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BREED COLUMNS

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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



UPDATES



WINE-SNIFFING DOGS

SECRETARY'S PAGES

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



SLIDESHOW BREEDER OF THE YEAR



THE SAGE OF SALILYN

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— AMBER McCUNE

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Giving Thanks

This is the season for gratitude. And 2020, while it has been difficult, has given us many things to be grateful for. We are grateful for our dog-sports community, who in the face of significant adversity, have come together, worked hard, and committed to new ways to hold events safely. We are thankful to AKC staff, with Board support, for their unfailing commitment to lead and support us throughout the year, and to exhibitors and breeders whose love and dedication to purebred dogs is unmatched, and to our Delegates for successfully transitioning their committee and Delegate meetings. The list of things to be grateful for is abundant, and we take that spirit right into our 20th annual AKC National Championship to be held on December 12 and 13 at the Orange County Convention Center in Orlando, Florida.

We are fortunate to be able to hold this milestone event and to crown America's National Champion. It will look and be different from previous years. However, the thrill of compet-

ing for the National Championship will be just as great as it ever was.

Companion events will shine brightly as the AKC National Obedience Championship and AKC Rally National Championship take place during the weekend's events. These championships recognize the top competitors in our companion events, and we are elated to celebrate them.

In performance, we are proud to announce that the inaugural AKC Fast CAT Invitational will also be held at our show. The country's fastest dogs from each breed, based on rankings from AKC Fast CAT tests, have been invited to compete for the designation of Fastest Dog USA or Speed of the Breeds Champion. The competition will be taped and aired on ESPN at a later date and time. (See more about this event on page 5 of this issue.)

The pandemic has called for [modified restrictions](#), and in an effort to keep exhibitors, judges, Delegates, production crews, staff, and superintendents safe, there will be no spectators or ringside seating among other

multiple precautions. We understand, however, that people around the country and the world enjoy watching their breed judged. To ensure you do not have to miss a moment, we have arranged for breed judging livestreams to be available at [AKC Championship Live](#). This will mark the first time that the judging of every single breed will be viewable online, in real time.

As in previous years, the National Championship groups and Best in Show, Best Bred-by-Exhibitor and BBE groups, NOHS groups and finals, Puppy & Junior Stakes groups and Best in Stakes, Junior Showmanship finals, agility, obedience, and rally will continue to be livestreamed free on AKCtv and will remain available on demand. (See more about livestreamed ANC breed

judging on page 5 of this issue.)

This year has been monumental in how it has challenged everyone. We are poised to rise to the challenge. America's National Championship will go on.

Here's to a great event!

Dennis B. Sprung
President and CEO



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The Face of Our Sport, 2020

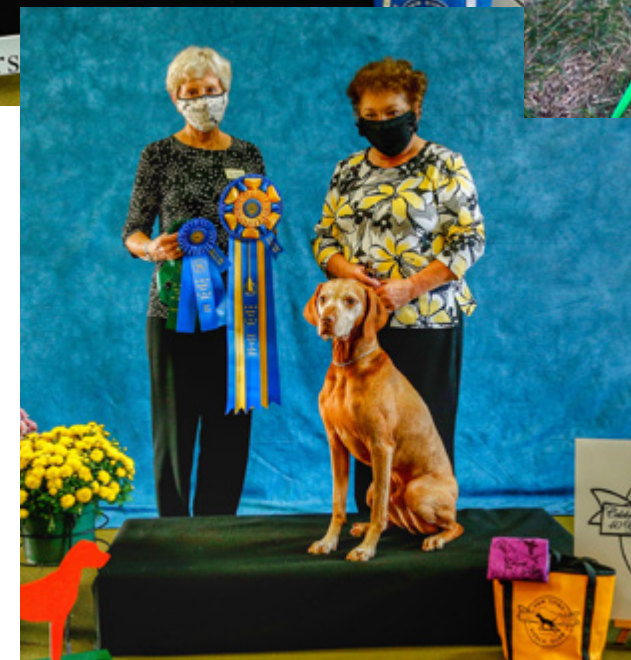
Like many in and around our sport, we lost touch with some friends during these long months of shutdown. Among them was one of our regular contributors, ring photographer *Kathleen Riley*. She wrote recently to check in and to offer us a nice set of win shots taken at the *Twin Cities Vizsla Club* regional specialty at Mankato, Minnesota.

It was wonderful to have new show photos to publish. But we must confess that the sight of masked exhibitors and judges is still a little jarring, as the harsh reality of current events intrudes on our timeless pastime. Twin Cities made the best of it, though, and even gave a \$25 gift card as a Best Mask award for the most imaginatively decorated face covering. And one thing remains the same: The dogs, as always, are gorgeous.

We hope that years from now, readers of the GAZETTE digital archive will unearth these photos and appreciate how the COVID-era fancy carried on in the sport with perseverance and good humor.

Kathleen concluded her e-mail, “We have a new Chinook pupster, son of our old man, Minnow.” Ah, new life! Hope springs eternal. We pray that the little guy reaches adulthood in a sport where the Best Mask award is no longer necessary.

In the meantime, the show goes on—carefully.



On Our Cover
 Brussels Griffon, photo courtesy *Lynda Beam*

BRUSSELS GRIFFON/©LYNDA BEAM; VISZLAS AND CHINOOK/©KATHLEEN RILEY



AKC National Championship *News Roundup*

In light of necessary safety requirements due to the pandemic, the AKC will livestream AKC National Championship day-time breed judging in all rings on Saturday, December 12, and Sunday, December 13. Fanciers around the world who are unable to travel will be able to view the entire competition remotely.

Breed judging livestreams will be available at [AKC Championship Live](#). This will mark the

first time that the judging of every AKC breed will be viewable online, in real time.

In order to provide this level of coverage, there will be a one-time streaming fee of \$3 for one day of all-breed judging, or \$5 for both days.

Fees paid to watch the breed livestreams are purely to cover cost. Any net proceeds will be donated equally to Take the Lead, AKC Humane Fund, AKC Canine Health Foundation, AKC Reunite, and AKC Museum

of the Dog.

The National Championship groups and Best in Show, Best Bred-by-Exhibitor, and BBE groups, NOHS groups and finals, Puppy & Junior Stakes groups and Best in Stakes, Junior Showmanship finals, agility, obedience, and rally

will be livestreamed free, as usual, on AKCtv and will remain available on demand.

To download the AKCtv app, visit the app store on your iPhone or Android device.

For more ways to watch, visit the [AKCtv support page](#).

Fast CAT Invitational to Debut in Orlando

The first AKC Fast CAT Invitational will be run in Orlando at December's AKC National Championship presented by Royal Canin. The fastest dogs from each breed, based on rankings from AKC Fast CAT tests, have been invited to compete in the Fastest Dog USA division or Speed of the Breeds Champion division.

All dogs will run three times, with the cumulative speed determining the fastest dogs. The final round will be run on Friday, December 11. Fastest Dogs USA will be the outright fastest dogs according to miles per hour; Speed of the Breed will be determined by the percentage of speed run over the average speed for that breed. Event highlights will be presented on AKC.tv.



ANC: Premium Lists and More

The AKC National Championship presented by Royal Canin returns to Orlando's Orange County Convention Center on December 12 and 13.

For all National Championship breaking news, judging panels, and premium lists for the National Championship, and the AKC Royal Canin National All-Breed Puppy and Junior Stakes, visit the [ANC event page](#). Watch hours of highlights and features from the 2019 ANC at [AKC.tv](#).

PEKINGESE/DAVID WOO CAK; DOBERMAN PINSCHER/AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

UPDATES



Breed Columnist Surprise: **Bully for Alexander!**

The AKC GAZETTE staff offers hearty congratulations to Carolyn Alexander, our longtime columnist for Bull Terriers, who in a surprise virtual presentation via Zoom on October 18 was the recipient of the **Bull Terrier Club of America's** inaugural Marilyn Drewes Arts and Literature Award. Carolyn is in her 25th year as the BTCA's GAZETTE columnist and is the author of *Bull Terriers: Complete Pet Owner's Manual*, as well as numerous articles on the breed. Carolyn and her husband, David, both AKC judges who have completed assignments around the world, have bred and exhibited Bull Terriers under the Brigadoon prefix for more than 35 years.



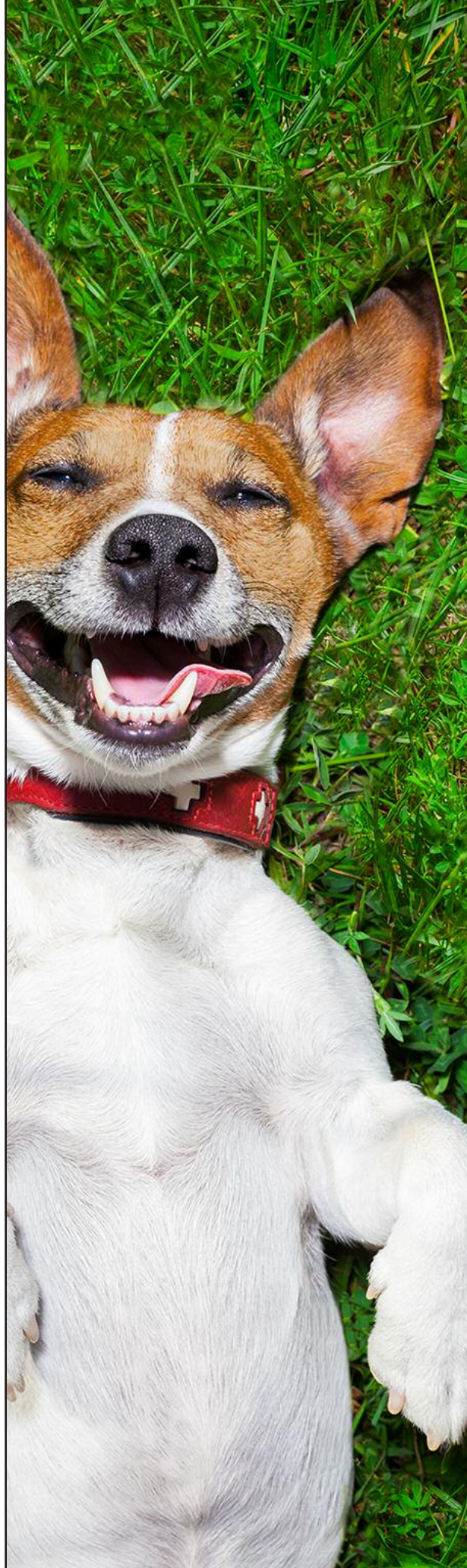
David and Carolyn Alexander; inset: Marilyn Drewes Arts and Literature Award

Drewes, had immediately preceded Carolyn as GAZETTE columnist and likewise served in that role for more than 20 years. As the speaker read the bio of the first recipient, Carolyn was visibly moved when the details began to make it clear it was she who

was being honored.

Following a heartfelt toast by David “Mr. Bull Terrier” Merriam (all invitees to the Zoom meeting were given the tip to have an appropriate beverage at the ready), a warm-spirited round of participants from varied corners of the sport shared one at a time with Carolyn their fond congratulations and memories of how she had made an impact on their lives. A fitting honor, indeed.—**A.P.**

COURTESY DAVID AND CAROLYN ALEXANDER



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From AKC/CHF:

Testing for Heartworm Resistance

Sharon M. Albright, DVM, CCRT

Once injected into the dog host by mosquito bite, heartworm larvae mature in the blood stream and eventually establish residence in the heart and large blood vessels. These worms and the associated inflammation prevent normal function of the cardiovascular system and result in clinical signs such as cough, fatigue, decreased appetite, and reluctance to exercise. In advanced cases, heartworms can cause heart failure and cardiovascular collapse.

The cardiovascular damage caused by heartworms is irreversible. Therefore, management of this disease has relied heavily on prevention, with the use of antiparasitic drugs known as macrocyclic lactones. These drugs prevent the larval heartworms from maturing

into adult worms. Low doses given at regular intervals have been very safe and effective at preventing heartworm disease in dogs for decades.

Recently there have been increasing clinical reports and laboratory confirmation that some heartworms are resistant to preventive medications—a definite threat to canine health.

There is no reliable test for heartworm resistance to preventives. Without such a test, we don't know how many heartworms are resistant to macrocyclic lactones. How common is this problem? Veterinarians also require a test to help treat heartworm disease in their individual patients. Are the heartworms affecting this particular dog resistant to common preventive medications? With [AKC Canine Health Foundation](#)

funding, investigators at Iowa State University evaluated various tests that could help distinguish susceptible and resistant heartworms and recently published their results.

Investigators ran tests of cell membrane permeability, metabolic activity, and enzyme activity, which could easily be run on a blood sample collected in a veterinary clinic.

They tested four heartworm populations, two known to be resistant and two known to be susceptible to macrocyclic lactones. The goal was to determine if any of these tests could accurately identify resistant heartworms.

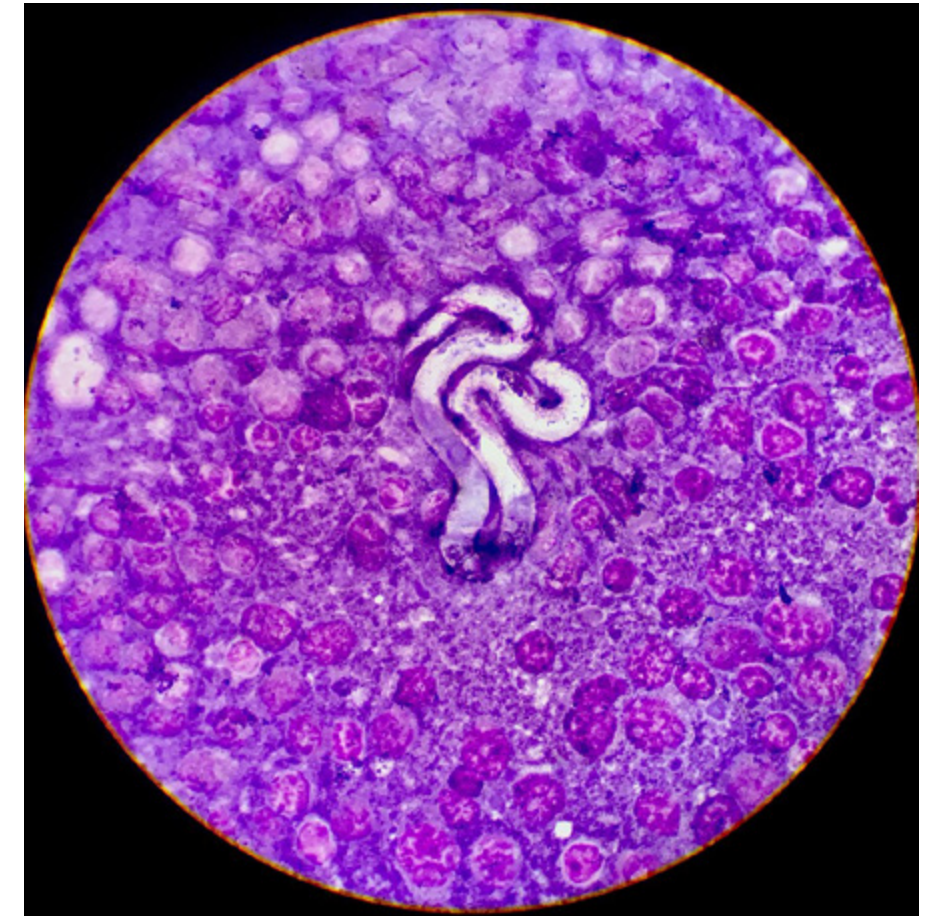
Each of the heartworm populations studied showed some unique characteristics in their test results, but none of the tests clearly predicted susceptible or resistant behavior.

THE TAKEAWAY

No surefire test for heartworm resistance resulted from this research, but valuable information was obtained. Future studies on heartworm resistance must include multiple populations of the parasite. Because the heartworm populations examined in this study varied in their biochemical processes, we cannot assume that the mechanisms of resistance are the same in all heartworms.

Investigators did find variations in the locations and types of metabolic enzymes present in heartworms. A detailed look at their different functions might reveal clues for testing and management of resistance.

Veterinarians and dog owners need new tools and strategies to combat this common



*The disease caused by *Dirofilaria immitis* (heartworm, seen here in an early stage) appears in all 48 of the contiguous United States.*

and deadly parasite. In a novel approach to managing canine heartworm disease, CHF-funded investigators at Texas A&M University are studying

mosquitoes that spread the parasite. Results could identify if and how mosquito control can affect the prevalence of canine heartworm.

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UPDATES

Magnificent 7

2020 Breeder of the Year Group Honorees

The AKC has announced Breeder of the Year honorees representing the seven breed groups. The name of the overall 2020 AKC Breeder of the Year will be revealed during the coverage of the AKC National Championship presented by Royal Canin, December 12, on AKC.tv.

GAZETTE staff is especially proud to report that the Toy Group Breeder of the Year is Daryl Martin, our longtime breed columnist from the [American Maltese Association](#).

“The honorees have made important contributions to the sport, and particularly their breeds,” AKC President/CEO Dennis Sprung says. “They are committed to bettering our breeds. Dogs bearing their kennel names are a testament to seven excellent and responsible breeding programs.”

BREEDER OF THE YEAR GROUP HONOREES

Sporting Group: Kristi Woods Libertore, Larry & Chris Delaney, Whiskeytown Wirehaired Pointing Griffons

Hound Group: John Woodring and Wade Burns, Lanbur Beagles

Working Group: Ray Cataldi, Rojon Great Danes



Longtime GAZETTE breed columnist Daryl Martin is among 2020 Breeder of the Year group honorees.

Terrier Group: Henry Sutliff, Sutliff Sealyhams

Toy Group: Daryl Martin, Puff Maltese

Non-Sporting Group: Gail S. Wolaniuk and Joan E. McFadden, Unique Standard Poodles

Herding Group: Tim Mathiesen, Nebriowa Corgis

Link
[Honoree bios](#)



Westie Wins Top Dog Challenge

West Highland White Terrier Ch. Wildwoods I Can't Drive 55, RI, CGCA, TKP (Hemi), is the winner of the third AKC Virtual Top Dog Challenge.

Best in Show judge Michael Canalizo selected the charismatic earthdog from an entry of 217. Hemi is owned and breeder-owned by Deborah Sullivan, Lisa

Pacheco, and Lou Pacheco. Canalizo's choice for Best Puppy was What Dreams Are Made Of (Peanut), a Papillon owned by Diana Sayre and Kim Moreno and bred by Diana Sayre.

A \$2,200 donation from entry fees will be donated to California Fire Foundation's SAVE Program, providing assistance to victims of wildfires and other natural disasters.

AKC President Doubly Honored

The [Afghan Hound Club of America](#) has awarded AKC President/CEO Dennis Sprung a Lifetime Membership. “It is a significant honor to receive this level of membership from the AHCA,” said Sprung, who acquired his first Afghan in 1968. “I take deep pride in my AKC career, my love for and loyalty to the Afghan breed, and my commitment to its preservation.” Sprung joined the AHCA in 1988.

“We are delighted to have Dennis as a Lifetime Member,” AHCA president Helen Stein says. “We are so proud of him and everything he has done for the breed and the sport of dogs.”

Earlier this month, Sprung received a 2020 Pet Age Icon Award. The award honors “pet-industry professionals who have shown a long-term commitment to the success of the pet industry based on experience, integrity, and leadership.”



Bronx County KC, 1982: Dennis Sprung presents trophy to Blue Shah of Grandeur



MALTESE/DAVID WOO CAKG; WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER/COURTESY OWNERS; AFGHAN HOUND/AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

Strokes of Inspiration

Congratulations to the seven AKC Breeder of the Year group honorees announced in this issue (see page 5). The AKC will name its overall Breeder of the Year in December.

Since the award's founding in 2002, the AKC has commissioned paintings depicting great dogs from Breeder of the Year kennels, rendered by artists handpicked to best suit their subjects. Our [Gazette Facebook](#) friends respond with unfailing delight whenever we post them individually, so we thought our readers would enjoy seeing several of them grouped together in this gallery.



FEATURE

The Sage of Salilyn

In part two of a lost interview, Julia Gasow holds forth on her beginnings, why she disliked judging (and some judges!), and her favorite Salilyn Springers.

