short, close-lying, shiny hair, without undercoat or bald patches. Long coat dogs have bodies covered with moderately long (one inch to three inches) straight or slightly wavy hair, close-lying, which does not hide the natural outline of the body. Hair on the head and on the front part of limbs is short and close-lying. There are distinct feathers on rear side of limbs. The feet have long, silky hair which completely hides the nails. Long coated dogs have ears that are covered with thick, long hair forming a fringe. Dogs of more than three years have such a fringe which should completely hide the outer edges and tips of the ears. Body hair should not look tousled nor be too short (less than ½ inch). Disqualification – Long coat dogs: absence of any fringes on ears and presence of curly hair. (Dogs

younger than 18 months may have sparse or few fringes).

## COLOR

Russian Toy coats may be Black and Tan, Chocolate and Tan, Blue and Tan, Red, Red Sable, or Red Brown. Black and Tan coats are jet black with rich, bright tan markings over eyes, on cheeks, inside ears, on chest, legs, and on underside of tail. Chocolate and Tan coats are rich chocolate brown with tan markings over eyes, on cheeks, inside ears, on chest, legs, and on underside of tail. Blue and Tan coats are blue based grey coloring with tan markings over eyes, on cheeks, inside ears, on chest, legs, and on underside of tail. Red coats are whole-colored red that may range from rich ruby to lighter hues, but deeper saturated color is preferred. Red Sable coats are red with black-tipped hair on body and ears. Red Brown coats are red with brown-tipped hair on body and ears. Faults – Presence of bald patches in smooth coat dogs. Too long or too short hair on body of long coat dogs. Small white spots under ½ inch on chest and toes. Solid black, brown and blue colors. Tan markings too large or with dark shadings. Any white spots on the head,



abdomen and above metacarpus. Severe fault – Large white patches over ½ inch on chest and throat. Disqualification – Presence of brindle markings.

## **GAIT**

Easy, straightforward, fast. No noticeable change in the topline when moving.

## **TEMPERAMENT**

Active, cheerful, possessing keen intelligence, slightly aloof to strangers but neither cowardly nor aggressive. Fault – Timid behavior.

## **FAULTS**

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

## **DISQUALIFICATIONS**

Height at withers over 12 inches or under 7 inches.

Weight less than 2 pounds.

Hanging (completely down) ears.

Overshot, undershot.

Absence of one canine.

Long coat dogs: absence of any fringes

on ears and presence of curly hair. (Dogs younger than 18 months may have sparse or few fringes). Presence of brindle markings.

*Approved July 14, 2017*

*Effective July 1, 2018*

## **Assistance to Member Club Applicants**

Board policy for processing Member club requests includes a minimum household within their local territory requirement. Some licensed clubs eligible to submit a membership request are not able to meet the local household requirement despite possessing extensive experience in holding successful AKC events. The Board **VOTED** to amend the policy to waive the local household requirement for member clubs based on event experience and history so they may be approved under Board policy. The new policy changes the local household requirement for member club applicants which have the experience. The local household requirements for all clubs remain the same. However, if a club eligible for member status applies without the minimum local household requirements, and the club instead has event history that is extensive, they may qualify for approval under the new policy.

## **AKC Household Requirements**

(August 1, 2017; amended May 2020 and January 2021 Board meeting)

Clubs applying for member, licensed or sanctioned status shall meet the following minimum household membership requirements:

All-Breed Clubs: 30 households / 25 local

Specialty Clubs and Group (Limited

Breed): 20 households / 12 local

Agility, Obedience and Rally Clubs: 20

households / 12 local

Field Trial, Hunting, Lure Coursing, Herding and Earthdog Clubs: 20 households / 12 local

Scent Work Clubs: 20 households / 12 local

Tracking Clubs: 12 local households

Coonhound Clubs: 15 households / 8 local

## **Conformation Junior Showmanship, Canine Partners**

The Board **VOTED** to modify the Junior Showmanship Regulations to permit an 18-month pilot program to allow Juniors with AKC Canine Partners-listed dogs to be eligible to compete in Conformation Junior Showmanship. The implementation of allowing Juniors to handle AKC Canine Partners will allow new young people and their families into the AKC, which will support the future of clubs and events. The ef-

fective date is July 1, 2021. The impact of the pilot program will be assessed prior to the end of 2022.

