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**JULY 4TH SPECIAL:
FOUNDING
FANCIERS**

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

VIDEOS

BREED COLUMNS

Sporting Group

Brittany	English Setters	Spaniels
Pointers	Gordon Setters	Field Spaniels
German Shorthaired Pointers	Irish Setters	Irish Water Spaniels
Cheapeake Bay Retrievers	Irish Red and White Setters	Sussex Spaniels
Curly-Coated Retrievers	Clumber Spaniels	Welsh Springer Spaniels
Golden Retrievers	Cocker Spaniels	Vizslas
	English Springer	Weimaraners

Working Group

Akitas	Dogues de Bordeaux	Neapolitan Mastiffs
Alaskan Malamutes	German Pinschers	Newfoundlands
Bernese Mountain Dogs	Giant Schnauzers	Portuguese Water Dogs
Black Russian Terriers	Great Pyrenees	Rottweilers
Boerbels	Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs	Samoyeds
Boxers	Komondorok	Siberian Huskies
Bullmastiffs	Leonbergers	Standard Schnauzers
Chinooks	Mastiffs	Tibetan Mastiffs
Doberman Pinschers		

BREED COLUMNS SCHEDULE

Sporting and Working Groups January, April, July, and October issues	Hound and Terrier Groups February, May, August, and November issues	Toy, Non-Sporting, and Herding Groups March, June, September, and December issues
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SECRETARY'S PAGES

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



FEATURE: SUCCESSFUL BREEDING





CONGRATULATIONS, TRUMPET!

Congratulations to Trumpet, the **2022 WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB BEST IN SHOW WINNER**. With his impressive stature, gentle temperament, and noble appearance, the 4-year-old Bloodhound won over the crowd and judges. We're proud to be a part of Trumpet's amazing victory, fueling him with the advanced nutrition of Purina Pro Plan Sport Performance 30/20 Chicken & Rice Formula.

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It's Dog-Sport Season!

Summer is always a busy time for dog events, and July boasts an abundance of them. We are thrilled to see exhibitors and their dogs engaging in fun-filled competition and camaraderie across the country.

June was full of activity including the broadcast of the inaugural AKC Flyball Dog Challenge on ESPN2 on June 25. This invitational event, held in collaboration with North American Flyball Association, took place on May 22 in Concord, North Carolina. Eight teams from the United States and Canada competed over two days in a thrilling competition. The broadcast was well received and allowed us to introduce dog lovers to a fun, high-action dog sport and the incredible athleticism of our canine companions. Replays will be available on the ESPN app for the next 30 days.

Speaking of athleticism, the AKC Agility League, a brand-new pilot program created by Executive Secretary Gina DiNardo, is well underway. Launched May 30, the League program has 19 groups, sponsoring 40 teams with 245 dogs, and representing nine regions of the country. They will compete at their local

training facility by running courses designed by AKC Agility Field Representatives.

All teams will run the same six courses and will be ranked by both team performance and individual performances. Courses were designed at Regular and Preferred jump heights (teams can mix and match) and are released biweekly on Mondays.

The response to this program has been overwhelming, and we are excited to expand the program to include even more teams.

June also included honoring some members of our community who have contributed greatly to the growth and legacy of our sports. We congratulate the 2022 AKC Lifetime Achievement Award winners, James (Jim) Crowley (Conformation), Linda Mecklenburg (Companion Events) and Pluis Davern (Performance). The awards are presented in recognition of outstanding participation and achievement within the dog sport. The finalists and winners are nominated by AKC member clubs and have impacted the sport on a national level through club involvement, judging, exhibiting, breeding, and educating.



We are deeply appreciative of their contributions to the sport of dogs, and they are truly deserving of this honor. (See more on page 6.)

It is a joy to share these updates with you and we wish you a summer full of spirited competition!

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Hatter! OMG!

As we do every year, [GAZETTE Facebook](#) posted a series of “Flashback” photos during Westminster week. Among our Facebook friends, these classic Westminster shots are always popular.

None, however, have drawn a bigger response than our June 14 post: 1987’s Best in Show Ch. Coxy Tucker Hill’s Manhattan, handled by Jim Moses. Hatter was the all-time top-winning German Shepherd Dog and the first of his breed to go BIS at the Garden.

To a generation of fanciers who are today respected elders of our tribe, Hatter was a special champion. He was a paragon, a potent blend of breeding, conditioning, and showmanship whose memory reminds fanciers of why they got into the sport to begin with, no matter their breed of choice. The vivid memories posted in response to Hatter’s photo form a mini-bio of a once-in-a-lifetime

dog. Here are just a few:

Kathy Patterson I will always remember him flying around the ring at the Garden! One of the most spectacular dogs I’ve had the pleasure of seeing in the ring!

Kitty Huberty OMG This dog I saw in a show in Wisconsin and will never forget it, you’d have to see him to believe him.

Michele R. Pearce McKinney Everyone loved Hatter ... he was wonderful to watch and brought you to your feet.

Dee Kuhn I saw Hatter win the [International KC](#) show in Chicago. Watching him show gave me goosebumps, especially when Jimmy would stand back and let him show himself.

Marj Brooks Loved Manhattan! I saw him win the [Golden Gate KC](#) show owner-handled before he went East.

Leslie Crawford Magnificent dog! I saw him win BIS at the



AKC Centennial show in 1984. Chills!

Gary La Hart We lost to him a few times and I never felt bad about it—he was a great dog.

Every day [GAZETTE Facebook](#) celebrates the best of our sport past and present. Drop in and join the conversation, or feel free to just browse through the hundreds of classic show shots in our photo archive.



On Our Cover:
 Boston Terrier,
 Thomas Pitera ©AKC

GERMAN SHEPHERD/COURTESY WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB

Gustav Muss-Arnolt (1858–1927)

Muss-Arnolt was one of a small group of American painters, among them Percival Rosseau and Edmund Osthaus, who specialized in the depiction of sporting dogs.

He was born in Germany, emigrating to America when he was about 32. He lived and worked in New York City and Tuckahoe, New York, for most of his life. In the early 1890s he wrote and illustrated several articles for Harper's Weekly, and between May 1895 and December 1909 he did 170 illustrations for the AKC GAZETTE. Between 1880 and 1894 Muss-Arnolt was a frequent contributor to the National Academy of Design annual exhibitions.

Little is known about his life, though it is known that he was involved with conformation dogs as well as field trial dogs. He served on the board of directors of the American Kennel Club between 1906 and 1909.

Muss-Arnolt was also an esteemed international dog show judge. He served as an AKC delegate for 14 years, representing the Pointer Club of America, as well as several other clubs.

His small head portraits [such as slides 3, 5, 6, 9] are clearly among his best work. Unhindered by field or stream, the dogs take precedent in these portraits. They are not simply depictions of Pointers and setters, but brilliant portraits that capture the

true expression, spirit, and individuality of each dog.—**William Secord**

Cover slide: “English Setter, Gordon Setter and Pointer”



- 2 “Flat-Coated Retriever in a Landscape”
- 3 “Real English”
- 4 “Two English Setters” (1886)
- 5 “Beaufort” (Pointer)
- 6 “Black and White English Setter” (1923)

- 7 “English Setter in the Field”
- 8 “Setter and Pointer on Point”
- 9 “Pointer”

All paintings oil on canvas; AKC collection and [AKC Museum of the Dog](#) collection

2022 Lifetime Achievement Honorees

NEW YORK—The AKC has announced that James Crowley (Conformation), Linda Mecklenburg (Companion Events), and Pluis Davern (Performance) are the recipients of the 2022 AKC Lifetime Achievement Awards.

Finalists were nominated by AKC member clubs and have enriched the sport on a national level through club involvement, judging, exhibiting, breeding, and teaching.

Conformation

James P. “Jim” Crowley spent nearly 46 years at the AKC. He began in 1971 as assistant manager in the Show and Field Trial Plans department, and during his AKC career he was responsible for Event



Jim Crowley

Operations, Club Relations, Publications, the AKC Library and Archives, curating the AKC art collection, Human Resources, recognition of new breeds, and relations with foreign kennel clubs.

As Executive Secretary, from 1993 to 2017, Crowley attended and recorded the



Linda Mecklenburg

minutes of AKC Board and Delegate meetings, Board and Delegate committees, and special Board-appointed committees. The latter included the Bylaws committee, chaired by Ron Menaker, which met in the late 1990s. The committee proposed many needed bylaws changes, which became effective in 2001, updating and completely revamping bylaws in effect since 1884.

Companion Events

Linda Mecklenburg has been dedicated to agility for three decades. When AKC agility began, she promoted

the sport by teaching instructor workshops, judging fun matches, and even building equipment. She contributed dozens of articles for aspiring agility enthusiasts.

As her handling and training experience increased, Mecklenburg shared her knowledge in lessons, seminars, books, DVDs, and online classes. The books *Developing Jumping Skills* and *Mastering Jumping Skills* helped trainers

appreciate the importance of jump training. Today, Mecklenburg is a nationally recognized agility instructor and coach.

Mecklenburg’s dogs have earned multiple Master Agility Championship titles, Top MACH Dog, and top Border Collie of the year.

Performance Events

Pluis Davern, the 2011 **AKC Breeder of the Year**, professionally handled client dogs in conformation,



Pluis Davern

obedience, and field events. She has titled all the retriever breeds, and many spaniel and pointing breeds, in all three venues.

She began breeding Sussex Spaniels in the 1980s and has campaigned several to top rankings. Her home-bred Am./Can./Mex. Ch. Sundowners Heat Wave was a multi-BIS and national-specialty winning Master Hunter with agility and obedience titles.

Having trained and certified her Golden Retrievers for search-and-rescue work, Davern was invited, after the Oklahoma City bombing, to become lead trainer for the **National Disaster Search Dog Foundation**. She designed and implemented a regimen based on her knowledge and experience of field work that expedited the certification of teams for FEMA, and, subsequently, sent 12 certified teams to the World Trade Center site in 2001, and later sent teams to Japan and Haiti.

CROWLEY/AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION; DAVERN AND MECKLENBURG/COURTESY SUBJECTS

Adopt A K-9 Cop Reaches Milestone

PICKENS, SOUTH CAROLINA—[AKC Reunite](#) has made its 200th grant through its AKC Reunite [Adopt a K-9 Cop](#) matching program, totaling \$1.4 million. The Clemson KC sponsored the grant, awarded to the Pickens Police Department.

Adopt a K-9 Cop matches funds from AKC clubs, affiliates, and the public, three-to-one, up to \$7,500 per grant— thanks to contributions from AKC dog clubs and community members. Donations help U.S. police departments purchase K-9 dogs.

Many of the dogs acquired with the help of these grants are employed in patrol and detecting drugs, explosives, and evidence.

Veterinary Scholarships Awarded

Eighteen veterinary students have received 2022–2023 [AKC Veterinary Outreach](#) Scholarships. The scholarships support those with backgrounds in AKC events and programs seeking to promote animal health and medicine. A total of \$70,000 in scholarship money was awarded, with awards ranging from \$2,000 to \$10,000.

AKC Veterinary Outreach Scholarships

Tressa Reiner (Iowa State University), Danielle Heider (University of Wisconsin), Samuel Johnson (VA-MD

Regional College), Hailey Adler (UC Davis), Diana Chan (Tufts University), Claudia Swagner (Iowa State University), Jordan Tarbutton (Colorado State University), Brooke-Taylor Dominello (Mississippi State University), Allison Frappier (University of Missouri), Megan MacIntyre (Ohio State University), Natalie Santos (University of Florida), Ashley Wright (Washington State University), Megan Allen (Michigan State University), Nicole Halfpop (University of Arizona), Colleen Kutzler (University of



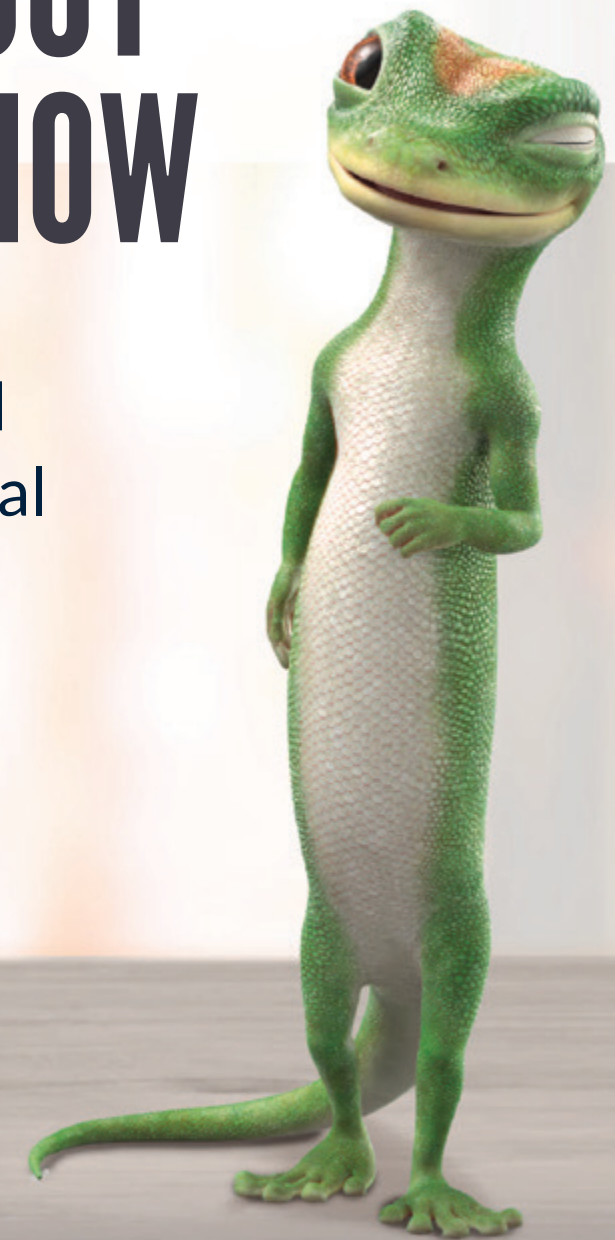
Megan MacIntyre

Minnesota), Brittany Papa (Cornell University), Anna Tarpey (University of Missouri), Samatha Scott (Tufts University)

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UPDATES

Westminster Recap

**146TH ANNUAL DOG SHOW
OF THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB**

LYNDHURST AT TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK

JUNE 18 TO 22

Best in Show

Dr. Donald Sturz Jr.
Bloodhound GCh.B
Flessner's Toot My Own
Horn (D)

Sporting Group

Dr. Elliot More
Entry: 558
English Setter GCh.S Ciara
N' Honeygait Belle of the
Ball, FDC, CGC (B)
Breeders: Amanda and Vito
Ciaravino, John and Mary
Nowak, Brian Silbernagel
Owners: Van Jacobson, Lee
Afdahl, Amanda and Vito
Ciaravino

Hound Group

Eugene Blake
Entry: 442
Bloodhound GCh.B

Flessner's Toot My Own
Horn (D)
Breeder-Owners: Bryan
and Chris Flessner, Heather
Helmer, Tina Kocar

Working Group

Faye Strauss
Entry: 483
Samoyed GCh.P Vanderbilt
'N Printemp's Lucky Strike (D)
Breeders: Mengru Wu, Judi
Elford
Owners: Correen R. Pacht,
Marc Ralsky, Judi Elford, Blair
Elford

Terrier Group

Richard Powell
(Entry: 362)
Lakeland Terrier GCh.G
Hi-Kel Terrydale Nanhall
Mizzconceived (B)

Breeders: Hayley Keyes,
Terrydale KNLs
Owners: Maripi Wooldridge,
Jennifer Stevens, Ariel Cukier

Toy Group

Rosalind Kramer
Entry: 405
Maltese GCh.B Ta-Jon's

Walk of Fame (B)
Breeders: Tammy Simon,
Diana Egnor
Owners: Dragica Hunter,
Tammy Simon

Non-Sporting Group

Evalyn Gregory
Entry: 321

French Bulldog GCh.P Fox
Canyon's I Won the War at
Goldshield, CGCA, CGCU,
TKN (D)
Breeders: Sandy Fox, Perry
Payson
Owners: Sandy Fox, Morgan
Fox, Perry Payson, Alexandra
Vorbeck

Herding Group

Sharon Ann Redmer
Entry: 457
German Shepherd Dog
GCh.G Gem-N-I River of
Urloved, CGC (D)
Breeders: L. Jewel, B.
Stamper, R. Waits
Owner: Richard A. Waits

Breed Results

Best Junior Handler

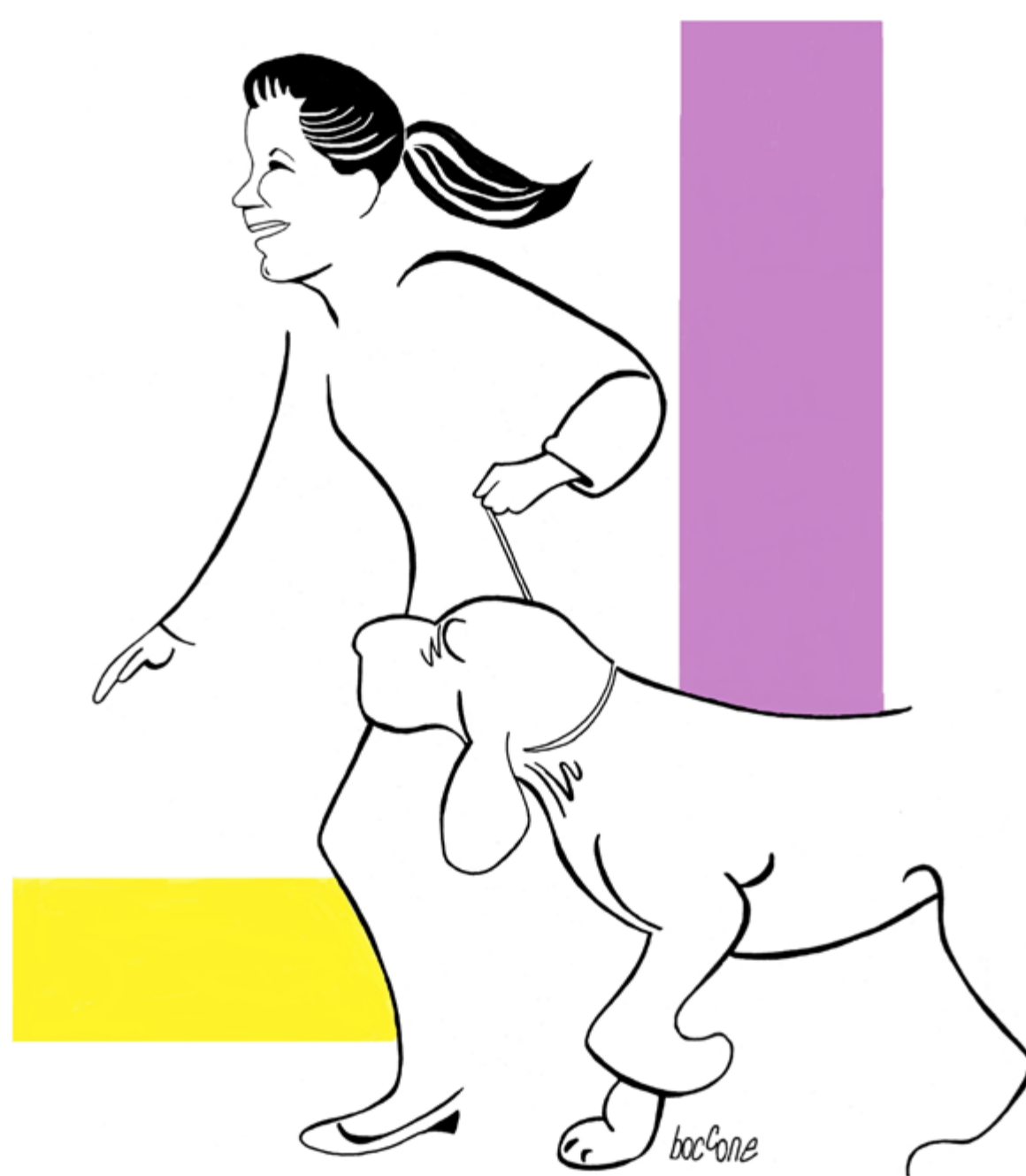
Karen Mammano
Erin Bernecker, with
Lowchen Ch. Skyline's Take
'em to the Station

Masters Obedience Champion and High in Trial Winner

Australian Shepherd OTCH
Blue Skies at Dejavu, UD,
OM1
Handler: Kathleen Keller

Masters Agility Champion

Shetland Sheepdog Bee
Handler: Jennifer Crank



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RINGSIDE

GREATER TWIN CITIES GOLDEN RETRIEVER CLUB, MAY 13 TO 15



Photos by [Kathleen Riley](#)

JORDAN, MINNESOTA—[AKC Scent Work](#) mimics the task of working detection dogs to locate a scent and communicate to the handler that the scent has been found. It employs the same skills that real-life K-9s use in a fun game that any dog can play.

Searches are completed in four environments: Container, Interior, Exterior, Buried. Titles are earned at the Novice, Advanced, Excellent, and Master levels.

We are happy to present our first “Ringside” report of an AKC Scent Work trial, hosted by the [Greater Twin Cities Golden Retriever Club](#), May 13 to 15. Kathleen Riley took three days’ worth of event shots and filed this photo essay.

If your club is interested in holding a Scent Work trial, see [AKC Scent Work: Club Resources](#).



COURTESY KATHLEEN RILEY



RINGSIDE

GREATER TWIN CITIES GOLDEN RETRIEVER CLUB, MAY 13 TO 15



Photos by [Kathleen Riley](#)



COURTESY KATHLEEN RILEY

July 4th Special: *Founding Fanciers*

*How two Presidents
and a French aristocrat
played key roles in
establishing AKC
breeds in a newborn
nation.*

Anyone foolhardy enough to be outdoors in Le Harve, France, on a stormy, wind-swept evening in October 1789 would have beheld a curious sight: a conspicuously tall, ginger-haired gentleman striding through a soaking rain, urgently seeking something he apparently held quite precious.



The Briard is called by its fanciers a “heart wrapped in fur.” Thomas Jefferson was moved to call them the “most watchful and faithful of all servants.”
(Art: Edwin Megargee, pencil on paper)

AKC MUSEUM OF THE DOG



“View of the West Front of Monticello” was painted by Jane Pitford Braddick Peticolas around the time of Jefferson’s death in 1826.

Onlookers in the old port city might have wondered if he was looking for a missing child, or perhaps a lost purse of gold coins. What else would bring out

this unfortunate wretch in such foul weather? For Thomas Jefferson, celebrated author of the Declaration of Independence and noted dog hater, the unlikely answer

was sheepdogs.

In a letter he wrote to his assistant back home in Virginia, Jefferson explained: “I was yesterday roving thro the neighborhood of this

place to try to get a pair of shepherd’s dogs. We walked 10 miles, clambering the cliffs in quest of the shepherds, during the most furious tempest of wind and rain I was

ever in. The journey was fruitless.”

Jefferson had recently concluded his long tenure as American minister to France. He was in Le Harve with

his daughters, Maria and Martha. Attending to the Jeffersons during their Paris sojourn were the brother and sister James and Sally Hemings, born into slav-

FEATURE

ery and today key figures in the modern reassessment of Jefferson the man. Before boarding the ship that would carry the household to Virginia, Jefferson had dearly hoped to depart with a breeding pair of the local shepherd dogs in his entourage.

As his political adversaries knew all too well, the “Sage of Monticello” was a man not to be discouraged. The day after his misadventure in the rain, the same day his ship sailed for America, Jefferson found the object of his quest. He made an entry in his memorandum book: “pd. for a chienne bergere big with pup, 36 libre.”

WOOL, WAR, AND DOGS

Bergère, as the bitch “big with pup” was named, whelped two offspring during the transatlantic voyage. These herding dogs prized so highly by Jefferson were *chiens bergeres de Brie*—large, rugged, shaggy ancestors of today’s Briards. Related to

such French herders as the Beauceron and Pyrenean Shepherd, the dogs of Brie were working French pastures for hundreds of years by Jefferson’s time.

By early 1790, the year Jefferson became the first U.S. Secretary of State, Bergère and her two pups were comfortably ensconced at Monticello. At first, they had little to do. Like most of the era’s colonial farmers, Jefferson kept just enough sheep to produce wool for home use.

Since 1699, American colonists had lived under the Wool Act. The draconian law decreed that all wool and woolen products could be sold only to England. American wool was taxed when loaded onto ships and again when it reached England. English merchants would then sell the wool around the world and, most gallingly to Americans, back to the colonies in the form of prohibitively expensive



The modern Grand Bleu de Gascogne is descended from the type of stubborn, powerful hounds Lafayette procured for Washington.

clothing. Consequently, the American wool business was greatly restrained, and colonists had little incentive to keep large flocks of sheep.

Jefferson knew this would change now that the Revolution had freed America of such restrictions. He saw that wool would someday be a booming business in his newborn nation.

When that happened, he would have a head start on breeding world-class sheep-herding dogs at Monticello, thanks to his French imports.

Jefferson, as usual, was thinking beyond the short term. He was intent on creating a perfect agrarian society at Monticello, one that would stand as a model community

long after he was gone. That this utopia was built on slave labor was, and remains, a bitter irony of the Monticello experiment.

FOUNDING MOTHER

Jefferson was an inveterate collector and list maker. During his five years in France, he compiled lists of the best Europe had to offer—books, wines, foods, trees, and animals included. He was determined to bring these wonders to the paradise he was building at Monticello. When it came to dogs, Jefferson took his cues from the French naturalist Buffon, whom he greatly admired. Buffon thought the Briard to be the smartest and most industrious of European dogs.

“Bergère’s employment was secondary to her role as founder of the American branch of her family,” a Monticello historian wrote. “The shepherd’s dog was on Jefferson’s list of Old World

animal species worthy of ‘colonizing’ to the United States, along with the skylark, nightingale, and red-legged partridge, the hare and Angora rabbit, and the Angora goat.”

Unlike his fellow Virginian George Washington, Jefferson was not what you would call a dog guy by nature. In fact, he once wrote that he would be agreeable to exterminating the entire canine race. But during Jefferson’s climb from Secretary of State to Vice President and finally to President, the Monticello sheep population grew to include many head of Merino and Barbarry. As the owner of such valuable flocks, Jefferson came to appreciate the value of a good herding dog. Bergère’s working ability became something of a Monticello legend, and Jefferson wrote that her multiplying offspring were “all remarkably quiet, faithful and abounding in the good qualities of the old bitch.”



THE FRENCH CONNECTION

The liberty-loving French aristocrat Gilbert du Motier—known to history as the Marquis de Lafayette—served as George Washington’s aide de camp during the Revolution. “The bond between the two men grew so strong,” historian Mary Stockwell writes, “that they were more like father and son, rather than a commanding general and his top-ranking officer.”

Among their common interests was a love of hounds and hunting.

After the war, Washington and Lafayette went their separate ways: Lafayette back to his estates in France, and Washington to Mount Vernon, where he resumed his peacetime pleasures.

A passionate foxhunter, Washington was eager to reboot his foxhound breeding program, hoping to produce “a superior dog, one that had speed, scent, and brains.”



George Washington’s Mount Vernon breeding program was a key component in the American Foxhound’s development.

As Washington reacquainted himself with his kennel, he realized his foxhounds were swift but lacked focus and stamina. He recalled how Lafayette boasted of

the intense working style of French staghounds, or Normandy hounds, ancestors of today’s Grand Bleu de Gascogne.

“So, Washington began a

long correspondence with his old comrade-in-arms to try to obtain a few of these dogs as breeding stock,” canine historian Stanley Coren writes. Lafayette happily

agreed, but he hit a snag while searching for a pack of hounds worthy of “The Father of His Country,” as Washington was already being called. It seems fashions in hounds had changed while the Marquis was away in America. In 1785 he wrote to Mount Vernon, “French hounds are not now very easily got because the King makes use of English dogs as being more swift than those of Normandy.” Coren concludes, “Lafayette continued searching and eventually did manage to find seven large French hounds that he promptly sent off to America.”

When the General learned that Lafayette had not found it particularly easy to acquire the hounds he desired, he wrote to Paris, “I am much obliged to you, my dear Marquis, for your attention to the Hounds and not less sorry that you should have met the smallest difficulty or experienced the least trouble

in obtaining them.”

For their transatlantic voyage, the staghounds were placed in the charge of John Quincy Adams. The son of Washington’s fellow revolutionist John Adams, young John Quincy was then a Harvard student returning from a visit to France. The seemingly careless way in which this future president handled the matter did not please the General. When the hounds failed to arrive at Mount Vernon when expected, Washington wrote to a friend in New York who was in touch with the recently arrived Adams:

“[D]id you hear him say anything of hounds, which the Marquis de Lafayette has written to me, were committed to his care? If he really brought them ... it would have been civil in the young gentleman to drop me a line respecting the disposal of them; especially as war is declared against the canine species in New York [because of a rabies epidemic],

MARY BLOOM ©AKC



"Washington and Lafayette at Mount Vernon, 1784" by Thomas Prichard Rossiter, commemorates the Marquis' postwar visit to his friend and mentor. The two corresponded regularly until Washington's death in 1799.

and they, being strangers and not having formed any alliances for self-defense, but on the contrary distressed and friendless, may have been

exposed, not only to war, but to pestilence and famine also. If you can say anything on this subject, pray do so."

From New York came the

reply, "The hounds arrived here in the midst of a hot war against their fraternity. They were not, however, friendless. Your acquaintance Dr.

Cochran took very good care of them whilst they remained at this place, and has sent them by Captain Packard's sloop to Mount Vernon."

FOLLOW THAT HAM!

On August 24, 1785, Washington was finally able to set down in his diary: "Received seven hounds sent

me from France by Marquis de Lafayette, by way of New York, viz. three dogs and four bitches." The General's expressed his appreciation



"Summer Residence of Lafayette" (detail): The Marquis, Marchioness, and Greyhound. European aristocrats commonly kept packs of both sighthounds and scenthounds.

for this gift in his letter to Lafayette of September 1: "The hounds, which you were so obliging as to send me, arrived safe, and are of promising appearance."

Washington might have gotten more than he bargained for. The French stag-hounds—large, immensely strong, willful—were more than a handful and had to be confined when not on the hunt. "Even then," as a July 1976 *GAZETTE* story put it, "the sportsmen encountered no little difficulty in preserving order among these savages of the chase."

The one exception to the staghound segregation was the immense Vulcan, a favorite of the Washington household. Vulcan enjoyed full house privileges. This gave rise to stories that are part of Mount Vernon lore.

On one occasion, Vulcan wrestled away an entire freshly cooked ham from the kitchen staff and made off with it. Martha Washington's

grandson George Washington Park Custis wrote that the General "having heard the story, communicated it to his guests, and with them laughed heartily at the exploit of the staghound. The Chief observed 'It appears that Monsieur du La Fayette has sent me neither a staghound, nor a foxhound but rather a French ham-hound!'"

THE DOG MAN OF MONTICELLO

Over the years Jefferson imported more of the herding dogs of Brie. One pair was sent by none other than Lafayette. In 1813, four years after leaving the White House, an appreciative Jefferson wrote from Monticello to his old friend in Paris, "The Shepherd dogs mentioned in yours of May 20 arrived safely, have been carefully multiplied, and are spreading in this and the neighborhood states where the increase of our sheep is greatly attended to."

Indeed, as wool production became a factor in America's burgeoning economy, requests for Briard pups came to Monticello from as far afield as Kentucky. In his post-presidential years, when he wasn't occupied with founding the University of Virginia, Jefferson was busy fielding puppy inquiries.

"There are so many applications for them that there are never any on hand, unless kept on purpose," he wrote one disappointed seeker. Then the man who once said dogs were the "most afflicting of all the follies for which men tax themselves" added a sentence indicating that, in the end, his Briards had won his heart: "Their extraordinary sagacity renders them extremely valuable, capable of being taught almost any duty that may be required of them, and the most anxious in the performance of that duty, the most watchful and faithful of all servants." **GZ**



In Case You Haven't Heard ...

Trumpet became the first Bloodhound to go BIS at the Garden. Congratulations, Team Trumpet! 25:42



Truly a Good Morning

Trumpet makes the obligatory visit to Good Morning America during his post-show victory tour. 2:40



Brava, Bracco!

Elvira, the first MACH Bracco Italiano, made lots of fans at the WKC Master Agility finals. Meet her in the July/August AKC Family Dog. 2:04



Garden Parties

Revisit Stump, Rufus, Josh, Mick, and other greats in this WKC slideshow from the GAZETTE collection. 0:54

Successful Breeding: *What the Experts Are Saying*

From the AKC/CHF, a summary of four Canine Breeder Excellence Seminars



KITTY GREENGG / WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

To provide breeders with current information specifically on reproduction topics that will help them achieve success in their breeding programs, the American Kennel Club, [AKC Canine Health Foundation](#), and [Theriogenology Foundation](#) (TF) sponsor Canine Breeder Excellence Seminars. Speakers are often graduates of the AKC/AKCCHF/TF Small Animal Theriogenology Residency Program—a collaboration designed to increase the number of trained practitioners in companion-animal theriogenology and clinical genetics. Visit akcchf.org/therio to support and learn more about this program.

Here we summarize the February 2022 presentations of four program alumni. To view a recording of each presentation, visit caninecollege.akc.org.

ANTIBIOTIC USE IN BREEDING ANIMALS

Presented by Karen Von Dollen, DVM, DACT

Dr. Von Dollen started her AKC/AKCCHF/TF Small Animal Theriogenology Residency at North Carolina State University College of Veterinary Medicine in 2016. She earned board certification in 2018 and is now practicing at Hagyard Field Care in Kentucky.

Antibiotic use in breeding animals is not black and white. It is important to remember that the presence of bacteria is not the same as pathologic or harmful infection. Indeed, the presence of bacteria is normal in many body systems and a balanced population of ‘good’ bacteria can help prevent infection by unwanted bacteria. Active research is examining which bacteria are good or bad in the canine reproductive tract and there is still much to learn.

The canine female reproductive tract is relatively open and exposed to the external environment. The vagina has a robust population of bacteria to combat infection



by harmful microbes. Studies have shown that the vaginal bacterial population is more diverse in intact females versus spayed females, that

bitches taking antibiotics are less attractive to males compared to untreated females, and that giving a bitch antibiotics does not reduce neo-

natal mortality. The canine uterus is also a hormonally active and non-sterile place with bacterial populations that change during different

stages of the estrous cycle.

For males, due to anatomy, the prostate and urinary tract can be infected at the same time and both must be

FEATURE

tested for accurate diagnosis. Prostatitis is the only prostate condition that benefits from treatment with antibiotics. They are not needed to treat cancer or benign prostatic hyperplasia. Similarly, the penis and prepuce can be affected by inflammation with or without bacterial infection. Smegma is normal on the canine penis and should not automatically be treated with antibiotics.

A final word of caution was given regarding *Brucella canis*. This infection is transmissible to humans and may be a reportable disease in your area. Breeding bitches should be tested for brucellosis every cycle and stud dogs should be tested every six months.

STUD DOG INFERTILITY

Presented by Jamie Douglas, DVM, MS

Dr. Douglas started her AKC/AKCCHF/TF Small Animal Theriogenology Residency at Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine in 2019.



Puberty in male dogs occurs between 5 and 12 months of age, with large dogs maturing later than small dogs. Medically, puberty can be defined as the age at which the ejaculate contains a minimum number of sperm needed to inseminate a female.

It takes approximately 62 days for a germ cell to mature into a mobile sperm cell, but this time can vary between different dog breeds and individual dogs. Therefore, it may take up to two months for an insult to the body (infection, heat, trauma) to result in visible effects in the ejaculate. Also, if it has been more than one month since a stud dog was collected, the first ejaculate collected will not contain the most fresh or best sperm.

Infertility in the male dog falls into three general categories: lack of libido, inability to copulate/ejaculate, and failure to fertilize. Getting an accurate history, including

AUSTIN KIRK/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

FEATURE



past breeding management, is critical to diagnosing stud dog infertility. Potential diagnostic procedures include semen analysis, *Brucella* testing, testing alkaline phosphatase (ALP) levels in the ejaculate, prostatic culture and sensitivity, ultrasound to evaluate anatomy and blood flow, and blood tests to evaluate systemic hormone levels. Working with a veterinarian trained in reproductive medicine can help manage infertility in a stud dog and improve the chances of producing puppies.

CANINE HERPESVIRUS

Presented by Katie Withowski, DVM, DACT

Dr. Withowski started her AKC/AKCCHF/TF Small Animal Theriogenology Residency at North Carolina State University College of Veterinary Medicine in 2018. She earned board certification in 2021 and is now practicing at the Veterinary Medical Center of Easton in Maryland.

Canine herpesvirus is



JACOPO/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

an important infection for breeders to understand. It is spread through direct contact with respiratory secretions or genital secretions during mating or birth. The virus can lie dormant within the body but become active and cause clinical signs during times of stress.

In otherwise healthy adults, canine herpesvirus causes mild respiratory signs. In a pregnant bitch, the virus can cause abortion, infertility, and fetal resorption or death.

If puppies are infected before 3 weeks of age, they may have diarrhea, bleeding, paddling legs, trouble breathing, poor nursing and/or be fading puppies. Puppies infected after 3 weeks of age may carry the virus but not show clinical signs. Or they may show respiratory, neurologic, or heart problems.

The presence of pinpoint bleeding within fetal kidneys during necropsy (animal autopsy) confirms the diag-

nosis of canine herpesvirus. Finding inclusion bodies in the nuclei of vital organ cells during microscopic examination also confirms infection, but these bodies can be difficult to find. For live animals, diagnosis with paired titers or PCR testing can confirm infection.

Unfortunately, interpreting results can be a challenge because it is estimated that up to 80 percent of dogs are infected with canine herpesvirus worldwide. Careful analysis is needed to determine if this infection is the cause of active disease in individual dogs.

There is no specific treatment for canine herpesvirus, even with the use of anti-viral drugs. Supportive care—keeping puppies warm, tube feeding them as needed, and giving probiotics to manage/prevent diarrhea—is the best course of action. Infection prevention using strict biosecurity is the best way to prevent canine herpesvirus

infection. Make sure that uninfected bitches do not travel and are not exposed to sick dogs. Limit stress in the bitch—especially from three weeks prior to three weeks after whelping. A high environmental temperature can prevent or decrease virus replication in neonates, so their body temperature should be maintained at higher than 96 degrees Fahrenheit. (Remember that heat sources should be limited to only part of the whelping box. The goal is to keep neonates warm but keep the area comfortable enough for the dam to enter and nurse appropriately.)

Thankfully, if a bitch has fetal or neonatal loss from canine herpesvirus, there is a very low risk that subsequent litters will also be affected.

NEONATAL RESUSCITATION

Presented by Alexandria Horner, DVM

Dr. Horner started her AKC/

AKCCHF/TF Small Animal Theriogenology Residency at Colorado State University College of Veterinary Medicine in 2020.

Breeding management is important to narrow the time window during which whelping is expected or is safe to occur.

The goals of neonatal resuscitation are to provide warmth, clear the airways, and stimulate breathing and circulation. The steps of neonatal resuscitation are:

1. Break the placental sac, clearing membranes from the face.
2. Hold the puppy face-down to clear airways, suction mucous from the nostrils and mouth.
3. Check for a heartbeat. If there is none, vigorously rub the puppy, continue warming efforts, and stimulate the acupuncture point at the border of the nares and upper lip with a 25-gauge needle.
4. Clamp and tie-off the umbilical cord.
Do not swing puppies, pull

on the umbilical cord, or let neonates get too cold or too hot.

Once all puppies are awake, weigh them, check their sex, and look for any abnormalities such as a cleft palate.

It is important that all puppies get colostrum (the first milk that is nutrient-dense and high in antibodies and antioxidants) within 24 hours of birth, after which time they cannot absorb the important immune-boosting molecules.

Normal puppies should nurse every two to three hours and maintain a rectal temperature of 97 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit during the first week of life. They will usually lose weight during the first 24 hours but should subsequently gain 5 to 10 percent of their body weight each day.

Emergency veterinary care should be provided for any pregnant bitch that has a colored vaginal discharge before a puppy is born, experiences heavy pushing for more than 20 to 30 minutes with no

puppy produced, is in distress, is not in labor at more than 66 days post-ovulation, or that takes more than two hours between puppy births. Veterinary care should be provided for neonates with excessive vocalization and that do not nurse well.