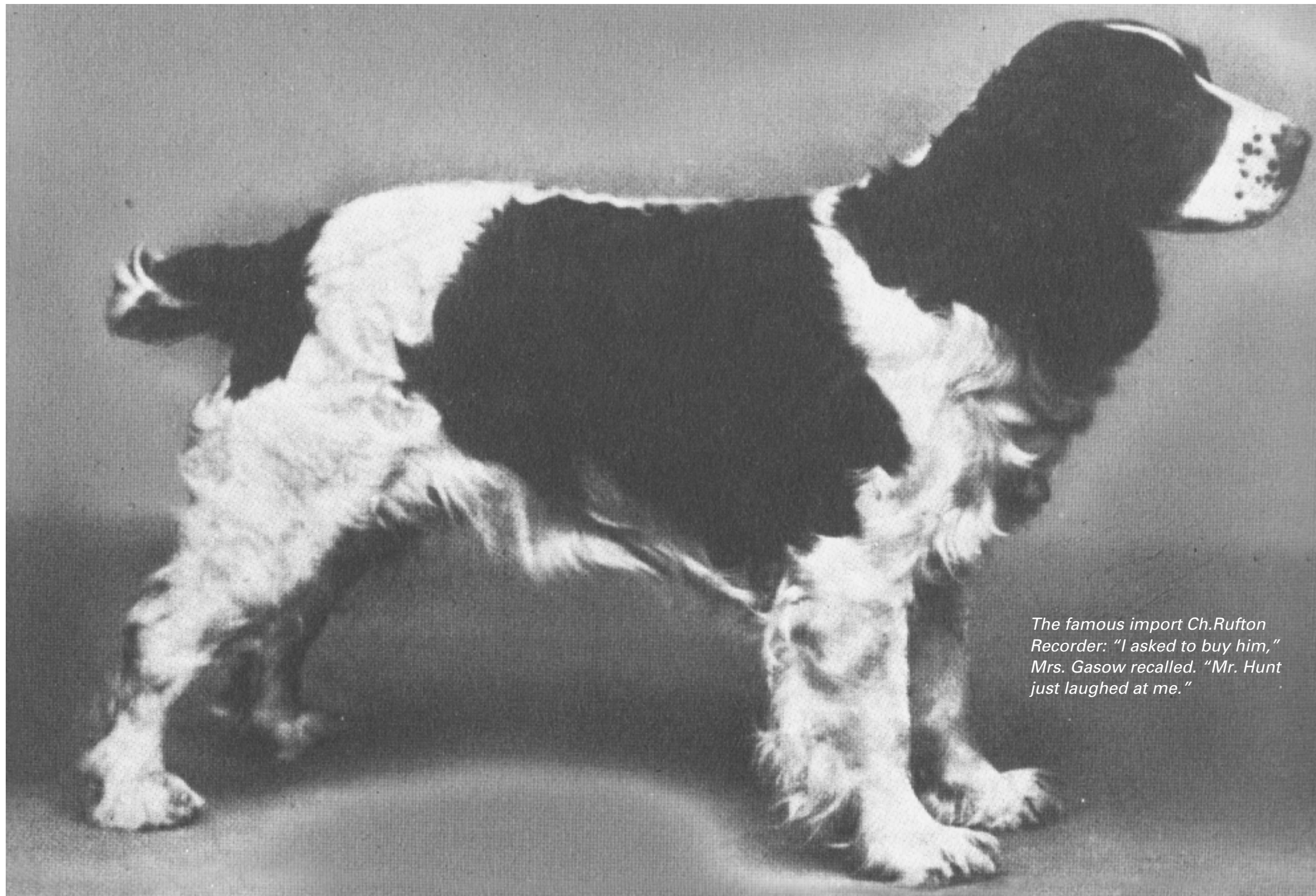
Beginning in 1936, and ending only with her death in 1999, Julia “Julie” Gasow, of Troy, Michigan, presided over what can be called the most successful show kennel in U.S. history: Salilyn English Springer Spaniels.

Residing in the AKC Archives are taped interviews with Gasow and other show-ring greats, conducted by Ric Routledge, the late fancier and publisher. These conversations were recorded in the early 1990s for Rick Routledge’s “audio magazine,” Dog Talk.

In the October GAZETTE, we ran “Breeding the Salilyn Way,” part one of a transcript of Routledge’s 1993 conversation with Mrs. Gasow. Here, we conclude the series with more of this never-before-published interview, edited for space and clarity.

The session found the 89-year-old Mrs. Gasow in fine form. Her tone was authoritative but brimming with the humility and good humor that endeared her to generations of fanciers.

Bitch Ch. Saliliyn’s Sophistication, whelped in 1967, was among Mrs. Gasow’s great winners and producers.



The famous import Ch. Rufton Recorder: "I asked to buy him," Mrs. Gasow recalled. "Mr. Hunt just laughed at me."

RR Just how and when did you get started in purebred dogs?

JG I originally had a number of different breeds, and I wasn't seriously interested [in the sport]. And then I went to the Detroit Kennel Club dog show, and it happened to be a day when they had a Springer Spaniel specialty, a very large one. And I was tremendously interested. I spent the whole day there, and I chose Springer Spaniels above everything else. I spent a lot of time watching Springers.

I was thrilled to death with the dog who won. Of course, I knew nothing at all about it. And the dog that won happened to be a very great dog, very influential in the breed, by the name of Rufton Recorder, bred by Fred Hunt. I was so excited about it—he went Best of Breed—and I went up immediately and asked Mr. Hunt if he would sell me his dog. I

ALL PHOTOS AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

didn't know who Mr. Hunt was, and Mr. Hunt didn't know who I was. And I didn't know anything about the dog game, but I asked to buy him. And, of course, Mr. Hunt just laughed at me. The dog was about 7 years old then [actually, closer to 10—Editor]. Then I said, well, I'll get a bitch and I'll breed to this dog. But Mr. Hunt wouldn't do that either—he wouldn't *promise* to do it. But I kept nagging at him and finally he advised me how to go about it—and it was very good advice.

I went to Billy Lang, who was one of the very top handlers of that time. And he had a bitch that he sold me. Very, very lucky it was. I started out very well. Accidentally, but very well. This was in 1936.

RR How did your kennel name originate?

JG From my two daughters, Linda and Sally. I changed the spelling a little bit because it looked a little better. And I've always loved the name,

an awfully pretty name.

RR I heard you once mention your Pekingese, and I almost had a heart attack! I can't imagine you with anything other than a Springer.

JG Oh, I love my Pekingese, just love them. But they don't seem like *real* dogs to me. [laughter]

RR Oh, I'm sure our Pekingese people will just love that!

JG Well, they've always just been fun. I don't have to give them the serious consideration I give to the Springers. I just love them dearly.

"I DO NOT LIKE JUDGING"

RR You have obviously a broad and dedicated interest in dogs. Why haven't you done more judging?

JG I do not like judging.

RR You're kidding. I mean, you judge litters, puppies, every day of your life.

JG And I love that part. It's one of my great pleasures. But I judged for a little while, and I found that I'd go to



1951: Mrs. Gasow with her "dearly loved" Ch. King Peter of Salilyn, sire of 36 champions.

a dog show—and I always had a theory about how you should judge dogs: that you should judge the dog *on the day*, the way you saw it and

what you thought of it—and I found I couldn't do that.

RR What do you mean you couldn't do that?

JG Well, in the first place,

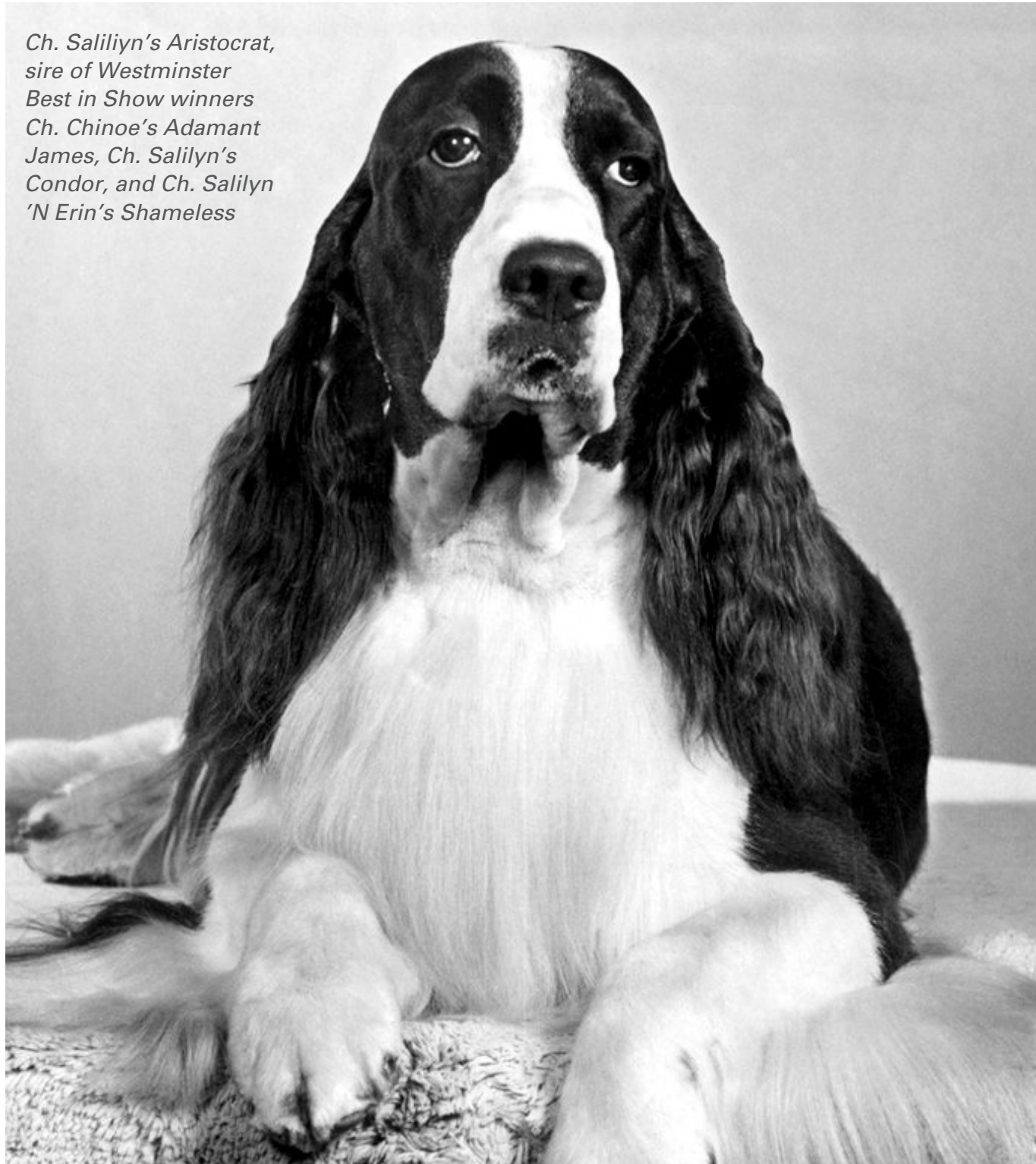
I knew so many of the people who bred the dogs, and I knew so many of the dogs as puppies, and I knew the struggles that various people

had with breeding, and I saw many mistakes people had with breeding dogs that could have been corrected and were not corrected. And I found I could not judge fairly at all. I would never had made a good judge. Never.

RR Did you find yourself judging peoples' breeding programs instead of the dogs in front of you?

JG Not exactly that. For instance—these are all my beliefs, not facts—but I don't believe you can breed a good dog unless you have a picture of the dog you're trying to breed. You have to have a picture of that dog in your mind. So, you have that model in front of you all the time. And you have a litter of puppies and you immediately see things that are wrong, and you try to correct those things. And in correcting them, you bring in more things that are wrong. You'll correct the things that you started to correct, but in doing so you bring in

Ch. Salilyn's Aristocrat,
sire of Westminster
Best in Show winners
Ch. Chinoe's Adamant
James, Ch. Salilyn's
Condor, and Ch. Salilyn
'N Erin's Shameless



more faults that have to be corrected. So, you're always working at this thing, all the time. And it's a very thrilling experience: You're trying to *make* an animal. You can make this animal look the way you want it to look. It takes a lot of time, but you can get there.

Now, in the process of doing this you become obsessed with things in other peoples' breeding that you don't like and things that you do like.

It's very hard for me to go into the ring [as a judge] knowing what I want, and it isn't there. And I can't judge fairly because of it. Certain owners of these dogs have a had a lot of troubles to overcome in trying to do the thing right, and they haven't been able to achieve it. You feel sorry for them, and I find that that gets to me. I can't do an honest job of judging.

If I see a darling child, and he smiles up at me and I'm trying to judge his dog and

he's looking up at me as if to say, "Don't you think my dog is lovely? And don't you think he's a really nice dog.?" I just can't put that dog down. No, I'd never be a good judge. I'd rather judge in my own kennel and forget about judging other peoples' dogs.

"AB-SO-LUTELY!"

RR Are you satisfied that most of the judges you encounter know what a Springer is, what it should be? In general, are you satisfied with the judging you see today?

JG Sometimes I'm very, very happy with the judging. It has nothing to do with whether a dog that I'm showing wins. It's always a joy to see someone judging who you can tell *does* know what he's doing, that he has a standard in his mind of which he approves, and that he is going to judge dogs according to that standard. He is going to judge them all in the same way. As he brings in his win-

ners from the classes, it's a joy to watch because they're all the same type.

Now, I may not agree with him, but I *thoroughly* enjoy watching that kind of judging. If he puts up the same type dog in all the classes—as closely as he can. He doesn't always have the dogs to put up, but he sticks to a type, so you have confidence in him. You know that in this class, he's not going to like my dog. I would criticize his judgment, but I like his judging in that he's consistent and he has a right to his opinion. ... Too often, though, a judge will stick with his type all the way through and then at the very end, he goes off the deep end.

I'm going back to the good old days, but it used to be that we knew the type of dog to take to certain judges. We knew we wouldn't show *this* dog to such-and-such a judge because he never would like that dog. We knew the type of dog that he'd like, and

FEATURE

that's his prerogative, as long as that type stays within the standard, he has his right to his own likes and dislikes *within that standard*. There are some judges who have no idea of this at all. And it doesn't take long to find that out. And that's very disappointing.

RR Are there judges in this country who you just will not show to?

JG *Ab-so-lutely!*

RR Because of their inconsistencies?

JG Well, I won't get close to saying who they are. But I will say that I can forgive a judge for making mistakes. That you overlook because judges are human like everyone else. But I don't like to see judges put their own prejudices above their better judgement. One of the reasons that it hurts me tremendously is because it's so unfair to a dog, if you have a really good dog, and a judge because of his own personal grievances will put a



George Alston handled a big winner of the early 1980s, Ch. Salilyn's Private Stock.

Feeling Their Oats

1958: The nation's top four show dogs of 1957 were honored at a banquet at New York's Sheraton-Astor hotel. The dogs' owners were on hand to accept the coveted Ken-L-Ration Bench Show award given annually, by geographic region, by the Quaker Oats Company.

Left to right: Christine Venable, of Georgia (Pekingese Ch. Chik T'Sun of Caversham, Southern Division); Marguerite Tyson, of Nevada (Miniature Poodle Ch. Adastra Magic Fame, Pacific Division); Julia Gasow, of Michigan (English Springer Spaniel Ch. Salilyn's MacDuff, Midwest Division); and Natalie Goldstein, of Massachusetts (Cocker Spaniel Ch. Gail's Ebony Don, Eastern Division).



FEATURE

dog down simply because of those prejudices. That's very disappointing. You see a dog subjected to this, and you feel what an injustice this is to put such a dog before the public in this kind of light.

"OH, I LOVED THAT DOG"

RR Have you showed at many specialty shows, or do you forsake specialties for all-breed shows?

JG Oh, no. I like specialties most of all. I love specialty shows. After all, our chief interest is in the *breed*, and, therefore, we want good judges at those specialty shows. I think specialty shows are of the greatest importance to a breed.

RR Is that where new people should spend most of their time?

JG I think they'd do very well to do this, yes—if the judging is good. It's a pity when a specialty doesn't have a good judging panel, so that you have someone in that ring competent to judge



Westminster BIS, 1993: Mrs. Gasow and Mark Threfall with Ch. Salilyn's Condor, "the best dog we've ever bred," Mrs. Gasow said.

a specialty show—above all things, a specialty show. I think a specialty has so much to give all breeders who work hard to produce good dogs. That is their very best place to exhibit, at a specialty.

RR Seems to me with young people coming up, everybody wants to be a handler and nobody wants to be a breeder anymore.

JG No, they don't want to be a breeder, they want to be a winner. They want to win. Of course, I'm not saying *all*, but that's one of the troubles we're having today: Everybody wants to be a winner. And that's not an uncommon fault. My husband [Dr. Fred Gasow], who I love with all my heart, would make a very bad breeder. He always liked Dachshunds, and he had a good handler always. And when he'd win, he'd think that the dog game was wonderful. But if he would lose, he'd say it was a highly extravagant, foolish kind of pleasure! He would never make a good breeder—too much emphasis

on winning.

RR Are we getting too caught up in chasing the awards?

JG I don't think so. I think in most cases, these awards are handled tastefully and handled intelligently. I have awfully good feeling about the awards dinners and so on. In the case of Quaker Oats, for instance, for years, and years I've gone to Quaker Oats dinners.

Everybody has always wanted to win the Quaker Oats. It has always been a very distinctive goal. And I think if you have the right kind of a goal and you're willing to work for it, that has to be good. Most of our awards are good features, and the breeder usually benefits greatly by it.

RR That's interesting to hear because so many people blame all the ills of the world on chasing awards and the ratings and all that, but ...

JG I know. In some ways it can become a menace. But it all depends on the people.

RR Among all the great dogs

you've bred, who are your personal favorites?

JG Aristocrat was my favorite. I think Condor is the best dog we've ever bred. I think Aristocrat is the second-best

dog we've ever bred, but I loved him the most. Oh, I loved that dog. I've had a number of dogs who were more like human beings than dogs. They understand

what your thinking. ... I dearly loved Aristocrat, and I dearly loved King Peter. Those two were my favorite dogs. I may wind up feeling the same way about Condor,

but I don't know him as well. He's been away showing for three years. But he'll be back shortly after the Garden. And then I have plans for a prospect of his. **GZ**

The Great Springer Rivalry

This photo immortalizes one of the great rivalries in dog-show history: Julia Gasow, with Ch. Sir Lancelot of Salilyn, and Fred Jackson, with his top winner, Ch. Frejax Royal Salute. Lancelot was Salilyn's first Best in Show winner, in 1945. The Salilyn line would eventually tally more than 400 BIS winners.

"The fierce Gasow-Jackson rivalry was to result in dogs that forever raised the bar for the Springer Spaniel.

"Jackson's dogs were noted for being functional gundogs with correct substance and running gear. Gasow brought a more artistic touch: cleanly open-marked dogs with beautiful heads and more compact, elegant bodies. Her continued selection for markings and the heavy influence of the Salilyn dogs—especially through Aristocrat—over the decades has resulted in a



handsome, symmetrically marked Springer Spaniel."

"Their rivalry lasted for decades, in a rare sporting relationship in which they were fiercely competitive in

the ring but cooperative out of it, exchanging the services of one another's stud dogs to enhance both breeding programs."—Patricia Trotter, for AKC GAZETTE



Ask Not What Your Dog Can Do for You ...
At the AKC Museum, Dogs of Camelot author Peggy Reed and Alan Fausel discuss the doggy doings of President Kennedy and his family. 11:33



Hound Heaven
What they were bred to do: The Basset Hounds of the Rallye d'Herbauges perform a hunting demo in the French countryside. 15:01



New AKC Event Demonstrated
CGC Evaluator Chelsea Murray and her Alaskan Malamute walk us through the AKC Virtual Home Manners test. 7:31



Cool Dog Stuff, U.K. Style
The Kennel Club's Ciara Farrell presents the art, artifacts, and ephemera of the Kennel Club Gallery. 9:04

An AKC Delegate says, when evaluating a fine wine ...

Let Dogs Do the Sniffing

By Sylvia Thomas, KC of Riverside

To sniff or not to sniff a cork is a topic surrounded by tradition, mystery, and controversy. It's likely, if you order a bottle of wine in a nice restaurant, the server will uncork the bottle and offer you the cork.

Now what?

Some say, forget about it, just nod, and drink up. Others will be adamant that sniffing the cork is a vital part of evaluating the wine. I have always been fascinated by the sophistication and sense of anticipation that surrounds the process attached to opening a good bottle of wine, but I've never been all that sure what anyone is sniffing for.

A recent trip to Napa, "the wine country" in California, verified that sniffing the cork may be an indicator of discovering contaminants in a wine, but it is definitely not the best



method nor the “first shot” at eliminating the possibility of contaminants. Trichloroanisole (TCA), a contaminant, when present, is typically found in the cork, thus the practice of sniffing the cork when the bottle is opened.

For those adept at detecting TCA in the cork, the problem can be immediately identified, but if the contaminant is in very low concentration, it may go undetected until sometime later. At this point, maybe 15 to 30 minutes later, the wine is exposed to oxygen and the taint becomes more obvious, altering the aroma and taste of the wine. Some will merely think they just don’t like the taste of that wine, never really knowing why. In other cases, it may result in a severed relationship between a vintner and a client.

FOR WANT OF A DOG, 500 GALLONS WERE LOST

All of that is well and good, but what if you’re not particularly adept at picking up the



odor of TCA on the cork, are you just going through the motions? I’m here to tell you there is a better, more effective way. How about a real sniff test?

Enter two Labrador Retrievers: Moro, age 10, and 2-year-old Zamba, the detec-

tion dogs of barrel maker TN Cooper who are trained to sniff out the contaminants in wood before that wood ever makes it into a wine barrel. The trainer and dogs are based in Chile, but recently Michael Peters, TN Cooper’s sales manager in Sonoma, arranged for a trip

FEATURE



to California which included a “meet and greet” at the Pine Ridge Winery for a small group of industry members (and me).

We were all escorted into the winery and listened to a little background about the Natinga Project, an initiative that trains dogs how to identify tainted wine. After a little

warmup seek-and-find, Moro and Zamba weaved through the wine caves at Pine Ridge Vineyards, noses sniffing and tails wagging as they went about their work to find blocks of wood that smelled of TCA.

The dogs each have a different alert system. Moro, who was originally a drug-sniffing dog, alerts enthusiastically

by placing his paws on the source; Zamba puts her nose to sniff, find, and alert. Both are equally effective. At one point Michael Beaulac, general manager and winemaker at Pine Ridge, hid a cork among dozens of barrels, which proved to be no problem for each of the dogs to find.

Beaulac says that TCA



can grow anywhere there is moisture and can be difficult to detect. It can be identified through a laboratory

procedure, but vintners and cooperage owners need to identify the source. That’s where the dogs have proven

to be particularly effective as they can sniff out TCA in very low levels. Alejandro Fantoni, another sales manager for

TN Coopers, said they were trying to find ways other than traditional laboratories to identify the TCA when they literally stumbled across a set of bomb-sniffing dogs in an airport.

A conversation with the airport staff led them to the trainer and the idea of training dogs to detect TCA in wood. The Natinga Project was born.

That was nearly 10 years ago. Moro and Odysse were the first dogs to be trained. Moro will be retiring soon, but two puppies, Bonnie and Clyde, have just started their training. They join the rest of the canine team bringing the total to six.