## **Delegate and Club Approvals**

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

Timothy Carrion, DDS, Owings Mills, MD  
To represent Swamp Dog Club

Mary Lou Cuddy, Granville, NY  
To represent Saratoga New York Kennel Club

Daniele Ledoux-Starzyk, Henderson, NV  
To represent Silver State Kennel Club

Carey L. Moreschini, Pueblo West, CO  
To represent Southern Colorado Kennel Club

Cecilia Resnick, Leander, TX  
To represent Japanese Chin Club of America

Susan Schneider, Blairstown, NJ  
To represent Norfolk Terrier Club

The Board **VOTED** to approve the following Clubs for Membership:

American Boerboel Club

American Cesky Terrier Fanciers Association

Miniature American Shepherd Club of the USA

**The Hon. David C. Merriam Resolution  
AT A MEETING OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF**

**THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB**

Held on January twelfth, two thousand and twenty-one, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS,

**THE HON. DAVID C. MERRIAM**

was first appointed to The American Kennel Club Board of Directors on August fourteenth, nineteen hundred and seventy-nine, serving until his resignation on July twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and eighty-five; and,

WHEREAS, he again became a Delegate on March eighth, nineteen hundred and ninety-four, serving until nineteen hundred and ninety-six; after which he was elected American Kennel Club Executive Vice President/CEO on March twelfth, nineteen hundred and ninety-six; and,

WHEREAS, on September ninth, nineteen hundred and ninety-six, he resigned as Executive Vice President/CEO, and was ap-

pointed to the Board of Directors and elected Chairman; and,

WHEREAS, he served on the Board as Chairman from September ninth, nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and Vice-Chairman from March thirteenth, two thousand and one until March tenth, two thousand and nine; and,

WHEREAS, he received AKC approval to judge his beloved Bull Terrier breed in nineteen hundred and sixty-seven and judged terrier breeds at prestigious venues in the United States and the United Kingdom until his retirement from judging in two thousand and twenty; and,

WHEREAS, his lifelong dedication to the Bull Terrier in the roles of breed club officer, Delegate, exhibitor, judge, and tireless advocate has moved his fellow breed fanciers to bestow upon him the nickname "Mr. Bull Terrier," and his years as a trial-court judge in the State of California gave him the rare distinction of being an esteemed judge inside and outside of the ring;

WHEREAS, we will ever cherish our association with this distinguished sportsman, jurist, gentleman, and friend; and,

NOW THEREFORE, be it,

RESOLVED, that the Directors of The American Kennel Club extend to him their most sincere best wishes upon his retirement from dog show judging, and their deep appreciation for his past and continuing dedicated service to the sport of purebred dogs, his breed, and The American Kennel Club.

---

Dr. Thomas M. Davies  
AKC Board Chairman

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, January 12, 2021 at 3:16 p.m.

Adjourned

Attest:

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Gina M. DiNardo, Executive Secretary