The normal canine neonate timeline:

- 2–3 days** umbilical cord dries/falls off;
- 10–14 days** eyelids open;
- 6–14 days** external ear canals open;
- 7–14 days** crawling;
- 28 days** vision is present;
- 14–21 days** walking and able to urinate/defecate on their own.

Having the right supplies plus some helping hands and educating yourself on neonatal resuscitation is the best way to ensure a healthy start for your next litter.

These webinars and more are available to view through AKC Canine College at caninecollege.akc.org.

American Foxhounds: **The Hazira Dynasty**

In this month's feature "Founding Fanciers," we acknowledge George Washington's role in developing the American Foxhound. Some 200 years after Washington's time, the breed was still going strong—thanks in great part to Dr. Robert and Polly Smith.

The Smiths' Hazira kennel was the top-winning foxhound line of the 1970s. Among their big winners of the era was Ch. Hazira's Dewey Brown (Cecil), owner-handled by Dr. Smith, a political scientist by profession. Cecil was a spirited, smartly marked hound who rewrote the American Foxhound record book.

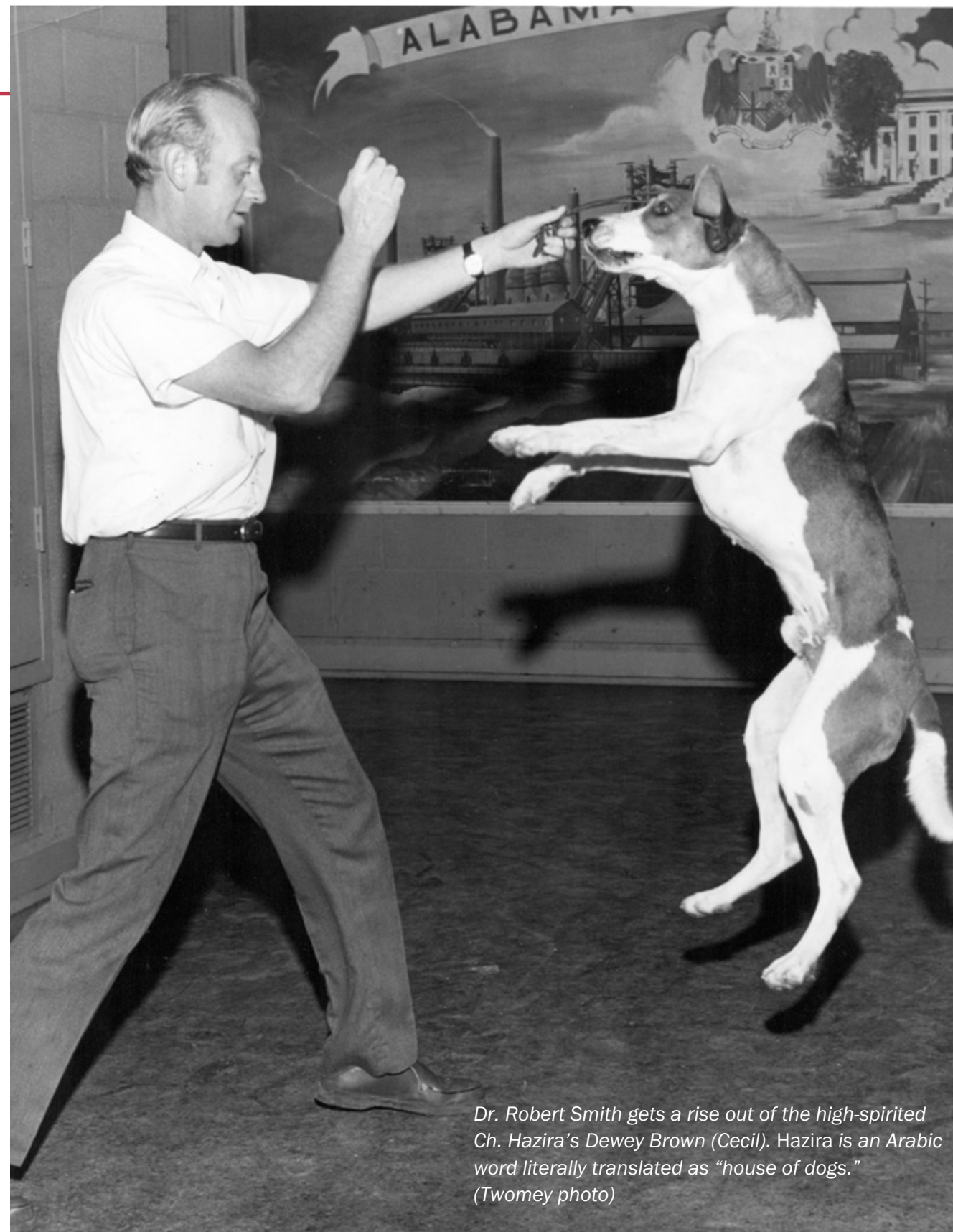
Another top Hazira hound of the era was Cecil's sire, Ch. Vaught's Hazira Samir (Sam), a winner of 16 groups. The success of Hazira

was all the more remarkable because the Smiths showed their hounds on a limited basis.

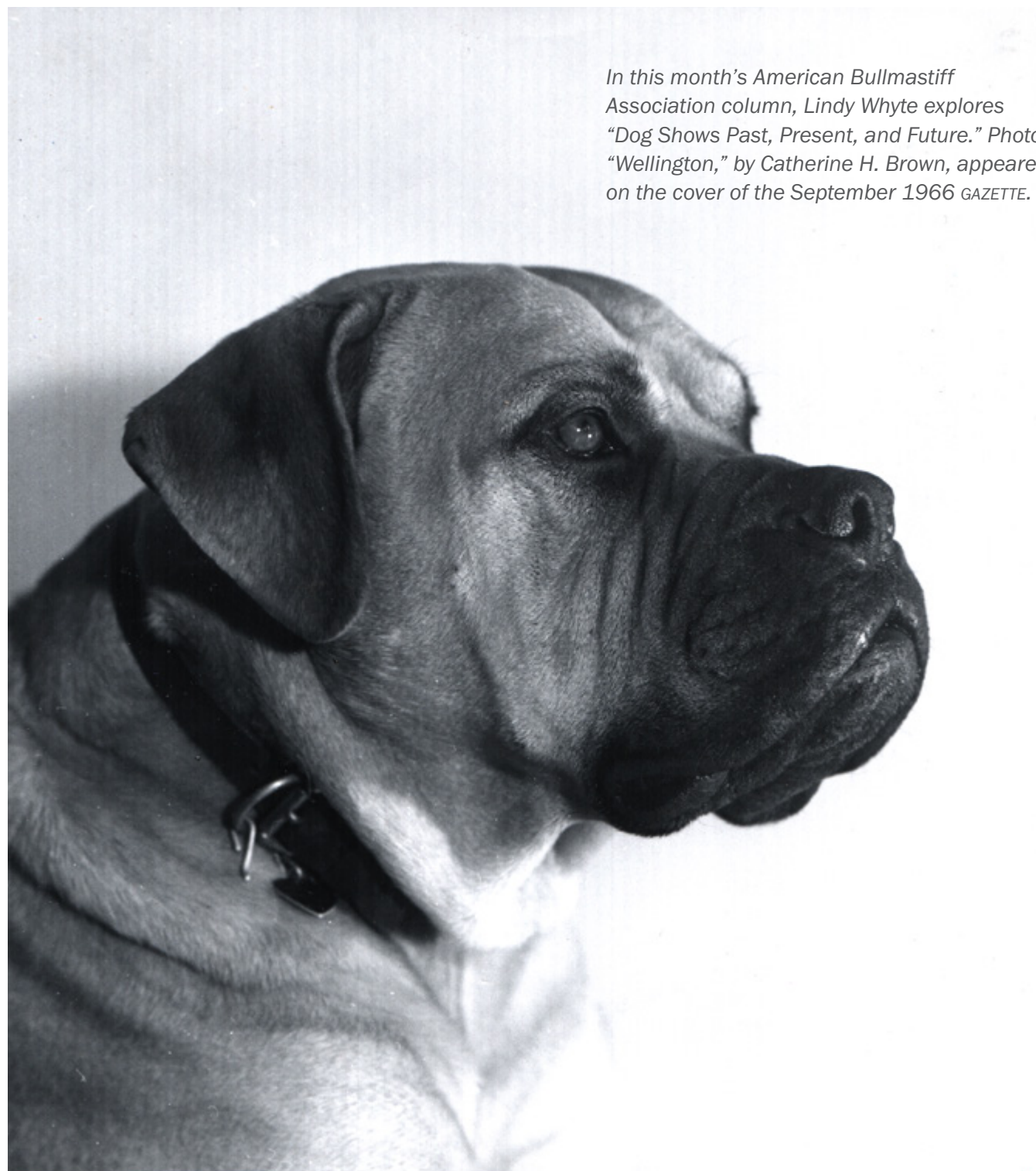
"My wife started with German shepherds" Dr. Smith told Walter Fletcher in a 1974 interview, "and had them in obedience. She took a couple through their CDs and one to a CDX, but I wasn't particularly interested.

"I had grown up in Virginia and my wife in Maryland, good foxhound country. In 1964, my wife gave me a 5-month-old foxhound pup as a Christmas present. She knew enough about dogs to get a good one, and the pup was Sam. He finished when he was just a year old and won a group the next month."

With Sam as their cornerstone stud, the Smiths started the breeding program that made Hazira famous.



Dr. Robert Smith gets a rise out of the high-spirited Ch. Hazira's Dewey Brown (Cecil). Hazira is an Arabic word literally translated as "house of dogs." (Twomey photo)



In this month's American Bullmastiff Association column, Lindy Whyte explores "Dog Shows Past, Present, and Future." Photo: "Wellington," by Catherine H. Brown, appeared on the cover of the September 1966 GAZETTE.

About the Breed Columns

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

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Brittanys

MORE ABOUT TEMPERAMENT

From the previous Brittany breed column, appearing in the April 2022 issue of the GAZETTE, one can conclude that it is considered within our breeding program that a quite calm temperament is an extremely important characteristic desired in the Brittany.

Just to briefly reflect on why temperament is important, from my personal viewpoint, it is because this generic inherited characteristic produces a Brittany who is biddable, easy to train, and with a degree of always wanting to please his or her master. When breeding, one should acknowledge this characteristic and understand why when bringing male and female together for breeding, both dogs should have this characteristic. This improves the Brittany breed. If accomplished, one will not “hear on the street” a view that if you own a Brittany, you have a dog who has “high energy” and always must be exercised every day.

Just to refresh, desired temperament means the Brittany is affectionate, happy, alert, docile, and easy to train, eager to please, a great family dog, and never mean or shy.

Now this writer would like to direct the reader to a personal breeding experience with one of my Brittanys, who was going to be bred to a highly recommended female from a different breeding line. The recommendation

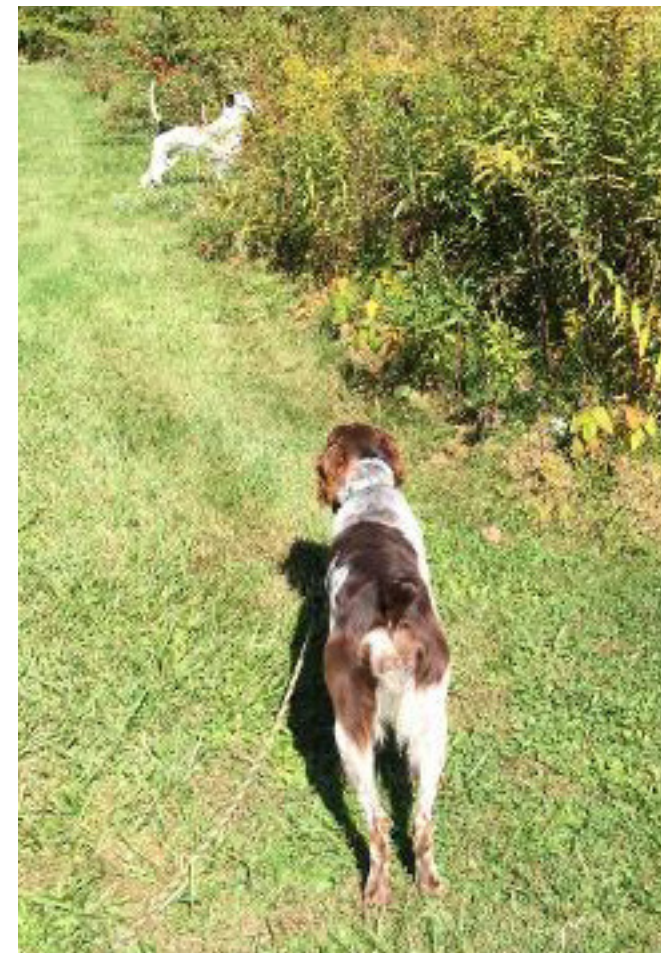
included all the proper health evaluation of the female, AKC papers, and a “good” result for hips and elbows. In addition she was an outstanding grouse dog, who had hunted several states in the Midwest—Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin—along with her own location in West Virginia. Between the owner and myself, a compensation was negotiated instead of cash: I would receive “pick-of-litter” female. The owner was only interested in an artificial breeding, so frozen semen was shipped to their clinic. The breeding took place, with a litter of four pups whelped.

Two of the pups were females—both being roan, one white/orange and the second one liver/white. Even though the deal was I had the pick, the owner asked if he could have the white/orange roan. The liver/roan was OK; performance is always more important than appearance.

During the summer of 2014, a journal was started about this liver roan pup, whelped on June 3. That August, a road trip was made to West Virginia to pick up the Brittany pup. Due to her coloration, she got the name Shadow.

As those summer months rolled on, the pup received a high degree of socialization from our grandkids and the neighbors. In September, we traveled to a dog trainer in Ohio one Saturday to expose the pup to birds.

The bird sessions were successful. Initially



Shadow (foreground) learned quickly to back another dog.

a pigeon was held by its feet, wings flapping, with the pup showing excitement; the bird was released, and the chase began. Later the bird was placed in a trap; the pup established a strong, intense point and held. The bird was released, and again the chase was on. Judgement has to be made, but it's usually never “too early” for a pup to be exposed to birds in a controlled manner. You never want

the wings or feet to hit the pup in the face.

As Shadow matured, her personality developed to be unique. She seemed to quickly learn many lessons (for example, in the photo showing her backing a silhouette). To best summarize her temperament, she was and is happy, not affectionate, and somewhat trainable—she does retain lessons and is never mean or shy, definitely independent, and could possibly be a family pet. She is a very interesting Brittany.

These remarks go to the subject of breeding. Shadow's sire was a Brittany with great temperament—one of the reasons he was selected to be the sire. The female, from my viewpoint, was of unknown temperament, which may be a key to how Shadow has developed her own unique personality.

This characteristic of a good temperament is one that most all of our Brittanys have had. It is recognized that the first Brittanys we had and used for breeding had good temperament. We were fortunate to have them; they were and are very trainable, quiet, calm, great family members and excellent bird-hunting dogs.

As this piece is being written, this special liver and white roan Brittany will become 8 years of age within the next few days. Her life now is with a professional trainer, who competes regularly in the sport of field trials. She is missed almost every day. Somehow I know

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she will “get ’er done” in this sport.

—David Webb,

davidawebb@aol.com

[American Brittany Club](#)

Pointers

Breeder Ria Nelis, of Freebreeze Pointers in the U.K., shared these insights on Pointer temperament in this column in 2017.

TEMPERAMENT

How important is temperament in a Pointer? Well, given that the owner is going to spend many years with the dog, good temperament has to be one of the priorities when breeding.

The majority of Pointers are sold as pets who will be living in a family environment, possibly meeting other people’s children as well as the ones they know; meeting other dogs when on walks, and having to cope with all sorts of sights and sounds which a working Pointer may never encounter. Think about an excited or upset screaming child, a visit to the beach where people are paddling and having family picnics, and similar situations, and you start to see that a kind and even disposition are vital.

Living with a dog with a poor temperament, on the other hand, can make life very difficult and limits the owner’s enjoyment of their



pet. The dog may have to be walked when other people and dogs won’t be around, or the owner may have to shut their pet in another room when they have visitors, and so on.

For those of us who show our dogs, another level of good temperament is required. Dog shows expose dogs to crowds of strangers, dogs they don’t know in close proximity, lots of noise (including sudden whistles from those public address systems!), flapping tents, excited or nervous owners, long journeys with

other dogs, overnight stays in hotel rooms, and more—all for a few precious moments in the ring when they need to perform and be at their very best. It is much better to have a relaxed dog who is able to cope with all of this! In fact, it would be unfair to expect a dog with a poor temperament to cope with the stress.

Working Pointers, on the other hand, may enjoy doing what they were bred to do, but while their environment is a much more natu-

ral one, they must not be gun-shy and must be happy to travel in the back of a vehicle with other dogs out on the day’s hunt, with never a wrong word. So, whilst the environments and stresses may differ between the pet, the show dog, and the working dog, in all cases a basic good temperament in a Pointer is vital, and good breeders must aim to produce great temperaments, as this makes for happy dogs and happy owners! —R.N.

Thank you, Ria!

Please visit the APC website at americanpointerclub.org for information on our wonderful breed.

[American Pointer Club](#)

German Shorthaired Pointers

CHANGE TO THE BREED STANDARD?

Since 1998, the issue to remove the color Black as a DQ for the German Shorthaired Pointer has been proposed by petition per the parent club’s Bylaws or Board of Directors to put the issue to the membership for vote. Two times it came very close to the required AKC two-thirds majority to pass.

The President of the GSPCA, Inc., requested an article on the origin and history about the color to be published in the March/April 2022 issue of *Shorthair Journal*, the club’s official publication.

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Having done multiple articles on the issue over the years, I decided a short introduction and chronology would be the best means to relay the documented history. Ballots would be sent to the membership in June, with a return date no later than July 25.

As in the past, word spread about the upcoming vote, and the issue quickly became a “hot topic” on just about every social media imaginable. Individuals for the change and those against quickly coalesced. Unfortunately, confusion about the origin of the color remained, and misconception about how the voting process was to proceed.

The color black was introduced 115 years ago by two of the preeminent breeders Herr Bode and Dr. Waechter when they imported the seventh-generation solid-black Arkwright Pointer bitch Beechgrove Bess to breed to GSP Treu Schmarsow, producing Wach-Luna. Luna was then bred to GSP Treu II v.d. Maylust, producing Wach Freya, who was three-quarters GSP, who in turn was bred back into the existing GSP breed, as the intent was to improve on certain attributes but not develop a separate or new breed. The black and white ticked dogs were referred to as “Prussian,” because they were the color of the Prussian flag, and Prussia was the largest state at the time.

After two World Wars, the German kennels were in decline and breeding stock almost dec-



German Shorthaired Pointer with black coloration. The GSPCA membership is voting whether to remove black color as a DQ from the breed's AKC standard.

imated. It was two black and white ticked dogs who were most influential in helping rebuild the German kennel: first Kurzhaar Sieger Quell Pottmes, only to be surpassed by his son, World Sieger Ciro vom Bichtelwald.

I get bits and pieces of information about the proposed change, and it doesn't seem as if a lot has changed when it comes to how individuals perceive removing Black as a DQ. Unfortunately I was not able to get the 1976 Standard article done before the “word was

on the street” about the proposed petition and subsequent vote. It was with the 1976 Standard that the color DQs were added based on the Standard Committee research at the time, cross breeding was taking place—something Doc Thornton had also commented was taking place during the early days of the breed.

In 2009, when the issue was being brought to a vote, a picture of a black GSP was incorporated in the Judges' Education PowerPoint

presentation in the event the issue passed and the DQ removed. It is still part of the Judges' Education PowerPoint presentation today.

There are already two black Shorthairs with national titles: 2006 National Specialty HIT, and 2012 National Amateur Gun Dog Champion (walking).

July 25 is less than a month away. If passed, who will be the first black Shorthair shown, and the first AKC Champion of Record?

—Patte Titus,
chexsix@me.com

[German Shorthaired Pointer Club of America](#)

Chesapeake Bay Retrievers

As a new columnist for the Chesapeake Bay Retriever, I will introduce myself. I am second-generation, having been raised as part of the Eastern Waters “family,” which was established in 1947 by my parents, Janet and Dan Horn. I have actively participated with our dogs in conformation, obedience, rally, hunt tests, WD/WDX tests, agility, and tracking. Our own children were raised with Chesapeakes. I continue to be active as a breeder-judge, obedience and Rally judge, and as an active member of the American Chesapeake Club, serving as chair of the Judges Breeder Education Committee.

COURTESY GPCA

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FROM JUNIOR HUNTER TO COMPANION DOG

The statement often heard that a breed “should be able to do what it was bred to do” is sometimes quoted by judges when judging a sporting breed. The *versatility* of the Chesapeake Bay Retriever can be demonstrated by the documentation of Ch./MH Chesapeake Bay Retrievers: The AKC Hunt Test program began in 1985. The first Chesapeake who completed the Master Hunter (MH) title (on August 5, 1989) and was also a conformation Champion of Record was Ch. Berteleda’s Souvenir of Stoney, MH, WDQ, owned and handled by the late Nancy and Les Lowenthal of California.

Since that time, 160 Chesapeakes who are also AKC conformation champions have earned the AKC Master Hunter title. Not only are these dogs breed champions, but they are also adept and talented in the field. Hunt titles are awarded at three levels: Junior, Senior and Master. When competing in a hunt test, dogs are scored on a pass/fail system. The purpose of the test is to show “natural ability to mark and remember a fall, on their hunting style, perseverance or courage.” They are also scored on steadiness, control, response, and delivery. The hunt test is a non-competitive environment where owners/handlers encourage each other to succeed.

The Junior level may be achieved by the average owner, and the dog does not neces-

sarily need to have professional training to earn the title. We have 759 Ch./JH-titled Chesapeakes at this time, as can be found at <http://www.chessiebook.org>.

Because obedience plays a most important role in field work at any level, this article is to encourage owners to consider stepping into the obedience ring to earn a CD title.

Training for a hunt test title at the Junior level requires the following:

The dog must sit quietly when he is in the blind waiting for his number to be called. He should heel smartly to the line while on leash. Although not required to be steady, many are, or he may be held by the collar or a slip-cord while watching the bird as it is thrown and lands. He is released and retrieves the bird on his own. From there he is whistled and called back, and he delivers the bird to hand, usually sitting in heel position. Sitting in front or to the side is acceptable.

Now we have a dog who heels, sits, stays, and has a recall. He is used to the scenario of the hunt test, with workers such as throwers and gunners. The judges are usually sitting behind the handler and his dog.

This dog does not have to learn much more in order to compete in the obedience ring at Novice level. If this dog is also a breed champion, he knows how to stand for a judge when being examined. We now have a dog who can



Chesapeake Bay Retriever Teagie returning with his bird on a pheasant hunt.

perform the following exercises:

Heel on Lead and Figure Eight, Stand For Examination, Heel Free, Recall, and a relatively new exercise—Sit/Stay/Get Your Lead (effective May 1, 2018). A dog who has successfully completed these exercises may come back for the Sit and Down Stays, which were also revised as of May 1, 2018. The group stays are now performed with the dog on a six-foot leash—with six feet between each dog. It is no longer an off-leash exercise but

it is limited to a group of six dogs in a line. If there are more than six, two lines are formed, with dogs sitting back-to-back and the lines more than six feet apart from each other.

This may sound as if you can take the dog directly out of the field environment into an obedience ring. First, however, I strongly recommend training with an obedience class and a knowledgeable instructor. Your dog will get used to the group exercises, with a strange dog on either side. If you have never earned a formal obedience title, you will also learn correct ring procedure and handling tips from attending classes.

The versatility of the Chesapeake is to be commended.

Comments welcome.

—Betsy Horn Humer, Pungoteague, Virginia,

tiderunr2@verizon.net

[American Chesapeake Club](#)

Curly-Coated Retrievers

Thanks again to Jenny Dickinson, who this month shares more tips with us about tracking.

MORE ABOUT TRACKING

Every track has to have an objective. You will remember that the sport is derived from

BY JAN SOSIK/COURTESY BETSY HORN HUMER

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Curly-Coated Retriever
(Photo courtesy Lynda Beam)

the police search for evidence, as well as the search for the perpetrator. The conclusion of the track in our sport is the dog's discovery of an article—usually a glove. I want to tell you how to teach the dog to indicate that he has

found that article.

Before you ever start tracking, it is worthwhile to teach your dog to “platz” or do a “Sphinx down,” like we use in Utility obedience. With this the dog folds back like an accordion. I want

the dog to fold himself down with the glove between his front feet. That way I can see that there is indeed an article, and I can easily pick it up and wave it at the judge!

Remember that in competition I am 30 feet behind the dog, so I cannot see what he has found until I make my way up to him. Therefore, I want to teach him that an article is a cue to down.

Currently, I am only tracking for fun, and I may never compete again, but I do not want to burn any bridges by teaching the dog a sloppy behavior that I will have to fix later. Therefore, teaching the clean indication is key. Plus, it is a fun maneuver and does not involve anything unpleasant.

If you do obedience, you probably already have your dog doing a sphinx down—but if not, here is how to teach it:

Teaching the Sphinx Down

Face the dog while he is in a stand. With a cookie in your right hand, bring your right hand down between the front feet, and give the dog a moment to think about what you are asking of him. When he folds down, elbows included, he gets the cookie, delivered on the ground.

When he understands the Sphinx down, begin to add an article between his front feet. Later, build in a stay. Remember that you have

to make your way to the dog after he indicates the article, so he has to know to stay put!

Also, I just learned recently of a tracking program offered by the Australian Shepherd Club of America (ASCA). The Beginner Tracking Dog title will offer a transition to AKC tracking. The distance is shorter than the TD distance, and prior certification is not required. It provides an opportunity to experience tracking with a judge. All breeds are allowed. I cannot wait to learn more about this program!—J.D.

Thank you so much, Jenny, for this tracking information. In the past I have been quite active in tracking, and I feel that it is such a worthwhile activity to do with one's dog.

—Ann Shinkle,
annshinkle@aol.com

[Curly-Coated Retriever Club of America](#)

Golden Retrievers

THE SEARCH FOR A GOOD BREEDER AND A GOOD PEDIGREE

Finding a quality Golden Retriever puppy can be a daunting task. Experienced Golden owners will agree on the two most important elements in searching for a pup: a reputable breeder, and the pedigree.

Good breeders understand the importance of pedigree. They select their breeding stock

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using dogs with parents, grandparents, and other ancestors who possess good health, temperament, and ability who are most likely to pass on those same traits to their pups. In doing so, they have established a track record of producing quality pups. Thus the route to finding the puppy of your dreams lies with the right breeder *and* a good pedigree.

It's important not to confuse the pedigree with the puppy's registration papers. Registration papers simply identify the parents and other ancestors of the pup. They are not a guarantee of the above-named qualities. Indeed, even titles in a pedigree do not reflect health or temperament. Only a good breeder can provide that information, often with the inclusion of supporting paperwork.

Careful breeder selection is as important for the companion Golden as for the working dog. Breeders in all of the working venues usually have pups who are "pet quality," or they can refer you to another reputable breeder. However, finding *your* breeder depends on your area(s) of interest for your Golden, such as obedience, conformation, agility, hunting, hunt tests, or field trials. Breeders who participate in your sport of choice will breed females with proven performance records (and the necessary health clearances) and have pedigrees with over-achieving parents, and breed their girls to accomplished males with titled



Golden Retriever

ancestors. One outstanding female without working titles in her pedigree is not likely to produce consistently.

Breeder participation in the sporting venue is key. A breeder may have a female with fancy titles and breed her to a popular stud dog, but if he or she does not personally compete in that venue, they may not understand dog work or know how to select pups with those special qualities. Pups bred from working parents should inherit the soundness, attitude, and trainability needed to reach the top of their game. However, while the field-bred dog could cross over and excel at obedience or agility, the

same could not be expected if reversed, as the obedience and agility dog may not have the marking ability or water attitude necessary for solid performance in the field. Thus breeder participation is even more relevant to selecting a pup who suits your individual goals.

Finally, on your path to success with your new pup, do as your breeder does. It's important to socialize your pup and expose him to a variety of situations to develop confidence and a good working attitude. That is as true of the companion pup as for the working dog. If your pup is to succeed at his job, ask your breeder what skills will be needed for the life

ahead. Early exposure (at the appropriate age) to agility equipment, obedience routines, swimming, gunfire, and so on—all will build enthusiasm for the work ahead. Your breeder can lead you down that path.

Which leads us to one last note on the best breeders: They are always happy to help their clients succeed in their Golden journey.

—Nona Kilgore Bauer,

nona@nonabauer.com

Golden Retriever Club of America

English Setters

GENETIC IMPROVEMENT: ARE BREEDERS TESTING?

Like many of you, I spend far too much time on Facebook. I rationalize the time I spend there because most of my friends are dog folks, and it has to be a good thing to use my time looking at pictures of English Setters—especially when there are puppies involved.

I also love looking at pictures of English Setters hunting. Luckily, there are numerous Facebook groups that share photos of our dogs in the field, whether they are AKC dogs, Llewellyns, Rymans, or Old Hemlock dogs. I like to look at them, and I can always learn something from the people who post.

A few weeks ago, I had the pleasure of

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discussing health testing with a field person who is relatively new to English Setters. She comes from a retriever background. To her eye, it appeared that English Setters have a low OFA participation rate in terms of health testing.

Hmmm. I know that there is a perception (true or not) that field breeders don't do a lot of testing, though this varies among kennels. But she was looking at the overall OFA numbers for English Setters, which obviously includes all breeders. That means show breeders, too.

I pointed out that she might be misled because English Setter numbers are so much smaller than Labrador Retriever and Golden Retriever numbers. Even if you combine all of the English Setters born in the last 40 years in the U.S., it wouldn't equal the number of Labs born last year. We obviously can't compare when it comes to the number of dogs we have tested.

However, in terms of percentages, it's harder to guess how many breeders are having litters/puppies/dogs tested. And it can only be a guess. With Labrador Retrievers, we find 256,440 dogs have had hip X-rays submitted; and 107,670 dogs have had elbow X-rays submitted. In English Setters, 10,370 dogs have had hip X-rays submitted since OFA began tracking X-rays, and 3,530 dogs have had elbow X-rays submitted. That means



English Setter

that Labrador owners/breeders have submitted approximately 24 times as many dog hip X-rays as English Setters owners/breeders. They have submitted approximately 30 times as many elbow X-rays for their dogs as English Setter owners/breeders.

So, that looks bad for English Setter owners and breeders, but there are a few caveats. I don't have the most recent registration numbers for the breeds handy (it usually takes some digging, not to mention some begging and pleading, to find them), but the percent-

age of English Setter owners and breeders who submit X-rays may still be better than it looks at first glance. Considering that our numbers are on the low side, the number of X-rays submitted may not be that bad.

We also have to consider that some people don't use OFA for their dogs. Some owners/breeders prefer PennHIP scores. And some owners/breeders—including some very important owners/breeders in English Setters—are in Canada. They may use OVC, a Canadian database, for their hips and elbows. So, not every English Setter who has been X-rayed for hips and elbows is found in the OFA database.

Notice that I keep using the term "submitted." That is key for every breed. It's a good bet that there are always dogs X-rayed, or who may have other health tests done, which do not end up having their results submitted to OFA. There are situations where an owner or breeder doesn't want to have a test submitted after it's done because they are afraid it might look bad ... for the dog, the kennel, the sire, the bitch, the breeder, and so on. It happens. People are often afraid of gossip and getting a bad reputation in some way.

Of course, it generally benefits everyone in the long term if owners and breeders submit results, even if the result is poor in some way. A more complete health picture is better for

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the breed. It's better for people and dogs in later generations for health results to be available for as many canine relatives as possible.

With all this talk of X-rays and health testing, you might be wondering if it's actually helping our dogs. I can't pretend to fill in for Dick Fox, who always did such a fabulous job of keeping us updated about OFA and English Setters, but I did find some interesting studies about OFA hip and elbow trends.

As I recall, X-raying hips first began in the early 1970s. At first dogs only got a normal or passing grade. It was only later that OFA began to give different ratings. According to one of the studies I found that looked at 74 breeds, there has been moderate improvement in hips across breeds since that time. For all 74 breeds, the study noted: "Clear and steady trends of genetic improvement were observed over the 40 years since 1970. The total genetic improvements were 16.4% and 1.1% of the phenotypic standard deviation for HD and ED, respectively." ("Monitoring Hip and Elbow Dysplasia achieved modest genetic improvement of 74 dog breeds over 40 years in USA," Yali Hou, Yachun Wang, Xuemei Lu, Xu Zhang, Qian Zhao, Rory J. Todhunter, Zhiwu Zhang, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24124555/>)

English Setter hips have improved. You can see the annual genetic improvement for hips and elbows in English Setters in this graph: [\[pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24124555/#&gid=article-figures&pid=figure-5-uid-4\]\(https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24124555/#&gid=article-figures&pid=figure-5-uid-4\). At the end of 2021, English Setters were ranked 71st out of 196 breeds by OFA. <https://secure.ofa.org/regSums/ENGLISH%20SETTER.pdf>. Currently, approximately 83 percent of English Setters are rated with normal hips; about 15.6 percent are rated with abnormal hips; and 1.4 percent are equivocal. These ratings are based on X-rays that have been submitted.](https://</p></div><div data-bbox=)

As many of you know, elbows only became a concern much later. Elbow dysplasia is a different issue compared to hip dysplasia. It can manifest in different ways in different breeds. It can also vary in severity. It tends to occur in many large, rapidly growing breeds including English Setters. English Setters were ranked 26th out of 138 breeds that screen for elbow dysplasia by OFA at the end of 2021. Currently, 84.7 percent of English Setters are rated with normal elbows; about 15 percent are rated abnormal; and 0.3 percent are rated equivocal. These ratings are based on X-rays that have been submitted.

Of course, there are other tests that English Setter owners and breeders should be doing. The ESAA recommends BAER testing and testing for autoimmune thyroiditis (low thyroid). All four of these tests (hips, elbows, BAER, and thyroid), along with permanent identification, are required for Canine Health

Information Center (CHIC) status. These tests are especially important for any dog that you are considering for breeding.

Dogs can receive their CHIC number even if they do not "pass" or receive good results for all of these tests, as long as the results are reported to OFA. The purpose of CHIC is to make sure that all of the test results are in the public domain so that breeders can make informed breeding decisions.

It's also important to remember that a less than ideal rating doesn't mean that you have to completely toss out an otherwise great example of the breed that you were planning to use in your breeding program. Ideally we would all use only perfect dogs for breeding, but there are no perfect dogs. (Well, *my* dogs and *your* dogs are perfect—but not everyone will agree with us!) However, you do need to make sure that you know what all of the health tests say so you can make an *informed* decision before you decide to do any breeding.

In a future column I'll try to find out how our breed is faring with BAER testing and deafness. I'll also try to ascertain how we're doing with autoimmune thyroiditis at some point. Please let me know if you have concerns about other health issues and tests.

—Carlotta Cooper, Greeneville, Tennessee, eshever@embarqmail.com

[English Setter Association of America](https://www.englishsetter.org/)

Gordon Setters

NATIONAL SPECIALTY TIME

When you read this column the Gordon Setter Club of America's 2022 national specialty will have recently passed. For only the second time in its nearly 40 years of existence, the show was held in the greater Chicago area, at the Lake County Fairgrounds in Grayslake, Illinois, June 17 and 18. The event was held as an independent specialty in conjunction with the Windy City Cluster of all-breed shows.

For many, the highlight event of any national is the veteran sweepstakes. Retired champions return for an encore competition, and very senior Gordons strut their stuff again, albeit at a slightly slower pace—and this applies to the handlers also. Classes begin with 7-year-old Gordons and progress upward to the very senior dogs. Handkerchiefs are a must for this event, as finding dry eyes is nearly impossible as memories come flooding back.

On the other end of the spectrum is the puppy sweepstakes, for young Gordons up to 18 months of age. With Gordon puppies the mental wiring is sometimes delayed to the point that comic relief is always just a second or two away in this event.

Nothing is more exciting at the end of a national specialty than looking at the ring when the last of the dogs in competition for Best of

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Gordon Setter

Breed go around the ring for that last time for their final chance to impress the judge and say, “pick me.” It’s worth the entire weekend.

—James Thacker,
dunbargs@sbcglobal.net
Gordon Setter Club of America

Irish Setters

WHERE TO GO TO LEARN ABOUT THE BREED

While eagerly awaiting the arrival of a litter, I was compiling all my thoughts on what I expect from a puppy buyer, and how I hope my ideal buyer has prepared for their new acquisition. I am sure we all feel that the ideal owner for an Irish Setter is someone who has already owned one! That is when I feel my most comfortable. Having said that, however, there have only been two occasions when I have said to prospective buyers, “I don’t feel you are ready for an Irish.” On both those occasions children were involved, and I was sad to deny them a pup, but in both instances the person most wanting the dog was not the primary daytime caregiver.

The first rule of thumb of course, is that puppy buyers should seek breeders when looking for a puppy. Buying a pup is usually a 12-year or more commitment. Getting the right dog for the family incorporates first

researching the breed and then adding to the successful integration into your family by acquiring a pup from someone who has been careful and judicious in their breeding program—and, most importantly, who will always be there for you.

The Irish Setter youngster can at times be a challenge for a new owner, particularly if they have never had the breed before or if it has been a long time since they had a puppy. It is easy to forget the challenges, but issues and questions can be easily answered by breeders who have a history with the breed and with their own line. Your contract should clearly state that you are the first call if they have a question or a problem, and apart from the written word, a breeder should always make a one-week “after going home” call, just to check in and make the new puppy owners feel comfortable about calling you with questions. The message, though not stated, should clearly be “When you buy this pup, you get me with it!”

Puppy buyers who come to shows to see the breed in action see well-mannered Irish Setters walking on leashes, standing still for examination, and lying quietly in crates. They were not born this way; this behavior is a product of hours of attention to the pup, with training and patience! Anyone can do it, it just takes commitment, and we as breeders

COURTESY JAMES THACKER

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should emphasize and be honest about the “maturing” phase of our breed.

Going to a breed specialty is always a great way to see the breed in action, observing the growth of the breed as you watch the classes with dogs from 6 months of age on up to full maturity. I always encourage my potential puppy owners to see the breed in all its aspects and coming to a specialty where there are always breeders ringside, be happy to mentor and guide those interested in the breed is a great experience. There is nothing like an Irish Setter, a wonderful sportsman and a loyal family dog, but he has attributes that are not for everyone. Sometimes I suggest looking for an older dog. Breeders frequently know of dogs that are of a more mature age but available to good homes. Our rescue program is frequently looking for good homes for Irish in need of re-homing.

The Irish Setter Club of America has a wonderful website (<https://irishsetterclub.org/>), and frequently it is where potential owners go in researching breeders. But there is much more to be found on the site, including information to guide prospective owners and to assist with local contacts and locations of upcoming events. There is a wealth of information here, and it is the optimum place to send people for their initial search.—*Karolynne McAteer, 2008*

[Irish Setter Club of America](https://irishsetterclub.org/)



Irish Setter Am./Can. Ch. Tirvelda Blarney O'Elvatowne

Irish Red and White Setters

HAPPY 25TH ANNIVERSARY, IRWSAA! A CLUB HISTORY

2022 marks the Irish Red and White Setter Association of America's 25th year as an active organization in development and support of the breed. While the Irish Red and White Setter (IRWS) may be centuries old, the Irish Red and White Setter Association of

America (IRWSAA) is young compared to the Irish Setter Club of America (ISCA), which was established in 1891, according to the club's website (<https://irishsetterclub.org/isca/about/>).

Facts about formation of the IRWSA come from the article in the 2017 *IRWSAA Pictorial* by founding member and past president (2000–2005) Lee Robinson.

In 1996, five couples from across the country

who were concerned about the IRWS formed a democratic club to keep the purity of the breed by having their dogs recorded with the American Kennel Club/ Foundation Stock Service (AKC/FSS), not a privately owned studbook.

The goals were to retain the hunting instinct, preserve conformation to the breed's Irish Kennel Club (IKC) standard, and to obtain AKC recognition for the IRWS. By 1997, ten founding members established a treasury and formed the Irish Red and White Setter Association.