TCA was at the heart of a lawsuit in 2018 involving a cooperage and a winery that alleged its wine barrels were contaminated with TCA, resulting in the loss of 500 gallons of Cabernet Sauvignon. The damages were estimated at nearly \$500,000. As Peters said, “If it’s just one bottle,

that’s one thing. But if it’s an entire barrel, it becomes a big expensive issue.”

Beaulac indicated there’s wood everywhere in a winery and small levels of TCA aren’t readily apparent. Even though a winery can test for TCA, it’s always a cause for concern. Having the dogs go through the winery is a good “insurance policy” that allays any concerns and helps to ensure the quality of the wine.

THE FUTURE OF SNIFFING

After the dogs completed their demonstration they were led outside, where they were officially “off duty.” They eagerly began sniffing around

the vineyard, playing with each other, and enjoying the smell of dirt and grass. Following a second demonstration in early February at the Unified Grape and Wine Symposium in Sacramento, Benito and the dogs returned to Chile. For now, they will remain based there, but if more wineries show interest, Peters mused that there’s a chance detection dogs just might find fulltime jobs in Napa.

SHALL I POUR?

Is your newly opened bottle of wine tainted? If that question still lingers, go ahead and sniff away. If you’re lucky, a detection dog has already made sure the wood used in that cork is contaminant free and you can move on to the next step: enjoying the wine!—**S.T.**

Sylvia Thomas is the AKC Delegate from the KC of Riverside. Her story first appeared in Perspectives, the Delegate newsletter.



Vinyard Dogs: The Wet-Nosed Pesticide

Dogs have proved to be supersleuths when it comes to detecting tainted cork, and now one winery is hoping they might also be trained to root out vineyard pests and diseases.

Michael Honig, owner of Napa’s Honig winery, worked with Bonnie Bergin, an educator who heads up the Bergin University of Canine Studies in Sonoma, on a project to detect vine mealy bugs that feed on vines and eventually kill them. They’re nearly invisible to the naked eye, only slightly bigger than the head of a pin, and they hide under bark and roots. “If you get the bugs early, you can easily treat it without blanketing the vineyard with pesticides,” says Honig.

Bergin wants to expand the dog’s role in the vineyard by teaching dogs to sniff out nests of yellow jackets, which suck sugar from the grapes. Testing the concept is still a long way off. First, Bergin has to figure out how to train dogs to alert on the nest without getting so close that the bees sting them.

Australian viticulture and animal science researcher Sonja Needs points out that dogs have multiple advantages: They’re versatile, fast, and—once trained—they



can easily learn to identify 12 or more scents.

Needs worked at the University of Melbourne on training a Border Collie to detect the world’s worst grapevine pest, phylloxera, which decimated European vineyards in the 19th century. She says it wasn’t easy: “The insects had to be dug up, fresh from an infested vineyard.” But it took only two 20-minute training sessions for the dogs to show they could pick up the insects’ odor. She’s hoping to get funding to expand the pilot project.—*Elin McCoy, for Bloomberg*

The Afghan Clan

The Afghan Hound, companion of kings and mountain chieftains, has inspired artists since antiquity. In the vast body of Afghan art, few works are as important to breed fanciers as this vivid fantasia by Frederick Thomas Daws. The 22 x 39-inch canvas is a visual history of the breed's early years in British and American show rings.

Ch. Sirdar (standing left) was brought from Afghanistan to England by Mary Amps in 1925. He caused a flurry of excitement and, as a sire, stamped his image on the breed's future.

Ch. Asri Havid (Sirdar's son, lying at front) was England's first Best in Show Afghan and the breed's first-black-and-tan champion.

Breeder-owner Q.A. Shaw McKean acquired English import Ch. Omar (center) as foundation stud of Prides Hill, one of America's first great Afghan kennels.

Ch. Dadshah (right), was the first male Afghan to win a Best in Show title in America; he sired a breed legend, Int. Ch. Rudiki of Prides Hill.

Daws's painting has an additional link to history: It was donated to the [AKC Museum of the Dog](#) by Kay Finch (Crown Crest), doyenne of the mid-20th century's West Coast Afghan scene. Finch and her East Coast counterpart, Grandeur's Sunny Shay, led a new wave of breeder-exhibitors who, beginning



"Ch. Asri Havid of Ghanza, Ch. Sirdar of Ghanzi, Ch. West Mill Omar of Prides Hill and Ch. Badshah of Ainsdart," Frederick Thomas Daws (1933)

in the late 1940s, bolstered the Afghan's popularity for decades to come.

The elegant hounds of the Finch-Shay era were built on groundwork laid by McKean and his fellow first-wave breeders. In turn, the

influence of Crown Crest, Grandeur, and other powerhouse kennels of the 1950s through '70s is seen in today's top Afghan lines.

About the artist: Frederick Thomas Daws (English, b.1878) was a popular

canine portraitist who made his reputation with a series of Poodle paintings. But, William Secord, in *A Breed Apart*, reminds us: "Daws also worked in bronze and many of his models were reproduced in porcelain. He was

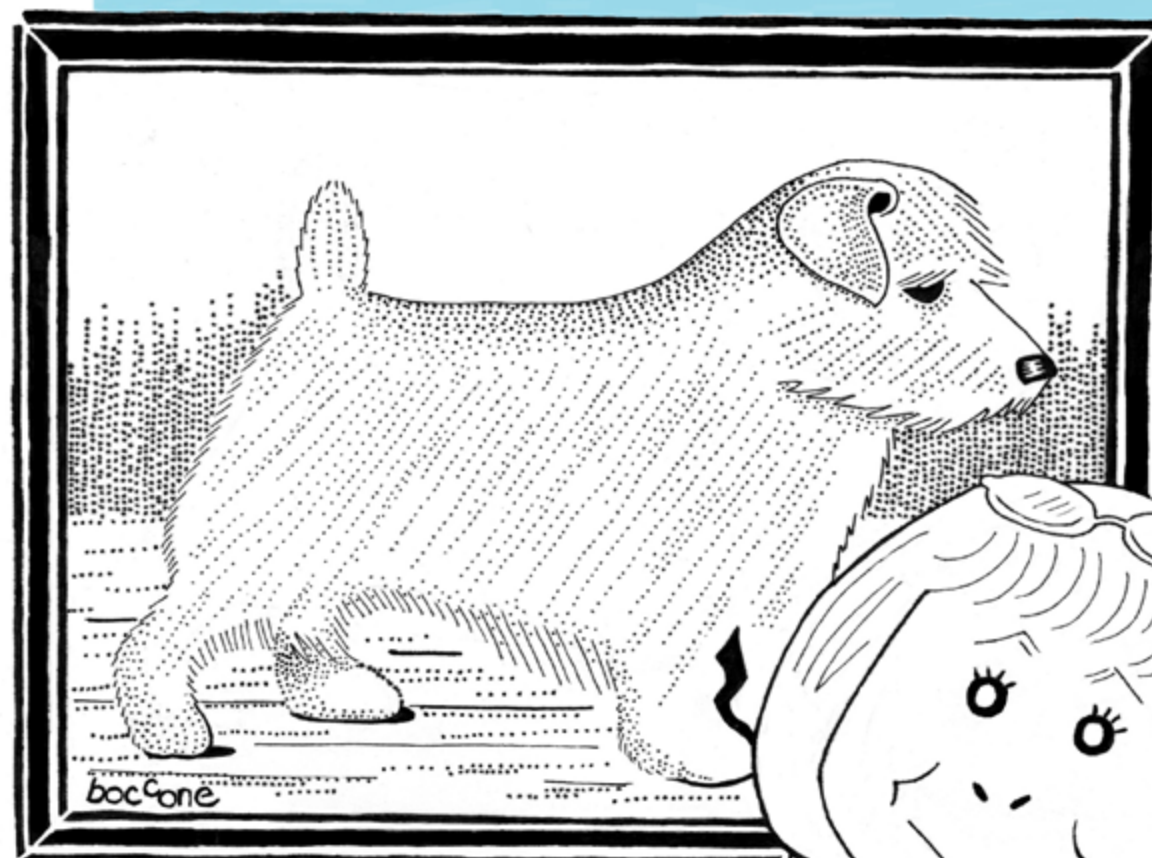
a master of canine anatomy, and his bronzes, while little known, are important records of top-winning show dogs. In 1930, he became the lead artist at the Royal Doulton Works for their 'Champion Dogs' models."

AKC MUSEUM OF THE DOG/
GIFT OF KATHERINE S. FINCH

Barbara Miller

2007 AKC Breeder of the Year Barbara Miller, of Max-Well Norfolk Terriers, calls her breed “the little dog at the end of the terrier line”—but over the years, her dogs have regularly found their way to the front of the line. The AKC honors its Breeders of the Year by commissioning a painting of an influential dog from an honoree’s kennel. Here’s Barbara with the portrait of her Ch. Max-Well’s Weatherman. It hangs on a wall of honor alongside the other Breeder of the Year portraits at AKC headquarters.

For a selection of Breeder of the Year dogs immortalized in oils and watercolors, see the slideshow on page 10.





In this month's Greyhound Club of America column, members of the club's education committee—a group with a combined 125 years' experience in their iconic breed—weigh in on the topic "judging priorities."

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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Basenjis

In September 2019, while Katie Campbell and I sat ringside at the Honolulu Kennel Club show, she told me of her experiences judging at the Basenji Klub Bohemia Specialty in the Czech Republic. Her descriptions and opinions had me completely engaged. “Would you write a column about that?” I asked her. Katie’s story follows.

BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY

I have been thrilled to attend many of the big-name global shows (both specialties and all-breed), but the regional specialty hosted by the Basenji Klub Bohemia (BKB) has set the bar high. Very high. It’s rather legendary amongst the small circle of Basenji breeder-judges, not because it is luxurious or over-the-top, but because it is refreshingly earnest and inspiring. I accepted the invitation to judge their show in 2015, and I returned in 2019 to ring steward. I just had to have the experience again.

2015. The journey began as we flew into Prague and then drove across the kilometers of sweetly wafting mustard fields that line the Czech countryside. As we exited the highway and wove through several historic villages, I nearly expected a mounted knight in medieval armor to emerge from the edge of the forest. Then, as if from the page of a fairytale,

at the end of a tree-lined road we arrived at Podmitrov, a charming, rustic children’s-style camp framed by a creek, dotted with tiny cabins, sandboxes, fire pits, and dorm-style accommodations. I was greeted by a pack of happy, off-leash Basenjis, and once the Basenji welcome wagon had offered me an abundance of *baroos*, they were off to the next arriving vehicle. I had never seen anything like it before, particularly in a dog show setting.

The curiosities continued. I noticed that there were as many people under the age of 30 as there were folks over 60. Single adults and young families with babes in backpacks came in droves for the weekend to debut their first and/or second Basenji. Many first-timers came to just see the show, others were there to catch up with their breeder, and many of the younger folks were particularly intrigued by the Congo Cup (lure coursing). Most, however, came to enjoy the promise of an epic affordable getaway—a Basenji nirvana.

After my assignment was complete, I struck up conversations with many of these newcomers and asked what brought them to BKB. They told me that everyone in the club had been warmly welcoming, and they enjoyed making new friends who also share their home with this special breed. They also told me that they particularly enjoyed outdoor events, and this extravaganza enabled them to spend



The welcoming and fun-filled Basenji Klub Bohemia specialty, held in the Czech Republic, brings in a wide range of breed enthusiasts, including families with children.

COURTESY KATIE CAMPBELL

HOUND GROUP

quality time with their families and develop camaraderie with other Basenji enthusiasts and learn more about the breed. BKB has created an easy atmosphere that makes it conducive—even for shy personalities—to strike up a conversation with just about anyone.

Beyond the conformation and lure coursing competitions, there were many events scheduled, from costume parades to bonfire gatherings with flights of home-brewed *glögg*. Turns out that the BKB enjoys a larger, more active membership than my AKC parent club. When I asked the club officers how they managed to host this festival every year, they told me their obvious secret.

This community did not just happen: The host club built it by nurturing people. This club makes it fun for their members to get together. They encourage *all* their puppy buyers to become members of their club and offer them good reason to join. Established members take interest in each new member and introduce them to the variety of events, both competitive and noncompetitive, that are available. They lead by example, sharing their values while quenching the thirst for knowledge that many of these young families have.

As these new members develop their newfound passions, participation and leadership are encouraged. Potential new breeders are closely mentored and tutored about concerns

within the breed and opportunities. They support each other's interests by bartering their time to ease the burden of the various activities that the club sponsors. For instance, the lure-coursing folks learn the mechanics of putting on the conformation show, and the conformation enthusiasts learn how to manage lure-coursing events. This crosstraining of the membership makes it possible for everyone to participate fully in those events that they are most passionate about while supporting their club as a whole. We could all take a few notes from the robust health of this enthusiastic and inclusive club.

When I have experiences like these, I am reminded that “The Way We’ve Always Done It” is not necessarily sustainable. How should we navigate through the paths ahead as we continue our journey? How will we bridge the gap between online interaction and active club membership to rekindle the humanity that we seem to be losing? Are we offering the event mix where prospective members want to invest their time? Further, how can we become more welcoming hosts at our shows and events so that newcomers choose to return and want to join us? Meanwhile, on a personal level, are we individually being the inspiration to others that our mentors were to us?

I’ve been reminded that each of us needs to be actively attracting new members by nur-

turing enthusiasts who will eventually become lifetime members. For our events to survive, and our sports to thrive beyond our own individual years, we need to refuel our rosters and consciously plan for our breed clubs in the times ahead.

The Basenji Klub Bohemia specialty is not a fairytale but has served as a reminder to me (and those who have the opportunity to experience this very special event) that the legacy of our breed is in the hands of our future members, some of whom will become tomorrow's leaders and breeders. Our events are the showcases of those efforts, but the people of our community are at the crux of that future, not just today's “winners” and “losers.” Let's remember to revel in the joy that stems from the character of our chosen breed and the people who play the various roles that tell our story. —K.C.

Thank you, Katie.

—Marcia Woodard,

marcia@barkless.com

[Basenji Club of America](#)

Basset Hounds

Thank you to guest author Randy Frederiksen, of American Basset Hounds, who shared this information from his *Basset Hound: A World History*.

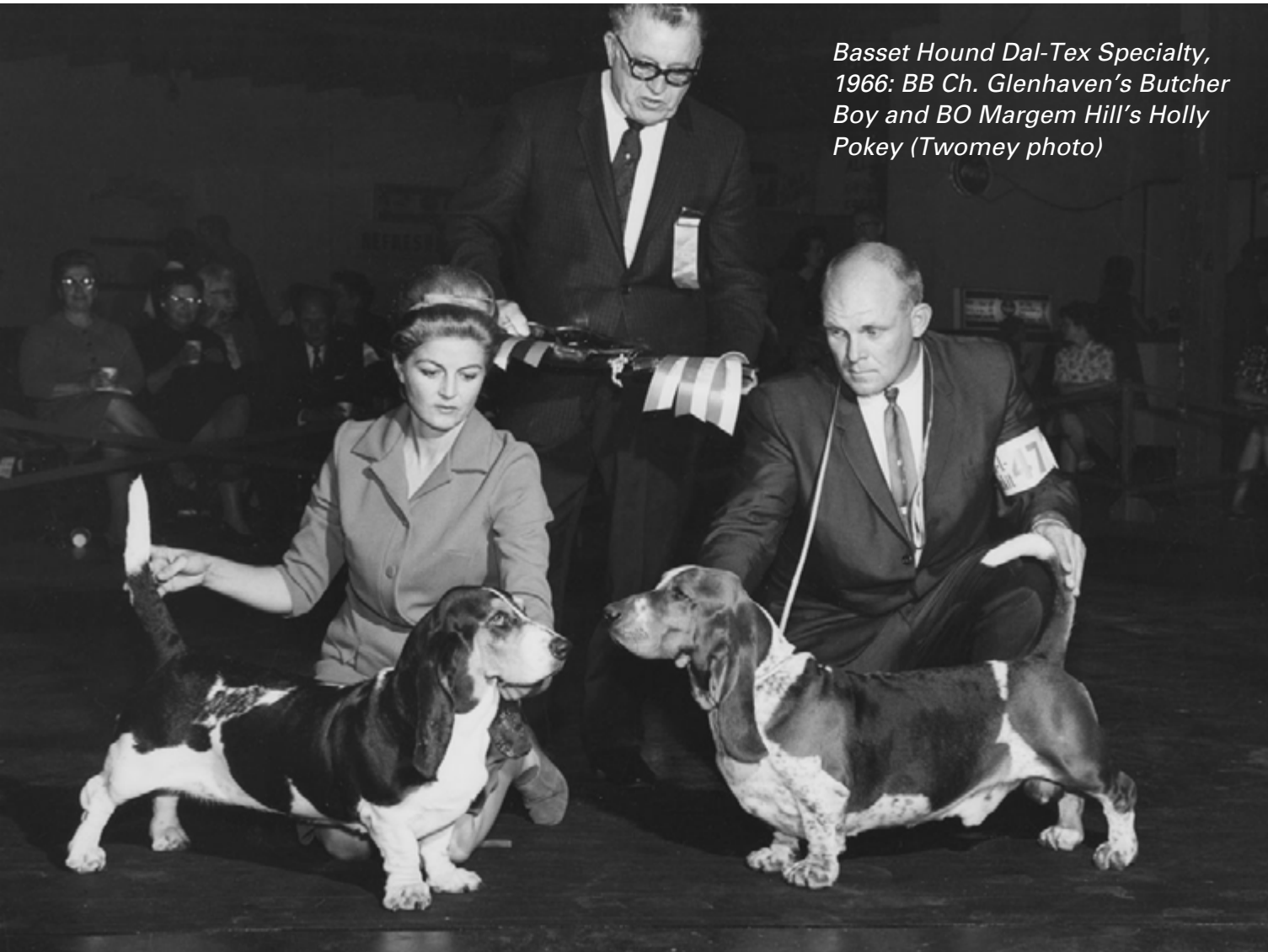
EARLY BREED INFLUENCE FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND

While most of the original basset breeds had their beginnings in France and Belgium as achondroplastic mutations (dwarfs) of larger hunting hounds, the Basset Hound, as the breed is known and loved all over the world today, is mostly of British and American influence. In French, the word *basset* means “low-set” and is a classification as to size of the animal with respect to the other size varieties within a breed, such as *Grand*, *Basset*, and *Petit*. All low-set hounds known as Basset Hounds sprang from two breeds in Belgium and France: the Basset D’Artois and/or the Basset De Normande. While those breeds became extinct, their descendants live on through the Basset Hound breed.

To start, two French bassets of the Count de Couteulx's strain were sent to Lord Galway as a gift from Count de Tournow in 1866. Lord Galway named them Basset and Belle. They produced the first litter of Basset puppies bred in England. Lord Galway soon tired of the breed and sold them to Lord Onslow. Lord Onslow imported more hounds from the same French kennel to make up a full pack for his hunting purposes.

As an English show dog, it was Everett Millais who imported a hound he called Model, and he was the first Basset to be

HOUND GROUP



Basset Hound Dal-Tex Specialty, 1966: BB Ch. Glenhaven's Butcher Boy and BO Margem Hill's Holly Pokey (Twomey photo)

shown in England at the Kennel Club's Wolverhampton show in 1874. Eight years later, Lord Onslow sold his pack to Everett Millais (who also later inherited his title of "Sir") and George R. Krehl. These two men would have a great influence over the breed in different ways: Millais, through his scientific

breeding experiments (Basset to Beagle, and years later, Basset to Bloodhound); and Krehl, through his writing and as a breeder who provided H.R.H. the Prince of Wales with a couple of puppies to hunt rabbits in Scotland.

Royal patronage was important, and the breed soon found favor with the show breed-

ers in England as well as the hunting establishment. Historical male figures deserve much credit; however, it was through the efforts of women such as Mrs. C.C. Ellis, Mrs. Mabel Tottie, and Miss Peggy Keevil for saving the Basset Hound in England from extinction during and after WWII.

The Basset Hound in England was influenced by the original French Couteulx and Lane strains, Beagle crosses (U.K.), Bloodhound crosses (U.K.), imports of the Basset Artesian-Normand breed from France after WWII, and later American Basset Hound imports. The modern Basset Hound strains in America are a mixture of the early French and British breeding, including those of the Basset to Beagle and years later, Basset to Bloodhound crosses; the "Russian" basset ancestry (through the Beagle/Russian Basset crosses in the U.S.); and some English Basset Hounds and French Basset Artesian-Normand in the 1920s.

Acknowledging that the Basset Hound is from within the family of French Basset breeds that may have been bred by monks in the Middle Ages as hunters for heavy covered grounds, the European FCI registry considers the Basset Hound to be an English breed.

The Basset Hound was recognized by the AKC in 1885, and a parent club (Basset Hound Club of America, Inc.) was formed in

1933 and recognized by the AKC in 1937.

In upcoming articles, we'll highlight some of the foundational American kennels that dominated early development of the breed in the United States, producing distinct styles that are still influential in the Basset Hounds we see in the ring and in the field today. —R.F.

Thank you, Randy.

—Sylvie McGee, Olympia, Washington

sylvie@sylviemcgee.net

[Basset Hound Club of America](#)

Black and Tan Coonhounds

Robert Urban wrote the following for this column in 2010.

AN OWNER-HANDLER BREED?

A question frequently asked by prospective new owners and other dog people is, "Is this a breed that can be successfully owner-handled?" The answer to that question is a resounding *yes!*—as is also the case for several other breeds in the Hound Group.

The reasons for this are many, the first and foremost being that only a very few of the breed are seen with professional handlers, and those few are most often exclusively being shown as "specials," in Best of Breed competition.

Other factors which lend themselves to the

HOUND GROUP



Black and Tan Coonhound: "Since most B&Ts are owner handled, the playing field is much more level than for many more-popular breeds."

breed being “owner-handler friendly” are as follows:

1. Ease of grooming and ring preparation. I know of no other breed that is truly as “wash-and-wear-ready” as our B&Ts. A bath, a nail-trim, and a little “polish” of the coat before entering the ring, and you’re basically good to go. (Oh, and don’t forget a discreet washcloth for the minor amount of drool that may show up!)