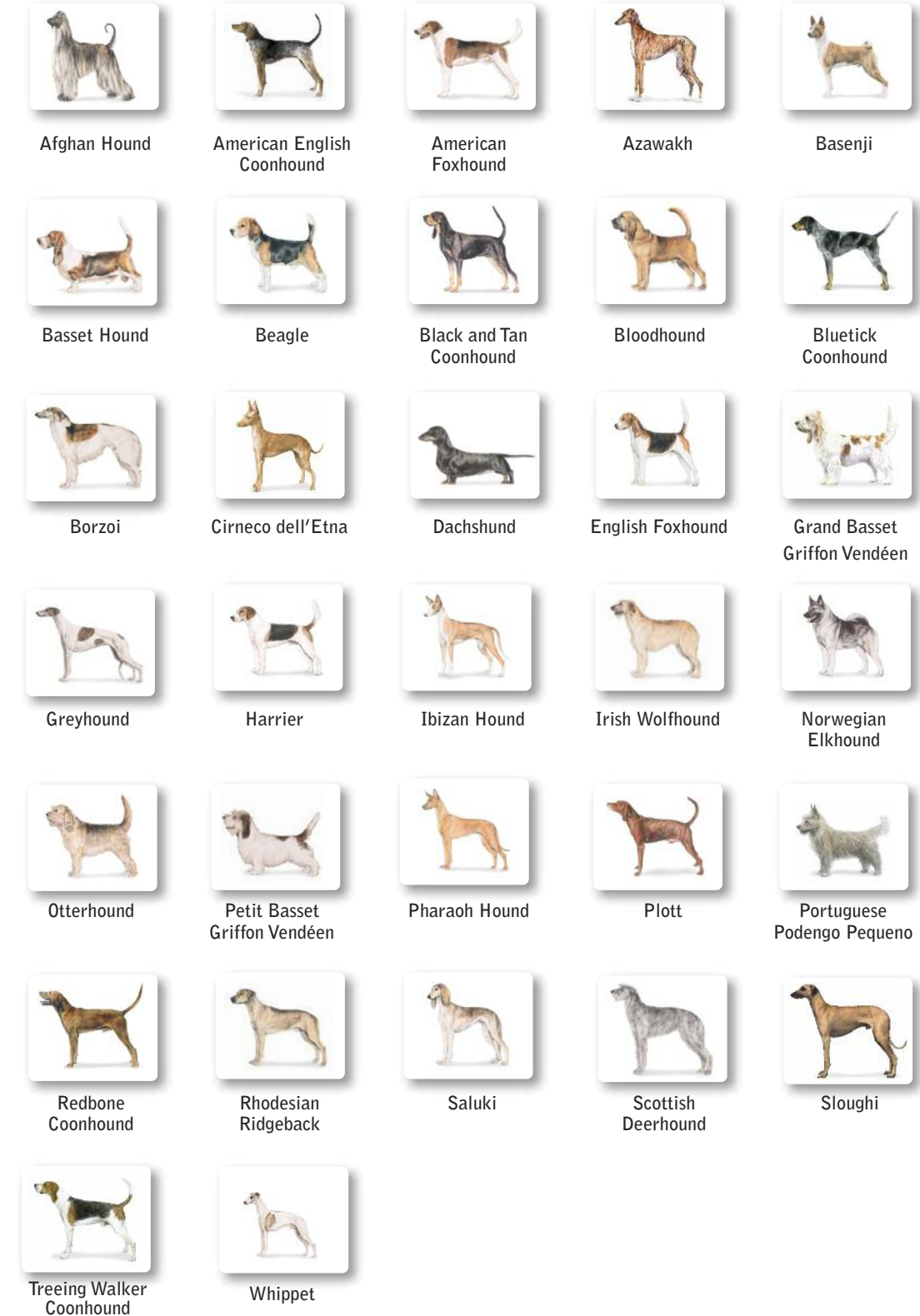
# PARENT CLUB LINKS



## 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



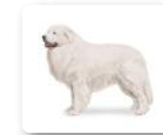
German Pinscher



Giant Schnauzer



Great Dane



Great Pyrenees



Greater Swiss Mountain Dog



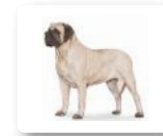
Komondor



Leonberger



Kuvasz



Mastiff



Neapolitan Mastiff



Newfoundland



Portuguese Water Dog



Rottweiler



Saint Bernard



Samoyed



Siberian Husky



Standard Schnauzer



Tibetan Mastiff

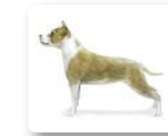
## TERRIER GROUP



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

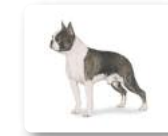
## NON-SPORTING GROUP



American Eskimo Dog



Bichon Frise



Boston Terrier



Bulldog



Chinese Shar-Pei



Chow Chow



Coton de Tulear



Dalmatian



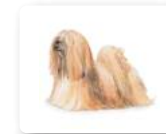
Finnish Spitz



French Bulldog



Keeshond



Lhasa Apso



Löwchen



Norwegian Lundehund



Poodle (Miniature)



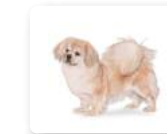
Schipperke



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/>