In the article Lee reports that the founding members were J.R. and Patsy Wallace-Jones, of Brea, California; Ed and Nelva King, from Princeton, Missouri; Ray and Pat Lathrop, from Northbridge, California; Charles and Lynn Petterson, from Omaha, Nebraska; and Wayne and Lee Robinson, from Mason, New Hampshire. “In the beginning, the Lathrops' primary breed was Dalmatians. They co-owned two imported IRWS, Ardbraccan Enigma and Sureayne Genesis. The Pettersons had Gordon Setters and one IRWS, Charlar Gilhooley. The Kings owned imported Meudon Classic and Prince's Chimaera. Wayne and Lee had an Irish Setter and imported Elaphill Freesia.”

In April 1997, Robert and Marilyn Braychak, Douglas Gilmore, Jr., Eibhlin

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Glennon, Anna Jones, Sharon Pikell, and Mitchell Roslin became Charter Members. Alan and Ann Gormley were named Honorary Members in October 1997. The first issue of club newsletter, *The Forum*, was published.

In the first year the club founders wrote the Constitution and By-Laws in accordance with AKC guidelines, followed by a breed standard, standing rules and regulations, and a code of ethics. Short- and long-term goals were set. The IRWSA incorporated in California, and membership grew to over 50. Club business was conducted by e-mail and in America online (AOL) chat rooms. To close the decade, the IRWSA held its first national specialty in Washington, D.C.

The 2000s proved to be just as busy, with canine leukocyte adhesion deficiency discovered in the breed. The University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine conducted a study, finding two of 20 dogs were carriers. A regional and national specialty were held in Claremont, California, and a Pet Fair in Orange County, California. The first *Pictorial* was published. Forty-four IRWS three-generation pedigrees recorded with the AKC's FSS department. The first IRWS Independent National Specialty and Hunt Test were held in Ringoes, New Jersey.

The club started a judges' education



Irish Red and White Setters



program, an IRWSA Championship Title Program, an educational breed pamphlet, and a logo contest. In 2004 the IRWS was approved to compete and gain titles in AKC obedience, agility, and tracking events. The first IRWSA IRWS(s) earned Junior Hunter (JH) titles, with four consecutive qualifying scores in the first two weekends.

In 2005 the IRWSA was named the breed's AKC parent club and removed all non-pure IRWS recorded with AKC/FSS from the breed studbook. A highlight in 2007 was at the Irish Red and White Setter Club of Ireland's 25th-anniversary celebration: the presentation of the prestigious Cuddy Award for outstanding work and dedication for protecting and preserving the pure IRWS in the United States.

The first 10 years closes with the club meeting original goals, membership growing, and participation in AKC-sanctioned events—all to the benefit of the Irish Red and White Setter.

In 2007 the IRWSAA embarked on the next chapter, celebrating the club's 10th anniversary (1997–2007) during the national specialty and hunt test, along with presenting a judges' seminar and a working and a breeder's seminar. Of note was the breed's eligibility to compete in the AKC Miscellaneous Classes. We held our first AKC A-level match, and the

COURTESY IRWSAA

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very first IRWS earned the Tracking Dog title. The AKC/FSS recorded 657 Irish Red and White Setters.

In 2008 IRWSAA received approval to run an AKC-sanctioned Hunt Test. This highlighted the group's desire to retain the breed's hunting instinct. After a successful event, IRWSAA could run AKC-licensed Hunt Tests. The Board requested that the AKC not accept IRWS from the Field Dog Stud Book (FDSB) and North American Versatile Hunting Dog Association (NAVHDA), keeping the breed free of impurely bred dogs becoming AKC registered. Early breed supporter Cannon Dorherty received an Honorary Membership. The club continued holding specialties, hunt tests, obedience and agility trials, and judges' seminars.

The IRWS received full AKC breed status on January 1, 2009, meeting the IRWSAA's ultimate long-term goals. This achievement was 10 years in the making, involving the challenging work of 10 founding members as well as others. Parent club members produced seven IRWS AKC champions. The IRWSAA held the breed's first AKC independent national specialty and hunt test at Hunters Creek Club in Metamora, Michigan. A new editor published *The Forum* newsletter. We participated in AKC Meet the Breeds. Breeders earned AKC Breeders of

Merit status. Members and dogs actively participated in AKC events earning titles, even Grand Championships. These early IRWS are the foundation of the accomplished dogs we have today.

AKC status brought new goals and objectives, creating a strong influence on the next few years. The Association incorporated in Pennsylvania. The IRWSAA became an AKC member club, with its own AKC delegate reporting the club's concerns and aims for the future of the breed.

The close of 20 years, founding member and past-President Lee Robinson predicted the club would move into the world of Skype and PayPal, with leadership change, new and exciting events, continued judges' education seminars, and participation in national and regional shows, trials, and tests. She was right.

The last five years have seen the growth, technical challenges, strong leadership, devoted breeders, puppy buyers, and increased participation in all things AKC. The club's 20th anniversary was celebrated with three regional specialties. Exhibitors observed the occasion with cake and punch, remembering how far the club has come, and remembering those founding members, and celebrating the incredible dogs we love.

Irish Red and White Setters can be found

participating in all sorts of AKC events. Conformation, companion, and performance each have numerous titled IRWS amongst their ranks. Our Awards Chair can attest to the number of new title certificates sent out each month. Even in the newer events such as Fast CAT and dock diving, IRWS are excelling.

While continuing AKC achievements, owners still pursue the breed's original purpose. The dogs' natural hunting instincts remain intact—hunt test and field trial results are proof, as are the dogs accompanying their owners in the field pointing prized gamebirds.

The Irish Red and White Setter was the AKC's 159th recognized breed. The breed's popularity is up in 2021 to number 154, from 170 in 2020. About 100 puppies are born each year; 90 percent are AKC registered, with 1,518 total registered from 2009 to July 2021. It is a low-entry breed. Breeding programs continue to be educated and thoughtful.

The IRWSAA celebrates 25 years at 138 members strong. We continue making and meeting goals supporting our breed's place in the Sporting Group. We look forward to adventures ahead.

—Cynthia Lancaster, Lake Jackson, Texas,
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[Irish Red and White Setter Association of America](#)

Clumber Spaniels

THE CLUMBER SPANIEL BITE: FACT VS. FICTION, THEORY VS. PRACTICE

A dog's bite is determined by the point of contact between the six upper and the six lower incisors (the front teeth between the canines). There are five types of bite: scissors, reverse scissors, level, overshot, and undershot. *The AKC Complete Dog Book* defines the scissors bite as when "the upper front teeth tightly overlap the lower front teeth." Also, there are the "soft mouth" and the "hard mouth," these referencing the amount of pressure applied on prey held in the mouth when the dog is retrieving.

For almost a century, the two successive AKC Clumber Spaniel standards did not mention bite. Since 1983 each of the three standards has simply stated: "A scissors bite is preferred."

The Clumber Spaniel standard is essentially a description of the breed's features as they should be and lists no disqualifications (DQs). There are, however, nine features indicated "undesirable" or "to be penalized": excessive haw, prominent or round-shaped eyes, excessive tearing, entropion or ectropion, tail down between legs, tail extending to ground, lack of angulation, throat shaved, and hostile or aggressive temperament. Concerning bite, however, the standard contains only the short,

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five-word sentence cited above, without distinctly penalizing any other bite.

As for the nine other AKC-recognized sporting spaniels, their standards often present rather numerous details concerning the proper bite. To simplify, *scissors bite preferred*: Cocker, English Cocker, English Springer, Sussex, Welsh Springer; *scissors or level bite, scissors bite preferred*: Boykin, Field; *either scissors or level bite*: American Water, Irish Water.

Certainly, for Clumbers at least, the question of bite has been a subject of strong contention. Some individuals appear almost to regard the scissors bite as the breed's single most decisive feature, a "dealbreaker" or "game-changer." One influential Clumber breeder-judge flatly states in print: "I do not keep dogs in my breeding program that do not have perfect bites, and as a result I never reward them in the show ring." And many—most?—Clumber breeders seem to follow his lead.

Yet another Clumber breeder-judge heatedly proclaims: "Tooth fairies! The reason teeth have become such an issue is because any fool can quickly see if the bite is scissors, level, over or undershot—much easier to see than a well laid-back shoulder, proper length of neck, or good movement." Another maintains: "Scissors or level bite are *not* relevant factors: (1) *not* needed to retrieve a bird; (2) *not* needed to sever the umbilical cord—the dam uses pre-



Clumber Spaniels:
AKC Meet the Breeds

molars or molars; (3) individual teeth are *not* affected by an undershot or overshot bite."

One well-known Clumber breeder-judge makes no mention whatsoever of the bite in

his detailed essay on judging the Clumber. Another in a similar study points out that "a Boxer, a Bulldog, a Bullmastiff, and probably most dogs, can carry a bird in their mouth.

Having a correct bite is not a factor." He goes on to explain that a "soft mouth" is what is most needed in retrieving a bird so as not to spoil it for human consumption.

An outstanding Clumber breeder with some 20 years' experience hunting with the breed says: "Bite is irrelevant in the field. Undershot dogs absolutely can (and do) carry birds just fine. I have easily put a Senior Hunter title on a Clumber who was undershot, who earned many, many hunt test legs, and worked in the field well into her double-digit years. Bite has nothing to do with the 'hard' or 'soft' mouth, but which does definitely matter in the field ... I find it both amusing and frustrating that the judges who make the loudest pronouncements against any but the scissors bites have never worked a Clumber (or any other sporting Spaniel!) in the field."

In the 17 AKC GAZETTE columns concerning Clumbers hunting and in field trials, there is not a single mention of bite. There are three passing remarks praising the Clumber's typically "soft mouth" when retrieving a bird, and much, much discussion concerning instinct, drive, persistence, "birdiness," ability to penetrate dense thickets, training, hunting style, and especially nose. These columns were written by Clumber people with much practical, personal experience working with our breed in the field. But not one mentions any advantage of

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a scissors bite, nor disadvantage of any other kind of bite.

The consensus of the CSCA's present 11-person Hunting Committee is that a bad bite does not in any way interfere with a Clumber's ability to retrieve a bird or a bumper. "The bite makes absolutely no difference in the field, and certainly a scissors bite is not necessary for a Clumber to be a successful field worker, and the 'soft' or 'hard' mouth is in no way dependent on the type of bite. The bird is carried between the upper and lower jaws. The only way a hunting dog could not carry a bird would be if it could not physically open its mouth!"

"Fit for function" has long been a hallowed concept, but what changes when a feature deemed highly important for function is shown to be irrelevant? If the importance of the scissors bite is simply a theory advanced by show people who have no practical experience of working with Clumbers in the field, will a false, ingrained prejudice ever change? Almost certainly not, unfortunately. I have no hunting experience, but I respect the word of those who do. Meanwhile, many fine sporting spaniels will continue to be misjudged in the ring. And more importantly, excellent breeding stock will continue not to be bred because of the lack of a scissors bite, making rare breeds even rarer.

—Bryant Freeman, Ph.D., Founding/Life Member, Breed Historian

[Clumber Spaniel Club of America](#)

Cocker Spaniels

CROWNING GLORY

Following the Cocker Spaniel's expressive eyes and face, the breed's extraordinary coat has long been its most recognizable feature. That coat is the finishing touch, the "crowning glory" to a compact, powerful little sporting dog.

The public has long paid attention to the Cocker's long, silky ears and its big, floppy paws. Cockers in approximately the 1930s and 1940s began carrying the heavier, pretty coats, which whether by coincidence or not was about the time their rising public popularity started.

The official Cocker Spaniel standard discusses the ears:

"Ears—Lobular, long, of fine leather, well feathered, and placed no higher than a line to the lower part of the eye"

—and then, the section on "Coat":

"Coat: On the head, short and fine; on the body, medium length, with enough undercoating to give protection. The ears, chest, abdomen and legs are well feathered, but not so excessively as to hide the Cocker Spaniel's true



Cocker Spaniel

lines and movement or affect his appearance and function as a moderately coated sporting dog. The texture is most important. The coat is silky, flat or slightly wavy and of texture which permits easy care. Excessive coat or curly or cottony textured coat shall be severely penalized. Use of electric clippers on the back coat is not desirable. Trimming to enhance the dog's true lines should be done to appear as natural as possible."

No truer words have been spoken about this subject than "The texture is most important."

Just ask the professional groomer who regularly "fights with" a snarly, cottony coat on a client's Cocker. Then, the groomer is faced with trying to school the owner on proper combing technique to keep mats out of the dog's coat or having to recommend that for the dog's comfort, a shave-down is the best course; hardly ever an owners' favorite. Or just ask the show breeder who finds themselves coming up with generation after generation of the snarly, cottony coats which are a burden for their loving companion homes and an

MARY BLOOM ©AKC

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ongoing burden for the show breeder/owner who has the constant chore of maintaining such coats and preparing them for show competition.

Coat texture is a lifelong factor in a Cocker's life and for those caring for the Cocker. Make coat texture a significant characteristic in selection of dogs for a breeding program.

We have observed lines over the years that exhibit the difficult and wrong coat texture and can only imagine the extra work created by the faulty coat for all those involved. We have also observed, with amazement and admiration, lines where most of the representatives carry profuse but correct coat of great texture that really makes them so much easier to maintain. Clearly this factor should be significant in your selection of Cockers, to be included in carrying on your planned conservation of important Cocker qualities—their crowning glory.

—Kristi L. Tukka

[American Spaniel Club](#)

English Springer Spaniels

WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM YOUR FRIENDS: WHELPING MADE EASIER

“The ability to ask questions is the greatest resource in learning the truth.”—
Carl Jung

Days have counted down to hours. Your bitch is nesting. The whelping box is set up. Your whelping supply list is double-checked. What's left to do?

Susan Schneider (Peridot) recently whelped a lovely litter after not having bred puppies for many years. Her best refresher course to be prepared for the blessed event was to have her own dog's breeders and her Springer mentors on speed-dial, ready to share many years of breeding and whelping wisdom.

Janice Johnson (Wil-Orion) recommends a whelping box made by Lakeside Products (www.lakesideproducts.com). Johnson shared her list of key whelping supplies:

- two lamp holders, to set up to keep pups warm the first three weeks
- vet fleece for the whelping box bottom, so neonates have good traction and stay warm and dry
- washable pee-pads under vet fleece to absorb urine
- a kneeling pad for your hours spent leaning into the box
- a thermometer for the bottom of the whelping box
- a web cam
- a small supply of natural vanilla ice cream, to give mom a half-cup at a time during whelping
- Dr. Brown's baby bottles and assorted nip-



English Springer
Spaniel

ples, in case supplementation is needed

- goat's milk
- unwaxed dental floss, for tying off severed umbilical cord
- Neosporin ointment with pain relief, if needed after tail/dewclaw docking
- gauze squares and soft Kleenex for cleaning neonates
- baby wipes
- a digital food scale for daily pup weighing
- probiotic Bene-bac Plus
- a large heating pad

Johnson advises, “Remove dewclaws and dock tails at 72 hours. Tail-docking length: one inch, measured with ruler snugly under

tail and marked with a silver Sharpie pen.” A great piece of advice for helping mom stay calmer, and to keep pups close to her during the first two weeks: “Roll up a quilt lengthwise, and use it to make a semi-circle bumper in the corner of the whelping box.” Johnson stressed the need to keep tabs on mom's temperature while nursing to stay ahead of mastitis. To find lots of great soft puppy toys, she recommends, “shop local thrift stores.”

Mary Osbun (Crown Royal) shared tips from years of breeding and experience as a veterinary technician. She recommends: When the due date is near, take the mom-to-be's temperature twice a day near her due date.

COURTESY LYNDA BEAM

SPORTING GROUP

To help the dam during the weaning process, let her wear a “Mother’s Helper” body suit, so pups don’t have constant access to teats all the time but can still interact with mom. Osbun likes the nipple-covering suits from Mary’s Dog Robes (for information, e-mail mary@dogrobe.com).

Kate Bremser, DVM (Sweetpea) advises, “Do not give mom-to-be any calcium or supplements while pregnant. She needs to draw on her own stores of calcium. Dr. Bremser uses Oral Cal Plus during active labor to help keep contractions strong. She gives Oral Cal Plus after each pup is born and continues to supplement the first few days after whelping to avoid eclampsia.

Donna Larson (Segre ESS) had very informative tips for counting down to the whelping date, saying, “labor should start by day 63 from ovulation.” Larson recommends litter-pan potty training using unscented Yesterday’s News brand cat litter. “While you don’t want the pups to eat any litter, Yesterday’s News is made from clean paper and is much safer than clay and clumping litter when the pups investigate the new substance with their mouths. Begin weekly nail trimming from birth, using human nail clippers. For great puppy play equipment, see toddler toys made by Step2 Sports-Tastic.”

Schneider’s beautiful girl, GCh. Wil-Orion’s Cinder Ellah, CGC, TKI, whelped two lovely

boys who were healthy and sweet from the start. Their dam, Ellah, knew more than all the humans about how to raise her boys. What did Schneider learn? First, “It is critical to count down to the delivery day 63 days from ovulation, not from breeding or insemination. Before you breed, pick your veterinarian for reliability, proximity, competence, and availability after hours for phone support during whelping. Don’t buy a lot of paper pee-pads, because puppies chew them up. Use washable pee-pads. Don’t be afraid to ask for help from your mentors and support system. Most of all, treasure your friends, and don’t hesitate to call upon those who will bring dinner and take the wheel while you nap!”

—Sarah A. Ferrell, Locust Grove, Virginia,
[facebook.com/Valentine-Vishnu-Ferrell-1053487794678146/](https://www.facebook.com/Valentine-Vishnu-Ferrell-1053487794678146/)

[English Springer Spaniel Field Trial Association](#)

Field Spaniels

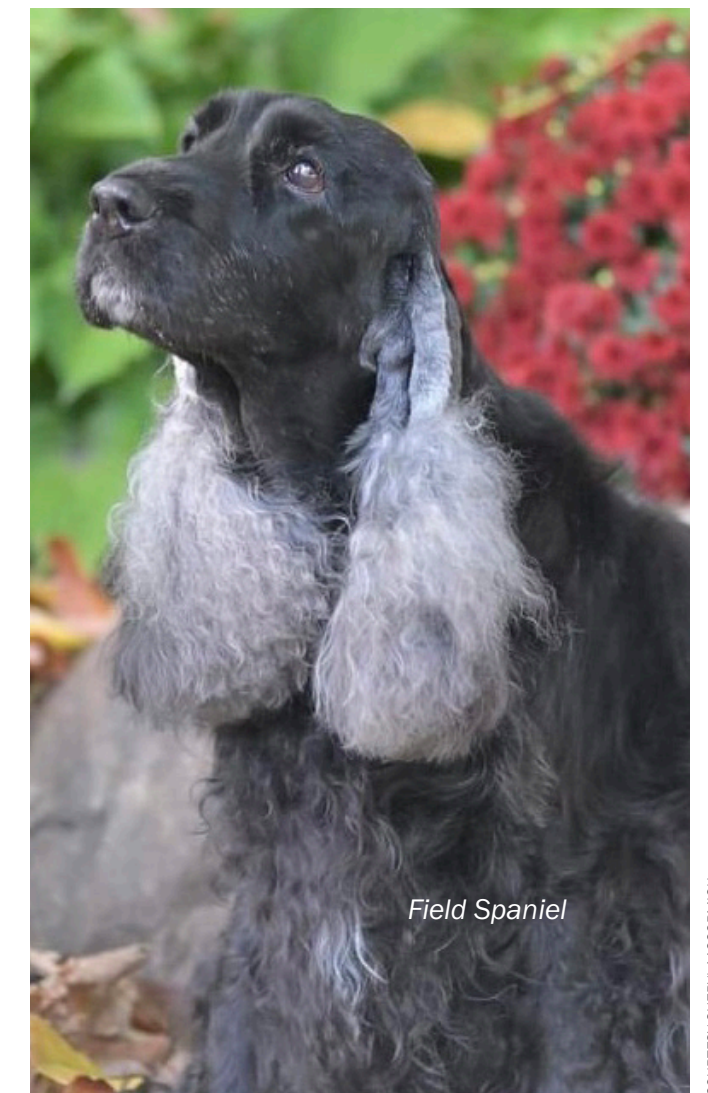
ALL-BREED CLUBS, ALL-BREED FRIENDS

Field Spaniel fanciers are a small but diverse group, scattered about the country with pockets coastal and Midwest. We have alliances internationally as well, and we use online databases and groups to communicate and share information. (See <http://fleckenbase.de/db1/index.php> and OFA, as well as sites of specialty clubs.) In such a breed where we have smaller numbers and more of a “gene puddle” to keep in mind, it is necessary to make connections but not lose sight of dog-dom’s larger resources. All-breed dog clubs have been a staple since the beginning of the fancy necessitated geographical groups. Shows and trials are hosted by groups of fanciers and community outlets for all things related to training, showing, and public relations.

Many of us start out in dogs via family or wanting to train a pet, and then we are bitten by the bug as our eyes are opened to a whole world of canine love and opportunity. Recent years have only expanded that universe with more activities and connectivity throughout planet canine. Haven’t we all been exposed to “other” dog activities and breeds through study of beautiful dogs at shows or performing what they were bred to do? Who would have ever thought that terriers wouldn’t be the only ones scenting vermin, or that sighthound fanciers would eventually see all dogs getting a chance at chasing a lure? In a lifetime we may never get to own and experience so many breeds and flavors of activities, but now there are more options than ever to try different things with our versatile dogs.

I still recommend being involved with other fanciers and activities. Admire other breeds, and

learn from breeders and handlers what their unique angles lend to their chosen dogs. Some of the most valuable lessons in the fancy are to be gained from friendships that parallel our own path. Spending time ringside only improves one’s knowledge of canine form and function, and we might just learn a thing or two.



Field Spaniel

COURTESY SHERYL MCCORMICK

SPORTING GROUP

My own experience with all-breed clubs has helped me from a training and handling perspective immensely. Observing another dog person's tribulations and triumphs helps me to gain better understanding of our games on the whole, and I get to share in the same passion, despite having a different experience. Knowing all of us share the same love and desires opens us to a greater appreciation for dogs in breeds or groups we might otherwise never get to know. At each fancier's heart, we all work at raising and living with companions we adore. We all do kennel chores, we all concern ourselves with feeding, grooming, training, and caring for these creatures, and we lean on each other to help when needed. We discuss health topics and the issues of owning and showing dogs given various challenges.

Think back to times you've held dogs ring-side for others and thought about their breed's structure and movement. Chances are you've had good conversations about your particular love for your breed or breeds and what they do. We might enjoy a fellow dog person's dogs but couldn't imagine the grooming, or energy level, size, shape, or habits for our own lifestyle. That is the beauty of being involved in a club of many breeds and developing those friendships. Getting to experience and enjoy so many dogs without the actual commitment is enriching beyond comparison.

Knowing what is and is not a good fit for us is a very special part of owning dogs, and being able to experience a taste of that is a treat! I feel lucky to have been privy to so many different breeds because of shows and all-breed clubs. Getting to appreciate another breed because of a dog friend is one of the best and most rewarding things. We get to see and hear firsthand how those dogs are and share our own breed's peculiarities and chuckle. Isn't that what the fancy is all about?—the love of all the beautiful dogs, and learning about them over life.

In a world where people are observed for their differences and similarities, it is only natural we would see the same in our beloved canine species and celebrate that diversity and inclusion. If humankind could celebrate each other in the same way, would we see more respect and understanding? If applied in such a context, it could only improve our world.

Dogs make us better as people, and perhaps it could be that same diversity—appreciation of all breeds—could help us to appreciate all humans as well.

Please support your all-breed clubs and all-breed friends. Without them, we wouldn't have such an amazing world!

—Shannon Rodgers,
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[Field Spaniel Society of America](#)

Irish Water Spaniels

A SUPERB NATIONAL SPECIALTY

It takes more than a pandemic to keep the Irish Water Spaniel Club of America from holding its annual gathering of the clan! The IWSCA is fortunate to have a recipe and continued enthusiasm for a multi-event national specialty that rotates around the country. Our superb volunteer committees consistently deliver a well-planned, fun, and educational experience.

After a very successful national in Tulsa, Oklahoma in 2021 [see the July 2021 AKC GAZETTE, page 38], Irish Water Spaniel fanciers jiggled this June to Showcase For Dogs in East Windsor, Connecticut. Fortuitously held outdoors this year, the breezy and mostly sunny weather for the events reflected more luck of the Irish. Our resilient co-chairs, Kim and Jeremy Kezer, appropriately awarded the AKC Outstanding Sportsmanship Award by our club in 2020, devoted thousands of selfless hours to planning and executing a wonderful week. They were also quick to acknowledge that the success of their twice-postponed event was the product of the hard work and dedication of many people. Of special note is long-time breeder and club member Dorothy Read, who produced exceptional original bronze IWS sculptures for all the winners.

The big winner, taking Best of Breed under

Judge Frank Kane, was GCh.S Poole's Ide Sargeant Sloane, CD, RN, MX, MXJ, MXF, owned by Stephanie O'Reilly and Gregory Siner, bred by Gregory Siner and Samuel Jenio, and shown by Joanne Thibault. Sloane is currently the number-three Sporting Dog and Mr. Siner's 18th national-specialty winner. He went on to four Group Firsts, a Best in Show, and a Reserve Best in Show at the Strawberry Cluster in robust IWS entries. Congratulations and a pat on the topknot go to all of our wonderful winners and competitors.

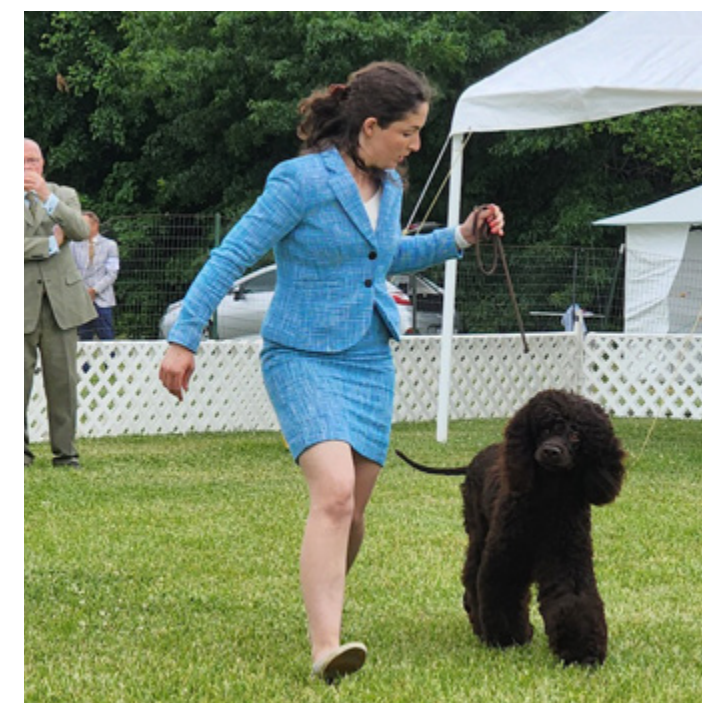
Sloane's titles represent the versatility of the breed. The week started at the exquisitely beautiful Nod Brook Wildlife Management Area for a day of field events. Three IWS earned their Working Certificates, and several stayed for a Working Dog "try-it" that proved that IWS are not just retrievers of waterfowl but also instinctual upland retrievers. The following two days showcased the breed's enthusiasm for agility, obedience, and rally, with many qualifying scores and multiple new titles earned. Connie Hurup Philipsen came all the way from Denmark to judge the Puppy and Veteran Sweepstakes. A junior competed in Junior Showmanship. Several IWS had the distinction of competing in almost every event, which included an entertaining freestyle program, dock diving, and Fast CAT "try-its."

On the social side, this year's specialty

BREED COLUMNS



SPORTING GROUP



Fanciers of the Irish Water Spaniel celebrated the breed's national specialty last month in East Windsor, Connecticut.

featured gourmet tacos and pizzas, breed trivia games, a steady supply of terrific branded merchandise, crab-themed dog toys, and a lively auction under a big tent that was our home for activities and meals. A live

stream and a continuous supply of candid photos on our social media sites helped our fanciers around the world feel a part of the experience. The Annual General Meeting featured presentations on the charitable

SPORTING GROUP

accomplishments of our 501(c)(3) club, including health research, rescue, and education. Breeder Colleen McDaniel's umpteenth Judges' Education presentation was made to six judges and a full house of appreciative fanciers. The recording of the presentation is publically available on Facebook and had 491 views in the first four days. If you want to know how to approach and evaluate our breed according to the AKC breed standard, please check it out.

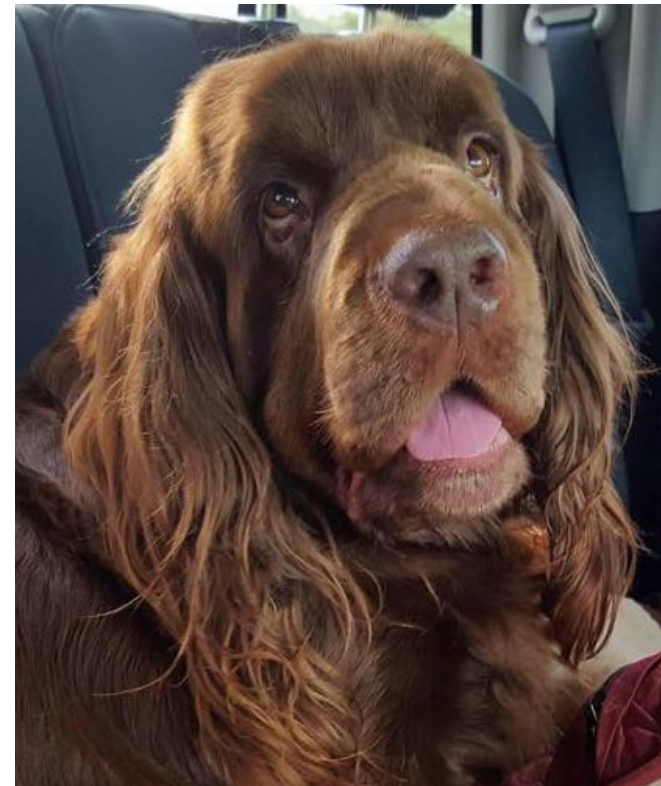
How many of us were sad to see our tent coming down after the finish of conformation? What do we do until the next gathering of the clan in Lake Elmo, Minnesota? Thankfully, it is only 11 months away, on May 20–24, 2023. Make your plans to attend now, start training your dog for new events, help us maintain our reputation as an owner-handled breed, and have fun every day with your curly brown dogs.

—Dana Louttit, IWSCA 1st Vice President
[Irish Water Spaniel Club of America](#)

Sussex Spaniels

SUSSEX HEADS

There are two different types of heads in Sussex Spaniels. The Harviestoun head is slightly longer and a bit narrower. It has been called a “houndy” head. The Rosehill head



Two head types in the Sussex Spaniel: The Harviestoun head (left) is slightly longer and a bit narrower, while the Rosehill head (right) is rounder and fuller.

is rounder and fuller. Both head types are correct, and you will see variations of the two types, as they are frequently combined.

Every Sussex head should have a clearly defined, full stop. The brows are fairly heavy and produce a frowning expression, which causes people seeing their first Sussex to exclaim, “He looks so sad!”—which could not be more wrong. Their eyes start out as blue when they first open, changing to a green and then proceeding to darken as the dog ages, reaching a rich, golden brown by maturity.

This color is called hazel, which is the color of a hazelnut's outer shell.

The ears are set low, even with the corner of the eye; they are lobe shaped and thickly covered with hair.

Sussex are a slow maturing breed, and heads can change and develop up to 3 or 4 years of age. Bites can change too, with the lower jaw continuing to grow after the top stops. A scissors bite is preferred, but any deviation from this is only a minor fault.

Many Sussex are proficient at “nose wrin-

king,” a sort of cheerful Sussex smile. This often startles people, judges included, who do not know the breed, as they may incorrectly interpret it as a snarl.

The next Sussex Spaniel Club of America national specialty will be in Olympia, Washington, in September. For information, visit the parent club website at <http://www.sussexspaniels.org>

—Marcia Deugan,
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Sussex Spaniel Club of America

Welsh Springer Spaniels

Several years ago, storied Welsh Springer breeder and all-breed handler Betty Cummings (Wynfomeer) was interviewed by Anne Legare (Holly House), Margaret Hilliard (Farhill), and Judy Hogentogler (Cornerstone) about her life in dogs, which began in the 1930s. This is a lightly edited excerpt from that interview.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BETTY CUMMINGS

Margaret Hilliard: Tell us what showing was like back then, as opposed to showing now.

Betty Cummings: In some ways it was a lot more fun. It's more businesslike now.

MH: People trying to make a living at it.

BC: Yes, yes. Well, I was making a living at

COURTESY SSSCA

SPORTING GROUP

it, too, but it wasn't—it wasn't blood and guts. I mean, if I had a dog that was good and I got jammed up in the ring, I could go to Annie Rogers or Janie and say, "Janie, will you cover me? Annie, will you cover me on such-and-such a breed?" And I would do the same courtesy.

Anne Legare: People do that now, though.

BC: Some of the handlers do, and some of them don't; and some of them you don't want on your dog.

AL: Well, that's true.

BC: I mean, some of the people you wouldn't put on your dog.

AL: No, but I mean they do cover each other.

BC: Yes, definitely—but I mean you sort of get very picky as to who you allow to cover.

MH: And what was the atmosphere at the show like? Was it less cutthroat? Were there more people who came to spectate? Were there more outsiders at the shows back then?

BC: Sometimes, yes, at an outdoor show in summertime or spring. At the Long Island shows, for instance, or Longshore, at Greenwich, you would see families. It was sort of the way to spend a Saturday afternoon—"Let's go and look at the doggies." Because the dogs were on benches. I mean, you had no choice. The dogs were on benches. Very few were unbenched. They were a blessing.

AL: You couldn't have a dog that would bite.



Betty Cummings evaluating Welsh Springer Spaniel puppies, and winning an Award of Merit at a WSSCA national specialty (dates unknown).

BC: Well, you're not supposed to. It's possible. Now, I started something with the Newfoundlands at the Garden, and also with the Keeshonds, and I got in trouble with the Keeshond people; they didn't like it. Bench crates, you know, wire crates that we use now? I put the dogs on the bench in the bench crates. There was no law against this.

JH: You were the first person to do that, that you know of?

BC: One of the first few. And then I had the Keeshond people coming, "You're giving the wrong impression of the breed. The breed is not nasty."

I said, "I'm not protecting the people. I'm



protecting my dogs from the people! They keep feeding them and poking their hands at a dog that's lying there quietly." I said, "I can't be like you. I've got 22 dogs at this show. I can't sit with the 22 dogs. I sure as heck haven't got that many help to do it, either."

I had seven people that were going around the Garden, as well as brushing and exercising dogs, but checking them to make sure there they were all right.

MH: Well, in those days, did you have to have each breed with their own breed, or could you have them all ...

BC: Each breed with its own breed. They could be spread all over that basement floor at



the old Garden.

AL: Oh, that must have been ...

BC: (Sarcastically) Oh, it was wonderful. Oh, it was great fun.

MH: You had such a big staff.

BC: Well, you had the grooming to do. I carried Afghan Hounds, I carried Old English Sheepdogs. I had two people, one on the Afghans and one on the Old English. That's all, that's all they did.

MH: Now, did they have time restrictions at the Garden that you were telling me about?

BC: You have an hour before the dog is judged that you may have it off the bench to be groomed or on their way to the exercise pen, but then it must be on the bench. You look at the rules. They have not changed.

SPORTING GROUP

That rule still exists.

MH: If you're doing a whole group of Keeshonds ...

BC: You can bring them all off at the same time.

MH: Yes, but you've got to be able to groom all those dogs in an hour. Good heavens!

BC: You have an hour before; so, what you did, you would go into the Garden as soon as they opened the doors, and [*Transcriber's note: This said with a sly, Betty wink*] sometimes before they opened the doors. You went in through the employees' entrance at 4:30 in the morning and started to work on your dogs that needed brushing, so all you had to do that hour was to slip them out, and they'd be ready to go in the ring.

This is the first in a series of excerpts we will be reprinting in coming editions.

—Wendy J. Jordan,

wendy.jordan@capstrategiesgroup.com

[Welsh Springer Spaniel Club of America](#)

Vizslas

LUCKY PUPPY

There's nothing quite like the day when you finally get to go pick up your Vizsla puppy. All the research is done. You've selected your breeder, and they've chosen the puppy that's going to be just right for you. All

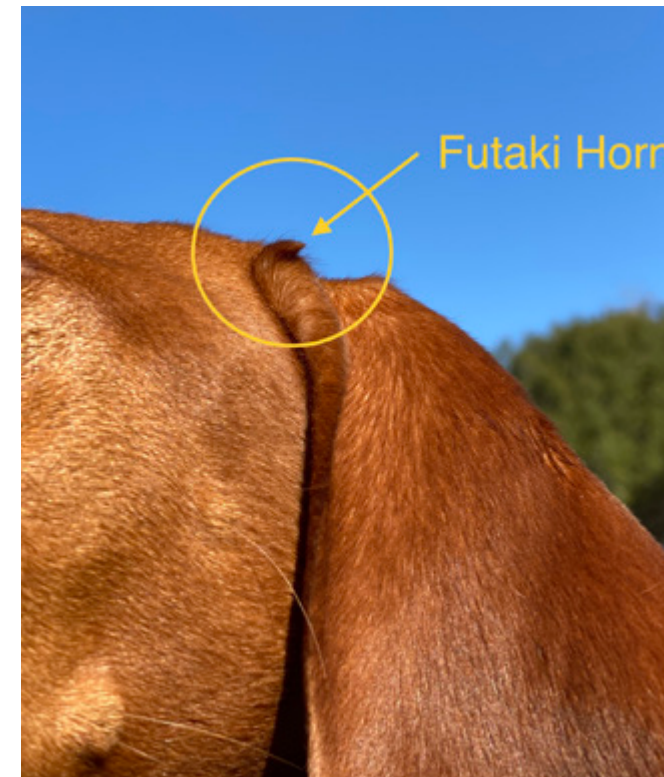
your hopes, dreams, and ambitions for the puppy are flooding through your head with plans for seizing every future opportunity. In the words of scientist Louis Pasteur, "Chance favors the prepared mind." For this day, you are prepared.

Then you sit among the puppies, and all your concrete evidence seems to dry up while your emotional heartstrings are pulled in every direction by individual personalities.

When studying the adorable faces, you suddenly realize your puppy has a Futaki horn!

Some Vizslas are born with a unique skin tag or "horn." As described in Marion Coffman's book, *The Versatile Vizsla*, many early Vizslas had small appendages on the upper front edges of their ears. In Hungary, these horns are called *szarvas*, originating from the old Hungarian word for "deer." Since so many dogs bred from Count Bela Hadik's Futaki Kennels sported these growths, they were called Futaki horns. At one time, it was rumored that dogs with the horns were superior hunters. Vizsla lore also maintains that horned Vizslas exhibit particularly naughty behavior and tend to be unusually lucky.

Despite the folklore, Futaki horns are not unique to Vizslas. In German Shorthaired Pointers, they are called Grabenbruch horns; and in Weimaraners, they are Harrasburg horns. All three breeds have referred to them



as "devil's horns," hence the naughty moniker.

You can find Futaki horns, sometimes several, on one or both ears. The hair-covered bumps can range from almost unnoticeable to "what is that?" for a nearly one-inch appendage.

Chance often involves luck, and opportunity is its gift. In his book *The Luck Factor*, Richard Wiseman says that lucky people create, notice, and act upon the chance opportunities in their lives. Their expectations about the future help them fulfill their dreams and ambitions.

Snuggling up to my new teammate, I think about all the potential of this naughty, hunting, scent-work, barn-hunt, tracking dynamo,



A sign of good luck? Some Vizslas are born with a skin tag on the ear known as a "Futaki horn," named for the early Futaki kennel in Hungary.

a wiggly, golden-rust bundle of joy. I know that by chance I've been given the opportunity to have a lucky puppy.

If it were only that easy ... sigh.

—Jamie Walton,

jamie@professionaldesign.org

[Vizsla Club of America](#)

Weimaraners

FOUR ON THE FLOOR

It's unbridled, exuberant joy: A tiny Weimaraner puppy runs at breakneck speed to meet you. Is there anything cuter than such

COURTESY JAMIE WALTON

BREED COLUMNS

SPORTING GROUP

a greeting by a ball of gray energy? An irrepressible smile invades your face, and your whole being takes on a flush. Suddenly you're a blithering human making *ohh*-ing and *ahh*-ing noises as the puppy jumps on your legs, leaping as high as he can reach. The joy is mutual, and the puppy is overjoyed, thrilled by greeting a new, accepting, coddling human.