2. Since most B&Ts are owner handled, the playing field is much more level than for many more-popular breeds. As a novice owner, you will be warmly welcomed by most veteran owner-handlers, and if asked they will offer advice on how to do a better job with your exhibit.

3. Most B&Ts are very attuned to their owners and will show better for them than for

anyone else. The B&T is a breed who doesn’t necessarily make instant friends with just anyone, and the rapport they can enjoy with their owner can pay dividends in the ring.

Taken as a group, owner-handlers of B&Ts have enjoyed significant success far beyond what might be considered attainable in many breeds—with Best in Show, group, and national-specialty wins at all levels. Some of the top-winning B&Ts have been owner-handled throughout their careers, and it is a testament to their owners that they persevered and learned their craft so as to compete at any level and in any competition, against the best the show ring has to offer.

If you are considering a B&T for show and are hoping to handle the dog yourself or maybe plan to have your spouse or child handle him, fear not; you came to the right breed. Or, if you have experienced the frustration of showing in a breed that is overrun with top handlers and where an owner-handler’s chance is slim, this might be the breed that will allow you to have some direct, enjoyable, one-on-one interaction with your dog. Either way, the Black and Tan Coonhound is a great breed with which to truly enjoy the sport of dog shows. —R.U.

—[American Black and Tan Coonhound Club](#)

Bloodhounds

KEEPING HISTORY ALIVE

Unfortunately, as Bloodhound fanciers get older, they have to face some unpleasant realities—realities like “What am I going to do with all this wonderful, cherished breed-related stuff?” Old trophies, catalogs, pedigrees, photos, artwork, and ribbons add up to boxes and sometimes truckloads of memorabilia. Aging is part of life, but do you have a plan? If not, consider the following.

Donating to a rescue is an oft-used suggestion of a good way to offload 20 or 30 years of collecting, but what about those ribbons? If the downsizing includes moving from a house capable of accommodating five or six Bloodhounds into a single-bedroom apartment, some of the things that will have to be dealt with are all those precious scraps of colored achievement. Specialty ribbons are deeply meaningful and can be framed or made into a wall hanging. But what about that first Winners ribbon from a Bred-by class? A winner’s trophy from a specialty? The mounds of ribbons that made your first Bronze or Silver Grand Champion? The photos of your first litter? The catalogs from your early decades of showing?

With a deep sigh, sometimes you have to recognize that those things have very little value to someone else. The catalogs might

HOUND GROUP



Bloodhound

be useful to those making pedigree histories, but for the most part they are not treasured, unless they are a specialty catalog. Digitizing is a huge time dedication, and only you can decide what is worth it and what isn't. However, there are some who will treasure those ribbons, such as 4-H kids whose county finances don't stretch to cover fancy ribbons, crafters who will remake them into something amazing, therapy riders working on recreating themselves, and others. There are so many possibilities!

I look around me here in my study and see all the breed-specific stuff I have amassed in my 25 years in the breed. Some of it is complete trash and I know it, but it comes with memories of finding Bloodhound puppy statues in a dollar store in Canada. Or the first thing I won in a specialty match in Baltimore. A gift from my mentor hangs on my wall, and something I bought myself to celebrate my first championship faces it. Some of it is expensive treasure, at least to those who appreciate it. Stamp collections, cigarette cards, and hand-blown glass.

Planning ahead includes planning for my breed as well as my dogs and family. Consider early gifting, sharing your treasures with friends in the breed, up-and-coming new folks, or someone you are mentoring. Label things that you want to go to specific people

after you can't use them anymore. A discreet label on the back of a painting in your own writing adds emotional value to a bit of memorabilia. Remember to tell your family that Bloodhound stuff will be treasured by other breed people, even if immediate family has no interest in it. Off the top of my head I know of at least three cases where the family dumped dog-related items they didn't want into the local landfill or donation bin long before the will was read. Please don't let your treasures end with you.

How about if you have paintings, sculptures, or breed jewelry? Inexpensive figurines or funny signs? New fanciers will treasure these bargains. Where did you acquire your treasures? Consider bringing things full circle and donating items that will become doubly treasured, both for their own and for the association and history you have brought with it. The American Bloodhound Club or any of the regional clubs are always looking for things for auction to support the club or the shows. Nationals are expensive! If you are updating your will, add a line about leaving your breed memorabilia to the club. If you want the money it brings in to be given to a specific cause, say so. The club will be glad to get it, and anything you can do to help them decide where it should go is appreciated. Sharing the bounty between rescues and breed clubs gives

COURTESY: HOTDOG PHOTO

HOUND GROUP

a little bit for everyone.

Tomorrow is promised to no one. Have a plan in place!

—Betsy Copeland,
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American Bloodhound Club

Borzoi

ARE WE FORGETTING THE TUCK-UP?

One aspect of silhouette in the Borzoi standard is underline. The standard does not specifically mention underline, but this aspect of the breed reflects the combination of chest, ribs, back, and loin.

The standard says the following:

Chest rather narrow with great depth of brisket. Ribs very deep giving room for heat and lung play. Back rising a little at the loin. Loins rather tucked up, owing to the great depth of chest and comparative shortness of back and ribs.

The silhouette of the Borzoi should have smooth curves from head to toe. With a slight rise at the loin and deep chest and a well-muscled loin, the tuck-up should be one of the more striking transitions of Borzoi conformation. For most of the standard there is moderation in everything, but the tuck-up should be evident for both form and function. A strong loin and a deep chest enable the heart and lung capacity, combined with a strong power



Borzoi: "Form versus function is always a balance between power and athleticism."

train, to drive the Borzoi in both the trot and the double-suspension gallop necessary in coursing.

In recent years little attention has been placed on the underline and Borzoi have gotten tubular in shape. That severe tuck-up is a breed element of the Borzoi as well as many sighthounds. If the loin is too long and not well muscled, the underline does not have adequate tuck-up.

Form versus function is always a balance between power and athleticism. Flexibility is

key, and the loin should be flexible, not rigid. Spring in the loin should always be from a topline that is above level to level never below level when viewed from the side. A soft topline is not functional and often is a sign of a loin that is too long and a dog in poor condition.

Of course a bitch compared to a dog may have a slightly longer loin, and as they age or after a litter may have a softer topline, but there still should be a rise and a tuck-up from that great depth of chest to the muscular loin.

Breeders need to keep this breed element

in focus and not trend toward long, tubular dogs. Silhouette is extremely important in evaluating the Borzoi, and judges need to be cognizant of the tuck-up and not reward dogs who do not have this defined amalgamation of chest, ribs, back, and loin as stated in the standard. Proper evaluation is done both with the eye and the hands, and when coat obscures the dog be sure to not only check the topline but also feel for that great depth of chest and tuck-up to a well-muscled loin.

The Borzoi is series of graceful curves with easy transitions. This includes both the top of the dog and the underside of the dog, all adding to that silhouette that defines this breed.

—Jon Titus Steele,
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Borzoi Club of America

Dachshunds

TRIALING IN A TRYING TIME

Last spring threw us all for a loop—no conformation shows, no field trials, no agility. Just getting our minds around the fact that this coronavirus was not the same as the one that we vaccinated our dogs against took some effort. And we had bigger, more important things to worry about than what color rosette we took home—like where had all the toilet paper gone, and were we washing our hands

COURTESY KATHLEEN RILEY

HOUND GROUP



Performance events are a great, socially distanced way to have fun with our dogs and enjoy some welcome relief from these trying times.

the correct way, and can I still smell food and taste it?

With the need to avoid close contact with others, our dear dogs became even closer to us. And as we stayed home, our minds began to work on the problem of dog events. How can we do the things we so enjoy without endangering ourselves and others?

Performance events that take place outside were the place to start. But agility trials need a lot of space, and the usual open-air

venues were often city or county parks. The workers who administered the permits and maintained the grounds were working from home or furloughed. So that option was out. Obedience or rally trials outdoors? Just the thought of asking a Dachshund to heel where a few hours earlier a rabbit nibbled or a squirrel skittered evokes a response of “no way!”

Hunting-style tests like field trials and earth-dog tests were more promising. They are usually held on private property and take place in the open air. So both events were possibilities. But there were still problems to solve. Both events usually offer food, usually breakfast

and lunch, as they are not customarily near fast-food outlets. By offering only coffee and tea outside, asking participants to bring their own breakfast, and providing only preordered lunches, some clubs have been able to give trialers sustenance without the usual crush of bodies around the food table. Prepared the night before with appropriate precautions, the COVID-era field trial lunch is a brown paper bag containing a substantial sandwich, chips, fruit, water, and a cookie. Each bag is labeled with a name, and the bags are set out on a folding table in alphabetical order.

Many counties, when approving a gathering

COURTESY TRUDY KAWAMI

HOUND GROUP

for a test or trial, asked not only that everyone be masked, but also that the sponsoring group keep a list of all attendees in case medical tracing was necessary. For dog people, that was easy: We have the entries with addresses, phone numbers, and e-mail. Who knew that those AKC forms could be a public health tool as well?

In the beginning we were concerned that the use of a mask would bother dogs, maybe freak them out. It turns out that in Dachshund field trials and earthdog tests, the dogs don't really care that much. They are there for the rats and rabbits, not our loving gaze. And humans wear clothes and cover their hands with gloves quite regularly. Maybe the dogs just think that masks are another weird human practice.

Masks also give us a chance to be creative. We may not have all the shows where we can wear our Dachshund jewelry and themed sweaters, but we can use our masks to signal our breed. Some fall trials held mask competitions during the lunch break. And at one trial held on Halloween, a blaze-orange hoodie, two green leaves, and a white facemask and marker won the day.

Outdoor field trials and earthdog tests have become a good way to get together safely, compete with our dogs, and have a little fun—not bad in these trying times.

—Trudy Kawami,

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Dachshund Club of America

Greyhounds

GREYHOUND JUDGING PRIORITIES

This time I would like to focus on judging priorities, as seen by members of the Greyhound Club of America's Education Committee. Contributors to this article include June Matarazzo, Pamela Noll, Cynthia Swanson, and myself. These committee members have over 125 years of Greyhound experience combined and have these thoughts to share. While the term "judging priorities" indicates that this information is for judges, it is also for the benefit of breeders, exhibitors, and members of the public who may be choosing their first Greyhound.

Outline. There was total agreement in the first item to be considered, and that is the *outline* of the Greyhound. The Greyhound has a distinct silhouette, with smooth, flowing curves from nose to tail including a slight rise over the loin. The Greyhound is both elegant and substantial, with the appearance of great power, agility and speed. This athlete has an overall appearance of balance, with nothing extreme. Said another way, the appearance of a *curvaceous* body is the hallmark of the breed. Every good Greyhound is a collection



"You should see smooth, long, and low strides, with the appearance of moving effortlessly. Movement in the ring must be purposeful, elastic, and light."

of curves and powerful muscling from neck, topline, underline, front and rear angulation, and tail. All must be curved properly and with muscle. A body with curves and muscling in the right places is necessary for this breed to function as the fastest sighthound, who courses after all types of game in all types of terrain. What is incorrect and should be considered faulty? Lack of proper curves; ewe neck; completely level topline; flatness across the loin; straight up-and-down shoulder angles; forearm assembly set on forward of the breast

bone; straight underline from brisket to loin; straight stifles and hocks; and a stiff, straight tail are all faulty and should be penalized according to the severity.

Movement. The Greyhound is as indicated above the fastest of all sighthounds, and as mentioned in the last column, Greyhound movement is characterized by the double-suspension gait, not the trot. That gait is not practical for the ring, so to that end, what should you see at the trot? You should see smooth, long, and low strides, with the

COURTESY PATTI CLARK

HOUND GROUP

appearance of moving effortlessly. Movement in the ring must be purposeful, elastic, and light. The topline is relaxed and not rigid. Tremendous reach and drive should not be rewarded. Incorrect movement that can be seen in the ring today include short, stiff, or choppy strides; pounding on the forehand; single-tracking; hindquarters tucked-under so the dog lacks drive; and a hackney gait.

Balance.—Our dogs are called the “long dogs” and said to stand over ground. A Greyhound is a rectangle—slightly longer than tall, but not *a lot* longer than tall. A Greyhound should be up on leg, with a medium-sized body on long, strong legs. A Greyhound with a very long mid-piece, or body mass, compared to his leg length is losing breed type. A well-laid-back shoulder, consistent for a sighthound, with a humerus of sufficient length to avoid the straight-up look, and balanced angulation in the rear are all necessary components of balance. Greyhound angulation, front and rear, is moderate and should never give the impression of being extreme.

In closing, evaluating the outline, the movement, and balance in both what you see on the stack and on the move tells you what you need to know!

—Patti Clark,
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Greyhound Club of America

Ibizan Hounds

PROPOSED STANDARD CHANGES: A TIME FOR CLARITY

Breed experts and mentors of the Ibizan Hound Club of the United States have recently completed proposed changes to the standard, in an attempt to clarify some of the unique features of our breed. While the committee does not feel that these changes are a drastic move, they should help to better shape the breed in the mind’s eye. Dr. Eric Liebes headed the committee overseeing these changes, and much of my feeble attempts below shall be paraphrase of the committee’s work (of which I was a part), and a letter put to the membership penned by Dr. Liebes (see [current standard](#)).

1. Ears

Proposed: The ears are large, pointed, and natural. On alert the ear should never droop, bend, or crease. The ears are more wide open than just a tall triangle. The inner edge of each ear is not a straight line but has an obtuse angle or curve between the base and tip which gives the ear a slight inside corner. The overall shape resembles an elongated geometric rhomboid with its bottom third cut off. Highly mobile, the ear can point forward, sideways, or be folded backward, according to mood. Ears that do not show the ability to be erect are a serious fault. On alert, the lowest point of the base is at level of the eye so the ears are positioned above the eyes, neither off the side of the head nor too



Ibizan Hound

TY FOSTER FOR AKC

HOUND GROUP

high set and coming close to each other. On frontal examination, the height of the ear is approximately two and a half times that of the widest point of the base.

- The early 1989 standard revision removed the phrase the ear is “in the form of an enlarged rhomboid truncated at a third of its longer diagonal,” perhaps because that term was difficult to understand. This change left our distinctive ear shape described as simply large and pointed. The FCI standard and other international standards still use the “rhomboid” description. Our ear is more wide-open than just “pointed,” and a revision to better describe our unique ear was undertaken here. This proposed wording helps to describe our unique ear shape, in the hope that our judges will understand that the desired and characteristic shape is not just a triangle (distinct to the breed). It also brings us more in line with the FCI (that is, Spanish) standard. The other changes should help a judge with our ear-set and clarifies what to do with ears that don’t stand.

2. Pigment color DQ

Proposed: *Disqualify any color other than white or red and any pigment color which is not as described.*

- The current standard does disqualify improper “color.” However, “color” in standards usually refers to coat color. The Ibizan Hound has a distinctive pigment color also. Our standard says: “[pigment] is of a rosy

flesh color, never black or liver, and tends to harmonize with that of the coat” and “Lips are ... the color of the nose.” Eye-rim pigment is described as “The rims are the color of the nose and are fully or partially pigmented.” The addition of a pigment DQ to our standard would clarify our instruction to the judges and defend the breed against improper pigment, indicating lack of purity.

3. Croup Angle

Proposed: *The croup is well-sloped with bone structure visible.*

- In reference to many standards, “very slightly sloping” does not give the correct impression when considering the rest of the assembly: “tail is set low,” with the “hindquarters being set under the body,” and with the ability and necessary function of the animal to “spring to great heights from a standstill.” Nearly universally our Ibizans have a 25- to 30-degree croup angle.

Notably the FCI standard (approved April 2, 2000) says: “Croup: Strongly sloping with bone structure visible; it shows very strong, hard muscles.” This seems more consistent with the dogs and the rest of the standard and is in keeping with the function of the animal.

4. Nail color

Proposed: *Nails are white or red.*

Ibizan Hounds should not have black or gray nails.

- However, if a dog has a red foot, the likelihood of red nails is high. We have long noted red nails in our dogs, and we should not be faulting this (by omission). This is a simple clarification.

5. Coat description

Proposed: *There are two types of coat; both untrimmed. Short—shortest on head and ears and longest at back of the thighs and under the tail. Wire-haired can be from one to three inches in length on all or part of the body with a possible generous moustache. Both types of coat are hard in texture and neither coat is preferable to the other.*

- When the original description was written, the U.S. had very few wires. Now we see wires with longer hair, wires with shorter hair, and also heterozygous (or broken) mixed coats along with the smooth coats. On generous wires we do not see more on the back, as the standard suggests. In the U.S. we do not segregate the coats, and many breeders have interbred coats (often considered necessary with a small gene pool). This can and does produce dogs with the abovementioned coat expressions, all of which are equal and function equally well so long as the quality of coat is good. The desire here is to clarify these nuances.

6. Gait

Proposed: *An efficient, light and graceful single-tracking movement. A suspended trot with joint flex-*

ion when viewed from the side during which the forefeet are seen to lift up with the legs bending at the wrist. Ibizans should cover ground with good, smooth reach in front and balanced rear drive, giving the appearance of skimming over the ground. Ibizan Hound gait is sound down and back, legs turn neither in nor out, and limbs move linearly without interference. As speed increases, the feet converge efficiently toward a centerline of gravity without excess effort.

- “With joint flexion” is in our current description but was a bit opaque. The words in the proposal, describing lift, are closer to what we want the “joint flexion” to mean when coupled with appropriate reach and drive. We also wanted to emphasize that the breed should not appear to move in a manner that would lead one to believe that the dog would tire easily. Soundness is also incredibly important in the breed, and so the committee added a better description of the dog moving on the down and back, as well as a reemphasis of the single-tracking one would observe.

While these proposed changes to the standard are still in the approval phase, the club and committee are hopeful that these changes will help better describe our unique breed to both the layman and judges needing a bit more clarity.

Finally, a big thank-you to the rest of the committee, and particularly to Dr. Liebes for doing the heavy lifting on this, my first article

HOUND GROUP

submission. More to come!

—Meegan Pierotti-Tietje,

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Ibizan Hound Club of the United States

Norwegian Elkhounds

What about “red” Elkhounds? Recently the question has arisen again about why some dogs in our breed carry a color gene that produces *Elghunds* who do not have the standard-described gray color so distinctive to the breed but instead have coats that are reddish-brown. Many breeders and owners wonder about the source of this color aberration. The following explanation, written by respected Norwegian hunter-judge Mr. Ralf Campbell some years ago, gives insight to the possible genetic history of this color variation, and also to the other working traits so important to the *Norsk Elghund*, *Grå*.

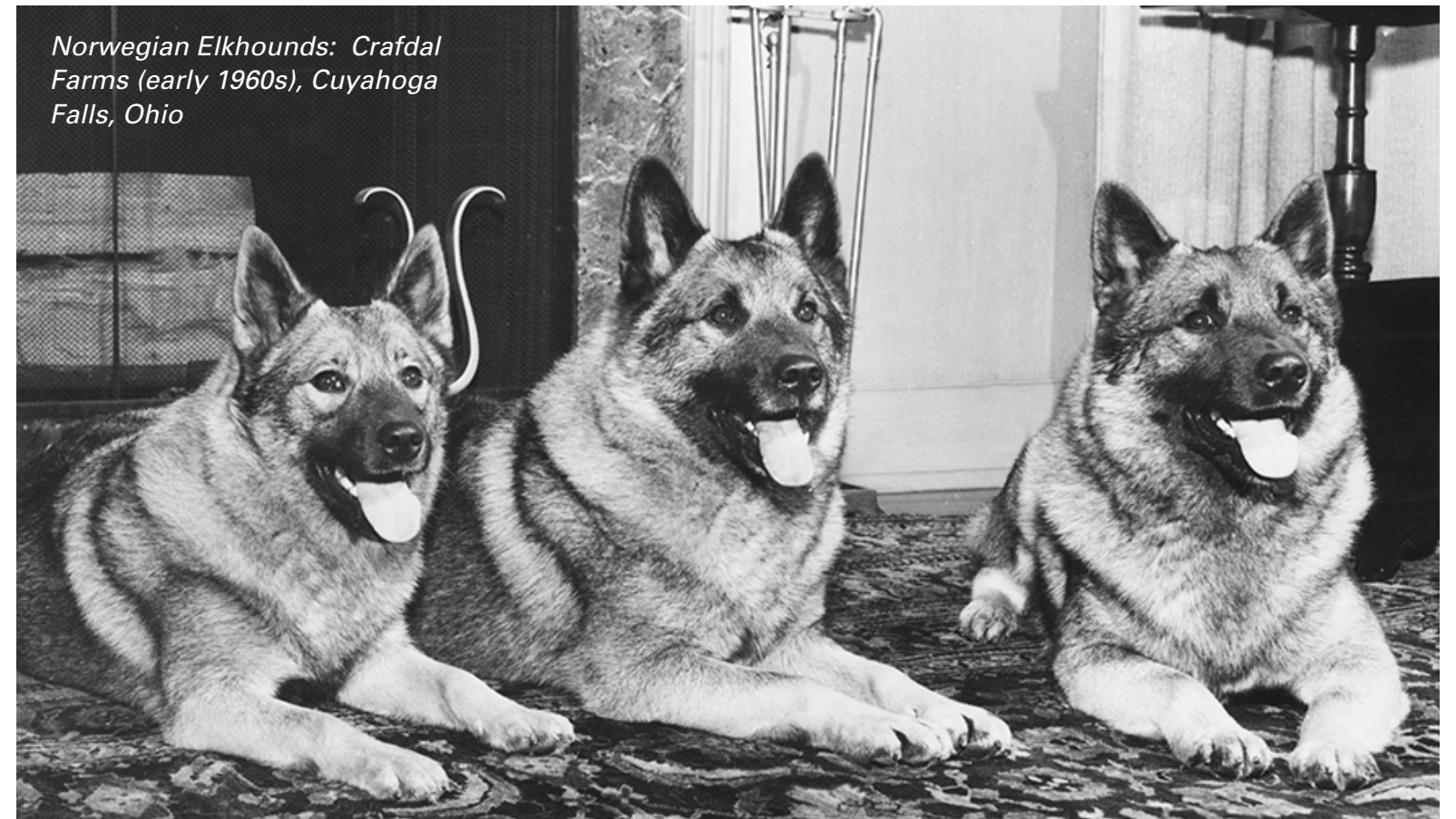
SOME NOTES ON THE COLOR OF ELKHOUNDS IN NORWAY

The importation of gray Elkhounds into the U.S. from Norway started to pick up momentum in the early 1930s. As far as I can see from the AKC register (there may have been unregistered exports, too), no light-gray or dark-gray Elkhound found its way across the Atlantic before 1934. They may have come

later, or they may have cropped up all of a sudden, reminding us of the complexity the hereditary laws. In connection with the AKC custom of entering the dog’s color, I would like to raise the question of subjectivity, as there must have been some borderline cases, particularly between pure gray/pure light-gray/pure dark-gray colors. On the whole, however, I should think the color information of imports is correct.

But what has become of the “red” Elkhound? The grey and the black dogs carried the day, while the brown/red/yellow variety gradually disappeared. I take it that the solution may be found in a mixture of fact and fiction, and the key words are “hunting quality.” Now we know that people tend to associate certain external features with inner attributes, or vice versa. How many of us have not been guilty of associating dope addicts with longhaired boys? For example, in Scandinavia there were many older hunters who were convinced that an Elkhound with a large anus was best suited as a free-ranging *løshund*.

You may ask what this has to do with the “red” Elkhound. It is an established fact



Norwegian Elkhounds: Crafdal Farms (early 1960s), Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

that Harehounds, often red, of the English Foxhound type were quite extensively crossed with Elkhounds from the early part of the 19th century to “improve” the breed. Unfortunately the offspring of such liaisons had a tendency to hunt like foxhounds—by chasing the quarry, anything on four legs, in front of them, instead of solely going for and bringing the moose to bay. When conformation was taken more seriously toward the end of the 1800s, “red” had come to be associated

with undesirable hunting qualities and was declared to be “no good.” For this reason conscientious hunters took care to avoid “red” in breeding, and gradually it disappeared.

The “red” Elkhound was discarded because so many “reds” could not hunt moose. The Black Elkhound, however, became a breed in its own right, not because it was black, but because the majority of the black ones were good as *bandhunder* (leash dogs). Likewise, the gray variety, which internationally is known

AKC GAZETTE COLLECTION

HOUND GROUP

as the Norwegian Elkhound, became a breed in its own right, not because it was gray, but because the gray ones seemed particularly fit for bringing the moose to bay when used as free-ranging *løshunder*.

I have a notion that what we regard as faults with the present-day Norwegian Elkhound may in many cases be traced back to such external features as were associated with undesirable hunting qualities. Today, for example, we penalize strong deviation from gray as well as flap ears and hanging tails. Once this did indicate mixed blood, with often accompanying negative hunting qualities. Now there may be as many as 50 dog generations between an unfortunate liaison and the present-day “faulty” pup that happens to be “red.” Who may claim that a “red” gene after such a long time necessarily would be linked with the genes deciding a dog’s hunting quality?

There are now about ten times as many gray Elkhounds as there are Black Elkhounds in Norway. They are two distinct breeds and have been for the past 70 years, and there is no mixing of bloodlines. Both breeds are specialists at moose hunting, whether it is as *løshund* or *bandhund*, but each breed seems to have retained the qualities which once decided the distinction between them: The majority of Black Elkhounds are still used as *bandhunds*, while the gray Elkhounds are mostly used as

løshunds. Their popularity I take it is merely an expression of what kind of hunting is most popular in Norway.

The “red” Elkhound, however, is now history—or is it? Apart from a few in the U.S., none has been reported in Norway in the past 25 years. But how many breeders, both in Europe and America, would admit that his or her bitch produced a “red” puppy? The fact that such a color variation should crop up is not unnatural when we take the total gene reservoir into consideration. We should not exclude the possibility of mutation, but I would like to know how many ancestors of all our lovely, gray-coated Norwegian Elkhounds had a (red) skeleton in the cupboard!—*Ralf Campbell, Oslo, January 30, 1971.*

Karen Elvin,
Marine on St. Croix, MN
[Norwegian Elkhound Association of America](#)

Otterhounds PUPPIES DURING A PANDEMIC

Given all the death and illness that has occurred worldwide from COVID-19, it may seem frivolous to talk about having and raising puppies at this time. However, people do decide to follow up on a planned breeding despite the threats of the pandemic. I got a

new pup around Labor Day, and despite any obstacles, it was a great choice.

Breedings have to be done either naturally or via shipped semen. A natural breeding may require travel, a stay in hotels, and several visits to the home of the stud dog owner. If a mating is done via chilled or frozen semen, progesterone testing and mating must be accomplished by handing over the future mother to a vet tech while her nervous owner waits in the car. Then ultrasounds and X-rays must be done the same way.

Whelping is also more stressful. Should the bitch need an emergency visit to the vet or a Caesarian section, once again the owner must sit in the car, hoping all goes well but fearing the worst. There’s yet more waiting time after the good news but before the pups and dam can be brought out and settled in the car to go home.

Placing and taking care of pups during a pandemic isn’t much different from any other time, and there might even be an advantage here. More people might be home from school or work to share the workload of feeding and

cleaning up the pups and the whelping box—and also to share in the joy of holding and playing with the wee ones as they grow and explore. Visits by prospective new owners may be limited or even curtailed, however. Often new owners must meet their future family member outside while wearing masks. (And sometimes you wonder if all the pups think people have the same lower face, only in different patterns and colors!)

Once the pups leave home, the dilemma is extended to the new owners. They bring home that adorable, squirming little one but can’t wait to show off their newest addition.



Like everything else during this time, making sure your Otterhound puppy has everything he or she needs will be more difficult however, it will also be much more rewarding.

COURTESY EIBHLIN GLENNON

HOUND GROUP

Uh-oh: Visits are still limited. Time to post lots of Facebook and Instagram photos. Zoom meetings with friends and relatives might work, but how long will puppies stay still held in front of a monitor? And they need to be socialized and meet tons of people while they are still impressionable. These are formative times. Fortunately, the virus doesn't spread as well outdoors, as long as you are not in a large group, so lots of short walks on a six-foot leash enable the pup to see their world and the people in it. Car rides with the family are also ways to get the pup used to new experiences (and to find out if the youngster gets carsick or not). And those visits to the vet for puppy shots provide lots of socializing in an office full of dog lovers.

Puppy classes, which are recommended for helping pups learn manners and socialize with other pups and humans, are still offered. Sometimes they are held outdoors, or maybe indoors in large spaces with limited numbers of masked humans. Either way, they are worth the investment and risk. No matter how many pups an owner has raised, training a pup to perform sits, downs, and polite walking is always more difficult and humbling away from home. Another benefit to taking classes is to meet new people who share a love of dogs and the agonies of housebreaking and chewing. Puppy classes can lead to new walking partners,

and maybe even long-term friends and healthy exercise.

Like everything else during this time, making sure that your puppy has everything he or she needs will be more difficult. It will also be much more rewarding, however. The advantage of having and raising puppies during a pandemic is the joy they bring at a time of insecurity, fear, and depression. Nothing takes one's mind off a furlough or bills quite so well as watching a puppy step on his own ears or grab a sock and race through the house with a big grin; nothing is as soft as puppy fur or as sweet as puppy breath. Believe me, I know.

—Eibhlin Glennon,
Riverrun Otterhounds
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[Otterhound Club of America](#)

Petits Bassets Griffons Vendéens

Nick Reading, our columnist for this issue, is a member of both the PBGV Club of America and the Mid NJ PBGV Association. Nick has not only put hunt titles on many of his PBGVs and chairs and judges PBGV Hunts but also shows his PBGVs in conformation. His most recent Hunt, last month in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was very well attended and enjoyed by all.

HUNTING DURING COVID-19

The PBGV Hunt program endured some cancellations last year due to the COVID-19 shutdown. Both the last regular hunt in South Carolina and our National Hunt that was to be in Ohio were victims of the shutdown. It was in the hunt program's favor that most states increased the limit of people that could be present at outdoor events in time for the fall hunt season.

We of the Mid New Jersey PBGV Association had a fall Hunt scheduled for this October at the Carlisle Beagle Club (CBC) in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. This was the site of the 2014 National Hunt, and we had been trying to get back to that location for some time. I was able to visit the club back in March before the COVID-19 shutdown to do a "meet and greet" with some of my hounds. As a result of that we were able to return to CBC.

Our Mid New Jersey hunts were in the past low-entry events. There were few people there who were not MNJ members. The Carlisle club offered to have an all-you-can-eat barbecue lunch for us on Saturday of the hunt. Going on experience, I warned them that there might only be 15 or so takers for that lunch. They said that there was no minimum, and all they wanted was a headcount a week before the event so that they could buy supplies. That information was in our premium

list, and the secretary was to call me with the count. I was pleasantly surprised when I was informed that the count was 29. This was double what I had expected.

We ended up with 35 hounds entered for the event, with handlers present from 10 different states. The hunt actually overfilled, but there are two running pens at Carlisle, and we had enough judges so that we were able to have runs on both fields during some of the hours. This way we did not have to do an elimination draw. These are risky in that you may end up eliminating a judge and making a bad situation worse.

Here are some of the changes made to increase the safety of those present:

- Social distancing was practiced wherever possible.
- Masks/face coverings for those medically able to use them were used when social distancing was not possible.
- Hand sanitizer and sanitizing wipes were provided in numerous locations.
- The access to the clubhouse restrooms was limited to one person at a time.
- Disposable gloves were provided to use when getting food items.
- All judging materials were placed on a table on the porch of the clubhouse.
- Judges were given pencils and a clipboard for the weekend; all that they turned in were



*Petit Basset
Griffon Vendéen*

their score sheets.

- Borrowed collars and the starter pistol for the gun test were wiped down before each use.
- Dog toys were used for the running-order draw—handlers got to keep the toy that they drew.

The compliance with these suggestions was exceptional. To the best of my knowledge everyone survived the event safely.

Other PBGV clubs are proceeding with their hunt programs in the upcoming months. If we make the necessary changes, I'm sure that they too will be safe.

Tally ho! —Nick Reading

Thank you, Nick.

—Sue Smyth, PBGVCA GAZETTE Column Chair

oldyork2002@aol.com

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

Pharaoh Hounds

Ms. Rita Laventhall Sacks wrote the following about the breed in 2012.

WHAT ARE PHARAOH HOUNDS REALLY LIKE?

Looking out from the page of a magazine, the beautiful, elegant Pharaoh Hound seems to be gazing back into his mysterious past.

Many people have felt this way, seeing a picture of a Pharaoh Hound for the first time.

But is he really so serene and elegant? What is he really like to live with?

The AKC standard for Pharaoh Hounds reads:

Temperament—Intelligent, friendly, affectionate, and playful. Alert and active. Very fast, with a marked keenness for hunting, both by sight and scent.

Indeed, the Pharaoh Hound is highly intelligent and most observant, traits that enable him to learn quickly and easily. He may not exhibit signs of learning at the time, but he will apply his knowledge when he needs it. For example, many Pharaoh Hounds actually know how to turn doorknobs and use handles. To these dogs, closed doors do not present a problem.

(Case in point: One pup who I sold watched his owner shower every day. One day, the owner came home to find his dog splashing happily in the shower. It became a routine, which changed only when the owner realized that he had to put a latch on the bathroom door that was out of the dog's reach.)

Every door in our house has a special latch. We have accepted that doorknobs are as easy for Pharaohs as for us.

Although the Pharaoh Hound is friendly and affectionate, he can be quite diffident with strangers, taking his time to decide whether

DAVID WOO ©AKC

HOUND GROUP

to accept a new person or place. He should never be forced in a new situation but rather allowed to take his time to adjust to new people or places. Most Pharaoh Hounds adapt quickly, but there are some who will require patience on the owner's part.

Pharaohs are extremely alert. I have often said that they can hear the grass growing. Indeed, if my dogs bark, I know that something or someone is on the property. I may not see what or who is there, but I have come to trust my Pharaohs implicitly, and when I investigate I always find the reason for the alarm. It might not be an important reason to bark, but Pharaohs will bark all the same. They are not quiet dogs.

The activity level of Pharaoh Hounds is high. There are times when they are couch potatoes, but that is only after running as much as you will allow them to. A Pharaoh Hound by himself will run as strenuously as when he is in a group, and if he has something to hunt or chase after, that is a plus, and he is in his glory. (This is the major reason for having a fenced-in area in which he can safely exercise.)

Quite the opposite is the Pharaoh talent for being therapy dogs. The busy, barksy Pharaoh Hound can be quiet, gentle and patient, and many have qualified as certified therapy dogs. I must also mention those Pharaohs who are



*Pharaoh Hound:
"What are they
really like to live
with?"*

search-and-rescue dogs.

With all of the facets of the Pharaoh Hound temperament and personality, it is not surprising that the breed excels in obedience, lure coursing, agility, rally, and other performance events. They also excel in counter surfing, garbage removal, and general theft of articles small and large.

I close with this:

I was leaving for a visit to the dentist to have my partial plate repaired. I slipped it into my purse and was about to leave when the phone rang. I stopped to answer, and when I came back into the room, my purse was open and on the floor, and the partial was gone.

I looked at Calypso, who always smiles when caught being naughty, and said, "If you smile at me with my own teeth, I will kill you!"

She flashed me a \$1,000 smile, less a few teeth.

I did not kill her. I was too busy laughing. But really, the Pharaoh had the last laugh. —

Rita Sacks, 2012

[Pharaoh Hound Club of America](#)

Rhodesian Ridgebacks

BLACK AND TAN

If a black-and-tan Ridgeback were to walk into a judge's ring, one would expect the reaction to be, *well*, black and white.

DAVID WOO ©AKC

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Such a pattern clearly does not fit the Rhodesian Ridgeback standard's color description of "light wheaten to red wheaten." As the term itself makes clear, "wheaten" reflects the traditional spectrum of color of that plant, from the very pale, flaxen shade of the newly budded grain to the burnished reds of a crop ready for harvest.

In the unlikely event that a judge is confronted with such a clearly incorrect coat pattern, the exhibit should be excused either for lack of merit or color not in accordance with the standard.

While the existence of black-and-tan Ridgebacks might come as a surprise to some outside the breed, they have occurred in various kennels across the world, albeit infrequently.

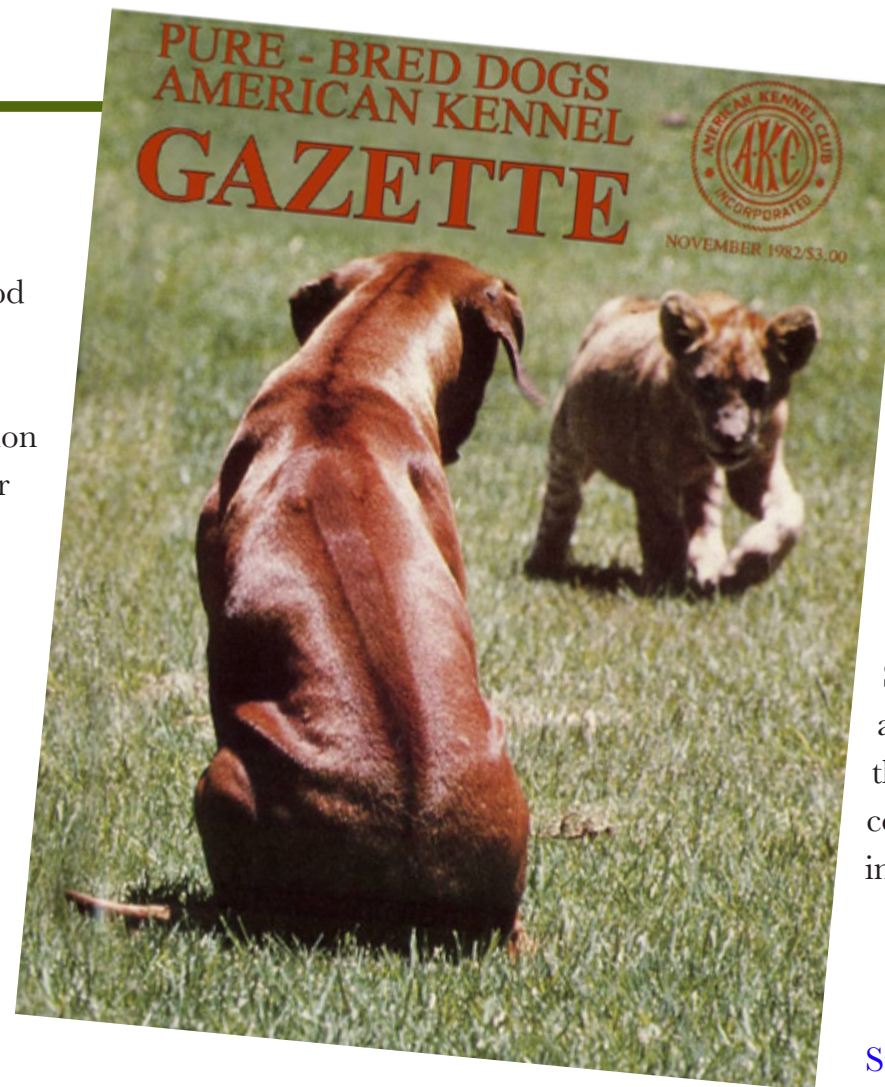
A century ago, Ridgebacks came in a variety of colors and patterns, including fawn, brindle, whole colors with white points, and sable; all have since been eliminated but for wheaten. Black and tan is one of the few that was not mentioned in the original standard, and there is not a shred of evidence that the breed ever displayed this pattern, even going back to the foundation years. The landmark 2017 Cell Reports study that decoded how breeds are genetically interrelated noted relatively recent contributions to the Ridgeback genome from two black-and-tan breeds—the Rottweiler and

the Doberman Pinscher.

While these incursions of foreign blood are unwelcome, they are perhaps not surprising: Crossing Ridgebacks with guarding breeds has not been uncommon in South Africa to fulfill the demand for protection dogs. And the Ridgeback's distant cousin, the Boerboel, has had a similar issue in its homeland with deviant colors as a result of crosses to black Labrador Retrievers and Neapolitan Mastiffs. The motivation among some in that breed to open the door to such a historically incorrect color was a financial one: Boerboel breeders in South Africa found that overseas buyers—particularly in the U.S.—were willing to pay a premium for a "rare" black Boerboel.

That same fascination with novelty is alive and well among some prospective Ridgeback owners. Social media has circulated photographs of black-and-tan Ridgebacks far and wide, and uneducated owners are drawn to them because of their dramatic patterning, which, like a Doberman, is solid black with tan points.

Over the last decade, "fad" colors have been the bane of an increasing number of breeds. Silver Labs, blue Frenchies, merle Siberians, brindle Pugs—the list goes on and on.



*Rhodesian Ridgeback: November 1982
(photo Liz Megginson)*

Unfortunately, the AKC does not turn down registration applications of these aberrant colors, even if the registration form does not list the color or pattern as one that is accepted in the breed.

Reputable Ridgeback breeders who inadvertently produce black-and-tan puppies have tools that ensure that does not happen in the future, as a gene test for identifying the pat-

tern is readily available.

For almost a century the Ridgeback standard has been sufficient guidance for judges to understand that wheaten is not the same as black and tan. But in an effort to ensure some judges do not mistakenly interpret the absence of a prohibition to be permission to do as they please, the Rhodesian Ridgeback Club of the United States has begun the initial steps of exploring a color disqualification for any color other than wheaten. And that would include, of course, the most decidedly un-wheaten-looking black and tan.

—Denise Flaim,
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[Rhodesian Ridgeback Club of the United States](#)

Salukis

SALUKI BOOKS FOR KIDS

And now for something completely different, and *fun*: children's books about Salukis. I'm sure these six books are not the only the only ones, but they are perhaps the most well-known and can often be found with an online search. Happy reading!

A Home for Sydney, by Danielle Caro, illustrated by Nadia Ilchuk (2019); 33 pages, ages 5–8.

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A true story about a racing Saluki rescued in Abu Dhabi who finds her forever home in America. Included are a map showing Sydney's journey to New Jersey, basic information about Salukis, and a photo of Sydney. Available from daniellecaro.com and Amazon. Sydney can be followed on Facebook and Instagram @sydneysaluki.

Saluki: Hound of the Bedouin, by Julia Johnson, illustrated by Susan Keeble (2005); 50 pages, ages 4–8.

Based on the experiences of Saluki expert, Hamad AlGhanem of Abu Dhabi, Johnson tells the story of a young Hamad and his chosen Saluki, Sougha (the Gifted one) as he comes of age. It is a rich carpet of Saluki lore, desert culture, and hunting techniques—all springing from the intimate relationship between the Bedouin and Saluki. Arabic glossary included.

Rosa Goes to Daycare, by Barbro Lindgren, illustrated by Eva Eriksson (2000). Originally published in Sweden as *Rosa på dagis* (1999), 26 pages; ages 3–6.

A grizzle Saluki, charmingly named Haddock, makes a *brief* appearance as one of the day-care crowd (which includes four Afghans) when Rosa the Bull Terrier, a “perpetual motion machine” goes to doggie day-care for some happy socializing.

Tanya's Desert Star, by Linda Armstrong



Saluki: Six great books for kids

(1997); 128 pages, no illustrations, pre-teen.