What just happened here? In the short term it is a warm, touchy-feely, *kumbaya* moment. However, in the long term, you've just started to teach the dog that it's perfectly acceptable to charge and jump up on people.

How do you communicate to a puppy that jumping up is fine when you weigh just a few pounds, but is totally unacceptable when you grow to full size? The answer is that you can't. If Weimaraners were a small breed, this wouldn't even be something to cause concern. How many times have you seen toy-breed dogs jump all over a person, and it isn't an issue? On the other hand, picture an 80-pound, grown-up Weimaraner hurtling toward your frail great-aunt Alice. The end result would not be a pretty picture.

Don't get me wrong, I'm not some half-baked curmudgeon telling you to stop playing with puppies. Playing and indulging puppies is one of the joys of life. However, I am saying that we shouldn't set up puppies for future failure. It's never too early to teach a dog that



jumping up is an unacceptable behavior.

What to do? Teach the “four on the floor” behavior when they are very, very little. Instead of encouraging a greeting consisting of a mad scramble to claw up your pant leg, reinforce when they have “four on the floor.” Doing this is not easy for the puppy, nor for you. Instinctively the puppy will jump up and try to get near your face. This is a pure expression of affection and a classic canine-greeting

behavior. It's not just the puppy who instinctively reacts. The human kneejerk reaction to affectionate greeting is to reciprocate to this outpouring of canine love by allowing (and even encouraging) this full-body, “in your face” emotional bonding. Teaching “four on the floor” is adding an intervening behavior.

What needs to be added to the puppy's greeting repertoire is the message that standing, sitting, or lying at your feet is a behavior that is

valued and rewarded. Luckily, Weimaraners are so food motivated that if you consistently reinforce a behavior, it becomes second nature and ingrained in the dog.

The key words are “consistently rewarded.” Weimaraners are masters of manipulation. If a behavior gets them what they want, they will give you that behavior. Your task is to effectively communicate what you want, and then richly reward it.

Training the “four on the floor” is best done with you one-on-one with the puppy. Choose a setting with minimal distractions, and remember that your job is to consistently reward the behavior you desire. It's so easy to be caught up in puppy cuteness that you'll have to concentrate at the job at hand.

Once the puppy is consistently giving you the desired behavior, it is time to test it by adding another person to the training area. Use a person who fully understands the goal of the training, and then see if your “four on the floor” command has been learned by your puppy.

Remember that the Weimaraner standard describes our breed's temperament as both friendly and obedient. Your training goal is to preserve the friendliness but add in some obedience.

—Carole Lee Richards,
zarasweimaraners@yahoo.com
[Weimaraner Club of America](http://WeimaranerClubofAmerica.com)



WORKING GROUP

Akitas

SPORTSMANSHIP

Not really hard to understand, there are rules that we must follow to play this game we all love and our behavior will be judged by others. Understanding the rules set forth by AKC should not be difficult to follow. The rules are available in print and on the AKC website. Spending the time to read the rules might take a bit but it will be time well spent.

You will learn what can and cannot be done. Whether you follow the rules is entirely up to you. If you break the rules you will have to accept the punishment. The punishment is clearly laid out for you.

Sportsmanship—that is a big word with many different meanings. How you treat others is the biggest and most important. Playing fair in all sports is expected. It keeps the game fair and fun for all.

Let's use an example that is close to home for me. My better half, Frank, has been involved with the sport of dogs for over 27 years. Mostly on the sidelines. Oh, he did help finance it, helped with setting up kennel buildings and redoing them, buying vehicles to transport the dogs, and anything else I needed. He also stayed home to care for the dogs while I traveled to many, many shows. He was also my biggest fan.

Last August Frank was forced to become directly involved due to a sudden health issue of mine. While his main focus was to keep me alive, I pushed him to help with things he knew nothing about. Road working a dog, bathing a dog... oh, so many times, packing everything that we needed to travel to the national specialty. Hundreds of trips up and down the stairs of the RV and trying to find space for everything. He nearly lost his mind. He also found that everything we need for this breed is *heavy*.

He needed to learn the rules and sportsmanship. The biggest rules I harped on were no swearing, no confrontations, and no funny looks at people or their dogs, and keeping your comments to yourself. Since Frank is a nice guy, he would never try to hurt anyone's feelings, so these rules were easy to follow. The language that could pop out of his mouth, however... that was another story. He understood if there was a slip that it could cause a big issue. He promised to obey.

During our time at the national specialty, Frank was very busy. He had to take over everything that I usually did: walk the dog, feed the dog, keep the dog cool, comfortable, and happy. He had to bathe the dog every day—yes, every day. Those were my rules. He did a wonderful job. He also met many really nice people and enjoyed talking to all.



Akita Ch. Dragon Heads
Emperor Kaito, by Dorothy
L.W. Redding, 1981

So many were very welcoming. Just what our sport needs. His new friend, Rodney, even helped fix a few things for us. They are best buds. The dinners shared with his new friends was one of the highlights of his trip.

Did he follow the rules set for him? Yes, he did. He clapped for all of the dogs and for his new friends in the ring—just what we all used to do when we first started this sport. He even clapped for people who are in the “mean

WORKING GROUP

club.” So proud of him. He kept his comments to himself. He enjoyed saying hello to all the new people he met and even helped out ringside. He carried heavy crates for one dear legend of our breed as she loaded her van.

Frank is excited to attend our next national specialty. He is even training and planning to compete in rally with his dog. He asked for the rules. The four big rules I explained to him: no bait in the ring, no swearing(!), do not touch the dog, and most important is to be nice to your dog. Oh, the swearing might slip out if he messes up in the ring, but he is working on it. Being nice to his dog will not be a problem, as he loves his young dog. He also knows to cheer on his competitors, and he will without a doubt.

That is what following the rules and sportsmanship is all about. That we can welcome Frank into the world of dog shows and dog sports is really awesome after all the years he stood on the sidelines. The nice people he has met over the years, and especially in the last year, have made a difference. He has been encouraged to join instead of walking away. We all need to make an effort to welcome new people to our sport and breed. It can really make a difference!

If you see Frank and his dog competing in rally, please stop by and clap for this team. They will love it no matter if they qualify or

not. It will be you doing your part to welcome a new person into our sport. You will also see him walking dogs, carrying heavy crates, and bathing dogs. Yes, he will be busy again this year, but it will mean more to him, as he will now be an “exhibitor.” He will also be taking care of me (sorry, dear). Seeing that smile on his face in the ring with his dog should make all of us smile. We have not chased him away! That is what sportsmanship is all about.

Following are a few comments from a Facebook post asking for views on sportsmanship. Thank you all for sharing.

“Congratulating the winner no matter how irritated you are that you lost.”

“Being a graceful loser when the winning dog is a better example of the breed. Helping a new handler or junior handler. Never sabotaging other handlers/dogs to make yours look better.”

“Sportsmanship is understanding that every dog entered in a dog show is someone’s pet.”

“Always have positive things to say about your competitors.”

“No matter what we still get to go home with the dogs we love.”

“If you see someone is struggling, stop and help them out.”

“Without Sportsmanship there is no real reason to participate or even try.”

“To be supportive of others. Don’t be afraid

to share advice if you think it will help someone.”

“Always be kind to competitors, especially Novice ones. Always be kind to your dog.”

“Be respectful and honest. Always be true to yourself, your dog and your breed.”

“Minding my own business, always being kind, respectful and humble. Say less and work harder.”

“Good sportsmanship should be practiced in life, not just dog shows.”

“Accepting the results of a competition with grace and humility. Be kind. Be supportive.”

“Good Sportsmanship is not just about doing the right thing when people can see you but also about playing by the rules when no one can see you. It’s about ethics.”

—Linda Wolf,

Okamiakitas@aol.com

[The Akita Club of America](#)

Alaskan Malamutes

CALLING ALL MALAMUTES: JOIN THE FUN!

In over 50 years of competing in AKC Events, I’ve watched an amazing expansion of performance opportunities that invite all Malamute owners into a new world of fun and action-packed exhilaration that they share: the speed and precision of agility, and most recently, the events of Fast CAT,

coursing, Barn Hunt, and—are you ready for this—Dock Diving!

These newer events are my focus this time, and our amazing AMCA members have responded to my call for photos with dozens of action photos of their Malamutes flying over courses, tapping into their prey drive, and learning they can actually dive into deep water and not be eaten by that big fur seal their deepest instincts warn is submerged and hiding. (More on that later!)

How wonderful it is to see Malamutes and their people training and working together in such informal settings where energy and teamwork are what counts, and fitness and fun are goals as important as scoring and awards. Both companion owners and our AMCA breeder-exhibitors are delighting in the fitness and enthusiasm they’re gaining. And audiences love these events, cheering the entries, and sharing both triumphs and “oops” moments where our Malamutes, always fun-loving and attuned to audience laughter, remind us that they have an agenda too.

So come along, and let’s learn about these events and meet some of our terrific Malamutes and their people.

Fast CAT

Fast CAT (Fast Coursing Ability Test) is a 100-yard dash on a level, straight, fenced

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Alaskan Malamutes show off their skills—Lennon, Ty, and Dale do Fast CAT; Koda Bear does Barn Hunt; and Lennon takes a dive.

course, in which one dog at a time is released to chase a mechanical lure and the dog's speed is recorded, converted to miles per hour (mph) and compared with others in its height class (18 inches at the withers for Malamutes). Unlike lure coursing, which uses far larger courses and often with lightweight fencing that many Mals would not even notice, Fast CAT courses are fenced with sturdy, visible material and at just 10 feet wide keep the dog safely fenced and focused on the white lure speeding away from them—and when their owner releases them, it's time to chase their prey!

Most Malamutes absolutely love to chase the lure and reach average speeds of 23 mph to as high as 27 mph. These photos capture the excitement on their faces and their athleticism as they fly through the courses to the cheers of

spectators and owners alike! Visit www.akc.org/sports/coursing/fast-cat/ for complete information.

Barn Hunt

Chasing prey is one of life's greatest joys for our Malamutes—a hard-wired instinct developed over centuries of evolution with the Inuit native peoples. Their prey drive is just as important today, where rats and other rodents in a farm setting will decimate crops and stored feed and serve as disease vectors for livestock and humans too.

Barn Hunt events are held indoors or outdoors in a securely enclosed, level test area in a barnlike setting, with hay bales used to create obstacles that the dog must climb and tunnel through. Increasing levels of achievement add obstacles, diversions, and more

rats. Safety is the watchword here, with the test set up to make certain dogs, rats, and people are uninjured. The rats are safely confined in large, ventilated PVC rat-tubes. The Malamute and owner work as a team, and there's no doubt about the moment the Mal finds the rat and responds with excitement (or at times, hackles up and full-on howling!).

When the owner signals the judge that the Mal has found the rat, that's a successful find. Several levels of difficulty and complexity ensure there's always a new challenge—and our Malamutes are always ready and eager to give it their all! Visit <http://www.barnhunt.com> for more information.

And now ... Diving Dogs!

Forgive my silly pun, but Malamutes and

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their owners are getting their feet wet by jumping into the popular sport of Dock Diving, now known as Diving Dogs under the guidance of AKC. We've all enjoyed—and often been amazed—at the extreme excitement and astonishing coordination of the water-loving breeds such as the Retrievers in this thrilling sport.

Indeed, most of the breeds developed by mankind in recent eras take to water easily and soon learn to swim with confidence and pleasure, especially when there's a toy to be chased and retrieved! But our Malamutes, who evolved in Arctic regions, often have a deeply ingrained instinct to stay out of water (hypothermia, their minds caution!) and especially in deeper water with poor visibility, are convinced that a 500-pound fur seal is hiding there, awaiting a change of diet. But with patient deconditioning in safe settings, your Malamute will learn to enjoy swimming—and even retrieve a toy in the process!

Here are some lovely Mals who are learning that water can be safe and fun—and who have every promise of excelling in diving and ultimately give us the thrill of intensity, drive, and athleticism that they can achieve. Visit <https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/news/an-inside-look-in-to-the-splashing-world-of-dock-diving/>.

So come join the fun! All of these great sports and more are just a click away—so take that

step to the fun, fitness, energy, and camaraderie you'll find in a group near you, and your Malamute will be thrilled to be a part of it.

—Phyllis I. Hamilton,
benchmark1946@gmail.com
Alaskan Malamute Club of America

Bernese Mountain Dogs

DO YOU BERNER-GARDE?

Do you know about Berner-Garde? Are you or dogs in Berner-Garde? For those unfamiliar, let me introduce you the wonderful world of Berner information. The Berner-Garde Database is an extensive collection of health and pedigree information on Bernese Mountain Dogs that has been compiled for over 40 years by breeders and owners across the world. For me, Berner-Garde is a magical collection that holds and displays the hopes and dreams of Berners and their people. In its meticulously organized files you can search for people, dogs, litters, and kennels.

When we got our first Berner girl in 2005, I had the unique experience contributing to the online pedigrees. I sent in Elle's information to a data operator. She helped me send the appropriate information. Later when I saw Elle's online pedigree, I saw blanks in some places. I questioned the lack of information, and I was told it wasn't available in the data-



Bernese Mountain Dogs

Lynda Beam

base yet. I replied that I had her pedigree with the missing names. I faxed the pedigree to the data operator, and *voila*, the pedigree was completed. So were other pedigrees of dogs from the obscure kennels. One of the most fun advancements in the beautiful new website are the clickable names in the pedigrees. It is easy to look at one dog and follow its lineage back in time. Most dogs have pictures submitted. I find it fascinating to follow a dog's history and look at its parentage back 40 years.

All of this came about because of the work of Barbara and Martin Packard. In the 1980s they initially created the database that has evolved into today's Berner-Garde Database.

They were pioneers in many ways, working with the newfangled home computers. The database is now overseen and financed by the Berner-Garde Foundation. The foundation was established in 1995 to assist in efforts to improve the health of Bernese Mountain Dogs. The Trustees of the Berner-Garde Foundation are dedicated to improving the health and longevity of Bernese Mountain Dogs through education, information and supporting research on Bernese Mountain Dogs. The database is publicly available online, and free to everyone.

Owners and breeders choose to submit the information wishing to do their part to

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improve the future of the breed. To ensure the information is as accurate as possible Data Operators from around the world work tirelessly verifying and inputting data. Their accuracy is the backbone of the database. A wide variety of data are submitted, such as personal, dog and litter information. Titles, certificates, and health certificates (CERF, OFA and many more) are listed. There are a number of Berner Recommended Tests (BRT). On the dog's home record page, a gold star may be over the "Certs/Tests" table; that means that all of the recommended testing for that dog has been completed and recorded.

This is all funded through donations. You can contribute to Berner-Garde by shopping at Amazon. At smile.amazon.com you can sign up for a percentage from your purchases to be donated to Berner-Garde, or many other charities. As of November 2021, a whopping \$15,532.25 has been donated this way. And wonderfully, the amount contributed to Berner-Garde does not increase the cost of the products being purchased.

Berner-Garde is a not for profit 501(c)(3) organization, which means that your donation is tax deductible to the fullest extent of the law. Remembering them in your estate plan gives an opportunity to impact lives for years to come. This information and more is available at <http://Berner-Garde.org>.

All of this is done for the love of a dog.
—Marjorie Geiger,
marggeiger@yahoo.com
Bernese Mountain Dog Club of America

Black Russian Terriers

Our column for this issue is by Christine Robinson, Ph.D.

THE BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER: A PICTURE OF HEALTH PART ONE

In general, the Black Russian Terrier is a healthy, robust dog. Like many large breed dogs, they are prone to hip and elbow dysplasia. Like all dogs, they can have other health problems as well. Breeders and the Black Russian Terrier Club of America (BRTCA) have been working with historians, researchers, and veterinarians for more than 30 years to help understand conditions and diseases in the Black Russian Terrier. It is essential to ask questions about each dog or puppy you are considering for your family. Don't be alarmed by the amount of information you get. This breed is not "worse" than another breed or even a rescue mixed-breed. Because of the research and breeder cooperation, we know more about health in this breed. Knowledge is a great tool and can help a buyer choose the right addition to their family. Remember,

Black Russian Terrier puppies



there is no perfect dog. Every dog will have some health problem in its lifetime. Even the best breeders and best pairings may produce some puppies that have issues. Breeders make the best selections possible for sire and dam based on known risks. Genetics plays a part, as does the environment. Everyone's goal is to produce a happy, healthy dog that possesses the best Black Russian Terrier traits and characteristics.

The breed's AKC parent club, the Black Russian Terrier Club of America, (www.brtca.org),

is the guardian of the breed in the U.S. with regard to health and the conformation standard. The BRTCA recommends testing mating pairs before breeding. Those test results may be made public on the website of the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (www.ofa.org).

Health tests recommended by the BRTCA are (<https://www.ofa.org/recommended-tests?breed=BRU&var=>):

- Hip dysplasia screening by radiographs (x-rays) after 24 months of age.
- Elbow dysplasia screening by radiographs

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(x-rays) after 24 months of age.

- Cardiac evaluation after 12 months of age (puppies should already be screened by auscultation before they go to their new homes).
- Companion eye certification (CARE) by an Ophthalmologist.
- DNA testing for juvenile laryngeal paralysis and polyneuropathy.
- DNA testing for color, including K locus (dominant lack) and A locus (agouti).

A CHIC number (Canine Health Information Center <http://www.caninehealthinfo.org/>) is assigned to each dog whose test results are made public in the OFA database. You may hear breeders talking about CHIC numbers because they are proud that they've completed all of the Parent Club recommended tests. Look closely at the wording; they *completed* the tests; this does not mean the dog *passed* all of the health screenings. For this reason, it is essential to look at the OFA database yourself—take no one's word for it. Even if you see official "OFA Certificates," please look for yourself. If you need help navigating the OFA database, ask for it. There is no substitute for doing this.

In addition to the aforementioned tests, there are other tests and screenings that breeders may complete. Additional information is always useful. Screenings that you may see are:

- hyperuricosuria, or HUU (DNA test)
- degenerative myelopathy, or DM (DNA test)

- thyroid (blood work)
- patella/shoulder (physical exam and/or X-ray)
- PennHIP (specialized X-ray)
- Progressive retinal atrophy, or PRA (DNA test)

There are many peer-reviewed journal articles on canine health. Some are accessible online. The majority of articles and resources will not be breed-specific. These are still great articles and resources. Hip dysplasia in the Black Russian Terrier is no different than in a Golden Retriever. Look for reputable sources when researching health conditions. Some useful links are included here:

- <https://www.ofa.org/diseases/hip-dysplasia>
- <https://www.ofa.org/diseases/elbow-dysplasia>
- <https://www.ofa.org/diseases/other-diseases/cardiac-disease>
- <https://www.ofa.org/diseases/eye-certification>
- <https://www.vgl.ucdavis.edu/services/dog/POANV.php>
- <https://www.vgl.ucdavis.edu/services/Hyperuricosuria.php>
- <http://www.caninegeneticdiseases.net/JLPP/>

Here is some anecdotal information about conditions and diseases in Black Russian Terriers. Much of this is based solely on my experience or discussion with other breeders or veterinarians and is not to be relied upon as scientific fact unless so referenced.

Hip Dysplasia

According to the OFA database (<https://www.ofa.org/diseases/breed-statistics>), more than 41 percent of animals tested have ABNORMAL hips. This means that more than 41 percent of BRTs whose X-rays were sent to OFA did not pass their hip screening for dysplasia. Many more dogs have X-ray screenings but did not have OFA evaluations. This means that the statistic for failing hips could be higher than 41 percent. It is also important to note that a passing hip grade on 2-year-old dog does not mean the dog will be free from joint degeneration over time. This is a large-breed dog with large bones and a lot of weight. Joints may deteriorate in time for any dog, even those with "OFA Excellent" hips.

Elbow Dysplasia

According to the OFA database, more than 26 percent of animals tested have ABNORMAL elbows. This means that more than 26 percent of BRTs whose X-rays were graded by OFA did not pass elbow screening. Many more dogs have elbow X-rays done, but they are not sent to OFA for grading. This means that the statistic for failing elbows could be higher than 26 percent. On another note, because nearly 60 percent of the weight of the dog is carried up front, the elbows take a

lot of wear and tear. Some abnormal elbows will require surgical repair, while some do not. Elbow injuries are common in the breed, especially in young dogs. And like hips, elbow joints will wear over time and degrade so that a dog with normal elbows at 2 years old may not have normal elbows at age 4 or later.

Cardiac

According to the OFA database, 100 percent of BRTs have passed their cardiac exams. That does not mean there are no heart problems in the breed. Many BRT puppies have a slight heart murmur that they grow out of before they are 4 months old. A veterinarian performing an auscultation (listening to the cardiac system with a stethoscope) should be able to discern the difference between a puppy murmur and a more significant sound. OFA maintains a Basic Cardiac Database and an Advanced Cardiac Database. Advanced Cardiac is performed by a boarded veterinary cardiologist and requires an echocardiogram. Guidelines for OFA Cardiac changed in October 2020. Results are recorded in a two-tiered clearance—one for congenital disease (permanent), and one for adult onset disease (valid for one year). More breeders are taking advantage of Advanced Cardiac, but there are limitations related to cost and access to a boarded veterinary cardiologist. Heart disease

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does occur in this breed. There are documented cases of SAS (subvalvular aortic stenosis) and cardiomyopathy. Again, not many dogs who have known disease will be entered into the databased, thus the breed statistic for 100 percent PASSING cardiac exams may be inaccurate. —C.R.

Thank you, Christine, for this valuable information. Part Two of this column will appear in the October issue.

—Emily Foster,
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Black Russian Terrier Club of America



Boerboels

AKC SCENT WORK: WHAT IT IS, AND HOW TO GET STARTED WITH YOUR BOERBOEL PART I

When I mentioned to a Boerboel owner friend that I was writing a breed column about Scent Work, his response was an incredulous. “Why?” he asked. “That has to be the most boring sport there is!”

Scent Work may not create the same adrenaline rush as sports such as CAT, Fast CAT, agility, or dock diving. However, it is fun, challenging and offers great benefits to a dog-handler team. It utilizes a natural ability that all dogs excel at and love—sniffing scents and odors. Research has demonstrated that the very act of sniffing releases dopamine in the

canine brain. Hence, put simply, Scent Work makes a dog feel good, and it reduces anxiety. I should also mention that it is an avenue for winning ribbons and coveted titles (which makes owners feel good!)

As a quick summary of AKC Scent Work, there are two divisions: the Odor Search Division, in which the team (dog and handler) searches for the odor of specific essential oils; and the Handler Discrimination Division—in which the team is searching for the scent of the dog’s handler. Each has four difficulty levels: Novice, Advanced, Excellent, and Master.

The searches take place in four environments, which the AKC calls “Elements.”



Boerboels doing scent work

These include:

1. Container (which, at Novice level are cardboard boxes—but at higher levels may include anything you may find at an airline terminal baggage claim. Hence, they may be briefcases, plastic containers, backpacks, metal containers, etc.)

2. Interior (an indoors environment in which the scent is hidden on or in an object.)

3. Exterior—in which the scent is placed on or in an object outdoors.)

4. Buried (the scent is in a container, then buried beneath sand or water.) The concealed scents are called “hides,” and the number of, and difficulty in finding the “hides” increases with levels. To successfully complete a “trial,” the dog must find each hide and alert the handler. This is an event with time limits; and judges may assign ‘faults’ for a number of reasons.

Benefits: I interviewed Anita Ambani, who is a provisional AKC Scent Work judge and a long-term competitor in the sport, for her thoughts on the many benefits to dogs,

ROSALYN ROMBAUER, VERONICA CHAO

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handlers, and their relationship. She noted that owners control every facet of their dogs' lives—for example, when they can eat, sleep, be let outside or taken for exercise or walks. On walks it is the owner who controls what scents they are permitted to sniff, and for how long. Hence, as the dogs are in the “driver’s seat” in Scent Work, it gives them a sense of control and independence, as well as being a confidence builder.

For an intelligent and “drivey” breed such as the Boerboel, Anita points out that Scent Work brings out and uses a dog’s prey instinct. It is also an excellent enrichment activity that develops mental acuity and problem-solving abilities—particularly as problem complexity increases with levels. Dogs find this mentally challenging. Research has shown that developing a dog’s higher problem-solving ability early in life, and maintaining it, keeps a dog’s mind sharp and delays the onset of dementia. Finally, as mentioned earlier, Scent Work elicits both a “feel-good” factor and reduction in anxiety.

Getting Started: Anita Ambani emphasized that Scent Work is one of the easiest sports in which to get started. You can begin building your Boerboel’s skill in your home, hiding kibble, treats, or toys in the kitchen, then expanding to other areas of your house. Amazon boxes are good for hiding, as they

can be easily moved around and are similar to what is used for the “Container” element at Novice level. As your Boerboel builds skills, you can use outdoor venues with increasing levels of distractions. Anita suggests beginning outdoors work on drive ways or parking lots, gradually moving up to grassy areas and parks. Parks and nature preserves are quite good, as they will confront your Boerboel with distractions such as weather, people, bicycles, dogs, and geese (and goose droppings).

Finally, Anita recommends that would-be competitors avail themselves of the fantastic resources that can be found online; and, ideally, attend some trials.

Do consider trying Scent Work! It is an almost addictive sport that can easily become a life-time activity for your Boerboel.

(Next issue: The Major Things That Go Wrong in Trials for New Competitors, and How to Avoid Them)

Resources:

- For more detailed information on the Divisions, Levels, faults, placements, eligibility, and how to enter events, please see <https://www.akc.org/sports/akc-scent-work/>.

- Cognitive Aging in Dogs

Durga Chapagain,* Friederike Range, Ludwig Huber, and Zsófia Virányi

Published online 2017 Oct 25. doi: 10.1159/000481621

—Karen L Cornelius,
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American Boerboel Club

Boxers

BOXER HEALTH AND LONGEVITY

When I first became involved in the Boxer breed, 50 years ago, there were several health problems associated with the breed. We were aware of heart problems and the fact that hindquarter muscles would weaken, and the Boxer would lose mobility. As breeders, we were just starting to delve into genetic inheritance studies.

Time has progressed, very diligent breeders along with continually evolving medical research and science began to identify some of the genetic factors and the hereditary transmission.

The American Boxer Club Health Committee has worked in conjunction with the ABCF (American Boxer Charitable Foundation) and the American Kennel Club in engaging medical experts to not only identify many of the health issues that can afflict the breed, but also in researching treatments and/or cures.

The first step was to identify many of these genetic markers and method of inheritance; these factors are paramount in making breeding decisions. This knowledge will help elimi-

nate ongoing transmission. Extensive studies, research, and trials have given us breeding guidelines that help to decrease the number of dogs afflicted with debilitating or life shortening genetic diseases.

Continual research is ongoing—and with more sophisticated knowledge, we are far more able to diagnose problems. Veterinary medicine has evolved, and new horizons have been discovered and defined in animal husbandry, along with successful treatment and possible cures. Interestingly, many aspects of canine research have extended to human research, with positive results. Research, diagnosis, and treatment of canine degenerative myelopathy has been a major influence on human research in spinal cord diseases such as Lou Gehrig’s disease.

To get the *big* picture of the immense and increased knowledge, information on over 40 studies and trials as well as the specifics and institutions conducting them, are available on the American Boxer Club webpage (<https://www.americanboxerclub.org/health.html>).

The many studies and trials for the betterment of the breed could not be accomplished without the financial support of Foundations. These Boxer studies and trials have been financed by the American Boxer Club Charitable Foundation, which has raised over two and a half million dollars with diligent

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Darin Collins, DVM, Chief Executive Officer of the AKC Canine Health Foundation (AKC CHF), with Dr. William Truesdale, Chairman of the American Boxer Club Charitable Foundation, at the ABC Trust dinner. The ABC is one of the top contributors to the AKC CHF.

and hard work of the members along with the support of the American Kennel Club Canine Health Foundation.

National clubs and the breeders and owners have financed and participated in the research and studies. National breed parent clubs help to ensure the continuance of a healthy breed.

The American Boxer Club has set recom-

mended health testing—both genetic and physical—for breeding stock based on the resulting ongoing research and discoveries.

When we suggest “Buy from a breeder,” your prospective puppy has literally millions of dollars invested in that puppy’s health, wellbeing, and longevity.

If a Boxer might be in your future, do not

hesitate to question the testing of both the sire and dam. Breeders should have this information available—and are very proud they have contributed to longevity and health of the breed.

Resources:

American Boxer Charitable Foundation (ABCF)

American Kennel Club Canine Health Foundation (AKC CHF)

Canine Health Information Center (CHIC)

A reminder from the American Boxer Club:

“Remember, many Boxers can and do live long and healthy lives. Nonetheless, it is important for owners to be alert to ills that may befall their beloved pets, so as to institute treatment as soon as possible and/or wise. Your veterinarian is your best ally, and it is important to choose a practitioner that has a good knowledge of any breed-specific ailments that may be encountered.”

—Virginia Shames,

Arribatali@aol.com

[American Boxer Club](#)

Bullmastiffs

Thanks to the stewards of the sport, to those who came before us, whose determination and vision has given those of us enjoying dog shows now so much upon which

to build. May we leave as valuable a legacy to those who come after us. We are grateful and hopeful as we head off to the next dog show!

DOG SHOWS PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

So much has changed. So much has remained the same. We all wonder what comes next for our sport. For us, as breeders, owners, and handlers, dog shows have always been a positive place, and that may be even truer now that the world and its citizens seem to be fearful, fraught, and frustrated by regional, national, and world events. At dog shows, fanciers come together, whatever the divides we face in daily life, for a common purpose. At the dog show, people are not primarily focused on world politics, party philosophies, or even individual opinions, because we are all joined in a common passion. We are all there to celebrate the dogs!

The dog and human bond is something that has survived longer than any of us can even imagine, through history’s dark ages, through industrialization, and into our twenty first century. Perhaps primarily because of the recent pandemic, we have been more aware of a thread of negativity in our ongoing conversations with fellow fanciers and have found ourselves involved in some discussions of the issues that have seemed to interfere with our enjoyment of our own dogs and with the

COURTESY VIRGINIA SHAMES

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sport as a whole. Some folks are focused not just on current problems, but also on crises in the past as impediments to our avocation and its future. There is no small amount of speculation about what dog shows will look like in the future and quite a bit of tension over the unanswerable questions of what will be the next hurdles for all of us. The pandemic, however you think about it, has caused many involved in our sport to be worried and to wonder just what will happen next.

In the conversations we have been privy to, there have been several recent, always educational and sometimes heated discussions with seasoned fanciers and the overwhelming sentiment seems to be that we need to do better, to solve breed issues, police club problems, and ameliorate the sport's imperfections. How do we go about solving the current concerns and preparing for a better future? Just last month, at a dog show discussion ringside about size and the future of our breed, one veteran exhibitor looked around at our ringside group and noted: "It's up to us. We're all still here!" That answer resonates.

We are faced again, as experienced fanciers remind us that they have been before, with questions about the future of the sport, with specific issues such as aging club members, the continuing lack of young exhibitors, rising costs across the board, and the dwindling



Bullmastiff

Currey Photo

number of show and trial entries. I reached out to a few people considered by many to be scions of the sport. I found their insights to be heartening and hopeful. The gist of their responses reassured me and should remind us all that so long as there are people who

truly love dogs and the many ways in which they enrich our lives, so long as there are responsible breeders, owners, handlers both amateurs and professionals, all of whom are willing to put their dogs before their ego and greed, there is a future. We must work, as the

generations of enthusiasts before us did, to be informed and objective about health, temperament, and conformation, to be welcoming and inclusive to newcomers, and to be respectful and appreciative of veterans.

Fanciers, the future of the sport is in our hands and in the paws of the dogs we bring into the world, those we exhibit at the shows and trials, and those we choose to carry on the next generation. Like most future endeavors, the sport relies on us, on our commitments and our dreams, on our hopes and our willingness to work together. We must be able to count on our ability to identify what is best about the sport yesterday and today, implement needed changes for tomorrow, and solve problems that might impact the future. I believe that breeders, owners, and handlers who have given their time and talent to the sport for many years are among the strongest people, individually and together. We will survive and thrive, because it is that flexibility and resilience that will prove, as it has time and again, invaluable, when the future gives us more unique crises to conquer.

Someone we look up to as an advisor and friend reminded me recently that in the face of previous national catastrophes, international challenges, and even global crises, dog shows have survived since the latter half of the nineteenth century here in the US. Her

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reminder had its roots in the sentiment of nineteenth century circuses: “The show must go on!”

—Lindy Whyte,
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American Bullmastiff Association

Chinooks

CHINOOK GENEALOGY

The Chinook breed has a cast of human characters that deserve a spotlight along the trail, starting with the breed’s founder, Arthur Walden, and his wife, Katherine “Kate” Sleeper.

Arthur Walden was an explorer, and his wife Katherine Sleeper was a community builder. Although quite different, they were very much in love and had a fascinating life together.

One of their favorite activities was to snowshoe and cross-country ski up to a small warming hut halfway up Whiteface, toward Blueberry Ledges, as a respite from running the Wonalancet Inn. Walden learned about sled dogs when he went to the Klondike during the 1896 Gold Rush. Walden’s dog, Chinook, is the foundation sire of the Chinook breed. All known dogs of this breed descend from Chinook. The breed is known for pulling heavy loads quickly over long distances. Chinook and 16 of his descendants



Polaris, Admiral Peary’s lead sled dog on his 1909 expedition to the North Pole (Polaris was the grand-sire of Chinook’s dam); Katherine Sleeper Walden, wife of breed founder Arthur Walden; Antler House, where Arthur perished saving Katherine from a fire.

accompanied Walden and Admiral Richard Byrd to Antarctica in 1928.

Chinook was very popular in the press during the Antarctic expedition. When he disappeared during the trip to the South Pole, the newspapers were full of stories about this faithful and unique dog.

Kate Sleeper (1862–1949)

Katherine “Kate” Sleeper was born near Boston in 1862, the only child of Charles F. Sleeper and Zilpha Thomas. Her grandfather, John Sherburne Sleeper, spent 22 years in the merchant marine service, making captain by age 28. After retiring from the sea, he became the editor of the *Boston Journal*, mayor of Roxbury, and state senator.



Although her mother died when she was ten, Kate Sleeper was raised in a setting rich in education and community involvement. After her mother’s death, she moved with her father to her grandfather’s Roxbury, New Hampshire, home. She had frequented the Chocorua area of Tamworth during vacations, visiting friends and family for many years. She was enamored with the place and decided to go into business for herself during one of these visits by moving to the area and opening an inn.

In 1890, while visiting Tamworth, she searched for a good location. During her earlier scouting trips, she fell in love with Birch Intervale (later renamed Wonalancet) and decided to settle there. She bought a 600-acre



farm and renamed it “Wonalancet Farm.” Wonalancet began to take form, rising to regional prominence and hosting tourists, outdoor enthusiasts, and members of society into the 1930s.

Kate was young, charming, energetic, friendly, sincere, and determined. She possessed a rare quality of inspiring others to want what she wanted. One of the things she wanted was help running her farm. She asked her 19-year-old friend and relative by marriage, Arthur Walden, to help her with the farm portion. The pair married in 1902 after living and working together for 12 years.

Kate initiated the first church service held in Wonalancet Chapel. Reverend Walden, Rector at St. Paul’s Cathedral in Boston, and Arthur Walden’s father was a guest at the Inn when Kate asked if he wanted to hold a sermon in the chapel.

Kate loved the outdoors and formed the

COURTESY KATHLEEN RILEY

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Wonalancet Out Door Club (WODC). In the summer of 1891, she had the four-time Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC) president Charles E. Fay and Councillor William Ladd as guests at the Inn. She thought that Birch Intervale would become more attractive to visitors if they made Wonalancet an easy access point.

Kate was the first postmaster in Wonalancet when a post office was established in 1893. The post office was originally in the Antlers Tea Room early in the century. Kate Sleeper and friends sorted and distributed mail.

Kate also brought in the first telephone to Wonalancet. In 1914, Kate secured 3,000 acres of forest around “the Bowl” north of Wonalancet to become part of the White Mountain National Forest (WMNF) instead of being clear-cut and logged. She organized a big parade in Wonalancet to celebrate this event. Around the same time, she was recognized by the French government and decorated for running an operation and making surgical dressings and clothing for suffering people in Europe.

The conjunction of the Great Depression of the 1930s and World War II resulted in financial hardships for innkeepers. The Waldens retired to “Brookwalden,” leasing Wonalancet Farm to others.

On March 26, 1947, Brookwalden burned.

Arthur rescued Kate from the flames, but he died while fighting the fire. His death was a significant loss to the community and for Kate.

Sometime later, Kate remarked, “He went as he would have liked to go, in the glory of flame.”

Kate and Arthur are buried side-by-side a few yards east of the Wonalancet Chapel.

—Kathleen Riley,
kathleenrileyphotography@gmail.com
Chinook Club of America

Doberman Pinschers

THE DOBERMAN HEAD

We say the Doberman is not a head breed. However, as Richard Beauchamp said in *Solving the Mysteries of Breed Type*, “Breed silhouette defines the breed physically. Head and expression constitute a major part of what give us a breed.” The head is important in identifying breed type.

The Doberman head is “long and dry.” By that definition, we could think Borzoi, Sheltie, or Collie. However, this would not be the correct picture.

The purpose of the Doberman is the driving factor in its design. As a companion guard dog, the head must be strong enough to bite and hold a man. This calls for a blunt wedge that geometrically achieves this goal.

The eyes are moderately deep set, almond, and dark. A large eye is easily injured, and a light eye would be easy to spot in the dark. The cropped ear has a purpose to ensure easy hearing and not allow any extra skin to deter the dog on his mission. It also adds to the alert expression so vital in this breed.

The planes of muzzle and skull are parallel. To maintain the “long and dry” look, most breeders agree they are equal in length (though the standard does not mention this). The stop is slight but is not a rolling stop as in the Collie; rather, it is a short step-down between the eyes to the straight parallel muzzle. The straight line of the muzzle has more strength than the Roman nose, which is better for ground scenting. There is a smooth transition from skull to muzzle as it tapers to the blunted tip of the muzzle. There should be no gaps from the cheeks. If you put your hands on the sides of the head, you can feel the clean transition. This creates a strong, blunt wedge.

The jaws are powerful to house the 42 correctly placed, large teeth. The standard states “well filled under the eyes” as a strong foundation for the molars. The Doberman needs a strong underjaw to support the incisors. The



Doberman Pinscher

muzzle is not truncated or pointed; it is strong, full, and blunt.

The Doberman is an agile, muscular, and powerful dog. His skin is tight so there is nothing to grab. Therefore, his lips are dry and fit closely to the jaws.

His dramatic markings enhance his alert expression. Along with his erect ears, they intensify the “look of eagles.” Fearless, noble, alert with a stoic, powerful, determined demeanor, he is very commanding.

The Doberman is all about balance, so the head is in balance with the neck and body.

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Everything fits together. Our standard states that the chest is broad. Therefore, the head should not appear narrow. The Collie and Borzoi are narrower in appearance, unlike the Doberman, who is powerful and imposing while maintaining his medium size. He is never so broad as to hinder his agility.

Please remember to appreciate the entire Doberman. As Peggy Adamson said, “Breed type emerges from the whole standard.”

Please don't ignore the head. It is a unique, breed-defining characteristic.—*Faye Strauss, 2014*
[Doberman Pinscher Club of America](#)

Dogues de Bordeaux

Our guest breed column author for this issue is Dr. Linda Pacioretty. Dr. Pacioretty is a member of the Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America's Board of Directors and chairs the Working Ability Program Committee. The Working Ability Program facilitates members' interest in embracing and celebrating the versatile working drive of the Dogue de Bordeaux.

THE WORKING DOGUE

The Dogue de Bordeaux is a working breed, historically tasked with guarding and hunting. A common misconception today is that this large breed is a couch potato. While some

Dogues are indeed couch potatoes, most are intelligent and have a desire to work and a willingness to be trained. Many even exhibit high drive. Dogues de Bordeaux have been successful and competitive in obedience, rally, and agility, with a few Dogues earning the highest titles in these sports. Dogues competing in these activities are crowd-pleasers, attracting fans outside the ring.