Tanya, age 11, is marooned in Phoenix with her aunt for the summer. She becomes friends with Autumn, whose family has a litter of Saluki puppies. Each girl chooses one, and

Tanya lets the desert wind inspire the naming of her puppy, Desert Star. The two girls bond and, with their hounds, have adventures—until an argument sparks a crisis that sends Tanya and Desert Star off on a desperate

rescue mission. Basic breed information is included.

Rosie and the Rustlers, by Roy Gerrard (1989); 32 pages, illustrated, ages 5–9.

Rosie runs a busy ranch with the help of her

COURTESY BRIAN DUGGAN

HOUND GROUP

cowboys (and Saluki), and when rustlers steal her cattle, everyone saddles up to chase down the bandits. Told in rhyme, the story has the unnamed Saluki present in nearly every exquisite illustration—and Gerrard’s characters comfortably resemble the lovable Munchkins of *The Wizard of Oz*.

Flash: Dog of Old Egypt, by Lynn Hall, (1973); 48 pages, illustrated, ages 5–10.

The pharaoh’s son, Khufu, takes a shine to a Saluki puppy and names him Flash of Light. Prince Khufu trains Flash to hunt gazelle and he grows into a fine hunting hound. But pharaoh decrees Flash has surpassed all the royal Salukis as *El Hor* (the Noble One) and takes him for his own. Heartbroken, Khufu stoically accepts this blow but is still able to be near Flash in the palace. Eventually, in a splendid ceremony, Pharaoh returns Flash to his son upon his coming of age. Khufu, in the fullness of time, becomes pharaoh and is buried in his Great Pyramid with Flash by his side. Note: Parents are advised brief mentions are made of puppies being culled from the litter and killing gazelle for food. The author (with good intentions) incorrectly uses the Arabic term *El Hor* as a concept from Ancient Egyptian culture.

—Brian Patrick Duggan,
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Saluki Club of America

Scottish Deerhounds

PUPPIES, PUPPIES, PUPPIES

Before anything else this month, we want to send good wishes out to the entire Deerhound community—may we all be safe and healthy and take all the precautions necessary to keep ourselves that way. We have seen the beginnings of life opening up in terms of dog shows, and some brave Deerhounds have been taking advantage of the limited freedom this offers to bring their dogs in front of judges and to enjoy the long-absent company of other Deerhound family members. Show-giving clubs are joining together to form larger clusters of shows, and this grants those out showing a wider number of opportunities to enter.

Moving on from there, and because we and a number of others have had litters during this pandemic, we thought this might be a time to do some review of early socialization and education for puppies. We have a breed that is quite large and strong at maturity, so it becomes part of our responsibility to help our youngsters and their new families with some guidance, so that those lovely, cute babies can become beautiful, well-behaved adults.

During our 50-plus years with Deerhounds, we’ve developed some ways of educating our puppies that we thought might be beneficial to others, so we offer some of them here. I’d

like to say here that our efforts at teaching puppies are always to help them understand that unwanted behaviors are the problem, not them. In all our interactions, they are never led to believe that they are “bad dogs”—only that some behaviors cause unwanted outcomes for them. And since Deerhounds are gentle creatures by nature, it doesn’t take long. We know that our fellow breeders have also developed methods that work for them; we only mean to offer suggestions.

First, I mentioned that ours is a very large breed, and so for the safety and enjoyment of dogs and people alike, we feel it’s incumbent upon us to help our puppies know that jumping on people is inappropriate, unless they’re asked to do so. While it’s very cute when a puppy shows enthusiasm by jumping up, we all know it can be dangerous or frightening if an adult Deerhound does the same thing to a child or a frail person. It’s tempting to say, well, that’s the new family’s responsibility, but we think that’s shirking our responsibility a bit. Why? Because the new family may not have had experience with such a large breed and may not realize that habits learned as puppies don’t automatically self-correct. Or maybe the new family hasn’t had a puppy since they got their last dog as a puppy many years ago, and they’ve forgotten some important training methods.

We can help them so much by teaching our puppies some manners as babies in their puppy yard when they’re enjoying their first experiences and before they go to their new homes. When we go out to play with them, they’re always happy and excited to see us. How do they show that? By jumping up on us, just like they do with each other and their mother. It’s rewarding to know they want to be with us, but this is where we begin to educate them. We gently nudge them with a knee as they jump, and they fall over. Now we absolutely don’t want to crush their exuberance, so we never speak loudly or negatively to them when this happens. Instead, we say something akin to “Oh, gosh, what happened to you? Did you fall over when you jumped? Guess that’s not such a good thing!” Then we reach over to them and ruffle them, saying, “What a good puppy!” This way they never associate what happened to them with us in a negative way. And it rarely takes many times for this to make a difference. By 7 or 8 weeks of age, they still come running to us for cuddles, but all their feet stay on the ground. This of course doesn’t become permanent, so we explain to our new families what we’ve done and how they can reinforce the good behavior by saying “Four on the floor, that’s a good dog” or some other phrase that helps the puppy see the picture of what we want.



A breeder gives the litter a good start with early training and socialization and provides new owners with guidance to help ensure their puppy will be a contented, well-behaved adult. Center: A small exercise pen in the living room can help keep a new puppy and the furniture safe.



Another very important issue is with regard to puppies biting their humans. Our puppies learn early that this is not to be done. How do we do this? In terms of method, when a puppy grabs hold of us with its mouth, we move our body part out of its mouth and take hold of the puppy's muzzle with our hand, squeezing gently. Sometimes this is enough of a surprise that the puppy stops. Sometimes we need to repeat the action, squeezing a bit harder till the puppy squeaks in response. At that point, when the puppy stops his attempt to bite, we say, "Gee whiz, look what happens when you bite me! It doesn't feel good to me either." Then we often offer the puppy something else

to put in his mouth, saying, "There, that's a better thing to bite!" Again, at no point do we tell the puppy "No" or indicate that we're upset with him/her, so our action is just a response to theirs. This works well for us, and puppies soon learn that they can lick us and even put their mouth on us, but they can't actually bite down.

Apparently we didn't explain this well enough to someone who just got a puppy from us this year, because we got a phone call from them saying their pup was being "aggressive" and biting. We needed to be clear with them that this puppy was just being a puppy, viewing the owners like they were littermates whom

COURTESY FRANCES SMITH

HOUND GROUP

he could play bite with. We hadn't explained well enough that it's natural behavior for a puppy to play this way with siblings, and that he needed to understand more clearly that humans were not puppies, so he couldn't do this with them. They hadn't taken this in when we did Puppy 101 with them when they came for their puppy. After the phone call they began doing what we suggested, and in no time the biting behavior stopped.

Something that we scratch our heads about is hearing that "the puppy ate the sofa" or something like that. Our initial response is "and where were you when this happened?" You see, we love having a puppy that we keep, in the house with us a lot, because they become a part of the family more quickly when they can be with us. But our puppies are always in the same room as we are when they come in. We have temporary gates that are put in the doorways so we can ensure that they aren't out of our sight, getting into things that interest them but are either dangerous to them or inappropriate. In the same way that you would watch over a 2-year-old child, we watch over our puppy. We try to make this clear to our new families so they can keep their new puppy and their furniture safe. We actually have a small exercise pen that our current new puppy has lived in when she's in the living room with us and after she's had our playtime. She was only 8 weeks old at first, so it

also had a pee-proof pad in it, just in case of an accident. (We haven't needed it because we try to be very attentive to her signals, and now it's gone). It's filled with toys to play with, and we're always close by, so we can interact but still be able to do other things. She's 4 months old now, so she's allowed more freedom, but again, only in the same room as we are. It seems to work well for us, and our puppy people have used this method successfully too.

It's hard to remember everything that our new families need to know when adding a Deerhound puppy to their home, and we've just scratched the surface here, but we hope we've offered some useful things. All of these things are probably useful for any puppy, but we do think our Deerhounds are exceptionally good at learning them quickly!

—Frances Smith

[Scottish Deerhound Club of America](#)

Whippets

PURPOSE

Historians like to claim that the manipulation and selective breeding of purebred dogs is a fairly recent phenomenon that began in the Victorian era. I suggest that they are wrong. I believe that once the earliest cave-dwellers saw the value of domesticating dogs, purposeful breeding began. Whether

for the most proficient hunting companion, the most loyal and protective guardian, or the most efficient vermin-killer, man has engaged in trying to perfect dogs, like the rest of his livestock, since earliest times.

What the Victorian fanciers did was to popularize the exhibition of purebred dogs and to promote the diversity of the breeds. Much has been written about the social aspect of their

"idle pastime" of showing dogs, but the truth is, they "invented" very few breeds. Instead, in that age of travel and discovery they found many of those existing breeds in their native lands, brought them to Europe and America, and popularized them. I submit that historians, geneticists, and we, as purebred dog lovers, owe them a debt of gratitude for celebrating and cementing the legacy of the diversity



"Whippet with Rabbit"
(bronze, Kathy Lyon)

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of our breeds.

Historians and geneticists also like to claim (as seen on several recent telecasts) that the preservation and advancement of our breeds has been done on a whim, or in the interest of “fashion.” There is no doubt that over the last two centuries individual breeds have fallen in and out of fashion—some for arbitrary reasons such as being featured in popular books, movies, and commercials, and some for economic reasons. Certainly, there are “breeders” who have sought to take advantage of these fad breeds for purely financial gain, but here I use the term *breeder* in the loosest definition. Anyone who mates two dogs regardless of purpose can technically be called a breeder, but in the context of doing the mating with only profit in mind, I define them as such with contempt.

For serious, dedicated, and ethical dog breeders, the exhibition and numerous competitions devoted to purebred dogs is not a whim but a proving ground. It is not about fashion or fad, and it is surely not about money. It is an effort to preserve and protect the rich history of each breed. The goal is to honor the past and look toward the future. It is to guard the type and temperament and improve the health and soundness of our dogs.

—Phoebe J. Booth,
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American Whippet Club

TERRIER GROUP

Australian Terriers

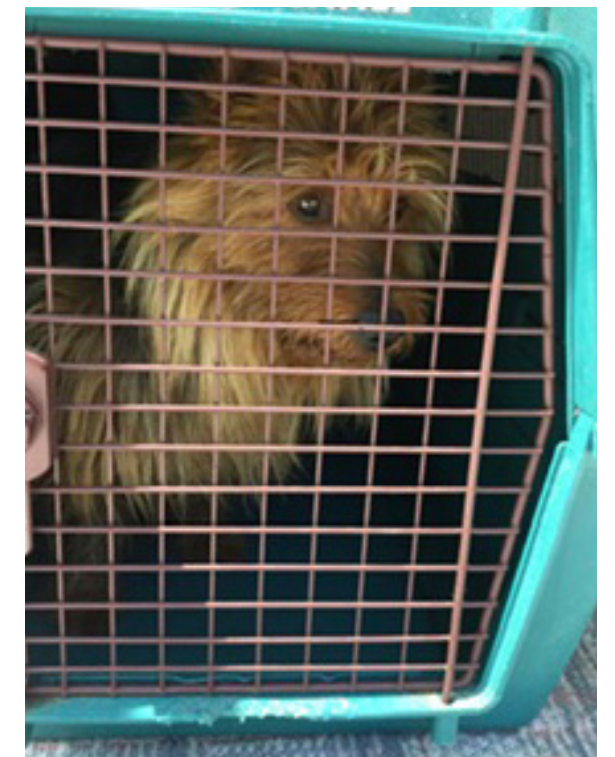
Our guest columnist for this issue is Caren Holtby, Tidewalker Australian Terriers, of North Saanich, British Columbia, Canada.

BREEDING DURING COVID-19

What does a fancier of Australian Terriers do in the middle of a pandemic, when there are no dog shows to attend, no trials, and wonderful dogs at home? We attempt to breed a litter. *Attempt* is the key word here, as Covid19 has caused major travel restrictions, especially between countries.

In July, we were notified that Rain (Can. Ch. Tidewalker RainCoast Gypsy) had come into season. Rain is a bitch we co-own with a pet family with the agreement that we would have breeding rights. First we needed to contact the co-owners to express our desire to breed, and then book with our vet for progesterone testing. Of course, at the time we received the news we happened to be staying on our boat in the middle of nowhere, with no cell reception. A full day was lost finding cell service. Then, while circling a small area, we are able to talk to the owners and call our vet, obtaining permission to breed and booking a progesterone test on day seven of her cycle.

Now to find an appropriate stud dog. The Canada/U.S. border had been declared closed, and we had heard stories about delays



Breeding dogs during the pandemic has posed great challenges, but the rewards are immeasurable.

COURTESY CAREN HOLTBY

TERRIER GROUP

at the border for frozen and chilled semen. Not Good. A live breeding of a dog who was close by would be best. As luck would have it, a nice Australian terrier stud, Carson (GCh. Benayr Johnny Come Lately), twice winner of Best of Breed during the the breed's U.S. national weekend and sire of several known nice pups was in Alberta, Canada. He had been there since February, unable to get home due to the border closures. We hatched a plan to fly him via one stop to Victoria, B.C. This made Carson's owner happy, as flights from BC to Seattle were still taking live cargo. When Carson arrived in Victoria, a well-known local handler picked him up to care for him until I could get him.

On day seven of Rain's cycle the progesterone test was taken. The results, provided the next day, showed Rain had ovulated. Oh, no! The numbers were through the roof. With the saying "best laid plans" ringing in my head, several calls were made while, again, circling in an area to find cell service! Arrangements were made for Rain's co-owner to pick up Carson and take him and Rain to the vet. A successful breeding was managed. However, there was still great uncertainty as to whether it was too late. It was a lot of running around if it didn't take.

I arrived home a day later and picked up our Aussie guest. Carson was easy to have

here—he loved his toys and a walk each day. I immediately began to arrange to get him onto a plane, as per my agreement with his owner. This required medical certificates, shipping paperwork, and a two-hour ferry ride to the mainland. After several days, I was able to turn over all the paperwork and the dog to airport cargo officials. These officials told me, "Don't wait, all is in order—catch your ferry home!" An hour into my ferry home, I get a call. The computer isn't working and won't create a waybill; no waybill, no boarding of the dog. Oh, the drama!

Calls to Carson's owner, calls to the people waiting to pick the him up from the airport, calls to friends about what to do, calls to the airline and the cargo office, and finally there was an agreement that the airline was at fault. They agree to put Carson up at an international kennel for the night and get him onto the plane in the morning. Good thing Carson was up for the adventure and managed all the changes well.

On July 31 Carson makes it onto the flight from Vancouver to Seattle. We were told "You are very, very lucky!" It was the last airline company, and their last flight, taking live cargo to the U.S. for the foreseeable future! As I write this on October 28, flights are still not carrying dogs between Canada and the U.S.

I have to share with you that we were lucky

twice! First, Carson arrived home safe and sound. Second, a litter of five healthy pups—two males and three females—was born despite progesterone numbers that indicated it was too late to breed. Phew! Breeding during a pandemic—well, breeding, period—is always an adventure. —C.H.

Thank you, Caren!

—Dr. Grace Massey

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Bedlington Terriers

This month's column is by Laurie Friesen, president of the Bedlington Terrier Club of America. It is so timely and important and reflects wisdom and good judgment on the part of this fledgling breeder. I will never forget the day that I received the call from Dr. Brewer's lab at the University of Michigan announcing the development of their molecular genetics test for copper toxicosis. The fear they expressed to me was that breeders would use the test to focus on this one single trait, which is always so detrimental to a gene pool.

TOXIC DNA

Inherited copper toxicosis (CT) is a genetic disease that has plagued the Bedlington

Terrier for decades. First described in 1979, this condition, with an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance, causes an accumulation of dietary copper storage in the liver, resulting in severe hepatopathy. Unless treated with copper-binding medication and copper-restricted diet, life expectancy was three to seven years. At one time CT affected three out of every four Bedlington Terriers, and the breed teetered on extinction.

Bedlington breeders should be grateful for the early research pioneered by those who would not let CT destroy the breed they loved. Besides hard work and determination, liver biopsies and test breeding were the only options for diagnosing and eliminating the disease. In 1996, the first DNA marker test for CT was made available. Research continued, and a deletion test identifying the gene responsible for CT was developed in 2002. Although liver biopsies are still the best diagnostic tool for identifying copper storage and diagnosing CT, a simple cheek-swab identifies a dog as *Clear* (DNA 1.1), *Carrier* (DNA 1.2), or *Affected* (DNA 2.2) with regard to copper toxicosis. This latest test is currently recommended by the Bedlington Terrier Club of America.

The latest trend among a growing number of breeders is to only breed Clear sires to Clear dams, virtually eliminating copper toxicosis in the Bedlington Terrier. An all-

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Bedlington Terrier puppy

Clear litter seems like a noble cause for the betterment of the breed. However, this breeding practice comes with severe consequences. Decreased genetic variation within the breed results in the rapid rise of other hereditary diseases. Renal disease and cancers are particularly noted and becoming a real problem.

“Toxic DNA” is a term I originated to describe the purposely avoided use of copper

toxicosis Carrier (DNA 1.2) Bedlingtons in a breeding program. These genetically valuable studs and dams are treated by some as if their DNA is toxic to a Clear mate (DNA 1.1). Sharing of my opinion is intended not to offend but to encourage breeders to seriously consider the overall long-term effect this practice will have on the breed. For example, if a Carrier stud dog offers everything a breeder is

looking for to complement their Clear bitch, some breeders will instantly reject this dog because of his CT status. We are breeders of a rare breed with an already *limited gene pool*. Why put self-imposed limits on options for a stud dog if a bitch is CT Clear? All other things being equal, opt for the DNA Clear male. But why choose a dog of lesser breed type with obvious faults and known health issues only to produce an all-Clear litter? This practice is detrimental to the future of our breed. Good, sound stud dogs are consistently overlooked and culled from breeding programs based solely on their Carrier DNA status. Responsible breeders should not eliminate a very large percentage of available stud dogs, leaving only Clear Bedlingtons in the gene pool. Carrier bitches are also culled out, never adding their genetic value to the breed. If this practice continues at the rate it is going, our gene pool will become more and more shallow. Breeders should consider the use of all available studs and dams in a breeding program despite their copper toxicosis status.

Like breeders who came before us, our responsibility is the preservation of purebred Bedlington Terriers. Excluding CT carriers from current breeding programs is detrimental and harmful. These dogs are not toxic, but the continued practice will inevitably be lethal. —*L.F.*

Thank you, Laurie.

—Lucy Heyman, Spring, Texas

lucy@carilloncares.com

[Bedlington Terrier Club of America](#)

Border Terriers

Our guest author for this issue is Karen F. Fitzpatrick, of Meadowlake Border Terriers.

SPANNING THE BORDER TERRIER

Border Terriers have been spanned by huntsmen since the first terriers were sent to ground to bolt quarry. It was, and is, one key way to determine if a working terrier has the physical attributes to follow a fox to ground. The largest part of a Border Terrier that needs to fit into a foxhole is his chest. If you have ever had the privilege to observe a terrier working to ground, or have seen fox dens in person, you know they are not very big. The holes and tunnels of the dens are narrow and require a dog capable of both fitting into them and having the flexibility to work once inside.

The rule of thumb is that an average man's hands should be able to surround the largest part of the Border Terrier's chest. Flexibility can be felt by lightly compressing fingers to thumbs together, and feeling a “give” beneath your fingers. No photo can properly convey

COURTESY LAURIE FRIESEN

TERRIER GROUP



A 15-month-old, 16-pound male Border Terrier, showing various views of spanning. Flexibility can be felt by lightly compressing fingers to thumbs together, and feeling a “give” beneath your fingers.

the satisfaction of feeling that “give” in a properly proportioned terrier. The chest should not be so hard and rigid as to give the idea that the dog cannot do his job in the ground. The bigger the dog, the bigger the chest size. Chest shape is also crucial, as a deep, slab-sided Border whose chest drops below the elbows will never fit into a foxhole, as these are often round, without dragging his brisket on the floor of the tunnel while crawling after “Charlie”!

The more opportunities you have to span terriers, the better you will become at assess-

ing chest size and flexibility. It’s helpful to ask terrier breeders if you can span their dogs to help you to develop a feel for the technique and use it as a tool to properly evaluate size and flexibility. As a judge, you would *not* “fold” the dog, nose to tail, but as a breeder it is important to note the correlation between spannability and flexibility. Some old-timers and serious working terrier judges across the U.K. would gently bend the dog to assess flexibility. You can see how the dog would need to be able to not only get himself into the narrow den and back out, but actually to turn around to exit the den.

There is nothing more educational than repetitive, hands-on learning when it comes to spanning. The more you judge terriers, the more you are able compare chests in the working terriers. Border Terriers are not the only breed that requires spanning; both Russell Terriers and Parson Russell Terriers are spanned to determine size. If you ever come across a Russell Terrier you can’t span, that my friends, is a travesty, for a terrier 12 inches and under should be the easiest to span and have the smallest chest of the three breeds spanned in the AKC.

Spanning the Border Terrier is one of the most useful tools to assess proper size in the breed, since we do not have an ideal height in our standard. Our breed standard has said

COURTESY KAREN FITZPATRICK

TERRIER GROUP

since the early 1900s that the ideal weight of the Border Terrier is 11½ to 14 pounds for bitches, and 13 to 15½ pounds for dogs. The proper weight as stated in the standard has not changed. In many of the Borders of today, we are seeing an alarming number of dogs being shown who are over 19 pounds and some even at 20 pounds or more and being rewarded for it. This is unacceptable for a working Border Terrier, hence the need for proper technique for spanning by judges more than ever. It is imperative for every judge, breeder, and exhibitor to learn to span properly.

You may ask if it is possible for a 20-pound terrier to have a spannable, flexible chest. In my opinion, it is not, at least not a correct one, but many will boast their 20-pound dog is indeed spannable. While that 20-pound dog certainly might fit into many badger sets back in the day when badger hunting was allowed in the U.K., it wouldn't be able to work in the narrow apertures of a fox den. A larger dog certainly has his uses, but he is so limited as to where he can maneuver to do the job he is bred to do. I often hear comments such as "But in the U.K., they starve them to working weight, so in all actuality, that is incorrect—we can have a dog that is three to four pounds heavier." This is akin to saying the 20-pound dog can be 15 pounds if he is starved down, and then he can fit. This is ridiculous. The

dog with the 20-pound frame and chest can't be starved down to work anymore than I could starve myself down and become a jockey. I am too tall and too "big"—and so is the 20-pound Border Terrier.