As a guardian breed, the Dogue de Bordeaux is watchful and alert, paying attention to its surroundings. This can be a challenge to achieving handler focus required in competition. This innate trait cannot be changed but can be managed throughout the Dogue's working career. Overall, the breed is not difficult to train, often food and/or toy motivated and eager to please. The Dogues develop strong bonds with their handlers, and the handlers with their Dogues. It is very rewarding.

The build of your Dogue de Bordeaux can impact your choice of dog companion and performance sports. The heavy bone, deep-chested, and heavy front structure of the Dogue de Bordeaux can make high, repetitive jumping difficult and possibly injurious. Fortunately, there are different jump-height options available in obedience and agility. Jump heights for obedience, rally, and agility are based on a dog's height at the withers.



Dogue de Bordeaux

In obedience, the Dogue de Bordeaux is one of several breeds approved for the $\frac{3}{4}$ jump height, allowing the Dogue to jump $\frac{3}{4}$ of its height at the withers. Another option is the preferred classes in obedience which allow you to jump your dog at half its height at the withers. In agility, the preferred class option allows you to jump your dog 4" less than its measured jump height. All of these options enable greater participation of the breed.

Considerations in training and competing with the Dogue de Bordeaux include the breed's lifespan and orthopedic issues. The time between maturity and becoming a

senior is short in comparison to many breeds, limiting the Dogue's working career. Issues with hip dysplasia, elbow dysplasia, cruciate ligament and soft tissue injuries can also limit the Dogue's working career. Therefore, keeping your Dogue conditioned with regular exercise and isolated exercises is beneficial to strengthen front and rear and musculature.

While participation in companion and performance sports has gradually increased since the breed's acceptance into AKC in 2008, the number of Dogues competing in the top levels of these sports remains small. The Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America (DDBSA)

DAVID WOO ©AKC

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believes in preserving the working ability of the Dogue through participation in companion and performance sports. The Working Dog Ability program of the DDBSA recognizes club members' titles with certificates of achievement. In addition, the program offers three levels of Working Dog Awards of Achievement with acknowledgment of the number of titles earned within each achievement level. These awards are published on the Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America website, DDBSA Facebook page and announced in the bimonthly newsletter. In addition, awardees are recognized at the club's annual awards presentation. The Top Working Dog award is also presented at this time.

A Working Versatility Award program was created to recognize Dogue de Bordeaux-handler teams that have distinguished themselves in the conformation ring and in working events, as well as in-service contributions. This award recognizes dogs that have the type, temperament, intelligence and working ability to excel in several areas.

Do not underestimate the working ability of the Dogue de Bordeaux. One of my favorite memories comes from an obedience trial in a large and competitive Novice B class. When the judge pinned the class, he awarded first place to a Golden Retriever, second place to a Golden Retriever, third place to a Dogue

de Bordeaux, and fourth place to a Labrador Retriever. It's time to see the Dogue de Bordeaux as more than just a pretty face and put them to work! —Dr. Linda Pacioretty

Thank you, Linda.

—Victor C. Smith, AKC Liaison, Chair, Judges Education Committee,

v102071@inreach.com

[Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America](#)

German Pinschers

LIVING WITH AN OLD DOG

One reason, though not the only reason, I chose the German Pinscher breed was because they have relatively few hereditary health issues. I hoped for not just a long-lived breed, but also one that would potentially be active through the majority of their life.

“Relatively healthy and long-lived” doesn't, sadly, mean every German Pinscher will live a long life or be healthy their whole life. There are always environmental factors such as certain cancers, accidents, unforeseen consequences, and plain bad luck. It does mean that they're less likely to contract some hereditary diseases and more likely to be active for many years.

My oldest German Pinscher, Blue, is currently 14 and a half. He has cataracts and he doesn't hear as well as he used to but for most of his life

he's been healthy and he's still fairly active for an old dog. Over the years we've participated in conformation, tracking, Rally, obedience, and Barn Hunt. At 14½, he will still jump up on the couch, go for a neighborhood walk, go up and down the steps into the house and jump into the back of the car—at least with a little help from me. Sometimes he walks into things, occasionally he stumbles. Most days, though, he manages his environment just fine. It's fascinating, though a little sad too, to watch him adjust as his eyesight or his balance or the strength in his back legs changes. He does adjust, though, and life goes on.

They say that you gauge a dog's quality of life by looking at the number of good days compared to the number of bad days. By this measurement, Blue, right now, has a lot of good days. I also judge his life by whether he can still, sometimes with modifications, do the things he loves—eat, go for walks, hang out in the backyard, lie in the sun, sleep on the couch, go for a car ride once in a while.

Sometimes it's a bit of a burden. I no longer leave Blue home alone for more than a few hours, he doesn't go on long car trips, and I have to make extra plans for him when I travel to events with my other German Pinschers. But I chose this, or at least hoped for it, when I researched breeds. I specifically wanted a breed that could, potentially, live a long healthy life,



German Pinscher

and I ultimately chose the German Pinscher at least in part for that reason.

It is both a blessing and a sorrow to live with an old dog. You know they can't live forever, and you know that someday your life will go on without them. But you also have the privilege of enjoying this time with them, time that feels special and extra and a gift. For this year, with my 14½-year-old German Pinscher, I plan my days as if he's going to live forever, while taking some extra time each day just for him because I know he will not.

COURTESY LYNDA BEAM

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Giant Schnauzers

GIANT SCHNAUZER HISTORY: PRE-STANDARD

The oldest known references to Giant Schnauzer-type dogs are in books from 1830. They were called *saubeller*, *saufinder*, and *sauriiden* in these books. The prefix *sau* signifies a relationship with boars and pigs. This is consistent with the German Bavarian region being known for pork, in addition to beef.

Next came an influx of people to the southern part of Germany. The Bavarian farm dogs are now referred as oberlanders, and the city of Munich became the dogs' second home. The Munich dogs are also referred to as *Münchener schnauzer* (Munich schnauzer) and *Russen schnauzer*, due to the Russian tribal descent of the people, in addition to *bierschnauzer* (beer schnauzer). References using these names are from 1890–1920.

In 1909 *grosser Münchener schnauzers* (big Munich schnauzers) were officially recognized at a show in Munich. A report from the 1909 show of 23 Münchener schnauzers said, “It was a medley of types, colors, coat varieties, and sizes!” The 1910 edition of the pinscher studbook listed the first registered litter of



Münchener schnauzers.

As dog shows are assessments of appearance, it is during this time that the breeding shifted towards a unified physical appearance, as opposed to breeding that focuses on working ability, and the desired physical features needed and preferred by the breeder. In addition to dog fanciers now breeding these dogs, the Pincher-Klub wanted the Munich schnauzer to look as similar as possible to the *rauhhaariger pinscher* (now called Standard Schnauzer).

Two breeding tendencies developed: (1)

breeding oberlanders (also referred to as Munich type); and (2) crossing oversized Standard Schnauzers with the oberlanders (referred to as the central German type) to try and unify type as quickly as possible. World War I put most things on hold until 1918.

The major kennels after the war were v. Kinzigtal (Dr. Calaminus), v. d. Pfingstweide (Dr. Priemel), v. Stichelsdorf (Mr. Baron), v. Wetterstein (Mr. Kluffinger), v. Alt-Worms (Mr. Oberle), and v. Schönau.

Although the stud books only include oberlanders and Standard Schnauzers, Dr.

Calaminus admitted at the end of his life to three crosses to dogs of other breeds, having in mind three goals: dominant black color, a well-crested neck, and overall correct coat. He never mentioned what these breeds were, and there is no documentation. People speculate that primarily black Great Danes and Bouviers des Flandres were used.

Although possible that one of the outcrosses was to a Bouvier des Flandres, it is more likely the cross would have been to a Bouvier de Roulers, as this Bouvier was heavier in bone, stronger than the des Flandres, black, of a size of 25½ to 27½ inches at the withers, and had a wiry coat with long eyebrows and beard. Additionally, the Bouvier de Roulers was closer in proximity to Germany. It is also interesting to note that during this turn-of-the-century prewar period the bouvier, which had several types, was struggling on a similar path as the Giant Schnauzer, from farm to show ring.

No matter what the three crosses were, the foundation of the Giant Schnauzer was the local farm dogs (oberlanders) crossed with other dogs, mainly the Standard Schnauzer, to help establish a consistent schnauzer look as quickly as possible once people started to breed for dog shows.

From 1918–1921, 567 Giant Schnauzers were registered. In 1922 unregistered dogs were banned from shows. In 1923

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the Pincher-Schnauzer Klub (formally Pincher-Klub, name changed in 1921) Riesenschnauzer (Giant Schnauzer) breed standard was established.

—*Material is mainly from The World of Schnauzers, by Johan Gallant. —Bridgette Tuerler, 2015*

[Giant Schnauzer Club of America](#)

Great Pyrenees

POLAR, THE STORY OF A RESCUE

Some of you may remember the rescue story of the “Illinois 44.” I believe it was in 2007, the GPCA assisted in the rescue of 44 Great Pyrenees living inside a home that would ultimately be condemned. The dogs ranged in age from young puppies to the old man who would become part of my life. His name was Polar, and he lived the latter years of his life with tender love and care. The story below is a reprint from my website, with some slight modifications to bring it up to date. Enjoy!

The 15th Birthday Feast

“Ahhh, what is the feast for the evening, my friend? It’s my 15th birthday, you know,” said Polar, in his own sweet way.

“Tonight, my friend, the feast consists of some very delectable kibble, mixed with some superb beef-vegetable stew. I know how much you like your beef, so you’ll receive a pleasur-



Polar, a rescued senior Great Pyrenees, knew a loving home at the final stage of his life.

able mix. We also have a toasted French bread drizzled with the slightest hint of honey for dessert,” replied the cook.

And that is what Polar will have for his dinner this evening, for his 15th birthday. He went to the Rainbow Bridge three weeks later. There he waits, along with all of the others who have gone before me.

Polar’s Story

Polar was by far the oldest rescue I have had. He came to me as part of the “Illinois 44.” For those of you who don’t know, about 15 years ago, 44 Great Pyrs were taken from a home in Illinois. National and local Pyr rescue folks helped out the two local shelters that quickly became overloaded.

Knowing how difficult it is to place an older



dog, I let the powers that be know that I’d be willing to take in one of the older Pyrs. A few days later I received an e-mail from Jean Pero, who was then the president of the GPCA, telling me about a 13-year-old male. The shelter director felt that he was worth saving and wanted to place him in a special home. I thought, “Wow, 13 years old! Poor old man, he needs some TLC in his remaining time here.”

We arranged transportation, and about three weeks later, I picked up Polar in Waynesboro, Virginia, and brought him home. He is a gentle old soul aging much more quickly as he approaches his 15th birthday. His time will come soon, but the time that I’ve shared with him is immeasurable.

Polar’s Lament

We celebrated Polar’s 15th birthday, and a few weeks later he gently crossed over to the bridge while cradled in my arms. He’s gone to meet up with those I’ve lost before him: Shelly, Trooper, Badger, and Molly. He left his two good friends here, Malachi and Margit, who are currently wondering where he is and why they aren’t getting his leftovers.

Polar showed me that even though something can be in your life for what may be a fleeting moment, that thing can change you forever. He is yet another who taught me lessons to be remembered and shared.

Tonight, look hard at the eastern sky. You’ll find a new star, all bright and whole and young. The hole in my heart will mend over time, but there will always be that space, that void that needs to be filled.

A sincere thank-you to everyone that helps with rescue. It’s one of the most difficult jobs that we have and can be thankless and endless, but it warms hearts and heals the soul.

Thanks for letting me share. To those of you who have adopted rescue dogs and to those of you who are considering it, think about an older dog, one who is hard to place. I’ve had three during the past couple of years, and the rewards are tremendous. They far outweigh the short time we have to spend with them; they appreciate you and will love

COURTESY KAREN REITER

WORKING GROUP

you and hold your heart forever.

Polar, I hope that you enjoyed your life with me as much as I loved having you in mine.

“Such a long, long time to be gone, such a short time to be there ...”—*The Grateful Dead*

—Karen Reiter

[Great Pyrenees Club of America](#)

Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs

FROM FARM TO HOME: THE WORKING TEMPERAMENT OF THE SWISSY

The Greater Swiss Mountain Dog is a giant breed with striking looks that turn heads. They are loved for their dedication to their family and for their innate sense of adventure.

The typical temperament of a Greater Swiss is an alert and confident dog reflective of its heritage as a general-purpose farm and watch dog. The Greater Swiss Mountain Dog Club of America describes the Swissy as a “bold, faithful, willing worker ... alert and vigilant” in the AKC breed standard. The original FCI (European) standard for the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog describes the breed’s temperament as: “Confident, alert, watchful and fearless in everyday situations. Good natured and devoted towards those familiar to him. Self-assured with strangers. Medium temperament.”

The Greater Swiss is known for getting

along with other animals and accepting people who their owners consider to be friends. A well-managed Greater Swiss Mountain Dog is an excellent family companion but is not for every family, and not without training.

Let’s start with the history of the Swissy—an all-around farm dog in the mountains of Switzerland. The Swissy was an important part of the farmer’s “staff,” referred to in turn as “the poor man’s horse” and “the butcher’s dog.” Their jobs included pulling milk wagons and carts to market, driving stock, and generally keeping an eye on the farm. Despite their blue-collar workdays, the Swissy was beloved as a companion to the farm family, spending evenings relaxing with the family and nights asleep in the family home. They were loyal to their family, and friendly to any stranger the farmer accepted.

With a true working role on the farm, the Swissy was bred to preserve their strong, solid build, their agility to serve in many roles on the farm, and an appropriate temperament for family life and farm work. And it should be noted, owners of the Swissy took great pride in their striking tricolor good looks.

What does this mean for the modern-day Swissy and his family?

First and foremost, today’s Swissy is a

devoted family dog, rarely straying far from his owners, even off lead. In general, Swissys prefer to stay close, inside, or outside, always wanting to keep a watch on their humans. However, as herders, they are born with some degree of prey drive—which may range from a Swissy who closely watches squirrels and birds in their yard to a Swissy with strong impulses to chase anything that moves in its eyesight, including that squirrel, deer crossing a field, or even children playing and running in the yard. That prey/herding instinct must not be underestimated. Owners of the Swissy need to understand the extent of their dog’s drive, train and manage accordingly.

Bold—The Swissy should be a confident dog, willing to investigate and engage with new situations. The Swissy should not be reckless, nor impulsive by nature. Neither a shy Swissy nor an aggressive Swissy would have succeeded on the farm. Imagine the Swissy who attacked visitors to the farm or bit the hand of the shop owner at the market. Shyness and aggression are not typical of a well-bred Swissy, and should they occur, require intense and consistent training. In the show ring, the breed standard calls for both shyness and aggression to be penalized.

Pullers by nature. The Swissy is a powerful draft dog—able to pull thousands of pounds on a cart having been bred to help the

farmer transport goods to market. Although today’s Swissy is unlikely to serve as a working cart dog for his family, his instinct to pull is alive and well! Anyone who has trained a Swissy to walk on leash has undoubtedly experience the pulling spirit of these dogs. Training, training, and more training is the answer. Professional trainers can be helpful if they understand the nature of the draft dog. For example, in general a harness will encourage a pulling dog to push into the harness, giving him the leverage that he needs to *pull!*

Sentinels—a dog that will alert. The Swissy played an important role for the farmer warning the family of anything that appeared amiss on the farm—from human to animal to inanimate object in the wrong place. The deep-chested bark of a Swissy is distinct, referred to as a “baroo” in the breed. The Swissy breed standard calls for our dogs to be “alert and vigilant”—that is, a sentinel. A Swissy is curious, watchful of his surroundings, sounding off with that trademark *baroo* to something that seems out of the ordinary. While Swissys have different thresholds for what is worthy of a *baroo*, they will all put out an alert. Something out the ordinary could be a chair that was moved from one place to another, a plastic bag flapping in the wind, or people standing on the roof of a building. These are wrongs that Swissy

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will alert their humans to in hopes their human will right the wrong. This not a trait that can be eliminated, but a good trainer and consistent owner can redirect and teach a cue to cease and desist, maybe.

Keep in mind, a sentinel is *not* the same thing as a guard dog. Swissys are not true guard dogs; they were not bred to be, nor is guarding an instinct for the Swissy. Guardian breeds, like the Great Pyrenees, were the farm's guard dog. Other breeds serve well as guardians of the home. It is only the deep-chested *baroo* greeting that could be confused by some for "guarding," but true guarding is not in the nature of a well-bred Swissy.

A herding dog. The Swissy played an important role as a herder on the farm. As such, the Swissy of today has herding instinct and thus, prey (chase) drive. They love the thrill of the chase, often herding each other around in play. As sentinels, they are attuned to movement nearby or even in the distance. They may (will) give chase, although for the most part return quickly and empty handed. At home, they may herd humans and other animals. Redirecting unwanted chase/herding behavior can be achieved with training!

Bottom line

The Swissy is a dog with a work ethic that loves his family and his family-life. The Swissy

loves activity and is agile of brain and body to try most things—herding, packing, drafting, and hiking—including skills outside of their traditional jobs. Their friendly, people-loving temperaments make them wonderful therapy dogs, companions to children, and generally good in multi-pet homes.

Swissys shouldn't be shy or aggressive. The Swissy afraid of activity would not have thrived on a farm. At the same time, the aggressive, edgy Swissy would have been a liability for the farmer. There will always be variation in temperament within the breed, but a well-bred Swissy can be a wonderful family pet in the right setting.

—Elizabeth Coit,
President, GSMDCA

Thank you to Karen Conant and Jennie Chen for articles on temperament each has contributed to the GSMDCA over the years, as well as to the GSMDCA community for contributions to this article.

[Greater Swiss Mountain Dog Club of America](#)

Komondorok

THREE BREEDS WITH SIMILAR COATS AND DIFFERENT JOBS

Komondors, Pulis, and Bergamasco Sheepdogs are three breeds with long histories and heavily corded or flocked coats.

They have different functions and therefore different shapes and sizes under their coats. Their obvious similarity is an external appearance due to matting, flocking, or cording of the coat.

Each breed claims an ancestry in the historical migration of tribes, or nomadic herds-men from Asia into Europe. Komondors and Pulis are believed to have come together to the Carpathian Basin (where Hungary is) at about 1200 AD with the Cuman people. Bergamascos are believed to have originated in Persia and then migrated with their nomadic masters and their herds into the Italian Alps, where they settled.

Dogs with jobs adopt body and movement styles and size best suited to that job. Komondors are specialized as flock guards. They defend their flock from wolves, dogs, or strangers and work in cooperation with the Pastore or shepherd. They need to be big enough to be imposing but athletic enough to get the job done. Hence the most important sentence in the Komondor standard is: "While size is important, type, character, symmetry, movement, and ruggedness are of greatest importance and are on no account to be sacrificed for size alone." To generate that ruggedness and movement Komondors are described as slightly rectangular (the Hungarian standard says from 100 percent to 108 percent)

and with "plenty of bone and substance." Although no ideal size is described (just a minimum of 27.5 inches for dogs, 25.5 inches for bitches), one can argue that a 28-inch dog or a 26-inch bitch is plenty big enough to get the job done. With ideal weights of 100 pounds and up for dogs, 80 pounds and up for bitches, this is not a giant dog in the manner of a Saint Bernard but rather a large, sturdy, and agile athlete. Photos of shaved-down dogs, with plenty of size, support that body style.

Pulis are fine-tuned for the strenuous work of tending flocks of the potentially wild-thinking Hungarian Racka sheep. While temperamentally willing to guard, in the ideal case the Puli had a Komondor partner to do the guarding work, so just as the Komondor rarely would have to herd, the Puli did not need to face down a predator. For best herding of Racka sheep, or other livestock, the Puli's ideal size is 17 inches for dogs, and 16 inches for bitches. Their square and compact build with a short, strong loin make for maximum agility and quick stops and starts. One Puli herding technique is to jump up on the backs of the sheep—an acrobatic feat! They are lively and light-footed and can really cover ground in the ring, with good reach and drive.

Bergamascos serve as both flock guards and herders. They are designed to do their job in mountainous terrain. Their mass is described

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The Komondor, Puli, and Bergamasco Sheepdog each similarly have long histories and heavily corded or flocked coats, but the breeds have different functions and therefore different shapes and sizes under their coats.

as “muscular, heavy-boned ... with plenty of substance.” At 23.5 inches in height for dogs and 22 inches for bitches, they are about midway in height between the Komondor and the Puli. The Bergamasco standard says dogs weigh between 70 and 84 pounds, bitches between 57 and 71 pounds. This is indeed heavier boned, by proportion, than either the Komondor or Puli. The Bergamasco is “about 5 to 6 percent longer than height measured at the withers.” This is in the same range of “slightly rectangular” as the Komondor.

All three breed standards ask for full dentition, dark pigment, and well-built feet with thick pads. Good feet are tools for a hard task. All three breeds have ears that cannot



come erect. It is important that the livestock they protect and herd do not view them as predators, with prick ears.

Komondors and Pulis carry the same coat (with more colors for Pulis) which can be formed into regular, neat cords. Bergamascos carry a more complicated coat (and a range of colors and patterns) which is formed of three types of hair: the coarse outercoat, and fine undercoat, similar to the Komondors and Pulis, and also a “goat” hair, which is long, straight, and rough in texture, reminiscent of the coarse hair of a Briard. So the Bergamasco coat matures differently, is guided differently than the Komondor or Puli, and is not meant to reach the corded organization of the other two breeds. It will



look more rustic.

The coats are largely a distraction to proper judging of these breeds. It changes in look as the breeds mature, and often the mature-looking coat is mistaken for breed type. At all ages, and for all three breeds, it is the judge’s job to evaluate the animals under the coats. Judges must look for the agility, shape, size, soundness, and mass which will best enable each breed to do its historic task—Komondors as livestock guards, Pulis as active herders, and Bergamascos as dogs who could do both jobs. Each breed’s standard describes those special traits.

—Eric Liebes,
erichiebes@earthlink.net
Komondor Club of America

Leonbergers

MYTH BUSTING

Long before LBJ created an international stir by casually picking up his Beagles Him and Her by their ears while legions of press photographers immortalized the image and Beagle fanciers across the nation cringed, commonly held misconceptions about breeds (such as “Beagles’ velvety ears function perfectly well as handles!”) abounded. “Poodles are dainty and très French!” asserted print ads in the Roaring Twenties. (They are, in fact, neither French nor dainty, as Poodle folk quickly point out.) “Old English Sheepdogs are dimwitted, sluggish oafs who prefer to loll their days away, eyes closed but invisible under that mop of hair,” hinted children’s television programming. (OES fanciers would undoubtedly beg to differ, I’m sure.) “All toy breeds make fabulous purse accessories,” promise Hollywood tabloids. (Ask those who run their toys in high-level agility how content they are to hang around all day in a space the size of a cereal box.)

While the media does its share of perpetuating these types of generic myths, it’s amazing to me how many myths and misconceptions I hear about my own, relatively obscure breed. Predictably, with all large breeds, the most common is the size exaggeration. “I heard Leos are supposed to weigh 200 pounds!

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Yours only weighs a buck-fifty? He must be small.” From root beers, to SUVs, to dogs, the American public is of the belief that bigger is always better.

Breeders often find themselves on the front lines of “myth busting” when a potential puppy buyers e-mail them looking more for a babysitter than a puppy. “I’ve heard that they’re nanny dogs. I have five small kids, so a Leonberger would be perfect for me. I’d love to have a dog to watch the kids.” In truth, a Leonberger puppy, adolescent, or young adult bears much more resemblance to a renegade 2-year-old human than to Mary Poppins. The wise breeder will quickly set the record straight and have a long talk about expectations and whether a Leo is the right fit for the family.

Similarly, breeders often hear prospective puppy-buyers remark about how they want a big, calm, furry teddy bear. Many adult Leos are very calm, but the term “turbo-berger” wasn’t coined without reason! Promising that a puppy will be as calm as his parents are often results in a rambunctious Leo pup returned to the breeder or pulled from a shelter by rescue.

Any Leo owner who has braved the obedience ring knows the folly of the “They’re a working breed, so they’re easy to train!” misconception. Smart? Yes. Exceptionally biddable? No. They’re independent thinkers with a workmanlike approach to their tasks, and



Leonberger

constant repetition bores them. Rare is the Leo team whose heeling pattern shows the same verve and panache as that of a Border Collie.

Another favorite is “They only shed twice a year, right?” What the novice means is, “no hair leaves the dogs’ body except twice per year, when it all comes out at once and can be easily vacuumed up immediately, thus restoring my cream-colored carpet to its original pristine condition.” It’s hard not to suppress a

chuckle at that one. In the words of Kirsten Becker, longtime Leonberger owner, “They shed twice a year—January through June, and July through December!” Once it registers, that answer usually quickly dispels that myth.

And dispelling myths is a vital responsibility of all breed fanciers—pet owners, show and performance owners, breeders, and most certainly the media.—*Astrid Robitaille, 2015*

[Leonberger Club of America](#)

Mastiffs

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME

I dare say every Mastiff owner has answered the questions (or will sooner rather than later) “Can you put a saddle on it?” “How much does it weigh?” and “Is that an English (or Old English) Mastiff?”

And every Mastiff owner develops their own repertoire of creative responses to inquiries both serious and silly. However, when it comes to “Is that an English Mastiff?” most dedicated fanciers cannot help themselves. We launch into our recital about how the Mastiff is simply, exquisitely, *Mastiff*—unencumbered by qualification, place name, or attribute. Not “English,” not “Old,” not even “Olde.” Just *Mastiff*.

Many fanciers of the Mastiff claim ancient lineage for the breed, and certainly dogs of a type described as “mastiff” have existed on the British Isles for centuries. The *Middle English Dictionary*, the world’s largest database of Middle English lexicon and usage for the period 1100–1500, includes *mastif*, *mastif*, *masti*, *mestif*, *mastis*, *maystiffs*, and *mastyff*. Centuries before stud books, registrations and dog shows, a mastiff was a mastiff, simply and completely, despite the innovative spellings.

The Mastiff was registered by the American Kennel Club in 1885 in Volume II, the first register to include non-sporting breeds. Along

COURTESY LYNDA BEAM

WORKING GROUP

with other early entrants to the AKC registry like the Collie and the Bulldog, the Mastiff was able to stake out its breed name as simply Mastiff. During the early years of dog shows, articles and critiques contained multiple references to the breed, which was quite in fashion for a time in the 1880s and 1890s, with Westminster in 1889 having an entry of 75, and it was always referred to as the Mastiff.

Helen Keller, who was gifted two dogs of the breed wrote in 1889, “the beautiful Mastiff puppy you sent me has arrived.”

It was in 1887 that The American Mastiff Club became a member of the AKC. The American Mastiff Club appears to have used “American” in its name to distinguish it from the Old English Mastiff Club (established in England in 1883) with whom they had trophy and judging exchanges. The O.E.M.C. today states on their website unequivocally, “The correct nomenclature for this breed is MASTIFF. The *club* [emphasis added] is called “The Old English Mastiff Club.” The American Mastiff Club throughout its existence exclusively used the breed name “Mastiff.” The American Mastiff club faded out around 1900, to be replaced by The Mastiff Club of America, incorporated in 1929.

A favorite quote of many Mastiff breed enthusiasts is from Sydenham Edwards in the *Cynographia Britannica*, a book of drawings and



Mastiff, George Earl, “Barry,” 1886

comments on the various breeds of dogs in Great Britain in 1800, who wrote: “What the Lion is to the Cat the Mastiff is to the Dog, the noblest of the family; he stands alone.”

As Shakespeare had Juliet say to Romeo, “A rose by any other name would smell as sweet,” so too our wonderful dogs, even if they should be addressed as “English Mastiff” or “Old English Mastiff,” are no less the noblest of the family. But we do appreciate it when the Mastiff is given his due, and his name is left to stand alone, as Mastiff.

—Erika Marshall,
[The Mastiff Club of America](#)

Neapolitan Mastiffs

AN ITALIAN EXPERT SPEAKS BOUT THE BREED PART THREE

This is the last part of a transcription of a lecture given by Italian FCI judge and breed expert, Arch. Giuseppe Alessandra after the 1997 national specialty. In this section he addresses the difficulties of judging the breed.

“Let me say a couple of things about judging. Here it becomes difficult. Because comparing a dog to the model we describe, in the ring you see a whole lot of dogs, each one different than the other. It is up to the judge to identify the qualities of the dog because it is very easy to recognize the faults. But the first job is to

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Neapolitan Mastiff

recognize the qualities, and you must point out the qualities, and then you can point out the faults. And when you see a typey mastiff, you must tolerate even small faults. I said it before, this is a very difficult breed to judge, because it is difficult to see dogs that are not well turned-out. It is hard to see a topline that is always a little bit not straight. It is difficult to see the typical movement. You have to think, when you are judging this breed, you have to think about how difficult it is to breed this dog as you are judging. No other breed

must be judged with as much attention as the Neapolitan Mastiff. The one breed that comes closest is the English bulldog.

In judging a dog, ideally you would like the perfect dog. But since the perfect dog does not exist, first weigh the qualities of the dog, and then the faults. And you have to come up with a balance of what a large dog such as the Neapolitan Mastiff should look like, keeping in mind a dog that weighs 80–90 kilograms is fundamentally different from a dog that weighs 20–30 kilograms. So, you must keep

in mind, that once you think you know everything about the Neapolitan Mastiff, you still have a whole lot to learn.

I've been judging mastiffs for 30 years. I wrote the last version of the standard. And every time I see a new mastiff, be he beautiful or ugly, it is always a discovery. And I am aware that I still don't know the mastiff really well.

And one last recommendation to judges. You must have a lot of humility as you approach the Neapolitan Mastiff, because the Neapolitan Mastiff, in 40 centuries of history, has been to wars, and has been starved, but he doesn't take any bull****!"

—Margaret R. (Peggy) Wolfe,
Margaret.peggy.wolfe@gmail.com
[United States Neapolitan Mastiff Club](#)

Newfoundlands:

IT'S A NEW COLUMNIST FOR THE NEWS!

This morning I stood on my back deck and watched my 12-year-old Landseer, Smokey, navigate the full yard. He stuck his head under each and every bush, sniffed the air in all directions, and looked up and down and round and round. He did his business in the rear area that has always been the “place” and then wandered back up onto the deck to get a scruff and see if there were any morsels of my breakfast on offer. Not a bad way to

celebrate a birthday.

I am celebrating the honor of being chosen to author and find authors for this column. Over the next few months I will be searching out topics, exploring past topics, and letting my mind wander like my boy does in the yard over all things Newfoundland.

For over 34 years these majestic dogs have shared my life and that of my family and friends. They have brought new and wonderful people into my life, and they have challenged my patience and rewarded me with untold amounts of love. Over those years we have had healthy, long-lived dogs like Smokey, unfortunately short-lived dogs like our beloved Winston who succumbed to complications of pemphigus, females and males better and worse bred dogs—experience does lead to better and better breeders, but always we have had the support and encouragement of the Newf community.

For those thinking of this breed as your family companion, as a show dog, or a working dog, there is much to learn and discover and this is a place to begin. But remember always that will be no dogs without people. Search out those who can share their experiences with you. Listen, look, watch, and learn at events. Join your local all-breed dog club and volunteer. Join your regional Newfoundland club. Don't worry about asking for help and asking

WORKING GROUP



Newfoundland

questions—most of us can talk your ear off about our dogs!

When you experience the incredible movement of News in the ring you will be captivated. When you see a Newf pull a cart and turn and back up in small spaces, you will be amazed. When you see a Newf lean into their person and connect, when you see a show dog look up at the handler and they speak to each other with a glance, you will be in awe. When you see a Newf pull a boat in the water or tow in a “victim” at a water test, you will stand

up in joy. When you place your hands on the head of a grown Newf and feel the bone shaping that head, you will be grateful for the many years of devotion that the breeder had to create the dog.

On that magical day that a Newfoundland becomes a part of your life as a puppy or an adult, you will be forever changed and become one with the community of Newfoundland fans who are worldwide. This column will be not only my voice but also the response to the readers, so please let me know what you want

to know, what you would like to explore, and how this column can help you in finding, living with, and loving your Newfoundland. Find me at Newfiebrooke@aol.com. I will respond as quickly as I can!

Thank you to the Newfoundland Club of America for this opportunity and to the AKC for the decades of the GAZETTE as the home of the purebred dog.

— Brooke Elkan-Moore,
Newfiebrooke@aol.com
Newfoundland Club of America

Portuguese Water Dogs

SUMMER SWIM SAFETY

Spring! Summer! Fall! Smiles from owners, and swim time for our PWDs.

Back in the mid-1980s, the then-FCPWDC, now Nutmeg PWDC, had one of the first Water Fun Days for our dogs. Held at Fairfield Beach when the tide was low, we would have approximately 20 to 50 PWDs frolicking on the shore and in the water. Watching dogs swimming, playing, and chasing Frisbees, tennis balls, and each other was a happy sight to behold.

On one occasion there was a wonderful “Wet Water Dog Contest.” All dogs entered came out of the sound waters completely wet and were “shown” to judge Deyanne Miller,

who had a towel in hand. It was truly amazing to see the body structure of a wet dog and Deyanne commented that despite wet coats, she could honestly evaluate each dog’s conformation. First prize was a turquoise T-shirt labeled “Winner—PWD Wet Dog Contest,” and all present enjoyed the event.

Now, years later, both regional PWD clubs and the PWDCA sponsor official Water Work Trials for our breed. Titles are earned depending on the tasks accomplished, and owners and dogs enthusiastically participate. Rules and regulations are approved and important safety regulations are mandatory. In light of our enthusiasm and excitement it is important to also remember other safety factors and understand when “it’s time to take a break.”

Thank you to Deborah Lee Miller-Riley for sharing the following observations we should all be aware of and adhere to for the dog’s well-being.

“It’s Time for a Break When ...”

The dog is ...

- Trying to catch her breath; chest and stomach are heaving.
- Panting with a long tongue or tongue is dark red in color.
- Showing dilated pupils. Swimming lower in the water, swimming slower.
- Repeatedly attempting to go to shore or to

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get out of the water.

- Inattentive, not interested in the task at hand. Repeatedly lapping the water.
- Finding ways to swim or run off and will not respond to return cues.
- Turning away from the handler. Deliberately looks away, moves away from handler or turns back to handler. Refusing to try or to repeat a behavior.
- Displaying behavior normally associated with worry, stress, or fear.
- Refusing to hold an object, refusing to swim with an article, keeps releasing the article. Repeating mistakes. Refusing to enter the water.
- Carrying tail down and appears unable to lift the tail up (known as “hang tail” or “swimmer’s tail”).
- Showing any sign of injury, lameness, avoids being touched.

The handler is ...

- Confused about the training goal, objective, “what’s next?”
- Losing patience, getting louder as if the dog is hard of hearing.
- Repeatedly telling the dog “No.” Feeling pressured or anxious.
- Thinking people or dogs are deliberately annoying you.
- Thinking the dog is just “blowing you off”



and needs a firm hand.

- Repeatedly using the dog’s lead to compel the dog’s cooperation.
- Out of treats and non-food reinforcement.”

Water intoxication must also be watched for. Early symptoms of this condition, resulting in low electrolyte levels, are inattentiveness, lethargy, dilated pupils, light gum color, and excessive salivation on the part of the dog. Or staggering out of the water and vomiting liquid. This may occur after taking gulps of water during a retrieve while swimming or if the dog laps water as a stress reliever.

Advanced symptoms include difficulty in breathing, bloating, collapsing, loss of consciousness and possible seizures. Time for treatment is critical as symptoms can change quickly and a dog’s condition deteriorates rapidly. *Emergency vet care is a must* and may include “stat” blood work or administration of a slow drip of IV sodium chloride fluids, possibly with some potassium and giving a diuretic medication. This is done slowly to return lost electrolytes back into the system, not to hydrate the dog. Careful monitoring by the veterinarian and his staff is of utmost importance.

Swimming and water work can be a wonderful, fun experience but one must always be “awake, alert, and aware” of

DIANE LEWIS FOR AKC

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possible unexpected circumstances. Hopefully this is all-important information we will all remember but never have to experience.

—Carole Prangley-McIvor,

mcivor_carole@yahoo.com

[Portuguese Water Dog Club of America](#)

Rottweilers

TRAINING STRATEGIES

Recently I explained to a Rottweiler owner why his puppy was difficult to handle in their one-hour obedience training session. The puppy had performed well during the half-hour sessions, but when “graduated” to an hour-long class, attention problems arose.

I explained to the owner that although the puppy had performed well for short sessions, extending the sessions to one hour was similar to requiring a half-day kindergarten child to sit through an eighth-grade class with no recess. I explained that he needed to take frequent, short breaks for his puppy in order for her to make it through the longer class.

After our conversation, the owner mentioned my frequent breaks suggestion to his trainer, who informed him that any 6-month-old puppy is able to handle this level of concentrated training. Well, it turns out that the trainer trains Golden Retrievers. Perhaps Golden Retrievers and some other breeds are happy to

heel indefinitely, but Rottweilers are not that type of dog.

I began thinking of a logical reason why some breeds are “happy workers,” willing to repeat and repeat the same exercise for 10 to 20 times, while other breeds begin to lose attention and resist repetition. What seems to happen when our Rottie puppies are pushed is that the puppy begins to tune out the handler, lag, and lose attention, and does not enjoy the training. Then later, the handlers either must be content with that slow-working dog, or would have to get tough and force the dog to perform “briskly” and “willingly.”

My theory is that Rottweilers, Akitas, Mastiffs, and other dogs bred to guard and protect man and/or livestock belong to a group of dogs that were developed to *analyze and evaluate*, compared to the many in the herding, terrier, and sporting breeds that have been developed to *react* to outside stimulus (to sheep, birds, vermin, and so on). These breeds are mainly working in “prey-drive mode,” compared to my breed, which works primarily in protection mode. After all, it is instinctive for many in the herding and sporting breeds to work the same job for hours on end.

Most of us who own these protection breeds have learned that our dogs do not, and mainly will not, repeat the same training exercise for very long without some sort of resistance. I



Rottweilers, Percy Jones

find that I have learned more from trainers who work with the nontraditional HIT breeds and who understand not only the motivation for my dog, but the limitations of my dog’s

willingness to keep repeating exercises. For my breed, training works best when the exercise is stimulating and is terminated when the dog performs it correctly. In other words, stop and

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reward, and move on to something else.

To put this in human terms, my husband may be willing to make one trip back to the store for an item I forgot to add to my grocery list, but I had better not ask him to make another trip for another forgotten item. The Border Collie would be “happy” to run to the store as many times as I wanted them to go, but I am not that Border Collie—and neither are a lot of folk, nor breeds of dogs.—*Glenn Pollock, 2013*

[American Rottweiler Club](#)

Samoyeds

Our guest columnist for this issue is Alyssa Storm-Gould. Alyssa is a music therapist and music minister. She has owned and trained dogs her whole life. She has been owned by Samoyeds since 2003, and she established Wedgewood Samoyeds in 2011. She currently has two Samoyeds, Hali and Jubal. Jubal is her service dog. Alyssa shows her dogs in AKC licensed events. She lives in New Jersey with her husband, Bill, their daughter, and their beloved pets. Alyssa has handled Samoyeds as her personal service dogs since 2003.

SAMOYED SERVICE DOGS

Samoyeds (pronounced *sammy-ed*), are multi-purpose working dogs who originated

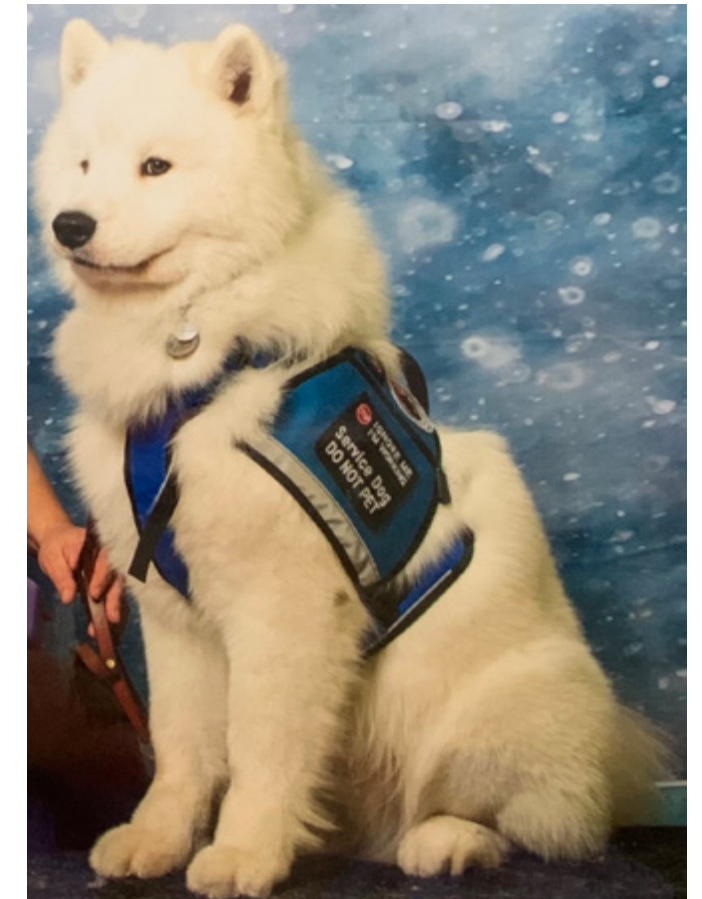
in northwest Siberia, just east of the Ural Mountains. The Samoyed is a people-oriented dog who loves to work. Samoyeds were originally used to herd reindeer, pull sledges, and perform other tasks for their nomadic owners. At night, they were brought into the *chooms* (tee-pee type structures) to keep their families warm.

Samoyeds are intelligent, love to work, and are eager to please. They can work all day and then relax on a down day. Their double coats stay clean and do not have an odor. However, Samoyeds do shed and require regular grooming.

Samoyeds train differently than retrievers. They tend to be vocal and bore easily. They have a natural propensity for pulling that needs to be channeled appropriately.

According to the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) (https://www.ada.gov/service_animals_2010.htm), a service dog is “any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability.”

People often confuse service dogs and therapy dogs. Therapy dogs have limited access and are taken to people in facilities and other places to help ease anxiety and depression. Although the work of both is important, there



As multipurpose working dogs, Samoyeds can make excellent service dogs.

COURTESY ALYSSA STORM-GOULD

WORKING GROUP

are notable distinctions. A service dog focuses on its handler and performs specific tasks to mitigate the handler's condition. Service dogs are granted full public access (Meaning the dog is accompanied by the handler in all public places). In the U.S. there is no certification for service dogs, so beware of online scams that claim to offer certification. For more information, please refer to the ADA website listed above.

The most utilized breeds for service work, known as the “Fab Four,” are Labrador Retrievers, Golden Retrievers, Standard Poodles, and Collies. However, Samoyeds are a wonderful alternative breed if those breeds aren't a good match for a handler.

A mentor of mine who breeds Samoyeds for service work as well as showing and for performance says the following:

“I've lived with and owned Samoyeds my entire life. Samoyeds excel in their ability to partner with their handler. They are a people-oriented breed. They are often exceptional at extrapolating information and changing their approach to an issue.

The biggest challenge is they are a partner and not a subordinate. They want to know why they should do or not do something. The second-biggest challenge is they draw a lot of attention in public. The third-biggest challenge is grooming from a physical labor

standpoint. Most are not reactive; they are not prone to defensive aggression. I also like them as light mobility dogs able to do momentum pulling, counter-balance, and retrieving.”

When asked what advice she has for people considering a Samoyed for service work, she states:

“Find a trainer who understands the breed. Be ok with attention from the public. Realize grooming is an issue. Buy from a breeder who understands evaluating pups for the potential to do this form of in-depth work. It must be a puppy with a need to connect to a human, one who is mentally and physically sound as well as one who is very resilient as well as responsive.”

I chose the Samoyed breed for service work not only for their intelligence, but also for their versatility in being able to mitigate my needs, both physically and psychologically. I depend on my service dog for anxiety and high functioning autism, and to help with light mobility and retrieval tasks. Tasks include deep- and light-pressure therapy, counterbalance, forward motion, and retrieval of dropped items.

In conclusion, Samoyeds have the potential to be wonderful service dogs. Their intelligence and working ability make them good candidates for many types of service work. If you want an alternative to a “Fab Four” breed, a Samoyed may be the right match for you.
—A.S.-G.

Thank you, Alyssa.

—Heather LoProto, SCA Public Education Chair,

hloproto@comcast.net

[Samoyed Club of America](#)

Siberian Huskies

FINDING A LEADER

To me, springtime always means puppies. Because the dogs are working in the winter and the temperatures are too cold, I have always preferred to have spring and summer litters. Although we didn't have any puppies here this spring, I was lucky enough to get my fix of puppy breath through a few friends' litters over the past couple of months. There is nothing quite like watching a litter of Siberian Husky puppies grow: the excitement and promise of the next generation, seeing them change week by week, the ugly duckling at 3 weeks old reshaping into the standout by week 7. Like many breeders, I follow the old rule of formal evaluations at 8 weeks old—but to be honest, I generally start the more informal evaluation process at around 6 weeks old, and I'm sure I'm not the only one who has delayed placing puppies after 8 weeks due to my own indecision!

And while it's possible to evaluate structure and predict soundness in the litter in front of

you, one thing is not always so easy to predict in some Siberian lines: working drive (we call it “sled head” in my family). Even more elusive than drive is leadership ability. I am occasionally approached by people looking to purchase a Siberian puppy to grow their recreational sled dog team, and they always ask, “When I'm looking at a litter of puppies, how can I tell which will be lead dogs?” They generally don't like my answer. I truly wish it were as easy to spot a leader in a litter as it is to spot a pretty head, or good rear. But the fact is leaders emerge on the trail, not in the whelping box. It takes months of watching a puppy develop into itself to determine whether it may even have leader potential, and even then the theory only proves out once the dog is in harness.

I have a yearling now who I suspect may be a leader like her mother. She is sharp and observant, she is confident, and—importantly—she is concerned about what I think (unlike her wild, sweet sister and goofy brother). These are traits I think could bear fruit in harness, but I won't know until I get her there in the autumn. These traits were not entirely evident when she was eight weeks old, either, which is why I did what mushers often do: I kept the entire litter.

So what do I suggest when people are looking for a lead dog to add to their team?

WORKING GROUP



Siberian Husky

Get a proven adult. Puppies are fun, but trained lead dogs are worth their weight in gold. Many mushers retire dogs from their racing teams and want to find them good homes. A leader retired from a racing team at 7 or 8 years old is not necessarily slow and definitely still wants to work. Find a mushing kennel with dogs you admire, and keep in touch. Chances are you and the musher will find a good fit for your situation.

Part of what makes a solid, trained adult such an asset is not only that they will lead your team, but that they can also help train your other dogs to lead. For years I had generations of leaders teaching leaders. I'm embarrassed to admit I didn't actually learn how to train a lead dog until well into my mushing career. As young dogs work in a team, they are constantly learning from the more experienced dogs around them. They learn how to take cues and navigate terrain by watching the other dogs in the team, and that experience can be just as important as any training done by their human.

As much as I love puppies, it's watching them grow into adults and reach their potential that I really enjoy. My litter of yearlings was a bit too young for spring harness training, so I won't really get to see what they can do until it cools off and we can start dry-land training. Although the long summer days

are wonderful, autumn cannot come soon enough.

—Jessica Breinholt,

jbshca@gmail.com

[Siberian Husky Club of America](#)

Standard Schnauzers

META-WHAT?

As an upbeat person, I tire of hearing dog show exhibitors complain about a show's judging, usually because their dog didn't win. The AKC has rigorous requirements for a judging license, such as memorizing the standards of breeds they judge (have *you* memorized the SS breed standard?). I remind you all that your dog-show entry fee entitles you to one judge's opinion, nothing more, with which exhibitors may agree or disagree.

Recently, the entire entry of Standard Schnauzer exhibitors agreed that our SS judges at the Plum Creek Kennel Club of Colorado shows—Mrs. Anne Marie Taylor, Mrs. Jane E. Treiber, and Mr. James E. Taylor—were exceptionally pleasant and kind to our dogs and us. I (on my scooter) handled one of our girls; all judges were accommodating of my handicap. In particular, Mrs. Treiber asked me whether showing on the ground or on the ramp was easier for me (I answered the ramp). Such courtesies don't go unnoticed and are

COURTESY KATHLEEN RILEY

WORKING GROUP



Standard Schnauzer

appreciated by all exhibitors.

Several years ago, having nothing new in my then-novel-in-progress, I submitted one of my Gazette columns to my local writers community for its monthly critique session. This group, lovely folk all, even though they're mostly cat people, returned my document covered with question marks—in red ink, no less! One person wrote, “What does this mean? It's as though you're speaking a foreign language, even though the words are recognizable English-language words. Use less esoteric diction.” Esoteric—hmph! To me, and I hope to other dog fanciers, that column was perfectly understandable.

As I thought about what my fellow writers said, I saw why they were puzzled. I realized that every one of the online discussion groups and classes associated with my varied interests (my live-in editor-husband Ron calls them my *obsessions du jour*) has similar issues: each has its own *metalanguage*.

According to Wikipedia (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meta>), *meta* (from the Greek μετά, meta, meaning “after” or “beyond”) is a prefix meaning “more comprehensive” or “transcending.” In logic and linguistics, a metalanguage describes another language, often called the *object language*. Expressions in a metalanguage expand the object language with the specialized word usage of a specific

profession, area oThink about the last conversation you overheard among a group of doctors or lawyers or mathematicians. Chances are you could make neither heads nor tails of it because they spoke in the shorthand meta-language peculiar to their profession.

Now recall the last conversation you overheard among dog exhibitors or dog breeders or dog trainers. Chances are you understood all, or at least most, of it—you may have even participated intelligently. That's because although the object language was English, the specialist vocabulary—the metalanguage—was *Dog*, which you speak fluently.

Even deeper, beyond *Dog*, dog exhibitors and dog breeders and dog trainers all have their own specialist shorthand vocabularies based on “*Dog* + their particular area of interest.” Consider the blank looks you get from those not conversant with dog shows when you, the dog-show exhibitor, talk about “the stack” or “the down-and-back” or “making the cut.” These phrases are part of the dog exhibitor's shorthand *metametalanguage*, based on the meta-language *Dog*, based on the object language English.

Similarly, dog breeders speak fluent *Dog*, but they branch off into their *metameta-language* that includes their shorthand for genetics terms, pedigree technicalities, and issues such as collecting and freezing sperm while

DAVID WOO ©AKC

WORKING GROUP

the male is still at his peak viability, shipping the frozen semen to the breeder, or the getting accurate temperature readings to determine the female's peak fertility time for artificial insemination.

Read your audience at a public gathering when you think of holding forth on your favorite subject—the world of dogs and dog sports—unless you've lucked out and happened upon another dog fancier. Then you can filter out the rest of the crowd and withdraw for a cozy little chat about dogs in Dog.

At a large party, you might encounter a non-dog person who has a genuine interest in understanding our little corner of the universe. If so, they'll ask questions that go beyond a polite comment such as "Oh, you show dogs—how interesting." Otherwise, change the subject before you bore them to tears and you see their eyes glaze over.

But if they seem genuinely interested, nurture that tiny flicker of sincere interest into a flame. If they have a pure-bred dog (dare we hope it's a Standard Schnauzer?), talk about the benefits of dog shows. Tell them what fun dog shows provide. Discuss the many interesting people they'll meet and the life-long friends they'll make (<https://www.akc.org/>). Who among us wouldn't want more friends?

If they have a mixed-breed dog, turn the conversation to the myriad dog sports

for which AKC-registered dogs are eligible. Describe the AKC's Canine Partners Program (<https://www.akc.org/register/information/canine-partners/>) and help them download the form and register their dog. Explain that All-American dogs (the politically correct designation for mixed-breed dogs) can compete in all AKC sports except conformation, which exists exclusively for one purpose: to evaluate breeding stock of purebred dogs.

Tell them about the dog-human bonding that strengthens with involvement in AKC sports. Guide them to the AKC's website; show them how to navigate it. Lead them to the web pages that so clearly describe the AKC's many competitive dog sports (some of which the dog can learn at home) and how to find the rule books for each sport. Show them the great programming available on AKC-TV (<https://www.akc.org/>).

Fan that tiny flame of interest. Our sport is shrinking, so talk up the fancy, especially if they're young people with a sincere interest--our sport is aging, too, so we need to encourage the younger generation's participation. And presto! Before either you or they are aware of it, you will have taught them the rudiments of a new language—the metalanguage of *Dog!*

—Suzanne T. Smith, Los Alamos,

New Mexico

WustefuchsSS@aol.com

[Standard Schnauzer Club of America](#)

Tibetan Mastiffs

TEMPERAMENT: WHAT SHOULD WE EXPECT?

“I could tell Bella wasn't the typical dog by her behavior, but she was still young, about 1 year when I met her. I took her in after Bella's family told me she had attacked a neighbor, resulting in almost 20 staples, and they could no longer keep her. She was a good dog all-around with me, but quite unpredictable, and we had a few scares with strangers (she was responsible for serious injuries at least 3-5 times). I was always so careful about introducing her to people who would be around me. She ended up attacking my fiancé, unprovoked, after we all lived together for about 2 years, and I had no choice but to consider behavioral euthanasia, as I knew she would seriously hurt or even kill someone. I considered trying to surrender her to a rescue, but I knew she would do this again, and she may be euthanized in a bad situation, rather than a “good” one, surrounded by a few people who loved her dearly. My vet, vet tech, and I ended up making the decision that we would compassionately euthanize her before

another tragedy occurred.” (1)

This true story is typical of many that have been shared with me over the last few years. When I got my first Tibetan Mastiff (TM) 25 years ago, the breed was known for being protective but not aggressive. I read and heard stories of TMs placing themselves between their people and a threat and standing their ground; TMs who knocked down an intruder and stood guard until the owner took control of the situation; TMs warding off predators or protecting their owners when the need arose; but never stories of TMs attacking their owners, or even strangers, without cause. They were fearless, they protected and defended, but they did not initiate an attack. They were protective, not aggressive.

Somewhere along the line, this has changed, and the Tibetan Mastiff has gained the reputation of being an aggressive breed. In a Livestock Guardian Dog group on Facebook, a TM was mentioned, and the overwhelming response was “No way, those dogs are aggressive, they will kill you.” Admittedly from people who had never owned a TM, but this is the reputation the breed has gained. I have talked to potential puppy buyers who have heard all of the following from breeders: “They are supposed to be aggressive” “It is their nature to attack” “It is innate” “They will attack anyone they

WORKING GROUP

don't know and see on a daily basis; *expect it!*"

To be clear, people have different ideas of what the term "aggressive" means, so let me define it as most American English dictionaries do: Engaging in hostile action without reasonable cause (2); Tending toward unprovoked attacks (3); Initiating fights (4). Key words here are without cause, unprovoked, and initiating. Synonyms given are violent, savage, and vicious. A Tibetan Mastiff, or a dog of any breed, that is protecting its owner or defending its territory is not acting without cause and is not vicious or savage. That is the distinction we need to make between protective and aggressive.

Those who want to assert that the Tibetan Mastiff is an aggressive dog are quick to point out photos and videos of TMs lunging and snarling at the end of a chain at a stranger just out of view, provoking the dog. They are less quick to point out how quickly the dog responds when a small Tibetan child walks up, takes the chain in his hand, and brings the dog under control. The dog would never bite its owner, even in the frenzy of trying to ward off an intruder. In Tibet they are working dogs, raised and cared for by the women and children to protect the home as well as the herd, essential to the lives and livelihood of their owners. A dog with a temperament that is unstable or untrustworthy could not



Tibetan Mastiff

fulfill this role.

Writing in the *AMERICAN KENNEL GAZETTE* in 1937, Irma Bailey wrote:

"When approaching a nomad encampment, the first sign of life is usually the barking of dogs. On this, the owners come out their black yak-hair tents and inspect the cause of the alarm. They, or more usually their children, then see that all dog fastenings are secure, and often hold the dogs down while it strains to reach the stranger. Although fierce, as a result of being tied up from puppyhood, these mastiffs are affectionate and good-tempered with people they know, and one often sees the smallest children handling and calling them off their attempts to attack the intruder with perfect ease and safety." (5)

Similarly, Don Messerschmidt, as recently as 2010, describes his encounter with working guard dogs at Kesang Camp:

"Tibetan mastiffs are rarely aggressive unless seriously provoked or badly abused and mistreated by prolonged confinement or constantly chained, for example. Their behavior at Kesang, we noted, was typical. While we assumed that strange intruders would be summarily repulsed, as guests we were allowed in without any trouble, especially after being gently introduced by the dogs' master. After a brief examination, as visitors we were considered safe by the dogs. So much for the myth of the innately ferocious and uncontrollable

COURTESY MARTHA FELTSTEIN

WORKING GROUP

Tibetan mastiff.” (6)

On a recent trip to Nepal, European visitors encountered both aggressive working Tibetan Mastiffs as well as Tibetan Mastiffs that were people friendly when off chain and off duty. Interestingly, the conclusion drawn was that the aggressive dogs exhibited the true TM temperament, while the friendly dogs were “westernized.” This is diametrically opposed to what we have historically considered as correct temperament for the breed, as recounted above. Note that Ms. Bailey’s account is from 1937, well before any “westernization” would have taken place. I have to wonder if this inference was due to conditioning to *expect it*.

These accounts accurately describe the temperament of the Tibetan Mastiff as I have known it over the years. So, what has brought about the change in temperament that we are now seeing? There are several factors at play: Mixed breed dogs being marketed as aboriginal Tibetan Mastiffs; irresponsible breeders; and market demand for bigger and “badder” dogs.

Within the last 15 to 20 years, there has been an influx of mixed breed dogs marketed and sold as Tibetan Mastiffs. The trend started in China but quickly took hold in Europe and is now becoming increasingly common in the U.S. These dogs have

brought with them a myriad of health and temperament issues. Almost without fail, a report of a “Tibetan Mastiff” attacking its owner has involved a dog from mixed breed Chinese lines. These dogs not only don’t look like the traditional TM, they also don’t behave like one.

Another factor to consider is selective breeding. When the Tibetan Mastiff was initially introduced in Europe and the U.S., some breeders selectively bred for a milder temperament that would fit well and meet the expectations of western society. This does not mean that true temperament was lost, but rather that abnormally aggressive temperaments were eliminated. Just as we’ve had those who selectively bred for stable temperament, we also now have those who are selectively breeding for an aggressive temperament, either through ignorance of what a true TM temperament should be, or purposefully to produce an aggressive attack dog to appeal to a certain segment of the buying public. They breed and train for aggressive attack dogs. These are the breeders who are warning puppy buyers to *expect it*.

While definitely the minority, there is a base segment of the population who are looking for an aggressive dog to fuel their ego. The meaner the dog, the better, as they

compete for “baddest dog” bragging rights. These buyers support breeders described in the previous paragraph and add to the problem and perception.

Aggression can occur in any breed, even the most docile breed, but it does not mean it is to be expected or glorified. As a breeder, it is simple enough to choose not to pass that forward and remove that dog from a breeding program. I have experienced aggressiveness in a TM, but I do not *expect it*. Out of the all of the TMs I have owned/co-owned (18 total), I have only had one that had the potential to attack without cause, and I considered her temperament extreme and an aberration for the breed. This doesn’t mean my other dogs won’t take care of business if a threat presents itself, but just as Mr. Messerschmidt noted in his travels in Tibet, I can walk anyone into my yard and my dogs are fine with them once introduced. This is why I chose the breed: I wanted a guardian to protect my home and family, not an attack dog that I would have to worry about being a liability. With rare exceptions, I believe this is what most TM owners want as well. They do not want the horror of seeing a loved one mauled by an aggressive dog or the heart-break of euthanizing a dog that has done so.

Breeding for and promoting aggression is to the detriment of our breed. It does not

represent true TM temperament and puppy owners should not have to *expect it*. I would encourage potential puppy owners to specifically ask breeders about temperament and their expectations, and to visit your breeder in person to meet their dogs. If you can’t walk into their yard and meet their dogs without fear, walk away.

—Deborah Mayer

[American Tibetan Mastiff Association](#)

References:

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5. Bailey, Hon. Mrs. Eric. “Dogs from the Roof of the World,” *AMERICAN KENNEL GAZETTE*, Vol. 54, No. 3, March 1, 1937. As reprinted in *Big Dogs of Tibet and the Himalayas*, p. 204.
6. Messerschmidt, Don. *Big Dogs of Tibet and the Himalayas*. 2010. Orchid Press, p. 70.



MISSION STATEMENT The American Kennel Club is dedicated to upholding the integrity of its Registry, promoting the sport of purebred dogs and breeding for type and function. Founded in 1884, the AKC and its affiliated organizations advocate for the purebred dog as a family companion, advance canine health and well-being, work to protect the rights of all dog owners and promote responsible dog ownership.

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ATTENTION DELEGATES

NOTICE OF MEETING

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Doubletree Newark Airport Hotel on Tuesday, **September 13, 2022**. For the sole purpose of conducting the vote for the Delegate Standing Committees, the meeting will be called to order at 9:00 a.m. After those present at that time have voted, the Delegate Meeting will recess to begin the Forum (approximately 1 hour in duration).

The Delegate Meeting will reconvene following the conclusion of the Forum at which time anyone who had not yet voted will have the opportunity to do so, then the polls will be closed.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Baytown Kennel Club

DELEGATE CREDENTIALS

Karen Byrd, Cumming, GA,
Sawnee Mountain Kennel Club of Georgia
Mallory Cosby Driskill, Goode, VA,
Tibetan Spaniel Club of America
Sarah Ford, Frontier, ND,
Fargo-Moorhead Kennel Club
Nancy Nelson, Norwalk, CT,
Hungarian Pumi Club of America
Ann Wallace, Dover, DE,
Talbot Kennel Club

NOTICE

Ms. Kathy Doehler (Pueblo, CO) Action was taken by the Claremore Kennel Club of Oklahoma for conduct at its April 2, 2022 event. Ms. Doehler was charged with inappropriate, abusive, or foul language. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a one-month event suspension and imposed a \$500 fine, effective May 14, 2022. (Miniature American Shepherds)

NOTICE

Mr. Rob Erhardt (Ronan, MT) Action was taken by the South Louisiana Retriever Club for conduct at its March 4, 2022 event. Mr. Erhardt was charged with improper treatment in connection with an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a reprimand and a \$100 fine. (Labrador Retrievers, English Cocker Spaniels, Pembroke Welsh Corgis)

NOTICE

Mr. Dan Nachel (Swansea, SC) Action was taken by the Atlanta Kennel Club for conduct at its April 16, 2022 event. Mr. Nachel was charged with failure to properly control a dog at an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a reprimand and imposed a \$200 fine. (Doberman Pinschers)

NOTICE

Ms. Melanie Rock (Clarkston, MI) Action was taken by the American Kennel Club for conduct at AKC's World Agility Team Tryouts on April 30, 2022. Ms. Rock was charged with improper treatment in connect with an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a three-month suspension of all AKC privileges and imposed a \$500 fine, effective May 9, 2022. (Multiple Breeds)

NOTICE

Mr. Simon Simaan (San Diego, CA) Action was taken by the Apple Valley Kennel Club for conduct at its April 8, 2022 event. Mr. Simaan was charged with unsportsmanlike conduct during an event, failure to follow a judge's instruction. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a reprimand and imposed a \$150 fine. (Border Terriers)

NOTICE

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Courtney Gaines (Soddy Daisy, TN) from registration privileges for three-months and imposed a \$500 fine, effective May 10, 2022, for submitting three online litter registrations and six online dog certificate transfers without written permission of the dam owners and co-owners. (Great Danes)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER AND BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. – ARTICLE IV, SECTION 1

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Article IV, Section 1**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc.*, proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. All All-Breed Clubs, Multi-Breed Clubs, Group Clubs or Associations which have held at least three Dog Shows, Obedience Trials, Field Trials, or Agility Trials in consecutive years under rules of the AKC and all Specialty Clubs which have been or shall be formed for the improvement of any breed of purebred dogs shall be eligible to become members of the AKC.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER AND BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. – ARTICLE VI, NEW SECTION 2

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Article VI, New Section 2**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc.*, proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 2. (New Section) The use of proxy voting in any election or vote is prohibited.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER AND BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. – ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Article VII, Section 1**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc.*, proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1. The AKC shall be governed by a Board of Directors consisting of thirteen (13) voting members, all of whom must be Delegates, except as provided for in Section 3 of this Article. The Board shall be elected as follows:

At each annual meeting the Delegates shall elect Directors from the list of candidates nominated as provided in Article VIII of these Bylaws. The thirteen voting Directors shall be divided into four classes of three (3), three (3), three (3), and four (4) members. Such Directors to hold office for four (4) years or until their successors are elected. At each annual meeting the Delegates shall elect such other Director or Directors as shall be required to fill the place of any Director who has died or resigned before the expiration of the term for which he or she was elected.

Excluding the President, who serves as a non-voting member, no members of the Board of Directors may be employed by the AKC nor may they receive remuneration from the AKC

on a consulting or contract basis.

Excluding the President, no members of the Board of Directors are eligible for employment by the AKC or any AKC division or subsidiary for a period of twelve months from the date when they last served on the Board, nor may they receive remuneration from the AKC on a contract or consulting basis for a period of twelve months from the date when they last served on the Board. The President shall serve on the Board as an ex officio non-voting member during his/her tenure as President.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER AND BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. – ARTICLE XVIII, SECTION 1

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Article XVIII, Section 1**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc.*, proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

ARTICLE XVIII

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the AKC shall be the regular meeting held in March. There shall also be regular meetings of the AKC in June, and September. There shall be one regular meeting held in December or January. The exact date, time and location of all meetings shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES CHARTER AND BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. – ARTICLE XX, SECTION 6

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Article XX, Section 6**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc.*, proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

ARTICLE XX

SECTION 6. Unless otherwise specified in this Article all proposed amendments, demands, recommendations, and other writings hereunder shall be filed with the Executive Secretary.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS – CHAPTER 8 – SELECTION OF SUPERINTENDANT, SHOW SECRETARY AND VETERINARIANS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Chapter 8**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 8

Prior to receiving permission to hold a dog show and/or companion event, every licensed or member club must contract with a veterinarian(s) or local veterinary clinic to serve as the Show Veterinarian.

The club must submit the name, complete

address, and daytime telephone number of the Superintendent or Show Secretary and Show Veterinarian contracted by the club to service the event.

For unbenched shows, the Show Veterinarian may be either in attendance or “on call.” The club must provide adequate contact information of the “on call” veterinarian to the Superintendent or Show Secretary.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS – CHAPTER 9, SECTION 2 – SUPERINTENDANTS AND SHOW SECRETARIES

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Chapter 9, Section 2**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by Staff and approved by the Delegate Dog Show Rules and All-Breed Committees. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 9

SECTION 2. Any qualified person may make application to The American Kennel Club for approval to act as Show Secretary for a dog show.

There is no limit on the number of Specialty Shows for which an individual may be approved Show Secretary. An individual shall be approved as Show Secretary for the show or shows of only one Group or All-Breed club and any Group or All-Breed show held on the same day and site of the club in a calendar year. An individual must hold a license from The Amer-

ican Kennel Club as a Superintendent in order to be approved as a Superintendent for more than one group or one all-breed club and events held the same day and site with the club in a calendar year. However, individuals approved by the AKC may serve as an on-site show secretary for up to 18 all-breed and/or group shows per calendar year under criteria established by the AKC.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS – CHAPTER 9, SECTION 3 – SUPERINTENDANTS AND SHOW SECRETARIES

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Chapter 9, Section 3**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 9

~~**SECTION 3.** Event Committees will be responsible for making complete arrangements with each one of the veterinarians selected to service the show. In the event that a recognized Veterinary Association is to furnish the veterinarians, the complete arrangements shall be made with Secretary of the Association.~~

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS – CHAPTER 9, SECTION 5 – SUPERINTENDANTS AND SHOW SECRETARIES

The AKC Board has endorsed the following

amendment to **Chapter 9, Section 5**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 9

SECTION 4. Superintendents and Show Secretaries shall be prepared to furnish the forms to be used by an exhibitor or handler who seeks a health examination of a dog. Upon the filing of the completed form, it shall be the superintendent’s or show secretary’s duty to inform the owner or agent of the dog of the requirement that the dog be taken to the Show Veterinarian for the examination.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS – CHAPTER 10 – DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SHOW VETERINARIANS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Chapter 10**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 10

SHOW VETERINARIANS

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS – CHAPTER 10, SECTION 2 – DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SHOW VETERINARIANS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Chapter 10, Section 2**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 10

SECTION 2. The Show Veterinarian must be available to treat any dog that becomes ill or injured at the dog show during show hours. It will be the responsibility of the owner or owner’s agent to transport the dog to the veterinarian and for any cost associated with the dog’s illness or injury. “On call” veterinarians are not required to be present at the event.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS – CHAPTER 10, SECTION 4 – DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SHOW VETERINARIANS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Chapter 10, Section 4**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 10

SECTION 4. Clubs that use “on call” veterinarians or veterinary clinics are required to:

- (a) Assure that services are available during the show hours and discuss the duties of the “on call” veterinarian prior to the event judging schedule.
- (b) Provide exhibitors with contact informa-

tion and detailed directions to the facility in the judging schedule and at the event.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS –

CHAPTER 16, SECTION 2 – CHAMPIONSHIPS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Chapter 16, Section 2**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by Staff and approved by the Delegate Dog Show Rules and All-Breed Committees. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 16

SECTION 2. A dog which in its breed competition at a show shall have been placed Winners and which also shall have won its group class at the same show shall be awarded championship points figured at the highest point rating of any breed or recognized variety of any breed entered in the show and entitled to winners points in its group, or if it also shall have been designated Best in Show, shall be awarded championship points figured at the highest point rating of any breed or recognized variety or of any breed entered and entitled to winners points in the show.

A dog in its breed competition at a show which has placed Winners, and which also has finished second, third, or fourth in its group competition at the same show shall be awarded championship points figured at the highest point rating of any breed or recognized variety of any breed entered in the show and entitled

to winners points in its group, exclusive of any breed or variety that placed higher in the group class.

The final points to be awarded under this section shall not be in addition to but inclusive of any points previously awarded the dog in its breed competition or under the provisions of this section.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE FIELD TRIAL RULES AND STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR POINTING BREEDS – CHAPTER 14, SECTION 2 AND NEW SECTION 2A – REGULAR STAKES THAT MAY BE OFFERED

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **Chapter 14, Section 2 and New Section 2A**, of the *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Pointing Breeds*, proposed by the Performance Events Department. This will be voted on at the September 13, 2022 Delegate Meeting.

CHAPTER 14

SECTION 2. Regular Stakes That May Be Offered:

Limited Gun Dog Stake (Open and/or Amateur) for dogs six (6) months of age and over on the first advertised day of the trial which have placed first, second, third or fourth in any Gun Dog Stake, or a placement in an Open Derby Stake as defined in Section 2A below. A field trial-giving club may give an Amateur Limited Gun Dog Stake in which places that qualify a dog have been acquired in Ama-

teur Stakes only. The stake must be advertised as such in the premium list and any additional advertising that may be done.

SECTION 2A. (New Section)

Derby Placements That Qualify a Dog to Participate in Limited Stakes. Dogs that place in a Derby stake are qualified to enter Limited stakes according to the following schedule.

of Starters

1 to 3 None

4 to 7 1st place

8 to 12 1st – 2nd place

13 or more 1st thru 3rd place

Amateur Walking Derby Stakes qualify a dog to enter Amateur Limited stakes only.

CONFORMATION JUDGES

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

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

or judge applicant.

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

APPLICANTS

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

NEW BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

Ms. Kimberly Cardona (110939) FL

(407) 460-0089

vomdrakkenfels@gmail.com

Rottweilers, JS

Ms. Tara Darling-Lyon (111003) SC

(914) 629-7149

taraiwsdogs@gmail.com

Irish Water Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, JS

Ms. Nicholle Hoke (103545) OK

(405) 765-7990

nicholle@haloridge.com

French Bulldogs

Amy Kessler(110997) KS

(913) 206-1986

lionheartbernese@gmail.com

Bernese Mountain Dogs

Kimberly Norton (110967) FL

(352) 606-3328
 phasionwpt@aol.com
 Whippets, JS- Limited

Maggie E. Peat (6409) CA

(415) 309-0103
 maggiepeat@gmail.com
 Dachshunds

Lisa Waldo (110998) AL

kensingtonkennels@msn.com
 Border Collies

Ms. Gwendolyn Wells (111049) NC

(336) 207-8391
 lowesbunny@aol.com
 Cavalier King Charles Spaniels

Mr. Patrick D. Wentworth (111011) CO

(303) 709-1938
 patrickwentworthd@gmail.com
 Collies, JS Limited

FOREIGN JUDGE APPLICATION UNDER AKC SYSTEM

The following applicant requesting approval to judge under the AKC system have been accepted under AKC's Foreign Judge Policy for the breed(s) specified.

The individual listed is NOT eligible to accept assignments.

Mrs. Wendy Paquette (111059) IN

(812) 207-0467
 wendylpaquette@hotmail.com
 Toy Group (Affenpinschers, Biewer Terriers, Brussels Griffons, Cavalier King

Charles Spaniels, Chihuahuas, Chinese Cresteds, English Toy Spaniels, Havanaese, Italian Greyhounds, Japanese Chins, Maltese, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Pinschers, Papillons, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Poodles, Pugs, Russian Toys, Shih Tzu, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers)

ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

Dr. Azalea A. Alvarez (97321) FL

(954) 434-0318
 minsmere954@yahoo.com
 Afghan Hounds, Basenjis, Bloodhounds, Norwegian Elkhounds, Scottish Deerhounds, American Eskimo Dogs, Cotons du Tulear, Finnish Spitz, Lowchen

Ms. Shira Lee Barkon (108315) PA

snocrest1@gmail.com
 Alaskan Malamutes, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Leonbergers, Mastiffs, Keeshonden

Ms. Jessica Breinholt (104755) AK

(907) 414-0941
 jess.breinholt@gmail.com
 Dachshunds

Dr. Ryan Buzard (99221) AZ

rbuzarddvm@gmail.com
 Greyhounds, Ibizan Hounds, Sloughi, Dalmatians

Mrs. Kathleen V. Carter (6164) CO

(303) 425-6756
 dancehalldolly@live.com

Balance of Non-Sporting Group (Bichons Frises, Bulldogs, Cotons du Tulear, Poodles, Xoloitzcuintli)

Sandra Carter (106237) OR

(407) 509-5109
 sandrajeancarter1960@gmail.com
 Miniature Bull Terriers, Poodles

Dr. Joyce Dandridge (62237) DC

(202) 726-9155
 justuschows@verizon.net
 Balance of Working Group (Mastiffs), Papillons, Pomeranians, Collies

Mr. Ted Eubank (53715) TX

(214) 649-1104
 teubank143@aol.com
 Balance of Sporting Group (Flat Coated Retrievers, Gordon Setters, American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Wire-haired Pointing Griffons, Wirehaired Vizslas)

Mrs. Mary Faeth (101477) CA

(530) 210-7791
 spinfandel@yahoo.com
 American Hairless Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Irish Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers

Debra Ferguson-Jones (95483) WA

(206) 612-2381
 debrafergusonjones@gmail.com
 Balance of Terrier Group (Cesky Terri-

ers, Smooth Fox Terriers, Irish Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Norwich Terriers, Scottish Terriers, West Highland White Terriers)

Mrs. Sioux Forsyth-Green (100789) NC

(910) 603-7655
 siouxf93@gmail.com
 Barbets, Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Flat Coated Retrievers, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, Gordon Setters

Mr. Nichols Frost (6726) NC

(828) 691-3175
 dehra@aol.com
 American Staffordshire Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Irish Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Norwich Terriers, Scottish Terriers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, Welsh Terriers, West Highland White Terriers

Mrs. Linn Klingel Brown (23263) AZ

(651) 226-9080
 linnkling@aol.com
 Airedale Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Border Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Smooth Fox Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Scottish Terriers, West Highland White Terriers

Tina Leininger (101522) PA

(717) 865-6055
 whytewynd@gmail.com

Alaskan Malamutes, Leonbergers
Mrs. Nancy Lovelady (97313) NV
 jwnsl@sbcglobal.net
 Balance of Terrier Group (Bedlington Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Skye Terriers)
Mrs. Janice L. McClary (4812) CA
 (562) 697-6212
 rjmcclary@gmail.com
 Irish Terriers, Scottish Terriers, Welsh Terriers, Chihuahuas
Mr. Dale A. Meyer (6655) WI
 (715) 654-5330
 meyerd@tds.net
 Lagotti Romagnoli, Pointers, German Shorthaired Pointers, Irish Red and White Setters, Cocker Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani
Patricia M. Mullin (101733) CA
 (650) 867-2935
 pat@lochlinear.com
 Airedale Terriers, Australian Terriers, Border Terriers, Bull Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Irish Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Manchester Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Welsh Terriers
Ms. Mary C. Murphy-East (36967) MN
 (763) 291-2263
 marmcmurph@aol.com
 Barbets, Golden Retrievers, English Setters, English Springer Spaniels, Field

Spaniels, Weimaraners, Wirehaired Pointing Griffons
Mr. Gary Myers (96615) CA
 (619) 992-4393
 webe_gm@yahoo.com
 Airedale Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Russell Terriers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers
Mrs. Barbara Pessina (7372) NY
 (845) 528-9350
 moonshadowpulik@aol.com
 Balance of Terrier Group (American Hairless Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Bull Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Smooth Fox Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Rat Terriers, Russell Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers)
Mrs. Angela Pickett (100269) FL
 (407) 252-3111
 pickettpap@aol.com
 Balance of Hound Group (Afghan Hounds, American Foxhounds, Borzois, Plott Hounds, Salukis), Lagotti Romagnoli, Nederlandse Kooikerhondjes, Golden Retrievers
Dr. Tracy Powell (101481) CT
 (203) 631-7110
 dulcedanes@yahoo.com
 Balance of Working Group (Alaskan Malamutes, Doberman Pinschers, Dogo Argentinos, Giant Schnauzers, Great Pyrenees, Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, Rottweilers, Saint Bernards, Standard

Schnauzers)
Mr. Andrew Ritter (92968) NJ
 (908) 996-7355
 cerr.bmd@att.net
 Bearded Collies, Belgian Laekenois, Belgian Tervurens, Border Collies, Norwegian Buhunds, Old English Sheepdogs
Mr. Gary Sackett (96555) NV
 (702) 351-5566
 gcsackett@yahoo.com
 Airedale Terriers, Bull Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers
Mrs. Vicki Seiler-Cushman (100265) OH
 (513) 638-1585
 seilerva@yahoo.com
 Australian Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Border Collies, Bouviers des Flandres, Canaan Dogs, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Collies, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, German Shepherd Dogs, Old English Sheepdogs, Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Pulik, Shetland Sheepdogs
Mr. Daniel J. Smyth, Esquire (6347) CA
 (609) 351-3647
 danieljsmythesq@aol.com
 Balance of Toy Group (Brussels Griffons, Japanese Chins, Russian Toys, Shih Tzu, Yorkshire Terriers)
Mrs. Wendy Sorrell (75680) TN
 (865) 900-2112
 sorrellwendy2@gmail.com
 Doberman Pinschers

Mrs. Carol Steiner (94113) IL
 (815) 485-7022
 honeyblossomfarm@aol.com
 Belgian Tervurens
Mr. J. Randall Tincher (17378) GA
 (478) 396-6650
 randy@tripletime.org
 American Foxhounds, Italian Greyhounds, Poodles
Ms. Pamela Waldron (56812) WA
 (360) 770-2403
 endorgriff@comccast.net
 Biewer Terriers, Pomeranians, Australian Cattle Dogs
Mr. Joe C. Walton (5144) NC
 (919) 545-0078
 jwalton30@nc.rr.com
 Balance of Working Group (Anatolian Shepherd Dogs, Black Russian Terriers, Boerboels, Cane Corsos, Chinooks, Dogo Argentinos, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Leonbergers, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Saint Bernards)

ADJUNCT APPLICANT

The following person application has been accepted for the breed(s) specified under the Adjunct System *but they are NOT eligible to accept assignments*

Mrs. Marilyn R. Vinson (55614) AZ
 (623) 580-4944
 chinafleet@aol.com
 Bracco Italiani