A Border Terrier must have substance and the proper size to do his job, and he definitely cannot be spindly and lacking bone. However, he can and must be both the correct size, while every bit portraying a terrier ready to take on the underground world. —*K.F.F.*

Thank you, Karen.
—D'Arcy Downs-Vollbracht
[Border Terrier Club of America](#)

Bull Terriers

We are honored to have Victoria Sottile as our guest columnist for this issue. Bull Terriers have owned a huge part of Victoria's heart since she was 7 years old. She cut her "handling teeth" showing under distinguished breeder-judges such as James Boland, Marilyn Drewes, and Raymond Oppenheimer. An educator, author, and filmmaker, Victoria is also a AKC Breed Ambassador for the BTCA. She continues to breed and show Bull Terriers under the Alaric prefix and lives with her husband Roney and four Bull Terriers in Brooklyn and in Cape May, New Jersey.



Bull Terrier: Ch. Mighty Moe of Monty Ayr, 1966 (photo Joan Ludwig)

THE STUD DOG QUESTION

Most serious breeders rightly build on their bitch lines and with a few exceptions, place most of their dog puppies in pet homes and if they are lucky, the rare show home that

promises to campaign the dog and share in the responsibility and task of putting him up for stud. During a recent judges' seminar, the question came up as to why the general quality of American Bull Terrier breeding

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stock seems to be stalled in place where we are plagued with construction issues related to toplines, front assemblies, movement, and sadly, the ever-persistent bite faults.

A few possibilities were suggested. First, blindly following the mandate of keeping a bitch puppy instead of a dog may result in a less-than-worthy bitch reproducing. This does not advance any breeding program. Keeping the best puppy regardless of sex could. Second, many breeders place dogs in potential show homes with the hope of being able to campaign the dog and ultimately put him to stud. This does not always work out. The owners did not realize the work involved in raising a show dog. There is not due diligence in training and socializing the dog, and putting him in the ring would be problematic. Scheduling is an issue, and so on. Essentially, anything can happen in the home, and the breeder throws up her hands in resignation and the dog is ultimately neutered. In any event, a potentially useful stud is now a dud.

In looking at the past 10 years of the Raymond Oppenheimer Stud Dog of the Year Award, it is compelling to note that in six of those years, the award was conferred upon a dog from the U.K. The award is conferred based on the accumulation of points from the performance of a stud dog's offspring in the conformation ring. A cursory examination

of two of those dogs—Emred Huntsman, winner in 2011, 2012, and 2016; and Emred Devils Spy, winner in 2017—shows that these two dogs alone sired approximately 30 AKC champions. Additionally, over the past 10 years, there have been six Silverwood Trophy winners sired by foreign stud dogs. Does this beg the question of the best “American dog?” As a clarification: Statistically, the prevalence of the award going to U.K. dogs correlates with the availability of chilled and frozen semen.

Statistically then, approximately 50 percent of the *crème de la crème* of our breed is coming from foreign stud dogs. Let us consider the question of “Where do we go from here?” Shall we continue to rely upon the quality of foreign bloodlines to improve our breed, or can we be less reticent about keeping a dog from our next litter rather than a bitch? Are the bitches we are keeping and breeding really of higher quality than the dogs, or have we taken the mandate to keep bitches too far, at the expense of losing quality dogs? I ask these questions because if we are going to proceed into the future with the hope of improving the faults that we so seriously must address, we must always ask ourselves as breeders the hard questions for the long game. It is important to periodically reflect on your breeding program, make adjustments, and not be afraid to take

chances. —V.S.

Thank you, Victoria!
—Carolyn Alexander, Corral De Tierra,
California
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[Bull Terrier Club of America](#)

Dandie Dinmont Terriers

Sandra J. Wolfskill wrote the following about the breed in 2016.

MENTORS

How did you first learn about the Dandie Dinmont Terrier? Was it in a book? Were you using Google or the AKC website to research various breeds and find the one that was just right for you? Did someone in your neighborhood walk one down the street every day?

However you first met this wonderful breed, how long did it take you to stop laughing? Seriously, here comes a short-legged, long-backed character, with a huge topknot, big eyes and nose, puffy legs, and a very busy tail rotating just like a helicopter-tail rotor! The questions many of us have heard time and time again are “What is that dog?” “Where did you get him?” and “He is a *what?*”

How you, as a Dandie Dinmont owner, answer that question is mission critical to bringing a new person into the Dandie

Dinmont family. So let's start with the basics! Obviously, the short answer is “This is a Dandie Dinmont Terrier”! But what you do next will go a long way toward getting a new person or family hooked on this breed.

The long answer often starts with a brief history of the breed. The key points: They are a dwarf breed that originated in what is called the Border Country between England and Scotland, where they were used as a farm dog and family dog. What does that mean? It means this is a sturdy, low-set, hardy dog who is comfortable dispatching vermin or sleeping beside the kitchen stove. They are OK in a group or stretched out on the sofa with a toy.

Are they really a terrier? If you have ever watched them at a barn hunt or had the misfortune to not notice that rabbit in the far corner of the exercise yard, you quickly have to admit that their prey drive can be very strong. Yes, they really are a terrier—but one who is just as happy making you laugh as he tosses his favorite toy across the room before charging off the sofa, grabbing the toy and killing it in 4.5 seconds.

Watching a group of Dandies play is often better than watch a comedy show on television. They run, they play-fight, they wrestle, and sometimes, much to their embarrassment, they fall off the sofa, hitting the floor with a very loud thud.

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Dandie Dinmont Terrier puppy

What else do you share about the breed? It's important to be fully transparent when it comes to the coat and grooming. Learning to groom this breed take time and practice. The DDTCA grooming guide and video is a great place to start, although having a mentor to groom with every four to five weeks is a much

faster way to achieving a coat that looks like a real Dandie. For the average pet, a good groomer is well worth the time and effort it takes to find one who can either hand-strip or who can clipper and scissor your dog so that he still looks like a Dandie.

Invite anyone interested in the breed to

come and meet your other Dandies. After all, we all know Dandies are just like candy: One is not enough! It is always a joy to watch people who know nothing about our breed suddenly become hooked on these dogs.

Creating interest in this breed is every breeder's responsibility. Mentoring can be hard. It takes time and patience. In the end, though, if you convert a casual questioner into a Dandie forever supporter, you will have taken one small step to reverse the trends and preserve this vulnerable, comical, and devoted breed for future generations. —S.J.W.

[Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club of America](#)

Glen of Imaal Terriers

RESCUE GLENS

In his February 2007 breed column in this publication, Bruce Sussman wrote about finding it necessary to respond to “a growing number of announcements that there are Glens in shelters.” Why were there these reports of Glens in shelters? “Because many terrier-mixes resemble Glens in part, though never entirely.”

Following the AKC recognition of Glens in late 2004, there was suddenly a catchy name and story that could seem to fit a certain subset of cute, scruffy mixed-breed dogs who wound up in shelters. Being both “new

and rare” (also the title of Bruce's column) brought “a certain cachet to a rescue dog designated as a Glen.” Tagging a dog as this rare breed might possibly have made him more adoptable.

I often get emails from people enclosing photos of their beloved rescue whom they are certain was a Glen. Many of these faux Glens can be found on Instagram and Facebook. It is exceedingly rare for any of these dogs to closely resemble a Glen, and even less likely that they are one, but because Glens are so rare very few people have ever seen one up close. A skilled groomer can sculpt a double-coated terrier mix into a reasonable facsimile of a Glen, but they usually lack size, substance, and correct ears. Glens appear smaller in the media than they do in person. Meeting one in person and getting your hands on them is very beneficial to appreciate the breed's substance. This is highly recommended for anyone thinking of getting one.

As unlikely as it is that these rescues are purebred Glens, it is even less likely that they are Glen-mixes. Owners who are lucky enough to have gotten a Glen pup are not going to let it breed indiscriminately, creating mixed-breed litters, and then put those pups into rescue. Glen litters are carefully planned, often requiring long-distance travel for natural matings. Semen and dogs are often imported

COURTESY ANITA KAY SIMPSON

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Glen of Imaal Terrier

from abroad to increase the gene pool here in the U.S. When we have to tell someone that their 20-pound, silky-coated, drop-eared pup is clearly not a Glen, it is not out of disrespect for the owner or the pup, but out of respect for our breed. Someone who likes that size in their pet will quite possibly find a 35 to 40-pound adult male Glen a bit more dog than they bargained for.

Dogs are such wonderful companions and there is a shortage of both purebreds and mixed-breeds right now, with so many people working from home and deciding that it's a good time to add a canine to the family.

If you find a cute rescue who seems to resemble photos you've seen of Glens and tugs on your heartstrings, then adopt him or her—but be aware that the chances of this actually being a Glen of Imaal Terrier are very, very slim.

—Jo Lynn,
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[Glen of Imaal Terrier Club of America](#)

Irish Terriers

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER

No judge could miss my dog. The competition was too sorry. Suddenly a cloud covered the sun, turning the show grounds dark. The other dogs, exhibitors, and spec-

tators stopped moving. I should have been frightened, but then the little man appeared.

He wore a tux and top hat and stood in the center of the ring. He and I were the only figures in full sunlight.

“So, your dog is going to win again?” he asked lasciviously.

“Of course! Did you think these miserable pigs could beat me?” I leered.

“Not a chance,” he growled. “I gather you don’t think too much of your competition?”

“Who could?” I said, beginning to feel a bond with the stranger. “Do you see these pigs?”

“I’d like to,” he cackled.

I glanced at the lineup of dogs just as their bodies began to bloat, swell, and mutate into something awful—or edible. They turned into pigs! Some of them snorted and wiggled their snouts.

“I’ll be going now,” the little man said. “I know you can beat these pigs.”

“Hey, I can’t show against pigs!”

“You didn’t mind beating them when you just thought they were pigs.”

“Beating pigs or animals you don’t respect doesn’t mean much.”

He looked crestfallen. “This doesn’t have to be meaningful, does it? I’m afraid you’re not going to be any fun.”

“Some of them are decent. I never looked

DAVID WOO ©AKC

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Irish Terrier: "That sickening flattery won't make your dog any better."

too closely before."

"Get an eyeful," he said. Several of the dogs, turned stiff and hard as stone, whisked into place beside my dog. "What do you think?"

"He has a reasonable head," I said begrudgingly. "That one has a good jacket, and the other has a beautiful outline."

"That sickening flattery won't make your dog any better."

"Yeah, but if I don't respect the competition,

then what have I gained by defeating them?"

"Oh, please, I'm sickened by respect." His head whipped around. "Tell me about these fools at ringside."

"There are some simpletons! They wouldn't know a good dog if they bred one."

"I love it," he cackled. "There's no use beating these dolts. Let's go brag about your wins to some real people."

The Best of Breed ribbon leapt into my

hand, and we fell through a dark tunnel only to appear on a strange, crowded street corner.

"Brag to these people," he commanded. People were staring.

"Best of Breed." I said, showing the rosette.

"*Hmmpft!*" said a dignified woman, "but what kind of a dog is that?"

"He won from the American-bred class," I said.

"Isn't an American-bred some kind of horse?" a man asked.

"This is no good," I said. "These people don't know anything about dogs. My win means nothing to them. I'd rather go back to the dog show

"But those people at the show are morons," he reminded me.

"Well, we do have different points of view, but at least we share a common interest and language. Maybe that's a basis for learning to respect one another."

"What a nasty turn of events," he said, his face blushing bright red. "I loved to think of you showing against pigs in front of morons. Let me know if you get that attitude back. We could have a lot of fun together!"

A flicker of flame appeared inside his body and then he was gone, leaving only a burned, acrid smell.

My dog and I reappeared at the show. The show resumed and the light returned, but

clearer than before.

—Ellis West

[Irish Terrier Club of America](#)

Kerry Blue Terriers

PANDEMIC PUPPY BOOM: MAKING THE MOST OF QUARANTINE TIME

Has anyone noticed the postings of puppies has been on the upswing on social media these days? Breeders are receiving many calls for new puppies, rescues, and retired show dogs; as many of us are "sheltering in place" for months at a time. AKC litter registrations for Kerry Blue Terriers since January 2020 are up 12 percent, comparing July 2019 to July 2020.

Across the country, pet adoptions have been on the rise. On the CDC website, information on the benefits of owning a pet includes *decreases in blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and feelings of loneliness, and increased opportunities for exercise and outdoor activities.* The CDC shares the importance of choosing your pet carefully, doing an assessment of your needs and the health needs of the pet you plan to adopt or purchase.

One area that seemed to be missing from the post was the important topic of training your pet. Many of us know that when choosing a Kerry Blue Terrier, understanding your dog's

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Clockwise: Participants at the training session are physically distanced; trainer George Mendiola goes over the session overview; Kerry puppy getting some training tips on TV; 6-month-old Tonatiuh with his toy award; a couple participating with their first Kerry Blue puppy.



characteristics and natural instincts is key to a successful canine companionship at home and in the show ring.

Responsible breeders prepare the puppies they breed for their new homes, giving new owners a head start in training their new puppies. However, developing a relationship with your new canine family member requires an early investment of your time. Kerry Blue Terrier breeders recommend new owners put together a plan for how they and the family

COURTESY CONNIE ROBBINS

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will train the puppy as he or she adjusts to the home. Some trusted old resources come to mind, such as *The Art of Raising a Puppy* and *How to be Your Dog's Best Friend*, by the Monks of New Skete. Additional resources include *As a Dog Thinketh: Daily Words of Wisdom for Dog People* and visiting the USKBTC website section on [Grooming & Training](#). Developing a strong relationship with your new puppy is essential—and owners can take advantage of more time at home during this pandemic.

Although many of us have added another dog to our family during this time, some might not realize the importance of training. For those receiving a puppy for the first time or after many years, finding available classes and socialization opportunities are difficult during the pandemic. It might be difficult to socialize and prepare your puppies for the show ring due to event cancellations or limited entries in your area. During this pandemic, KBT clubs across the country have been able to have very few events or opportunities where puppies can be exposed to a show environment.

Creating opportunities for a new puppy to be around other show dogs may be your best shot. Contact area Kerry Blue Terrier breeders to find new puppy owners nearby, and put together a Kerry puppy social/training session with a recommended dog trainer. Finding a dog trainer who is familiar with terriers really

helps! Keep in mind we are in a pandemic, so keep it small, fewer than seven dogs; try to hold the session in a large, open-air green area, with space for physical distancing; and require all participants to have masks. This is the new normal for dog shows, as I write this.

For the show-potential puppy, additional suggestions for preparation include reviewing handling videos, such as those available through AKC and dog show e-magazines, and working with local professional handlers who can help you prepare your dogs for the show ring. Other opportunities include trainers who offer remote sessions via Zoom.

In closing, I bring back a few words of advice from Mr. Ron Ramsay: “Absent direction from us, Kerry Blue Terriers will decide what their job is if we don’t.”

Use this time well with your Kerry Blue Terrier. Don’t let this opportunity go to waste!

—Connie Robbins,
cjhrobbins@gmail.com

[United States Kerry Blue Terrier Club](#)

Lakeland Terriers

THE BIG PICTURE, OR THE PUZZLE PIECES?

If you are a breeder, you are also a judge; you judge your own dogs, and you judge others when looking for a mate or an addition

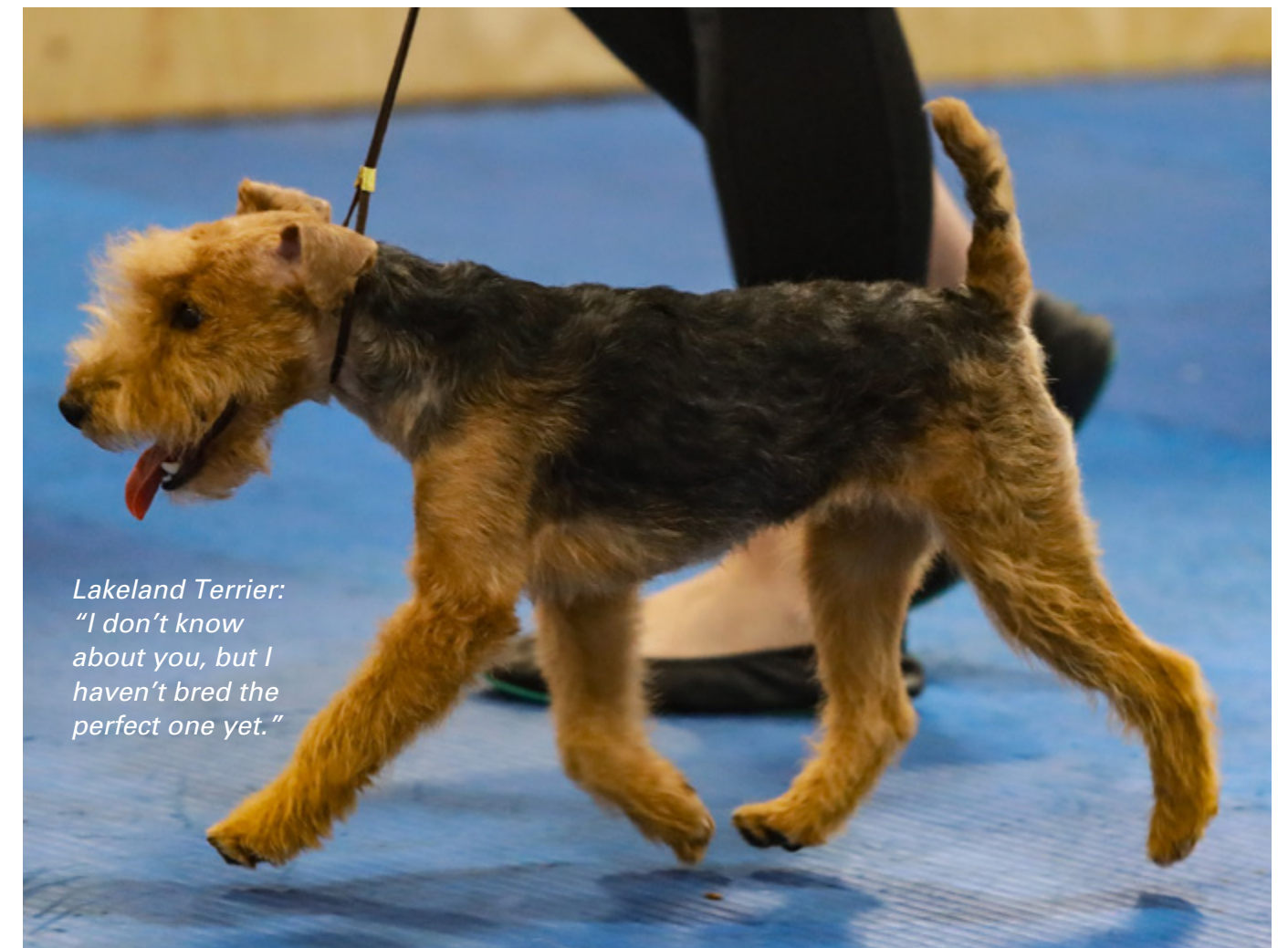
to your stock. However, have you ever consciously thought about the different ways you look at a dog when wearing your “judge hat,” as opposed to your “breeder hat”?

When I am wearing my “judge hat,” I am looking for the total package—the dog who represents the overall best of my breeding program, or someone else’s dog whom I would like to include. I don’t know about you, but I

haven’t bred the perfect one yet.

In order to continually improve, I have to switch hats. When I am wearing my “breeder hat,” I am going to take that “total package” dog apart and see what pieces I’ve got, and what pieces can be improved on.

Pat Hastings, in her Puppy Evaluation exercise, endorses assigning a value of 3 out of 5 or 5 out of 10 for any trait that is commonly



*Lakeland Terrier:
“I don’t know
about you, but I
haven’t bred the
perfect one yet.”*

NICOLE TILLER / HUNTER'S RUN ACTION PHOTOGRAPHY

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found in an average champion and evaluating a pup from that starting point. (If you are aghast at the idea that your champion animal might be considered “average” among champions, you are probably too kennel blind to participate in this exercise anyway, so stop reading and go admire your trophies and ribbons. The rest of us have work to do here.)

I always start with the outline, as I feel it is an integral part of breed type. The Lakeland is the smallest of the long-legged, wire-coated earth-working terrier breeds. In order to do his job he must have an extremely punishing grip, with large jaws and teeth, backed up by a skull that is moderately broad and flat providing abundant surface area for attachment of muscles.

In order to keep the dog small enough to enter the fox den, the ideal specimen is going to have an outline with a larger head-to-body proportion than a Wire or Welsh, and noticeably substantial leg bone, with no tendency toward being low on leg. Any departure from this outline is a departure toward “generic terrier.” A perfect set of ears and clever grooming will win dog shows but not impress foxes. A narrow front and oval ribcage without too much spring are mandatory. This feature is a balancing act; enough required to give heart and lung

room, but not so much as to prevent access to the fox’s lair.

Movement (“straight ahead free stride of good length”) needs to be assessed. No saddlebag transport for this breed! Difficult terrain, hours spent traveling to and from the fells mandated a canine athlete. Economy of motion was essential; no mincing, short-strided gait. A dog who when asked to trot faster *extends* his stride is the one we want (as opposed to the one that takes more steps). Being able to extend at the trot denotes flexibility, an absolute requirement underground. Over-angulated rears need not apply; the physics of mismatched body parts results in fatigue. So do flat, thin feet.

Is the coat harsh and weather-resisting? That pesky undercoat that we rake and rake acts as a thermal blanket, quite necessary in a cold, drizzly climate.