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGING APPLICANTS

Dr. Robin Puzstay (110007) NC

(910) 286-0468

frozenstarkennels@gmail.com

JS

Ms. Georgeann Reeve (105346) VA

(703) 450-2236

geebryteh20@gmail.com

JS

Ms. Nancy E. Ridgway (101703) TX

(972) 671-5000

nancyridgway@earthlink.net

JS Limited

Mrs. Debra A. Tousey (22868) WI

(920) 539-2002

dreamwood@earthlink.net

JS

Mr. Richard Truong (104149) CA

(714) 390-4350

richard@surfcitybulldogs.com

JS Limited

PERMIT JUDGES

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

NEW BREED PERMIT JUDGES

Mrs. Clair Chrissyolor (109353) TX

(830) 388-8689

chiffchaffs2000@icloud.com

Salukis

Ms. Kimberley Dye (110679) NJ

(609) 420-3746

kjbdye@verizon.net

Boxers

Ms. Mimi (Amelia) Hodges (110597) TN

(615) 983-0030

mimi@perkinscreative.com

Cavalier King Charles Spaniels

Ms. Pat Vanden Heuvel (108151) WI

(262) 483-1812

patvandenheuvel@gmail.com

Golden Retrievers

ADDITIONAL BREED PERMIT JUDGES

Mr. James Albrecht (100017) MA

(306) 770-6933

nhbriard@aol.com

Barbets, Pointers, Irish Red and White Setters, Cocker Spaniels, Vizslas, Whip-pets, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Boxers, Scottish Terriers, Dalmatians, Poodles

Mr. John Arvin (57337) NJ

(609) 891-0417

ridgebacks@mysticrrs.com

Afghan Hounds, Basset Hounds, Norwegian Elkhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens

Ms. Terrie Breen (65930) CT

(860) 285-0499

brenta@aol.com

Chihuahuas, Maltese, Toy Fox Terriers,

Lhasa Apsos, Tibetan Terriers

Mrs. Judith A. Brown (0253) TX

(713) 249-3364

judithabrown@sbcglobal.net

Balance of Toy Group (Biewer Terriers, Havanese, Japanese Chins, Maltese, Miniature Pinschers, Pugs, Russian Toys, Silky Terriers, Toy Fox Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers)

Mrs. Regina (Regi) Lee Bryant (105299) CA

(209) 327-8778

catoriaussies@gmail.com

Shiba Inu, Bearded Collies, Bouviers des Flandres, Old English Sheepdogs, JS

Mr. J. Calvin Dykes (100595) OR

(541) 303-1142

calvindykes@legacydirect.com

English Toy Spaniels, Manchester Terriers

Mrs. Sharon L. Dykes (100581) OR

(541) 303-1142

tresbeaufrenchies@eoni.com

Affenpinschers, Manchester Terriers

Ms. Marie Ann Falconer (51642) TN

(413) 433-6474

mylaone10@aol.com

Dachshunds, Brussels Griffons, Chihuahuas, Chinese Cresteds, Japanese Chins, Pekingese

Mrs. Nancy Griego (90264) NM

(505) 681-8020

nrgakc@spinn.net

Bearded Collies, Border Collies, Bou-

viers des Flandres, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Collies, Entlebucher Mountain Dogs, Old English Sheepdogs, Swedish Vallhunds

Mr. Ryan Lee Horvath (50283) CA

(415) 305-5478

homardachs@gmail.com

Azawakhs, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos, Sloughi

Mrs. Genea White Jones (107472) IN

(317) 752-8801

ashwoodcookers@gmail.com

German Shorthaired Pointers, Golden Retrievers, Irish Setters, Clumber Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels, English Toy Spaniels

Mrs. Marianne C. Klinkowski (7135) CA

(408) 446-0604

naharin@comcast.net

American Eskimo Dogs, Chow Chows, Tibetan Terriers

Mr. Richard LeBeau (90760) PA

(412) 952-7425

beauprix@comcast.net

French Bulldogs

Ms. Patrice Loves (102871) PA

(717) 939-2770

lovesgold@comcast.net

Wirehaired Pointing Griffons

Mr. John S. Lucas (7444) TX

(512) 422-2625

john.lucas@zambar.net

English Setters, Irish Setters, Irish Red

and White Setters, English Cocker Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels, Bearded Collies, Pumik, Shetland Sheepdogs

Mrs. Marla Meindl-Capozzi (100459) TN

(931) 287-6651
mikemarla1@optonline.net

Azawakhs, Grand Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Ibizan Hounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Rhodesian Ridgebacks, Salukis

Mrs. Chris Ann Moore (108927) AR

(479) 221-0555
bisacd@aol.com

Black Russian Terriers, Boxers, Kuvaszok, Siberian Huskies, Lowchen

Ms. Erika Peters (7424) VA

(703) 473-3238
showdogs77@yahoo.com

Greyhounds, Pharaoh Hounds

Mrs. Marilyn Pipes (29634) TX

(214) 208-4898
willmarpp1@gmail.com

Balance of Hound Group (American English Coonhounds, Azawakhs, Basenjis, Bluetick Coonhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Plott Hounds)

Mr. John C. Ramirez (1814) CA

(310) 991-0241
jrami68620@aol.com

Balance of Terreir Group (Australian Terriers, Russell Terriers, Welsh Terriers), Bulldogs, Chow Chows

Mrs. Sharon Ann Redmer (2711) MI

(734) 449-4995
sredmer@umich.edu

Bichons Frises, Finnish Spitz, Lowchen, Norwegian Lundehunds, Schipperkes, Tibetan Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli

Mrs. Kelly D. Reimschissel (66207) UT

(801) 361-8619
kileipoms@gmail.com

Balance of Toy Group (Affenpinschers, Biewer Terriers, Japanese Chins, Manchester Terriers, Russian Toys, Toy Fox Terriers)

Ms. Linda Robey (6621) MO

(636) 677-6644
lrobey@swbellnet

Great Pyrenees

Ms. Lily Russell (74429) IA

(319) 795-3305
marialrussell53@gmail.com

American Eskimo Dogs, Chow Chows, Lhasa Apsos, Lowchen, Poodles, Xoloitzcuintli

Ms. Judith White (95513) OH

(330) 854-0354
jubilhill@sssnet.com

American Hairless Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Irish Terriers, Manchester Terriers

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP PERMIT JUDGES

Ms. Samantha Aimar (110318) MI

levenwickshelties@gmail.com

Ms. Jill K. Sherrin (110721) AZ

(520) 982-3600
cambrycecavaliers@hotmail.com

BEST IN SHOW

The following person, has successfully **completed** the required Group Assignments in the first Variety Group for which they were **approved**, have been added to the list of judges eligible for approval to judge Best In Show.

Mrs. Bergit Coady-Kabel (100809) CA

(818) 472-3352
bergithans@aol.com

EMERITUS CONFORMATION JUDGE

Mr. Robert Widden

DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGE

Mr. Brian Phillips

OBEDIENCE/RALLY/TRACKING JUDGES

The following persons have completed their Provisional Judging assignments and their names have been added to the list of regular approved judges for the class indicated.

Mrs. Linda Bianco (81680) CA

(707) 290-7112
lmbianco@yahoo.com

Obedience – Open

Mrs. Charlotte A Mielziner (43992) MO

(636) 441-8399
sidebysidek9@yahoo.com

Obedience – Novice

Samantha Williams (102089) CA

(661) 472-2617
mezzowithcorgis@gmail.com

Obedience - Novice

NEW PROVISIONAL OBEDIENCE/RALLY/TRACKING JUDGES

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

Ruth Vaughan (98461) NY

(585) 944-6981
ruth.a.vaughan@gmail.com

Tracking – TDX

DECEASED OBEDIENCE, RALLY & TRACKING JUDGES

Christopher Cornell – Obed/Rally

APPLICATION FOR BREED-SPECIFIC REGISTERED NAME PREFIX

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

Letters in regard to these applications

should be addressed to Gina DiNardo,
Executive Secretary:
ADORABULL-Staffordshire Bull Terriers-
Lorene Wilson
AMORELLO- Papillons-Robert S. Mairun-
teregger & Martin Amado
CHAHAR- Australian Shepherds-
Stephanie D. Hollis
ELITE SPARTAN- Cane Corso- Clint In-
gram
FAIRFAX PINES-Labrador Retrievers-
Tammy J. Boudrea & Grant E. Boudrea
FOXBRIAR- Norwich Terriers- Marilyn C.
Jacobs
HOYTT- Doberman Pinschers- Barrie
Hoytt
KINGDOM- Saint Bernards- Elizabeth H.
Crook
MOONSHADOW- Miniature Schnauzers-
Peggy J. Ambrosch & Walter Ambrosch
PETIT BIJOU-Biewer Terriers-Julie
Parham
PUGDASHIANS- PUGS- Lori J. Sirois
RENEGADE-Irish Red and White Setters-
Lisa Montgomery
SHAMROCK- Chesapeake Bay Retrievers-
Terrence P. O'Loughlin
SOLITARE- French Bulldogs- Johannes J.
Botes
VAE VICTIS-Cane Corso- Michael P.
Conely
VANDELAYCREEK-Golden Retrievers –
Lance D. Lerum

REGISTERED NAME PREFIXES GRANTED

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been granted:
ARCANE-Border Collies- Kendra Haye
ASTRAGUS- Japanese Chins- Yulia Solyanik
BLOSSOMING- Bulldogs- Debra JH. Clark
BUSTN'BUSH- German Shorthaired Pointers- Sean R. Kirby and Chelsie I. Kirby
CROWNED ROYALTY- Bernese Mountain Dogs- Ashely A. Taylor
CURLY ACRES- Lagatto Romagnolo- Sandy L, Lowrey
DARK WATER- Great Danes- Mary A. Carson and Chris Carson
DEVOIR-Wire Fox Terriers- Manessa Donovan
EV-RY- Dachshunds- Anne Rosenberg
INGENIOSUS- Weimaraners- Garhard C. Leitkowski
JOTUNHEIM- Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs- Lori Price
KVALI-Poodles- Daneille M. Qualheim
LUNA ROSSA-Cane Corso- Amy Kavanaugh and Sheri D. McOmber
MAJESTIC- Mastiffs- Julie Wade
MONTICELLO- Cavalier King Charles Spaniels- Carolyn A. Powell and Ashley N. Powell
PATRIOT- Vizslas- Keleigh Masserant and Tyler Masserant
QUINT VALLEY- German Shorthaired

Pointers- Dianne E. Yokum
ROSEHOUND- Beagles- Bonnie L. Farrell and William M. Farrell
SPITLER HAUS- Rottweilers- Lee A. Spitler
SAPPHIRE'S- Poodles- Wendy Coffey
SOYARA- Borzoi- Prudence G. Hlatky and Gregory G. Hlatky
VON FRITZ- Biewer Terriers- Bobbi Michelle Wehrfritz and Rob Wehrfritz
WHITEOAK- German Shorthaired Pointers- Jennifer N. Murphy and Eric J. Murphy
WHITEOAK- Dalmatians- Jennifer N. Murphy
WINDSLORE-Bedlington Terriers- Wendy A. Green
WRENWOOD-Cavalier King Charles Spaniels – Wendy V. McCulloch and David R. McCulloch



QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB JUNE 14, 2022

Dennis B. Sprung, President
PRESENT 222
Affenpinscher Club of America—*Letisha Wubbel*
Afghan Hound Club of America, Inc.—
Ms. Constance Butherus
Airedale Terrier Club of America—*Aletta L. Moore*
Akita Club of America—*Steven Lisker*
Alaskan Malamute Club of America, Inc.—
Ruth Levesque
American Belgian Malinois Club—*Carol J. Shields*
American Belgian Tervuren Club, Inc.—
Ms. Janina K. Laurin
American Bloodhound Club—*Mary Lou Olszewski*
American Brittany Club, Inc.—*Mrs. Terry Hilliard*
American Bullmastiff Association, Inc.—
Alan Kalter
American Cesky Terrier Fanciers Association, Inc.—*Mr. Brian P. Meindl*
American Chesapeake Club—*Heidi Henningson*

American Chinese Crested Club, Inc.—*Neil Butterklee*
 American Foxhound Club, Inc.—*Harold Miller*
 American Lhasa Apso Club, Inc.—*Don Hanson*
 American Pointer Club, Inc.—*Mr. Danny D. Seymour*
 American Rottweiler Club—*Mr. Peter G. Piusz*
 American Sealyham Terrier Club—*Barbara Shapiro*
 American Shetland Sheepdog Association—*Marjorie Tuff*
 American Shih Tzu Club, Inc.—*Mark S. Stempel*
 American Wirehaired Pointing Griffon Association—*Kate DeSanto*
 Anatolian Shepherd Dog Club of America—*Edward Collins*
 Anderson Obedience Training Club, Inc.—*Ms. Patricia A. Sample*
 Arrowhead Kennel Club—*Deb Phillips*
 Atlanta Kennel Club, Inc.—*Ann Wallin*
 Atlanta Obedience Club, Inc.—*Gail A. LaBerge*
 Augusta Kennel Club, Inc.—*Catherine Iacopelli*
 Australian Terrier Club of America, Inc.—*William I. Christensen*
 Basenji Club of America, Inc.—*Katie Campbell*
 Basset Hound Club of America, Inc.—*Dr. Norine E. Noonan*

Bearded Collie Club of America, Inc.—*Kathy Coxwell*
 Bedlington Terrier Club of America—*Laurie W. Zembrzuski*
 Belgian Sheepdog Club of America, Inc.—*Mary G. Buckwalter*
 Belle-City Kennel Club, Inc.—*Carole A. Wilson*
 Berger Picard Club of America—*Jacqueline Carswell*
 Bichon Frise Club of America, Inc.—*Mayno Blanding*
 Black Russian Terrier Club of America—*Susan Sholar*
 Blennerhassett Kennel Club, Inc.—*John McCullagh*
 Borzoi Club of America, Inc.—*Prudence G. Hlatky*
 Briard Club of America, Inc.—*Diane Reid*
 Bronx County Kennel Club—*Alexa Samarotto*
 Bryn Mawr Kennel Club—*Victoria Glickstein*
 Bulldog Club of America—*Link Newcomb*
 Burlington County Kennel Club, Inc.—*Mr. Daniel J. Smyth, Esq.*
 Cairn Terrier Club of America—*Pam Davis*
 Canaan Dog Club of America—*Pamela S. Rosman*
 Capital Dog Training Club of Washington, D.C., Inc.—*Dr. Joyce A. Dandridge*
 Catoctin Kennel Club—*Whitney Coombs*
 Catonsville Kennel Club—*Beverly A. Drake*
 Central New York Kennel Club, Inc.—*Mrs. Diane D. Almy*

Champlain Valley Kennel Club, Inc.—*John E. Cornell*
 Channel City Kennel Club, Inc.—*Anita R. O'Berg*
 Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America, Inc.—*Marge B. Calltharp*
 Clermont County Kennel Club, Inc.—*Marjorie Underwood*
 Clumber Spaniel Club of America, Inc.—*Kelly E. Lease*
 Columbia Terrier Association of Maryland—*Leslie A. Jaseph*
 Conroe Kennel Club—*Jane Bates*
 Cudahy Kennel Club—*Mr. Don H. Adams*
 Dalmatian Club of America, Inc.—*Dr. Charles Garvin*
 Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America, Inc.—*Karen Dorn*
 Dayton Kennel Club, Inc.—*Leah H. Schiller*
 Del-Otse-Nango Kennel Club—*Stephanie A. Crawford*
 Delaware Water Gap Kennel Club—*Dr. A. D. Butherus*
 Doberman Pinscher Club of America—*Glen Lajeski*
 Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America—*Victor Smith*
 Durango Kennel Club—*Donald E. Schwartz, V.M.D*
 Durham Kennel Club Inc—*Mr. Jack E. Sappanfield, II*
 Eastern Dog Club—*Mr. Theodore C. Hollander, Jr.*

Eastern German Shorthaired Pointer Club, Inc.—*Robert Rynkiewicz*
 Elm City Kennel Club—*Dr. Gregory J. Paveza*
 English Setter Association of America, Inc.—*Dr. Brenda J. Parsons, D.V.M.*
 English Springer Spaniel Field Trial Association, Inc.—*Susanne Burgess*
 Farmington Valley Kennel Club, Inc.—*Terrie Breen*
 Finnish Spitz Club of America—*Mrs. Cindy Stansell*
 First Dog Training Club of Northern New Jersey, Inc.—*Mary D. Curtis*
 Flat-Coated Retriever Society of America, Inc.—*Neal Goodwin*
 Fort Worth Kennel Club—*Harold Tatro III*
 Framingham District Kennel Club, Inc.—*Gale Golden*
 Garden State All Terrier Club, Inc.—*Mr. Richard L. Reynolds*
 Genesee County Kennel Club, Inc.—*Ms. Cynthia (Cindy) Collins*
 Genesee Valley Kennel Club, Inc.—*Virginia Denninger*
 German Pinscher Club of America—*Barbara L. Visinski*
 German Shorthaired Pointer Club of America—*Mrs. Barbara N. Schwartz*
 Giant Schnauzer Club of America, Inc.—*Chris Reed*
 Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America—*Jo Lynn*

Golden Retriever Club of America—*Ellen Hardin*

Gordon Setter Club of America, Inc.—*Nance O. Skoglund*

Great Barrington Kennel Club, Inc.—*Dr. Ellen C. Shanahan*

Great Dane Club of America, Inc.—*Jean Highlands*

Greater Clark County Kennel Club Inc—*Ms. Karen J. Burgess*

Greater Collin Kennel Club, Inc.—*Barbara Shaw*

Greater Philadelphia Dog Fanciers Association—*Mr. Jerry A. Berkowitz*

Greater Swiss Mountain Dog Club of America, Inc.—*Joanne Schottinger*

Green Mountain Dog Club, Inc.—*Elizabeth Trail*

Greenville Kennel Club—*Gloria Askins*

Greenwich Kennel Club—*Donna Gilbert*

Greyhound Club of America—*Kathleen B. Whitaker*

Harrisburg Kennel Club, Inc.—*Sandie Rolenaitis*

Hatboro Dog Club, Inc.—*Sally L. Fineburg*

Heart of the Plains Kennel Club—*Patricia M. Cruz*

Hockamock Kennel Club, Inc.—*Nancy Fisk*

Holyoke Kennel Club, Inc.—*Jane Wilkinson*

Hungarian Pumi Club of America —

Marilyn Piusz

Huntingdon Valley Kennel Club, Inc.—*Dick Blair*

Huntington Kennel Club, Inc.—*Ms. Marile A. Waterstraat*

Ibizan Hound Club of the United States—*Michelle Barlak*

Ingham County Kennel Club, Inc.—*Rita J. Biddle*

Irish Terrier Club of America—*Thea F. Lahti*

Irish Wolfhound Club of America—*Eugenia Hunter*

K-9 Obedience Training Club of Essex County, NJ, Inc.—*Dave Morgan*

Keeshond Club of America, Inc.—*Richard Su*

Kennel Club of Beverly Hills—*Thomas Powers*

Kennel Club of Northern New Jersey, Inc.—*Dr. Suzanne H. Hampton*

Kennel Club of Riverside—*Sylvia A. Thomas*

Kettle Moraine Kennel Club, Inc.—*Jacquelyn Fogel*

Key City Kennel Club, Inc.—*Melissa Lembke*

Labrador Retriever Club, Inc.—*Tony Emilio*

Lackawanna Kennel Club, Inc.—*Ms. Kimberly Van Hemert*

Ladies' Dog Club, Inc.—*Mrs. Arna B. Margolies*

Lake Shore Kennel Club, Inc.—*Mrs. Diana L. Skibinski*

Lakeland Winter Haven Kennel Club—*Mary McDaniel, D.V.M.*

Lakes Region Kennel Club, Inc.—*Deborah L. Kreider*

Land O'Lakes Kennel Club, Inc.—*Jan Croft*

Lawrenceville Kennel Club, Inc.—*Robert N. LaBerge*

Lehigh Valley Kennel Club, Inc.—*Cindy Meyer*

Leonberger Club of America—*Don James*

Long Island Kennel Club—*Mr. William B. Tabler, Jr.*

Louisville Kennel Club, Inc.—*Debra H. Owen*

Magic Valley Kennel Club, Inc.—*Ruth Crumb*

Manatee Kennel Club—*Judy Seltrecht*

Marion Ohio Kennel Club, Inc.—*Lynn Garvin*

Maryland Kennel Club—*Gary Sarvinas*

Medina Kennel Club, Inc.—*Janice Macwhade*

Merrimack Valley Kennel Club, Inc.—*Jeanette Nieder*

Middleburg Kennel Club—*Beth Wilder*

Mispillion Kennel Club, Inc.—*Mr. Todd Clyde*

Montgomery County Kennel Club—*Ms. Ida E. Weinstock*

Monticello New York Kennel Club, Inc.—*Barry A. Hoovis*

Morris Hills Dog Training Club, Inc.—*Eleanor Campbell*

Mt. Baker Kennel Club, Inc.—*Jane F. Ruthford*

Myrtle Beach Kennel Club—*Sylvia Arrowood*

National Capital Kennel Club, Inc.—*Norma Ryan*

National Shiba Club of America—*Maggi Strouse*

Naugatuck Valley Kennel Club—*Viola Burgos*

New England Beagle Club, Inc.—*Blaine Grove*

New England Dog Training Club, Inc.—*Lucy Grant-Ruane*

Newton Kennel Club—*Catherine H. Murch*

Newtown Kennel Club, Inc.—*Susan Marucci*

Norfolk Terrier Club—*Susan Schneider*

Northeastern Maryland Kennel Club—*Ann M. Schultz*

Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever Club (USA)—*Alyson Casper*

Olympic Kennel Club, Inc.—*Tim Ufkes*

Otterhound Club of America—*Joellen Gregory, D.V.M.*

Parson Russell Terrier Association of America—*Gary Koepfel*

Pasanita Obedience Club Inc.—*Mrs. Betty M. Winthers*

Pekingese Club of America—*Steven Hamblin*

Pharaoh Hound Club of America—*Dominic P. Carota*

Philadelphia Dog Training Club, Inc.—*Larry Wilson*

Piedmont Kennel Club, Inc.—*Dean Burwell*

Plainfield Kennel Club—*Linda A. Deutsch*

Plum Creek Kennel Club of Colorado—*William E. Ellis*

Poodle Club of America, Inc.—*Dennis McCoy*
 Port Chester Obedience Training Club, Inc.—*Kathy Gregory*
 Portuguese Water Dog Club of America, Inc.—*Janet L. Boyd*
 Puyallup Valley Dog Fanciers, Inc.—*Frances Stephens*
 Ramapo Kennel Club—*Jeffrey D. Ball*
 Redwood Empire Kennel Club—*Johnny Shoemaker*
 Rhode Island Kennel Club, Inc.—*Grace Wilkinson*
 Rockford-Freeport Illinois Kennel Club—*Barbara L. Burns*
 Salisbury Maryland Kennel Club—*Karen Cottingham*
 Salisbury North Carolina Kennel Club—*Leslie Puppo Rogers*
 San Mateo Kennel Club, Inc.—*Harvey M. Wooding*
 Santa Clara Valley Kennel Club, INC.—*Mr. David J. Peat*
 Scottish Terrier Club of America—*Helen A. Prince*
 Seattle Kennel Club, Inc.—*Jeff Ryman*
 Shenandoah Valley Kennel Club, Inc.—*Sharyn Y. Hutchens*
 Shoreline Dog Fanciers Association of Orange County—*Susan L. Hamil*
 Skye Terrier Club of America—*Mr. Stephen P. Hersey*
 Skyline Kennel Club, Inc.—*Gloria Shaver*

Somerset Hills Kennel Club—*Harvey Goldberg*
 South Shore Kennel Club, Inc.—*Linda C. Flynn*
 South Windsor Kennel Club—*Mrs. Laurie Maulucci*
 Southern Adirondack Dog Club, Inc.—*John V. Ioia*
 Space Coast Kennel Club of Palm Bay—*Glenda Stephenson*
 Spinone Club of America—*Karen Luckey*
 Springfield Kennel Club, Inc.—*Dr. Thomas M. Davies*
 St. Bernard Club of America, Inc.—*Susan Weigel*
 St. Petersburg Dog Fanciers Association—*Jan Ritchie Gladstone*
 Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America—*Amy J. Schwoeble*
 Staffordshire Terrier Club of America—*Jeannette O'Hanlon*
 Staten Island Kennel Club, Inc.—*Marianne Megna*
 Suffolk County Kennel Club, Inc.—*Mr. Robert Eisele*
 Sun Maid Kennel Club of Fresno, Inc.—*Marcy L. Zingler*
 Susque-Nango Kennel Club, Inc.—*Laura Trainor*
 Sussex Hills Kennel Club, Inc.—*Mrs. Florence Duggan*
 Taconic Hills Kennel Club, Inc.—*Marylyn DeGregorio*

Texas Kennel Club, Inc.—*Dr. Michael Knight*
 Topeka Kennel Club, Inc.—*Diana J. Komarek*
 Toy Dog Breeders Association of Southern California—*Marla Capozzi*
 Trap Falls Kennel Club, Inc.—*Christopher L. Sweetwood*
 Trinity Valley Kennel Club—*Debby Fowler*
 Tualatin Kennel Club, Inc.—*James S. Corbett*
 Tucson Kennel Club—*Dr. Kenneth H. Levison*
 Twin Brooks Kennel Club, Inc.—*Patricia C. Sarles*
 Two Cities Kennel Club—*Eduardo T. Fugiwara*
 United States Australian Shepherd Association—*Jeff Margeson*
 United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club, Inc.—*Mr. Carl C. Ashby, III*
 United States Lakeland Terrier Club—*Maria Sacco*
 Upper Potomac Valley Kennel Club—*Robert Lachman*
 Valley Forge Kennel Club, Inc.—*Mrs. Carol Fisher*
 Vancouver Kennel Club—*Jolyne Lea*
 Virginia Kennel Club, Inc.—*Mrs. Sandie Friend*
 Vizsla Club of America, Inc.—*Mrs. Kathy A. Rust*
 Washington State Obedience Training Club, Inc.—*John J. Cadalso, Jr.*

Waterloo Kennel Club, Inc.—*Cindy Miller*
 Welsh Springer Spaniel Club of America, Inc.—*Richard Rohrbacher*
 Welsh Terrier Club of America, Inc.—*Bruce R. Schwartz*
 Whidbey Island Kennel Club Inc—*Laura Myles*
 Windham County Kennel Club, Inc.—*Fredrick R. Vogel*
 Winston-Salem Dog Training Club, Inc.—*Jane Fitzin*
 Woodstock Dog Club, Inc.—*Karen Dewey*
 Yorkshire Terrier Club of America, Inc.—*Claudia M. Grunstra-Pierro*



**AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB
DELEGATE MEETING
JUNE 14, 2022**

Dennis B. Sprung, President in the Chair, called the meeting to order at 10:06 a.m. ET.

Delegates were reminded to check in at the registration desk, to ensure they would be marked present.

The Chair introduced the persons on the dais. Chairman, Dr. Thomas Davies; Vice Chairman, Dominic Palleschi Carota; Joan Corbisiero, Professional Registered Parliamentarian; Gina DiNardo, Executive Secretary.

The Executive Secretary read the names of Delegates seated since the last meeting.

Kim Brinker, Clovis, CA to represent Italian Greyhound Club of America

Cathy J. Burlison, Jackson, TN to represent Jackson Tennessee Dog Fanciers Association

Todd E. Clyde, Selbyville, DE to represent Mispillion Kennel Club

Marc A. Crews, Broken Arrow, OK to represent Mid-Continent Kennel Club of Tulsa

Pamela Deleppo, Cranston, RI to represent Providence County Kennel Club

Lucy Grant-Ruane, Reading, MA to represent New England Dog Training Club

Elisabeth LeBris, Winnetka, IL to represent North Shore Dog Training Club

Jan MacWhade, Medina, OH to represent Medina Kennel Club

Dennis M. McCoy, Apex, NC to represent Poodle Club of America

Molly Neville, Collins, NY to represent Tonawanda Valley Kennel Club

Deb Phillips, Sun City, AZ to represent Arrowhead Kennel Club

Barbara Shapiro, Boynton Beach, FL to represent American Sealyham Terrier Club

Giselle Simonds, Petaluma, CA to represent Miniature Bull Terrier Club of America

Victor C. Smith, Mt. Pleasant, SC to represent Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America

Elizabeth S. Trail, West Glover, VT to represent Green Mountain Dog Club

Beth Wilder, Winchester, VA to represent Middleburg Kennel Club

The following Delegates, who were attending their first meeting since being offi-

cially seated, were introduced from the floor:

Todd E. Clyde to represent Mispillion Kennel Club

Lucy Grant-Ruane to represent New England Dog Training Club

Jan MacWhade to represent Medina Kennel Club

Dennis M. McCoy to represent Poodle Club of America

Deb Phillips to represent Arrowhead Kennel Club

Barbara Shapiro to represent American Sealyham Terrier Club

Victor C. Smith to represent Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America

Elizabeth S. Trail to represent Green Mountain Dog Club

Beth Wilder to represent Middleburg Kennel Club

The minutes of the meeting on March 8, 2022 were published in the online April 2022 *AKC GAZETTE* and the complete transcript was posted on the Delegate Portal on AKC's website. There were no corrections, and the minutes were adopted as published.

Dr. Thomas Davies delivered the Chairman's Report as follows:

Good morning everyone. Exactly two years ago, we were in the early days of the pandemic and convened for our first Delegate

Meeting via Zoom.

At that time, we were feeling the loss of our events. It was a time of confusion and frustration. COVID-19 had deprived us of the joy of participating in our sports. It caused significant loss of income for clubs, handlers, vendors, judges and others who have supported our mission through their work. But we adapted and innovated. We followed Jack Welch's advice to "face reality as it is, not as it was or as you wish it to be." We are not out of the woods yet. But the tide is turning. Happily, we can now meet face to face safely.

With AKC's support, our clubs and Sports have rebounded in inspiring ways. We adapted by forming new procedures for our Sports, including, Rally, Trick Dog, Act 1 Agility online and even virtual dog shows. Two years on, with the careful creation and administration of health and safety protocols, I am delighted to share that during the first quarter of 2022, the total number of events is up 50% compared to the first quarter of 2021, and entries are up 53% compared to the same period.

Earlier this year, we expanded the National Owner-Handled Series by launching the NOHS Levels of Achievement pro-

gram. Determined exhibitors have earned nearly 11,000 Level of Achievement awards to date, proving a level of dedication to our Sport that no pandemic could ever diminish.

Throughout the COVID years, Dennis' message to us was positive and consistent. He assured us "in the midst of uncertainty, be certain of this: Our enjoyable events will once again be held." Across the AKC universe, participants in AKC events have achieved nearly 71,000 titles so far this year. Our clubs, exhibitors, judges and Staff have certainly been active and working hard to achieve these results. We are well on our way to pre-pandemic levels. It has been an amazing comeback after the most uncertain, challenging times. I say this not to congratulate ourselves but as an expression of gratitude for the dedication and hard work of everyone in our community. As Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "Cultivate the habit of being grateful for every good thing that comes to you and give thanks continuously."

In gratitude for our clubs' service not only during the pandemic, but over the past 100-plus years, AKC has created the Centennial Club. We are recognizing 107 clubs who have been holding events since 1922 or before. These clubs that we celebrate

are Parent Clubs, All-Breed Clubs and Local Specialty Clubs. Each of them has received a specially designed banner to display at events. To paraphrase what our EVP of Sports and Events, Doug Ljungren, noted in the press release, "clubs are where the passion for AKC Sports resides, and whose efforts have enriched the lives of generations of dogs and their owners." We are so very proud to honor you all.

There are many more ways in which AKC supports our clubs on a day-to-day basis. Working behind the scenes and on the "front lines," our Club Development Department facilitates communication between AKC and all clubs and acts as a resource for clubs in their efforts to hold successful events and grow their membership. They share best practices, provide educational materials and offer event-planning support. The Department also runs a private Facebook group for peer-to-peer interaction among club members. There are currently over 3,600 members of the group, all of whom have attested to being a member of an AKC Club, and who enjoy regular interaction and learning from one another online.

A recent effort in Club Development is the Mentorship Program. AKC developed this program to make it easier for newly

formed clubs to become licensed. Most new clubs have a knowledgeable core who know how to hold events, and for whom the licensing process may seem somewhat arduous. The Mentorship Program eliminates the requirement to hold B-matches and then A-matches and enables the clubs to move toward full recognition. AKC provides staff to mentor onsite and administratively as needed. One new specialty club taking advantage of the service is composed of "very experienced people" who felt the need for more opportunities for majors in their breed, which they describe as a "well-kept secret." AKC is delighted to make it possible for fanciers of all breeds, both popular and vulnerable, to achieve their goals for their dogs. In addition to mentorship and guidance from Staff, the AKC website also offers a variety of resources including updated sample Constitution and Bylaws for Local Clubs and Parent Clubs, as well as Checklists, Tips and Best Practices for Effective Club Bylaws and other helpful forms. You can take advantage of any of these services by reaching out at any time by emailing clubdevelopment@akc.org.

AKC also offers a weekly Club Communications e-newsletter called AKC Communicates. Currently, more than 75,000 people have signed up to receive this weekly up-

date about public relations and advertising initiatives that AKC and its member and licensed clubs have put into practice. The newsletter is chock full of ideas about what clubs can do to attract media attention to events, classes and other community activities. To receive the e-newsletter, visit www.AKC.org/subscribe.

Our clubs have shown tremendous resilience over the past two years, and there are no signs of that slowing down. Your Board and Staff are with you every step of the way. There is an old proverb that advises, "If you want to go quickly, go alone. If you want to go far, go together." Our clubs may be spread across the country, but through our events, the supportive, connective tissue that AKC provides, and our shared passion for dogs, we truly are a community. Together, we can and will go far. Thank you.

Mr. Sprung delivered the President's Report as follows: As everyone knows, management looks at our organization from a historical, current, and future perspective. I am delighted to share some updates with you as together we gallantly try to emerge from the COVID landscape.

Registration continues to do well. 2022 will

be our 8th consecutive year of increases in litters. As you might expect, our total individual dogs registered in 2022 will be somewhat lower than 2021's exceptional results. However, the turn-around in Registration that began nearly a decade ago continues. Congratulations to Mark, Linda, Jill and their Staff.

Sports & Events has staged a comeback with strong increases in the number of events and entries across practically every one of our sports. Also, virtual events continue to add fun and a welcoming platform to the AKC universe. Doug, Tim, Carrie, Diane, Caroline and their departments deserve to be proud.

We are carefully monitoring inflation which can affect disposable income and entries. A lesson learned in 2008 is that AKC events and registration are not recession-proof. Of concern specifically is the price of gasoline; however, we remain confident in our exhibitors' and clubs' abilities as it was in 2019, right before COVID, that we set a record for entries and, as I reported at the March Delegate Meeting, the number of clubs continues to increase. These two mission departments and their leadership are to be congratulated.

In collaboration with our dedicated Board, I

can report we had a good first quarter from a financial perspective, but the headwinds are turning with significant cost increases due to supply chain issues, constraints and inflation. We don't expect the balance of the year to be equally as good.

One example is the popular puppy folder kits; the cost difference is dramatic, going from \$5.41 to \$8.92, an increase of \$3.51 or 65% in a few months. Costs and logistics delays are affecting every department, from paper for certificates to envelopes for mailings.

The multiple supply chain issues allow us to be creative with long-term product commitments but, again, at much higher costs to the organization. The same financial challenges affect each of you as individuals and in your business: medical coverage has jumped 11% plus other coverages, including judges' liability that we complimentary provide and also cyber insurance necessary to protect AKC and our brand is higher in 2022 and we have been advised that cyber could increase by 50% to 75% in 2023. We anticipate that the remainder of this year will result in much more expensive travel for our field staffs, hotels, airfare and car rentals.

On the positive side, and there are many,

the plethora of increased costs to AKC has not deterred our commitment to adding services to our repertoire of programs, including additional staff and more offerings within the areas of Government Relations, Education of our core constituents and the public, Public Relations, and Sports & Events.

In March, Brandi Hunter Munden provided you with the Communications Department accomplishments and ongoing projects, followed by a presentation from Ron Furman and Bill Ellis on AKC Broadcasting with the Disney network, ESPN, and ABC, both of which received positive feedback from the Delegate Body. I will share my time with some other AKC Staff members so that you are informed of further current helpful developments.

Today Kassi McCombe, Senior Business Intelligence Analyst, will give a presentation on better understanding AKC customers through Business Intelligence and then our dynamic duo in Club Development, Glenn Lycan, Director, Event Operations Support, and Guy Fisher, Manager, Club Development, will provide you with information helpful to your clubs.

Ms. McCombe spoke as follows:

I'm very happy to be here today. I want to

talk to you all about how Business Intelligence is leveraging data to better understand our AKC customers. But before we jump into Business Intelligence and the Business Intelligence initiative, I do want to give a little bit of background on myself. Kassi McCombe, Senior Business Intelligence Analyst. My background, I actually have a master's degree in epidemiology. I came to AKC in 2018, but before that, my background was in clinical trials and biostatistics. I've been here for about four years. I am an active dog sport participant, though I was not a Junior, so I've had a lot of fun jumping into the deep end across all of our different AKC Sports.

Business Intelligence is a department which supports all of our AKC customers: Registration, Sports and Events, Marketing. I think the work that we do, while we touch so many aspects of the organization, can be distilled into three main buckets of work. First is access to data. We know the AKC has a plethora of data, and we're one of those teams that's able to very easily get to that and provide it to other departments. With that, we also provide health checks. Outside of standard reporting, we also have a number of automated reports which update monthly, weekly, daily, even hourly, to ensure that all of our teams are able to monitor their data for their indi-

vidual business unit. One of the reports that runs through Business Intelligence that you all might be familiar with are the parent club statistics. Those are all processed through Business Intelligence. Finally, we have analysis and insight, and that's really where I want to spend my time today. This is looking at that data, those reports, and going one-, two-, three-levels deeper, looking at relationships between data, and finding insights that drive action for the organization.

A big question that many companies have, and AKC is no different, is "Who are our AKC customers?" Certainly, if I ask anyone in this room, you can probably tell me a general idea of who our AKC judges are, or breeders are, and that's anecdotal, experiential, or even institutional knowledge. We've been doing this for over 135 years; we have a pretty good idea of who our customers are. But if we want something that's a little bit more concrete in terms of data. We can, and we have, conducted surveys. But a lot of these surveys are sent online, so they're either online, or through email. With surveys, you have some inherent biases of who receives them, who opts in to complete them, and the answers they provide, are they fully truthful? So again, wanting to look a little bit more to objective data, we can look at

our internal data. But we're a dog-centric organization. I can tell you anything you want to know about your dog, their pedigree, their progeny. But when it comes to a person, we only retain a little bit of information. We only retain their name, their mailing address, their email address, and then of course we can track their AKC history through the dogs they do, or have, owned.

The Business Intelligence initiative was to append external data to some of that limited internal data that we had, and this led to a demographic analysis. This happened in two parts. The first was a smaller pilot program that happened in late 2020. It included individuals from January 2019 through August of 2020; a total of about one million distinct customers that included individuals who had either registered a litter or registered a dog. Those were our breeders or dog registrants, but only included individuals who had an AKC-registered dog. Following the insights and the value we were able to derive from those analyses, we have expanded the dataset. It now includes 5.4 million customers, over the past 12 years, and is inclusive of breeders, judges, exhibitors, dog owners, and we've also included all registration and listing types, AKC, FSS, Miscellaneous, and Canine Partners, to enable us

to have a holistic view of the AKC customer. Through these analyses, we've put together a number of reports which have been shared with internal stakeholders, as well as the Board of Directors. Today, I want to touch on some notable insights first on breeders, and then on dog registrants.

I mentioned that you probably have a good idea about the average AKC breeder, and through this data, we were able to objectively validate some of that institutional knowledge. The average AKC breeder is typically female. They're about 50 years old, typically married, and of some sort of white or Western European ethnicity. Because we're able to merge that with our data, our internal data about AKC history, we're able to stratify this group by their experience level: experienced breeders versus novice breeders. About 25% of our breeder base are novice. And when you compare these two groups, there are demographic differences. These novice breeders are a little bit younger: their average age is about 45, compared to experienced breeders is at that average around 50 or 51. The novice breeders are equally represented, male and female; whereas experienced breeders tend to skew female. Finally, the novice breeders also exhibited higher rates of diversity among minority

populations, especially Hispanic and African American individuals.

I want to direct your attention to the green graphic on the right. The numbers might be a little tough for you to see, but this is an age pyramid. What's really important is the shape, and that you know the young age groups are on the bottom, and the older age groups are on the top. When we look at this, we can see that the largest bar is the 56 to 65-year age group, at 20% of the population, followed closely by the bar below it, 46 to 55, that's 19% of the population, and includes our breeder average. But I want to point out that second-to-bottom bar, that's the 26 to 35-year age group, and that's also 19%. What this tells us, is that there are significant subpopulations of young breeders within the AKC. Do keep this in mind, we are going to come back to this graphic.

Finally, we looked at Hispanic breeders. This was not a population that we had identified ahead of time, or a priority. When we were looking at the data, it became very clear that it would be prudent to look into, as we saw from January to August 2019 to 2020, there was a 22% increase in the number of Hispanic breeders. When you compared Hispanic and non-Hispanic breeders, again, there

are demographic differences. Hispanic breeders, skew male. While the average and experienced breeders skew female, novice breeders are equally represented, Hispanic breeders skew male. They were also exceptionally young. In the graphic, 26% of individuals, those bottom two bars, are under 35. But for the Hispanic population, it's 40% of their population that are 35 years and younger. When we looked at the breeds that individuals were registering with AKC, we noted that the top breeds of Hispanic breeders and top breeds of non-Hispanic breeders did vary.

Moving on to registrants, and again, these are individuals who registered their dog, not necessarily inclusive of all dog owners at a given time. But when we look at the average registrant, they are pretty similar to the average breeder: typically female, average age of 47, so a little bit lower than that 50 years for breeders. But again, typically married, typically white, and these individuals are also likely to own their own home. Again, we stratified by experience level, so people who had registered a dog with the AKC before, versus people who were registering a dog with the AKC for the very first time. And when you compared these two groups, again, we saw differences. New registrants were younger, with an average age around

46, compared to experienced or returning registrants, whose average age was about 55. These new registrants were also equally male and female, and saw higher rates of diversity among minority populations, again, really focused in Hispanic and African American. Finally, these individuals were also a little bit less likely to own their home, which probably aligns with some of our thoughts on new dog owners.

When we take a look at this age pyramid... I'm going to flip back to the breeder one... I'm going to roughly call this one a square. And when I look at this yellow one, I'm going to call this one a pyramid, maybe you want to call it Christmas tree, but it's very different shape. The most common age group is 26 to 35, and that's 23% of the registrant population. When you bring this down to just new registrants, this pyramid gets even more exaggerated, even younger. Most people are interacting with the AKC for the first time under 35 years of age. Certainly, there are a number of people who interact later in life as well, but that's where we're getting the most interaction. We also looked at propensities to register and purchase registration packages. When we did that, we found that men are less likely to register a dog, but when they do register, they're more likely

to pay more for the premium registration packages that come with some different bells and whistles. Now, pretty intuitively, breeders and exhibitors are very likely to register their dogs, they have a vested interest in doing so. But when they do purchase registrations, far less likely to pay for the premium packages with the bells and whistles.

We have these insights. Sometimes they're validating of what we already knew, but validating information is very important because it provides objective metrics to support our claims. Other times, there are these new little gems that Business Intelligence is able to discover, such as the growing population of Hispanic breeders. But regardless of the insights that Business Intelligence is able to derive from our data, we package it into reports and presentations, and share this with internal stakeholders, departments, and of course, the Board of Directors. And in sharing of this data, what we do is we facilitate a discussion. And those discussions are what point us towards action. Those discussions include questions like why, and how, and what else? And up here on the board, I have some of the questions that have come out of those discussions.

How can we support the growth and reten-

tion of diverse breeders? Today, we've seen that we have subgroups with diversity, and we want to make sure that we retain and continue to support those individuals. How can we increase the value of registration for the second pet dog? We know breeders and exhibitors are going to continue to register their dogs, but those people who are only registering a pet and don't interact with the AKC other than for registration, how can we ensure that the registration that we offer is valuable, so if and when they get a second dog, they come back and we retain them as customers? And finally, are we adequately supporting our new customers to ensure the future health of our organization and our mission? And when I say new customers, you can plug in a lot of different cohorts, judges, breeders, exhibitors, dog owners, these individuals are all key to the future of our organization, and we want to ensure that the AKC is around and making an impact for another 135-plus years.

From these discussions, again, they point us towards action, and those actions can be taken by a number of different departments, whether it's Marketing, Registration, Customer Service, Sports and Events. And when these departments take action, we are there to support them. If we bring this all the way back to the beginning,

those actions create data, and Business Intelligence is there to analyze the data, to monitor the data, and derive insights from that data. And that makes a nice cycle of insights, discussion and action, which brings us back to more insights. That is how Business Intelligence continues to support the future of AKC. Thank you.

Mr. Sprung: Thank you, Kassi. And thank you, Seth Fera-Schanes, who manages that department. Now Glenn and Guy.

Mr. Lycan spoke as follows:

Good morning, everybody. Thank you for having us. If you didn't know, I'm Glenn, this is Guy. We're both second-generation AKC people. We've been together a long, long time. There's a picture of Guy and I back in 1992, and I can assure you we were talking about dog shows then, so we've been doing this quite a while.

I know we have a lot of new people that were introduced. If you're not familiar with Club Development, we were created in 2017, and the AKC have been looking at ways to help clubs more. Doug Ljungren and I came up with this department, and our whole goal is to help clubs. We got together, and we knew if we had clubs that were stronger, and had information, then the clubs themselves could make the best

decisions for their situation, so that was our goal.

How do we do that? We proactively reach out to clubs at the beginning so that clubs know who we are. We are a New Department; nobody knows who we are. We start talking to them, and we listen.

We talk about communication a lot, listening, to me, is the most important part. That's what we do, we listen to what the club needs, we answer their questions, we provide them, as Kassie was just talking about, we provide them data so they can make the best decision for themselves.

Today, we're going to talk about a few things, a few programs that we do every month. We'll go into a little bit more detail on these. We're going to walk new and existing show chair contacts through these programs; canine extravaganzas, email promotions, club membership offers, and social media interaction.

New show chair contact. Obviously, we're a Sports & Events department, and show chairs are volunteers. We actually contact every show chair, we don't just contact new show chairs. After every Conformation event, we're going to send an email to that show chair thanking them for their serv-

ice, reminding them of who we are, asking them if everything went well, asking them if they need anything else from us, making sure we're at the forefront so as they plan for their next event, and if they have any questions, they can come to us. With the new show chair contact, what we've found is that new show chairs, while we hope that everybody has a program where you're an assistant show chair for a little while behind an experienced show chair, quite often new show chairs aren't. We especially want to reach these new show chairs before their event.

Every month we run a report, and it provides us every new show chair that submitted an application in the previous month. Our applications, as you probably are aware, are due 18 weeks in advance, so we're contacting these new show chairs as soon as we get their application. We are providing them with our contact information, we're providing them with the AKC show manual, which we continually update, we're providing them with AKC Club Development's webpage, which I know several have mentioned. There's a lot of good resources there, best practices, event planning, a checklist to help these new show chairs. We also provide them with the AKC Educational webinar series. Guy and I have content on there, but all the depart-

ments across the AKC have put some great content on there that a new show chair can utilize. The biggest thing when we get through talking to these people, is the relief they have that they have someone at the AKC they know they can reach out to. It's a good start to help them prepare for their event.

Canine extravaganzas. This is not something we started, this is something clubs started, but we want to share it because this is a way for clubs to increase their profits. As we diversify clubs, we're seeing a lot of clubs with other members that Conformation is not their main sport. They want to do something else. This is a way for a club to utilize those members. Engaging members keeps them active. If they're sitting there and they can't do anything, they might lose interest. If you do a canine extravaganza, you can engage your entire membership, you can increase your profit. When a club has never done this before, obviously, how we define a canine extravaganza is a club that has six AKC Sports on a single day, at a single site. That's a little daunting if you've never done it before. So, we created this brochure, and when we talk to a club, what we do is we say, just try one new sport. A lot of clubs are looking for ways to increase their profit, an easy way to do that is

try one new sport, become proficient at that sport, see how it works for you, and then once you feel good about it, try adding another sport. You build your way up to a canine extravaganza. Since we started promoting this, we've seen double digits in canine extravaganzas every year, except for unfortunately, the pandemic year, which we saw quite a decline. But even past that, in 2021, we saw a tremendous increase. Clubs like it. The other thing is spectators love it. You know, when you come to a dog show, it's great to see all these AKC Sports, it's great to see all these things that your dog can do.

We just started a new monthly event email campaign, and this goes along with what you see around the world. You'll see concerts in your area next month, whatever your hobbies are, you're going to see that come to you about what's going on in your area the next month. This email is a great email because we can list ten different AKC Sports and we can geo-target it. If you own a dog, and if that dog is eligible for a sport, and that sport is occurring within 120 miles of your location, you're going to receive an email that lists that sport. Quite often, there's a lot of sports. What is so great about this email is we send this out to 350,000 to 400,000 people every month.

150,000 or more of those emails are opened, and people are getting their eyes on AKC sports. That's tremendous! We're very pleased with that, it seems to be going well.

We also deal with membership. A strong club has a lot of members. This is another thing we've worked towards. The All-Breed Committee has created a good "best practices" on membership. The diagram or the picture on the right is about our "meet-and-greet". A lot of clubs like to invite new members to their meetings, to their dog shows, and that's great, people love to see that. What a "meet-and-greet" is, basically focused on membership. When you invite these people, and we help you do this, Club Development sends these emails out, when you invite these people, it's about meeting them. It's not about attend my club meeting, attend my dog show, it's about a club wanting to meet new people that have dogs. What we do with this, we can help you design that, we help you determine how many people you want to receive it. If you've got a club, we do radius mapping around it so that so many people receive it, that you get a good turnout. We've done a couple dozen of these, every club has averaged two new members. As you're trying to go through membership

and keep your membership fresh, this is one way to do it.

Another program, I worked with a Delegate for a long time on different ways to promote Parent Clubs. We landed on the Pupdate. I know other people have talked about Pupdate. If you're not familiar with it, it's a series of emails that are very specific to the dog owner. A dog owner registers a Dalmatian, they're going to get specific emails talking about the life of that dog, from when they get it, to a certain age, it's going to help them with training, it's going to help them with various aspects of the Dalmatian. What we do, and what the Pupdate people have decided to do, was we put a Parent Club promotion in there. What we're trying to do is what we send these people, it's great information, but it's very general, and a lot of people want to know more information. They want to get into the weeds about their dog, what exactly is this dog, what is the history? We send them to the Parent Club website as the experts. If you want to know everything about your breed, go to the Parent Club. We've worked with parent clubs to make their websites friendlier, make them more welcoming, and then we've started putting this out in Pupdate, we've had over 50 Parent Clubs have

signed up for this program. It's been very successful.

The next one is social media. Social media is a young person's game, it's not mine, so Guy is going to talk a little bit about social media.

Mr. Fisher spoke as follows:

Hello, everyone. Social media. I came to Glenn with it, and I said, we have to create a social media page for AKC Club Development. We actually have an AKC Club Development Facebook page, we also created a Facebook group, we created a presence on Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn. The reason why is because these are all free services that can actually benefit clubs. You can create a footprint within your local community and on your feed of your club. As the Chairman said earlier in his report, we are very proud to report that we have over 3,600 members in our Facebook group. The group was created initially, you have to be a member of a kennel club. The group can interact amongst the members, and I used to be able to plug things in and start conversation, now I'm sitting back, watching you guys plug things in, interact, work together, answer. People from different parts of the country are stating what's working in your area,

what's not working in your area, and you guys are working together. I go across the country on behalf of our team, talking to you guys, doing Club Development presentations, and I've got to tell you, this is the time that we all have to work together, and social media can be a negative, but you can actually make it a positive. If you haven't got a social media presence yet for your club, I strongly recommend you do it. That's why we created it, for you guys to copy and utilize what we're doing. It's a great learning tool, and it's a great place to question and talk with your peers. Thank you so much. It's great to see everybody.

Mr. Lycan: We've got more, we have more. We don't only help clubs, that's our goal, but we also administer the Centennial Club program. We're very proud of this program. We've had a lot of assistance throughout the AKC, from the Board, down to the purchasing and mailroom, who mails these things out for us. If you're 100-year club, congratulations! If you're a 10-year club, you've got something to work towards, and you're going to get there, and hopefully, Club Development will still be administering it whenever you get there.

I want to thank you, and I want to be

clear...it's just Guy and I in Club Development. To do what we do, it takes the entire AKC. Every other department helps us do what we do. We think we're successful, we hope clubs think we're successful. This is our contact information. If you have a question that you don't know where to turn, turn to us. If somebody comes to you that has a question, they don't know where to turn, send them to us. We'll either answer their question, or we'll get them to the right place. Thank you so much.

Mr. Sprung: Thank you Glenn and Guy.

Lastly, I received a warm invitation from The Kennel Club just this past Friday, inviting our Delegates and other constituents to visit The Kennel Club office in London to tour their art collection and library and partake in their Members Only dining club. If anyone from your club or yourselves is going across the pond, you are welcome at The Kennel Club. God save the Queen.

Chief Financial Officer, Ted Phillips, gave the Financial Report as follows: It's not often I get to follow the Queen, so thank you for that mention, Dennis.

Good morning, and thank you again for being here, and giving me your attention

and some time. We appreciate your dedication to this process, and to AKC. It's truly been a blast for me to see how intense everyone is about this, as I've learned more about the AKC. I'm very pleased that this week, I'm going to be presenting at the AICPA National Not for Profit Conference in Washington DC, and you bet, I am pumping the AKC down there. We hope that we will get some breeders contacted as a result. Now, I'd like to present the first quarter results, both non-financial and financial key performance indicators for the period ended March 31, 2022.

Litter registrations total 884,231, which is 3% higher than the first quarter of 2021. As mentioned earlier by Dennis, our dog registrations are a little bit lower than the first quarter of 2021, still a strong number, 208,092, 8% lower than the prior period, but let's remember that that period of 2021 was an outstanding time for registrations. Our online presence continues to exceed 85% for all registrations, so this is a phenomenal presence for the AKC, and it certainly supports the work that's done here for our mission. As a result, we always want to thank our breeders, you, the Delegate Body, our Board of Directors, Management, and Staff for the continued strength of the registration program. For

Sports & Events, you can see in the 2022 column, events and entries have recovered substantially to pre-pandemic levels. As of March 31st, events totaled 4,656, or 50% higher than the first quarter of 2021. Entries totaled almost 757,000, which is 53% higher. Again, that's compared to the first quarter of 2021. Please remember that first quarter of 2021 started slowly due to the impacts of the second wave of COVID. But thankfully, we seem to be past that.

If we just take a look briefly at our financial operating results, this is a high-level overview for the first quarter of 2022. All of these results reflect the Board-approved spending plan that was put into place in October of 2021. Each month, the Finance department and I provide the Board with the detailed results and analysis of financial results. In the first quarter, AKC has a solid result of \$8 million of positive net operating income. These results will allow us to invest in the future of the company, as we look at our systems and our programs. The total operating revenues for the first quarter are \$26.9 million, and 73% of these revenues are from registration, and that totals \$19.2 million. If you break that number down into two different pieces, registration revenues total \$15 million, and events \$4.2 million. An important and growing line of revenue for AKC are adver-

tising sponsorships and royalties. This first quarter totals \$4.3 million, which represents 15% of our operating revenue. That is one of those mission-driven conversations of 'get the word out', because our sponsors are very, very positive about AKC. Finally, the final revenue line that we're showing here is a combination of e-commerce, selling various products and services, and GoodDog! Helpline, and that totals \$3.3 million, or 12% of total operating revenue. This is a strong start, and it's excellent that the organization got out of the gate quickly in 2022, because as Dennis mentioned, it is going to be a challenging rest of the year. He and I meet on a regular basis and discuss this, as well as with all of our colleagues, to ensure that we are watching these costs closely.

Here's our operating expenses for the first quarter of 2022, they total almost \$19 million. Staff expense totals \$8.8 million, and that makes up most of the operating expenses, as is consistent with prior reports I've made. The other lines you see here include substantial operating expenses, such as professional fees, when we need to hire external consultants or contractors, insurance, rent depreciation, and the process of fulfilling orders, which is always key to make sure this business continues to run properly. We expect, as Dennis

mentioned, and I'm sure all of you are aware that due to the price inflation impacts we're seeing, that we will be affected by higher costs in 2022. We manage those costs closely, we scrutinize contracts, and we make sure that we get the best price we can. I have to say, my colleagues are great on this, when we start talking about these issues. We also continue to support our charitable affiliates. Donations equaling 4.5% of operating revenue is the total that's set in the budget, that's what we follow, and we make sure that we keep those expenses paid, so that way, the support of our mission continues. Please note that there are some non-operating expenses that are always reported to the Board. The annual cost of the pension expense, and the change in the value of investments, that is consistent information that's provided to the Board.

Finally, this slide represents the balance sheet or the statement of financial position that breaks out the pieces that you need to know. Total assets as of March 31st are \$246 million. Within the \$246 million, we have investments totaling about \$140 million, or we did at that point in time, but the financial markets have recently been trending lower. We saw at the end of the first quarter a 4.6% negative result, and I think by now that's come down a lit-

tle bit more. But fortunately, the Board has an asset allocation policy in place, so the volatility that you see in the markets, or if you watch CNBC, is not impacting the AKC portfolio the way it sounds on TV. We've got a good broad spread for asset allocation, which is important. As a reminder, the liability section is primarily comprised of pension, retirement, and lease obligations, which are a long-term cost to AKC.

As always, thank you for your time. I appreciate your dedication, and I look forward to answering any questions you may have. Thank you.

There was one vote on an amendment to **Chapter 11, Section 6**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Dog Show Entries, Conditions of Dogs Affecting Eligibility* which reformats the section for easier comprehension. It inserts verbiage to allow transfer between the divisions of the Bred-by-Exhibitor Class (puppy/adult) if offered, adds verbiage to specify transfer between the divisions of the Twelve-to-Eighteen Month Class and permits age divisions of the Veterans Class. It also inserts language to recognize that transfer between Puppy and Twelve-to-Eighteen Month Classes may involve divisions of either and adds language for clarity as to

when a transfer between classes must be completed at multi-day events.

This amendment was proposed by Staff and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

There was a two-thirds in the affirmative and the amendment was adopted.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Article IV, Section 1**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of The American Kennel Club*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Article IV, Section 1**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of The American Kennel Club*, adds "Multi-Breed Clubs" back to the list of club types eligible for membership. A prior amendment removed multi-breed clubs and substituted All-Breed and Group Clubs. This change may have unintentionally excluded a category of clubs permitted to become members for many years, the multi-breed Retriever Field Trial Clubs.

This amendment was proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the

AKC Gazette and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

There were no questions or discussion.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Article VI, New Section 2**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of The American Kennel Club*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Article VI, New Section 2**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of The American Kennel Club*, to which the addition of this Section to Article VI makes clear that proxy voting is prohibited. The remaining sections of Article VI will be renumbered to 3-12.

This amendment was proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC GAZETTE* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

There were no questions or discussion.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Article VII, Section 1**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of The American Kennel Club*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Article VII, Section 1**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of The American Kennel Club*, deletes paragraph three of Section 1. Currently, there is a limit on the number of successive terms a board member may serve. This amendment removes this language from the Bylaws by deleting paragraph three.

This amendment was proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC GAZETTE* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

The Chair recognized Dr. John Ioia, Southern Adirondack Dog Club, who spoke as follows:

Good morning. I'm Dr. John Ioia, I represent the Southern Adirondack Dog Club. I'm a member of the Bylaws Committee and the Secretary. I am speaking today

both as an individual and as a committee member.

I am here to provide some history and context to this amendment and why it needs to be passed. Term limits for AKC Directors did not exist from 1884 until 2000. Then in September 2000, paragraph two was added to Article VII, Section 1, limiting Directors to two consecutive terms but allowing their return after a one-year hiatus. The reasoning was complex and may be explained by others but that amendment was not very popular then and barely passed by just one vote over the required number. In the ten years after its passage, it didn't seem to fulfill its desired goals as the same Directors were re-elected after sitting out the required one year. An attempt was made in 2010, like now to rescind that paragraph and the concept of consecutive term limits and it failed.

There may be much eloquence expressed here, in the hallways, on the internet, and it is difficult to add anything, except that I wish to remind the Delegates that this is a different world than when the term limits were set forth 22 years ago.

Our AKC, exists in a world which is threatened by state, local and federal regulations and by animal rights extremists. AKC is a

138-year-old organization that was designed to govern a Sport and not a business of \$100 million. I would like the Delegates to buy off on a proposition that if you were a stockholder in a \$100 million a year organization would you limit or expand your opportunities for leadership? So, I ask you to think about that carefully and eliminate term limits. Thank you.

The Chair recognized Pamela Rosman, Canaan Dog Club of America, who spoke as follows:

My name is Pamela Rosman, and I represent the Canaan Dog Club of America. Like Dr. John Ioia, I too am privileged to serve on the Delegate Bylaws Committee. As John has so eloquently stated, the AKC as a Sport and as a business has evolved substantially over the past two decades, to adapt to the changing circumstances and challenges of a very different world than that existed in the year 2000. Please understand that by eliminating term limits, Delegates and their clubs will once again have the freedom to elect or re-elect any candidate to the AKC Board of Directors, without restriction. Currently, clubs, through their Delegates, are prohibited from electing or re-electing Board members who "term out," thereby potentially depriving our organization of thought leaders who

possess the knowledge and expertise so important for our organization. The AKC is not General Motors. The AKC is not General Electric. The AKC is a unique corporate organization, requiring leaders with institutional memory to continue the progress made in the past decades, and to thrive in the future.

Additionally, many Delegates and their clubs may not realize that in a few short years, practically the entire AKC Board will “term out,” with potentially severe consequences for our organization. The answer to term limits is an election. Not every Board candidate is elected or re-elected to the Board. There is ample opportunity for stellar candidates to win election to our AKC Board of Directors. But please, do not restrict my club’s choice of Board candidates.

Please support the proposed amendment to eliminate term limits, and allow clubs, through their Delegates, to once again elect or re-elect without restriction the very best individuals to serve our unique organization as trusted members of the AKC Board of Directors. Thank you.

The Chair recognized Jan Ritchie Gladstone, St. Petersburg Dog Fanciers Association, who spoke as follows:

Jan Ritchie Gladstone, St. Petersburg Dog Fanciers Association, also a member of the Delegate Bylaws Committee. I would like to join with my other committee members in urging you, and I’ll be brief, take away the term limits, take back your right to choose the candidate you wish. Thank you.

The Chair recognized Eugenia Hunter, Irish Wolfhound Club of America, who spoke as follows:

Eugenia Hunter, Irish Wolfhound Club of America, however this morning, I’m reading a statement given to me by Gretchen Bernardi, who’s the Chairman of the Bylaws Committee. Unfortunately, Gretchen is not feeling very well this morning.

It states, “I, Gretchen Bernardi, am the Chair of the Bylaws Committee, but I’m speaking to you as a 35-year-Delegate, and a dedicated member of the Sport for over 50 years. We are fully aware that we have brought this amendment forward without success, but that we are bringing it forward yet again, speaks to how important we think it is. We are grateful that the Board has approved this amendment.

When the Delegate Body fails to approve an amendment or a rule change, I never

know if it’s really a result of the Delegates being opposed to the idea, or if the Delegates are simply opposed to change, any change. My hope is that the Delegates may think very hard this time about the effects of the term limits on the organization. Next year, no Board members will term out. The following year, three of four Board members will term out, and the year following that, all four of the Board members will term out. If you look at the makeup of the Board, it is clear that even with term limits, the same people serve year after year. Also, our Bylaws state that the governance of the AKC rests with the Board of Directors. With a lack of continuity on the Board, Staff becomes more powerful in the balance.

So, I am asking all of the Delegates to put aside any preconceived notions of pros and cons of term limits, and after a careful consideration of the facts, to vote in favor of what will be in the best interest of the Sport, and its participants. The AKC was governed without term limits for over 100 years, until it was passed in 2000. Thank you very much.

The Chair recognized Glenda Stephenson, Space Coast Kennel Club of Palm Bay, who spoke as follows:

Good afternoon. Glenda Stephenson, Space Coast Kennel Club of Palm Bay. I’m also on the Bylaws Committee. Very briefly, from a layman’s term, if a Board of Director is doing a good job, and is competent in his seat, then he should stay in his position, he shouldn’t be forced out of his seat due to term limits. The ability of the Delegate Body to remove an officer is through the power of the vote, and that’s what should be done, instead of forcing an officer out that is doing a good job.

Mr. Sprung: Thank you.

The Chair recognized Harvey Wooding, San Mateo Kennel Club, who spoke as follows:

Harvey Wooding, San Mateo Kennel Club. I’m speaking from some experience here, I’m a former Board member, and I’d like to just give you an idea that you need to think about. Being a Board member is not for the faint of heart, it’s a tough job. There’s a lot of pressure, coming from a lot of different directions. Whether it be from exhibitors, judges, other Delegates, Staff, whatever, there’s a lot of pressure involved in this job. It takes a lot of dedication on the part of the individual who takes on the responsibility, and we need to thank all the people that are there for their continued efforts. I feel very strongly

that continuity of governance is particularly important to this organization right now. And to hear the facts, that we are in danger of virtually losing our entire Board within the next couple of years is scary to me. Knowing how much of the effort that the Board puts forward take a lot of time, sometimes years to hash through and get correct, and get in place and get working. I think we would be very short-sighted not to approve this amendment and do away with term limits. Thank you.

Mr. Sprung: Thank you, Sir.

The Chair recognized Don Schwartz, Durango Kennel Club, who spoke as follows:

Don Schwartz, Durango Kennel Club. I just have a question. I may be out of order. If I am, just let me know, and I'll sit down and try and find the answer to the question later. The members of the Bylaws Committee said that they wanted their clubs to have the right to vote for any Delegate that they wanted to, to put them on the Board. But I was a new member a few years ago, there was a provision that the Delegates could put someone on the Nominating Committee, and that would seem to me to be a really good idea, if everybody is interested in getting anyone on the Board that they want to vote for. I don't

know why that motion was voted down by the Delegate Body. You don't have to answer me now, but if someone would find me outside, after the meeting.

Mr. Sprung: Thank you, Sir.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Article XVIII, Section 1**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of The American Kennel Club*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Article XVIII, Section 1**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of The American Kennel Club*, removes the requirement that the December or January meeting be noticed two years in advance.

This amendment was proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC GAZETTE* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

There were no questions or discussion.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to

Article XX, Section 6, of the *Charter and Bylaws of The American Kennel Club*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Article XX, Section 6**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of The American Kennel Club*, clarifies that the referenced article is Article XX and not Article XVIII.

This amendment was proposed by the Delegate Bylaws Committee and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC GAZETTE* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

There were no questions or discussion.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Chapter 8** of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Selection of Superintendent, Show Secretary and Veterinarians*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Chapter 8** of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Selection of Superintendent, Show Secretary and Veterinarians*, inserts content from the to be deleted Chapter 9, Section 3, ad-

ressing the event committee's responsibility to complete arrangements with a veterinarian to service its show either in attendance or on-call. It replaces "obedience trial or tracking test" with generic "companion event" per recommendation of the Companion Events Committee.

This amendment was proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC GAZETTE* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Chapter 9, Section 2**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Superintendents and Show Secretaries*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Chapter 9, Section 2**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Superintendents and Show Secretaries*, inserts the allowance for the AKC to approve individuals to serve as an on-site show secretary for more than the show or shows of only one Group or All-Breed club and any Group or All-Breed show held on

the same day and site in a calendar year. Approval would be limited to events where the individual is serving only as the “on-site” show secretary. The AKC would establish the criteria under which one may be considered.

This amendment was proposed by Staff and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors. The Delegate Dog Show Rules and All-Breed Committees endorsed this proposal.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC GAZETTE* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

The Chair recognized Cindy Stansell, Finnish Spitz Club of America, who spoke as follows:

Cindy Stansell, Finnish Spitz Club of America, member of the Dog Show Rules Committee. We discussed this yesterday at the Dog Show Rules Committee, I believe we had 100% support for the concept, but sometimes the devil is in the details. We formed a subcommittee to look at this and see whether we can come up with immediate amendments for this. And we hope we are successful, because

it is needed, but again, the devil is in the details.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Chapter 9, Section 3**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Superintendents and Show Secretaries*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Chapter 9, Section 3**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Superintendents and Show Secretaries*, deletes Chapter 9, Section 3 and inserts into the associated proposed amendment to Chapter 8. It has the effect of relocating content pertaining to the arranging of the Show Veterinarian from Chapter 9 which is specific to Superintendents and Show Secretaries into a the more appropriate Chapter 8. Sections 4-12 of Chapter 9 will be renumbered.

This amendment was proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC GAZETTE* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

There were no questions or discussion.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Chapter 9, Section 5**, of the *RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS – Superintendents and Show Secretaries*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Chapter 9, Section 5**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Superintendents and Show Secretaries*, renumbers the section based on corresponding proposal to delete Chapter 9, Section 3. It also amends the section requiring a form to be provided whether the Show Veterinarian is in-attendance or on-call. It modifies language from obligating the superintendent or show secretary to ensure the dog is taken to the veterinarian to informing the owner or agent of the requirement for the dog to be examined. It replaces Veterinarian Headquarters with Show Veterinarian for consistency.

This amendment was proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC Gazette* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously

emailed.

There were no questions or discussion.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Chapter 10** of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Duties and Responsibilities of Show Veterinarians*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Chapter 10** of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Duties and Responsibilities of Show Veterinarians*, renames the Chapter to more accurately represent its scope.

This amendment was proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC GAZETTE* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

There were no questions or discussion.

Mr. Sprung: The Chair now calls on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Chapter 10, Section 2**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Duties*

and Responsibilities of Show Veterinarians.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Chapter 10, Section 2**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Duties and Responsibilities of Show Veterinarians*, deletes verbiage related to duty of the club which is proposed to be inserted into Chapter 8 in a corresponding recommendation. It replaces “On call” veterinarian with Show Veterinarian clarifying that whether in-attendance or on-call, the Show Veterinarian must be available to treat dogs during show hours.

This amendment was proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC GAZETTE* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

There were no questions or discussion.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Chapter 10, Section 4**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Duties and Responsibilities of Show Veterinarians*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Chapter 10, Section 4**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Duties and Responsibilities of Show Veterinarians*, inserts “or veterinary clinics” for clarity and consistency.

This amendment was proposed by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC GAZETTE* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

The Chair recognized Greg Paveza, Elm City Kennel Club, who spoke as follows:

Greg Paveza, Elm City Kennel Club. Since we just struck on-call in the previous recommendation, we’re using a term which we then no longer have anywhere in the Rules.

So, I’m wondering whether in this amendment, the term should simply be clubs that use veterinarians, or veterinarian clinics, and simply strike on-call from this change as well.

Mr. Sprung: Yes, that could be amended in September, at the will of the Delegate Body. The Chair called on the Executive Secre-

tary to read the proposed amendment to **Chapter 16, Section 2**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Championships*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Chapter 16, Section 2**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Championships*, removes “or height” from two places in the current rule brings into line with the current execution of shows. It amends the rule to provide the opportunity for class dogs placing 2nd, 3rd or 4th in the group to be awarded Championship points. It adds language to define how any Championship points to be awarded would be calculated whereas a class dog placing 2nd, 3rd, or 4th in the group competition would receive the greatest number of Championship points earned in the breeds from the same group excluding any breed which received a higher placement in the group at the same event.

This amendment was proposed by Staff and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors. The Delegate Dog Show Rules and All-Breed Committees endorsed this proposal.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC Gazette* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously

emailed.

There were no questions or discussion.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read the proposed amendment to **Chapter 14, Section 2 and New Section 2A**, of the *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Pointing Breeds – Regular Stakes That May Be Offered*.

Ms. DiNardo: This amendment to **Chapter 14, Section 2 and New Section 2A**, of the *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Pointing Breeds – Regular Stakes That May Be Offered*, refines how Derby Stake placements qualify a dog to enter a Limited stake by allowing additional placements depending on the size of the Open Derby Stake. It provides for qualifying placements depending on the size of the Open Derby Stake.

This amendment was proposed by the Performance Events Department and brought forward with approval by the AKC Board of Directors.

It will be published in two issues of the *AKC GAZETTE* and you will be asked to vote on it at the September 2022 meeting. The full text is on the worksheet previously emailed.

There were no questions or discussion.

The Chair called on the Executive Secretary to read a list of vacancies for the Delegate Standing Committees that are to be filled in September.

Ms. DiNardo: These are the vacancies on Delegate Standing Committees that are to be filled at the September Delegate Meeting:

All-Breed Clubs Committee: Four - 3-year terms

Bylaws Committee: Four - 3-year terms

Canine Health Committee: Four - 3-year terms and one - 2-year term

Companion Events Committee: Four - 3-year terms and one - 1-year term

Delegate Advocacy and Advancement Committee: Four - 3-year terms

Dog Show Rules Committee: Four - 3-year terms

Field Trial & Hunting Test Events Committee: Four - 3-year terms

Herding, Earthdog, Coursing and Scent Work Events Committee: Four - 3-year terms and one - 1-year term

Parent Clubs Committee: Four - 3-year terms

Perspectives Editorial Staff: Six - 2-year terms

Mr. Sprung: Delegates will be emailed self-nomination forms by the end of June. The self-nomination form must be returned to the Executive Secretary by Friday, July 22, 2022.

Questions on the procedures to be followed should also be directed to the Executive Secretary. Delegates may only self-nominate for one committee, except that a member of the *Perspectives* Editorial Staff may also serve on another standing committee.

In August, the Delegates will be emailed the nominees for each committee, and their qualification statements with the September Delegate Meeting notification.

The Tuesday, September 13, 2022, Delegate Meeting will be held at the Doubletree Newark Airport Hotel. More detailed information will be emailed to the Delegates as soon as it becomes available.

Lunch will be served following this meeting on the Terrace and Monmouth Ballroom. Delegates are reminded to leave their badges at the registration desk following lunch.

The following Delegates spoke during New Business:

Sylvia Arrowwood, Myrtle Beach Kennel Club spoke on behalf of the Editorial Staff of *Perspectives*. She encouraged the Delegates to submit articles for the next issue to the committee by July 15, 2022.

Don James, Leonberger Club of America shared that he signed up for *Pupdate* when he recently brought home a Leonberger puppy. Despite having been in the breed for 22 years, he has learned a tremendous amount from the newsletter program. He recommended that all Parent Clubs participate in *Pupdate*, as well as new puppy owners.

Johnny Shoemaker, Redwood Empire Kennel Club thanked the clubs that are offering Pee Wee events. He advocated about the importance of Pee Wee events along with Junior Showmanship for the future of the Sport and noted the success of those that have been held. He offered to assist any Delegate who wanted to set one up for their club.

Hearing no further business, the Chair adjourned the meeting.

(One sharp rap of the gavel.)

(Proceedings concluded at 11:55 a.m. ET.)

The opinions expressed by the speakers may not necessarily reflect those of The American Kennel Club.

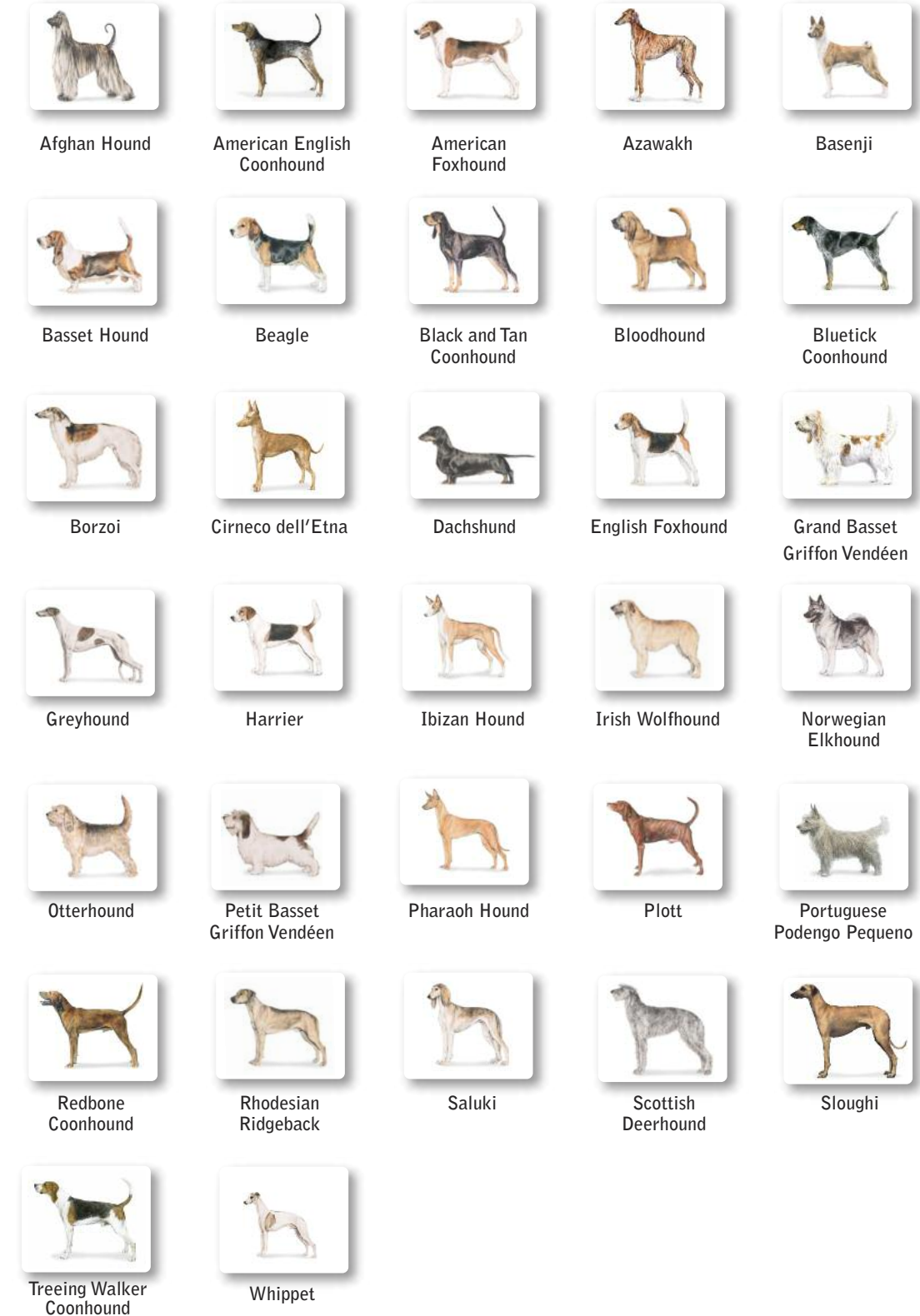
PARENT CLUB LINKS



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



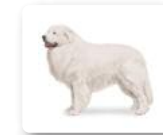
German Pinscher



Giant Schnauzer



Great Dane



Great Pyrenees



Greater Swiss Mountain Dog



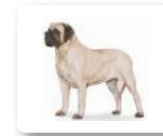
Komondor



Leonberger



Kuvasz



Mastiff



Neapolitan Mastiff



Newfoundland



Portuguese Water Dog



Rottweiler



Saint Bernard



Samoyed



Siberian Husky



Standard Schnauzer



Tibetan Mastiff

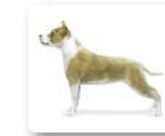
TERRIER GROUP



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



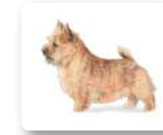
Miniature Bull Terrier



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

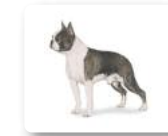
NON-SPORTING GROUP



American Eskimo Dog



Bichon Frise



Boston Terrier



Bulldog



Chinese Shar-Pei



Chow Chow



Coton de Tulear



Dalmatian



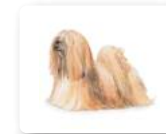
Finnish Spitz



French Bulldog



Keeshond



Lhasa Apso



Löwchen



Norwegian Lundehund



Poodle (Miniature)



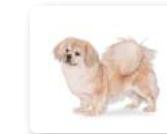
Schipperke



Poodle (Standard)



Shiba Inu



Tibetan Spaniel



Tibetan Terrier



Xoloitzcuintli

PARENT CLUB LINKS

HERDING GROUP



Australian Cattle Dog



Australian Shepherd



Bearded Collie



Beauceron



Belgian Laekenois



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/>