Once these attributes have been tallied, then analyze the “pretty stuff”: tail-set, tail curve, ear placement, and carriage, and so on. Just like putting together a jigsaw puzzle, it is usually most effective to separate out the “border pieces” first. Outline, movement, head, and coat are my “border pieces” of the conformation puzzle.

—Pat Rock,

hollybriar@widomaker.com

[United States Lakeland Terrier Club](#)

Manchester Terriers

THAT’S ENTERTAINMENT

As the holidays approach, many of us are looking for gift ideas for our family and friends. We’re looking for that perfect gift that is equal parts thoughtful, personal, and practical. (Well, sometimes frivolous is fun too!) For many dog owners, this search includes gifts for their canine family members. When looking for something for our pets, we don’t always realize the role their past history, intended purpose, and drive play in determining the best types of gifts that will keep them entertained. Finding just the right one can be daunting, but here are a few suggestions, and you will surely come up with some of your own.

Manchesters are a thinking breed and can have a strong prey drive. This can mean that the regular stuffie toys and chewies are not always the best choice for a Manchester. They can easily become bored or quickly destroy items meant to give hours of entertainment. Whether toy or standard, puppy or adult, there is a host of gift ideas for your Manchester that will provide interactive entertainment and an opportunity to train them without it seeming like training.

Manchesters have large teeth and mouths for their size. They often need items to chew on that are much larger than you would nor-

mally get for a small to medium sized dog. These chews are also valuable for tooth and gum health. There are lots of choices including antlers, freeze-dried chews, smoked bones, rice paper “rawhide,” stuffed chews, or raw bones. There are several schools of thought on what is best depending on the age of the dog, variety, or where they will chew it (such as in the crate, on their bed, or in your bed). Whatever you choose, ensure that your dog will enjoy hours of chewing fun, as it is calming for your Manchester and can minimize trips to the vet to have their teeth cleaned.

Manchesters love a mental challenge and problem solving. There are plenty of marketed games and puzzles that can be filled with hidden treats for your Manchester to hunt out. They are available in levels from beginner to highly advanced. They are like Rubik’s Cubes for dogs. There are also ways to make your own games for your Manchester to work through. You can build a “jungle gym” with hanging toys and objects to keep them busy. You can hide treats under upside-down plastic dishes. You can place treats in their toybox so they have to root around and find them. You can even hide treats or toys in cardboard boxes for them to spring open. The 20 to 30 minutes of mental stimulation is enough to get them napping for hours. It is always a good idea to monitor them while they play and

BREED COLUMNS

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Manchesters love a mental challenge—such as finding the treat hidden in a box of toys. A “jungle gym” with hanging toys and other objects can keep them happily busy.

ensure you don't leave any treats behind to be found later.

There are those Manchesters for whom stuffed toys and balls are just perfect. They generally love to fetch and will even toss the toys around and self-entertain. For those that like water, you can put the toys in a bucket or small pool and they will go in after them.

Manchesters are always looking for new and inventive ways to play and engage their owners in their fun.

Another great gift for your Manchester is something that cannot be bought but is extremely valuable: your time. Taking a little time each day to engage them mentally, provide short training sessions, and give them the focus they crave will go far. They don't ask much of us, and obliging their instincts and what makes them the terriers that they are can result in a satisfied Manchester and a happy home.



—Robin Gates,
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American Manchester Terrier Club

Norwich Terriers

Our guest contributor for this issue is Susan Miller Hall.

WHY SHOW DOGS?

In these times of COVID-19, many exhibitors are faced with the question of whether or not to show their dogs. For me it's easy to decide. I'm an owner-breeder-exhibitor, and showing dogs is a nonessential event. Inasmuch as my financial survival is not dependent on showing, I can't see risking one's health for show wins.

But really, why show dogs at all? There is the social aspect, the environment of a shared interest and common goals. There is the opportunity to have your dog's conformation validated by a judge expert. As a breeder, I repeat the mantra, a declared truism: I show dogs to showcase my breeding stock and to advance the results of my breeding protocol. I look for validation and an objective interpretation of our breed standard. Ric Chashoudian, an influential breeder-handler-judge, gave a great explanation of dog evaluation. To first establish that the dog possessed the “right

COURTESY ROBIN GATES

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stuff,” the dog must have the basic good qualities that enable that breed to do what they were bred to do, and possess show qualities that made them appealing to look at. They should have correct carriage and temperament. They must be able to move with ease. These are the necessities. Then you evaluate the parts and parcel of the dog. As a breeder, I appreciate the whole dog and the importance of evaluating the health of the breed, the temperament, the reproductive qualities—these are the things that protect and preserve the breed. The dog in the show ring should reflect all these qualities, and not the hand at the end

of the lead.

Is there bias in favor of the professional handler? In Norwich Terriers, breeders and owner-handlers used to be more the norm in the classes. Today, professional handlers outnumber us. Winning shouldn’t come down to the ability to carve and color a dog out of a pile of hair, or the ability to manipulate the lead and dog’s pace to suggest correct movement. The group rings are professional-handler-heavy, and that may be better understood. Competition to be “number one” or ranked among the top in one’s breed is fierce. Has the point system helped improve the quality of the

dog? Or is it the just the opposite—have the ranking and rating systems simply served to advance showiness and the most marketable? More concerning: Do breeders become influenced by show-ring antics and accumulating points more than gaining an appreciation for breed standards?

As noted in an article in *The New York Times*, some breeders cite a figure in excess of \$100,000 for campaigning certain dogs with deep-pocketed backers to get their dog ready and recognized by the judges. This involves, training, grooming, and handling fees, and entry fees and cost of travel to many, many shows. That’s not all. There are bonuses to be paid for the big wins, and the cost of advertising in the glossy dog magazines—all this in addition to the initial purchase price. Competitive dogs are quickly assigned recognition in connection with their handler, as in “Robert’s Airedale”—occasionally the owner

may be acknowledged, but to the observing public unaware of kennel names, mention of the breeder is in the small print.

A breeder’s life is controlled by breeding, whelping, rearing, and commitment to all that encompasses loving and caring for all stages of a dog’s life. All breeders have “heart dogs,” “bed dog,” “walking dogs,” and the dogs who sit on the couch with you watching reruns of *Law and Order* during pandemics. Our therapy dogs guide us through the unsettling times, like life in times of COVID and celebrate the best of wins.

I’m sure I will continue to breed dogs long after COVID. I will continue breeding because of my concern for the health and preservation of the breed I love. But I acknowledge that the show ring has lost some of its luster. —S.M.H.

Thank you, Susan!

—Jane R. Schubart,

ascot.js@gmail.com

[The Norwich Terrier Club of America](http://TheNorwichTerrierClubofAmerica.com)

Scottish Terriers

SCOTTIE STRONG

The year 2020—an unprecedented year, where all plans as we knew them flew out the window, turned upside down, and crashed into a fiery ball, thanks to COVID-19. The

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Scottish Terrier Club of America had many plans to celebrate an unprecedented year as well, though. The year 2020 celebrates 120 years of likeminded people loving, owning, breeding, and exhibiting Scotties—1,002 members, as of 2020. In other words, *tradition*.

Since we could not celebrate our “Die Hard” breed this year at Montgomery County, I thought I would reflect back on traditions that make Montgomery County and our club so special to all of us.

Our host hotel, the Sheraton Bucks County, became “Scottie Central” in 2012. Since then, we have figured out the surrounding area’s stores and restaurants. We know how to find our way through the back hallways to get to the grassy area for pottying dogs. For us out-of-towners, we look forward to Wawa’s excellent coffee and made-to-order breakfast burritos. The sound of walking across the plastic over the carpet to get to the ballroom means we’re having our independent specialty and national sweepstakes. Maureen McConnell has a delightful smile on her face while taking money and handing out cute little duckies for the Chuck-a-Duck fundraiser after sweepstakes that makes everyone smile, raises money for our club, and lets one lucky member walk away with some decent cash. And we’ve all walked past the hotel restaurant while looking to see who we may know and sit down with for a quick chat.



Commemorative pin created by artist Marianne Melucci; logo for the STCA 120th anniversary

On show days, we drive through the dark to get to Hatboro for two days in a row. The schlep over to Devon on Saturday means we’ve prayed before the weekend that it hasn’t rained and vehicles don’t get stuck. Everyone plans their departure from Devon (if they go) to head over to Montgomery County Community College early enough to set up “Scottie Village.” Every time we walk across the grass from the parking lot, rain or shine, we know the entrance to the tent will get muddy as the day wears on come Sunday morning. Chairs appear ringside as people set them up and cover them with plastic, since they will get wet either from rain or dew. And most of all, there’s that glorious Sunday morning when we wake up before sunrise, head to the show grounds, start to unload, smell the air, hear terriers barking, set up in the dark, pray someone brought a big light we can all benefit from, and start to get our young dogs ready to

show. The sun comes up, we sing the national anthem, and we “play dog show.”

My husband told me when we first started dating that Montgomery County Sunday was his “Christmas morning.” It is a day he looks forward to each and every year. He’s not alone. Part of the entire weekend’s tradition is the band of terrier gypsies we all are—setting up camp from one location to another and enduring the grounds and weather and love of our terriers.

Looking back over the past 120 years, Scotties have remained in the forefront of many campaigns, presidencies, products, notable wins within the AKC, and, as always, homes that adore the mischievous terrier. While no one can look into a crystal ball to see what the next 120 years will bring, we can hope that the Scottish Terrier will continue to bring joy and happiness to hearts and homes. And hopefully we can resume our Montgomery County traditions

again in 2021.

—Pilar Kuhn,

pikarkuhn@aol.com

Scottish Terrier Club of America

Sealyham Terriers

SELECTING FOR TYPE

What makes a Sealyham Terrier look like a Sealyham Terrier and not just another undefined terrier is those characteristics as described in the standard that are considered vital to the breed’s look and function. The standard calls for a short-legged, compact terrier, with a strong head and powerful jaw; relatively large feet, with thick pads; a level topline; and very strong, well-developed hindquarters. An important feature of the breed is that a Sealyham dog must look like a dog, and a bitch look like a bitch. The secondary sex characteristics of dog and bitch are important.

Looking at these points and how they fit together is important. The head is to be strong, with powerful jaws and large teeth. A fine, delicate-looking head with a narrow, weak jaw is useless in a dog bred to hunt animals the size of gophers or weasels. The jaw must be strong enough to grab, hold, and kill the prey, whether it be a river rat, vole, woodchuck, or weasel. The eyes must be deep set in the skull with a strong brow to limit damage to the dog while

COURTESY STCA

TERRIER GROUP

he is working. The entire head should feel like a solid brick, each part of it working toward a strong, functional animal. The ears, too, are important. They must be large enough to lie close to the head, protecting the inside of the ear itself.

Short, strong loins flexible enough to afford the dog full range of motion while working are vital in a Sealy. While both sexes should be compact, bitches are usually slightly longer in the loin, giving them ample room for a developing litter of puppies.

A Sealy is a loving, playful dog. However, this feature is seldom discussed in length. The Sealy should be a happy, outgoing, dog, often friendly to a fault with people. One of the most important features of the Sealy is his delightful temperament, and any aggression toward people should be penalized. Since he is often worked in packs, dogs who are very aggressive toward other dogs are not true to the desired Sealyham temperament. The Sealy is not a breed used for dog fighting as were the “pit bull” breeds. Unfortunately it is all too common to see Sealyham Terriers, particularly the males,



Sealyham Terrier

sparred against each other at dog shows. While the males should hold their ground, encouraging them to go after each other in the ring is not a good idea. Remember, for the job they were bred to do, fighting with each other would be counterproductive.

The Sealy is a white dog, with or without head marking. Small markings on the neck are permissible, but body markings are a fault. However, the markings on the dog are less important than the texture and density of the coat. A dense, hard coat will better protect the dog against the elements when he is working. A hard coat is also less likely to attract fleas and

is easier to keep mat free. Such a coat is more likely to shed dirt—a plus in a white dog. Yes, hard coats do take longer to grow furnishings, so younger dogs with great coats may look less mature than their soft-coated relatives. Personally, I consider that a benefit, because there is less temptation to start seriously showing the dog before he has developed fully. Many people with slower-maturing dogs decide to get the first levels of rally and obedience while letting the dog develop both physically and mentally. That also has the advantage of a more confident dog when he is ready for the conformation ring. He will then be ready to be all he can be, and the rally and obedience titles speak well for your dogs and your breeding program.

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

Skye Terriers

BREEDER PROFILE: ROBYN HAND

I am going to profile some of our Skye Terrier people in these columns. Robyn Hand is the owner of Jay-Roy Skyes in Glen Campbell, Pennsylvania. Like many other Skye lovers, she was first attracted to the breed after reading the book and then seeing the movie about Greyfriar’s Bobby. She says that she wanted a dog to love her the way Bobby

loved his master. She told her parents how much she wanted a Skye. She’s not quite sure of their reasoning, but they presented her with Yorkshire Terrier. Robyn jokes that both breeds have long coats and the hair is parted down their backs. Maybe her parents thought they were close enough. Her Yorkie introduced her to the world of dog shows, and she was hooked. In 1982, she fulfilled her dream and obtained her first Skye Terrier. As often happens, one Skye led to more Skyes, and she established her kennel Jay-Roy, which has since become the home of many champions.

When she started showing, Robyn didn’t have mentors, but eventually Skye Terrier of America members Donna Dale and Olga Smid took her under their wings. Robyn was a quick study, and Ray-Joy Skyes were soon competing successfully in conformation. The kennel name Ray-Joy came from the names of her two children, Jason and Royale. Jay-Roy Skyes are not just good-looking Skyes; Robyn has also shown them in the obedience, putting a CD on one. When I pushed Robyn into selecting a favorite color, she admitted to liking light platinum or silver best. Currently, Robyn has 11 Skyes living with her—and a wirehaired Dachshund. She describes her house as one divided by many gates.

For the 36 years Robyn has been in the breed, she has focused on breeding dogs with good temperaments. She makes sure that her puppies

BREED COLUMNS

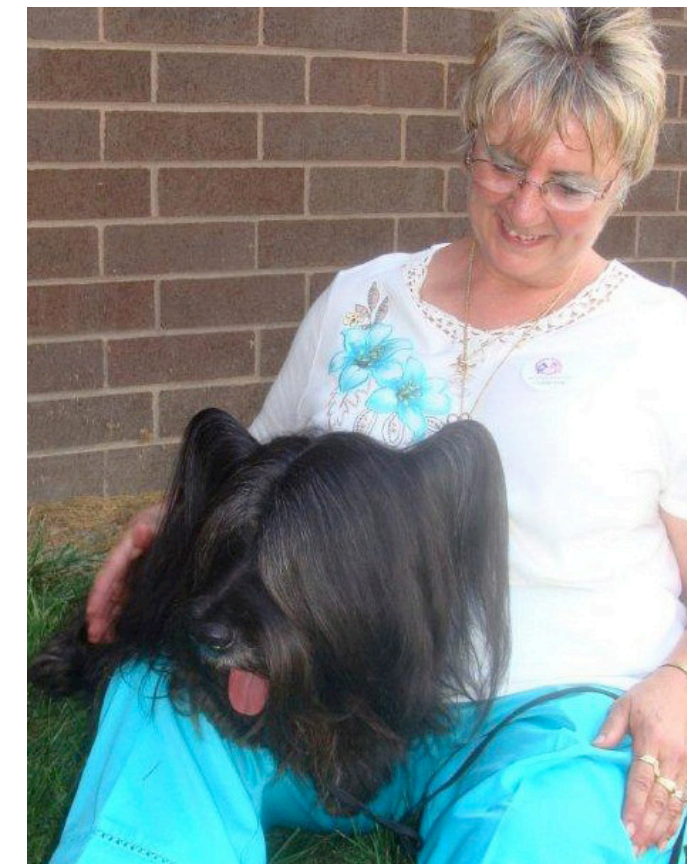
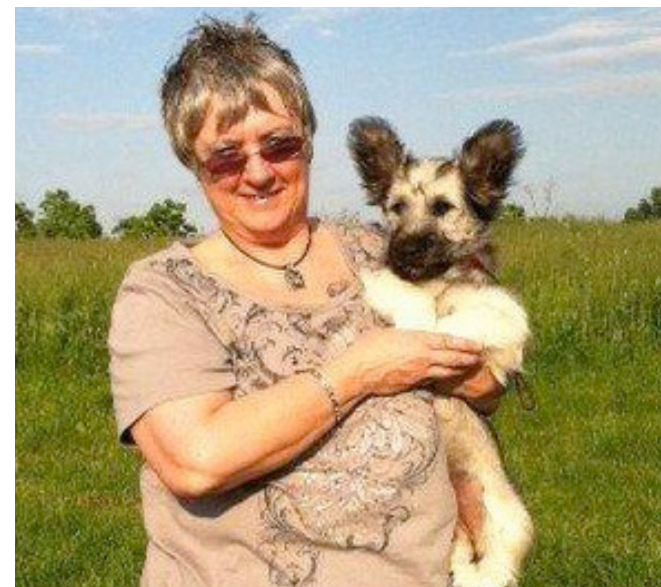
TERRIER GROUP

are well socialized before they go to their future homes. She also is concerned with achieving good Skye Terrier fronts. This is an important consideration when she selects dogs to include in her breeding program. When choosing her favorite puppy, she looks for a great temperament, a good outline when the dog is stacked in a show pose, and a good forechest. Ray-Joy doesn't have a litter every year, but Robyn says she thinks there might be one in 2021. This is good news for the many people who are on her waiting list.

Many people who like Skyes worry about taking care of the coat. Robyn would be a good person for them to consult. She works as a dog groomer three days a week, where she deals with all sorts of dog coats. She would tell prospective Skye owners that keeping a Skye in nice coat is not that difficult, especially if the dog has the proper double coat as described in the breed standard. Many, many other breeds are far more difficult.

I asked Robyn if she had any funny Skye experiences to share. Her favorite, hands down, was when a young boy saw her walking one of her dogs one day. He thought she was pulling a dog riding on a skateboard. That Skye must have had a nice, smooth gait.

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



Longtime Skye Terrier breeder Robyn Hand with several of her Skyes, including Ch. Jay-Roy Railway Rock N'Roll Fantasy (upper right) and Ch. Talakan Tidal Wave (lower left).

COURTESY ROBYN HAND



TERRIER GROUP

Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers

SOFT COATED WHEATEN TERRIER

GROOMING: OWNERS, TAKE CHARGE!

It amazes me that some breeders and handlers feel that they have the right or the need to rewrite the standard and to revise the grooming chart. Early on, I learned that grooming is a way to both enhance a dog's strong points and minimize weaknesses, as well as to show outline and movement. The Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier's coat lends itself nicely to minor manipulative grooming, but a proper silky coat will flow when the dog is moving, and a judge who is familiar with Wheaten type and with canine movement will see through excessive attempts to hide or to enhance.

The most obvious ploy is the "cone head," where hair is built up on the top of the head in an effort to fool the eye into thinking that the neck is longer, therefore making the back seem shorter. It works well with excessive hair left on the back of the neck and over the withers furthering this illusion. The problems with these manipulations are that ears appear to come out of the side of the head, and the neck appears excessively thick. A judge can see through these ploys by feeling the ears and taking a hand across the skull. Ears should appear to break level with the skull, with the inside edge of the ear hugging the cheek and the tip of the ear pointing to the floor. By feeling the skull and the



Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier

withers, one can easily determine actual length of the neck. The rest is back!

Another way to fool the eye into thinking a dog's back is shorter is achieved by trimming the undercarriage in a way that pulls the tuck-up forward, leaving more hair on the front of the rear legs, and thereby creating a false tuck-up before the end of the rib cage. The coat over the loin area is then shaped to blend onto the legs, giving the illusion of a very short loin and a visually shorter back. Again, this trick is obvious to a trained eye during both movement and examination.

Wheaten hair is shaped by thinning and

tipping of dead hair. The coat should never look like it has been clipped, nor should it have the moth-eaten look that a straight scissor leaves. The Wheaten is a "hair" breed, which is why *soft*, *coated*, and *wheaten* are all in the name. Grooming this breed is an art form and should be done within the boundaries set by the Illustrated Standard. Our breed has one of the best Illustrated Standards and grooming charts available, but sitting ringside, one clearly observes that not enough breeders and handlers are referencing them.

None of this is new. I remember handing a totally ring-ready dog to a handler to be shown at Westminster in the 1980s. When I saw the dog in the ring, I was devastated because the handler had clipped the beautiful hair I had so carefully scissored. Handlers usually believe that they know more than owners, and that is the fault of breeders. Breeders must educate themselves and be adept enough at grooming to be comfortable discussing proper presentation with owners and their handler, protecting correct breed type.

The words *natural*, *blended*, *balanced*, and *moderate* are repeated frequently when describing the Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier. Yet so many dogs in the ring appear to have shaved ears, cheeks, necks, and chests, long manes, very short body coat, and ridiculously floppy leg coat that swings around to obliterate movement. This is the

antithesis of moderate, shows no blending, and certainly is not natural.

Select mentors, and sit with someone different at each show. Study the guides, and groom your own dog in front of a mirror. Be the expert of your breed!

—Emily Holden

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

Staffordshire Bull Terriers

NANNY OR NOT?

If you own a Staffordshire Bull Terrier, at some point someone has likely made the comment about the breed being known as the "nanny dog."

It's a term whose origin is tough to pin down—generally speaking, the idea is that a proper Staffordshire Bull Terrier is such a trustworthy breed that in its country of origin, England, people would leave them to watch over young children, so they developed a reputation as a nursemaid or nanny dog. It's a term that has also been occasionally applied to the American Pit Bull Terrier, though fanciers of that breed often point out that it's a tale more commonly associated with Staffords than pit bulls.

If you talk to Staffordshire Bull Terrier owners, you might get some varying opinions on where the term came from or how close it hews

COURTESY CAROL PEROTTA

BREED COLUMNS

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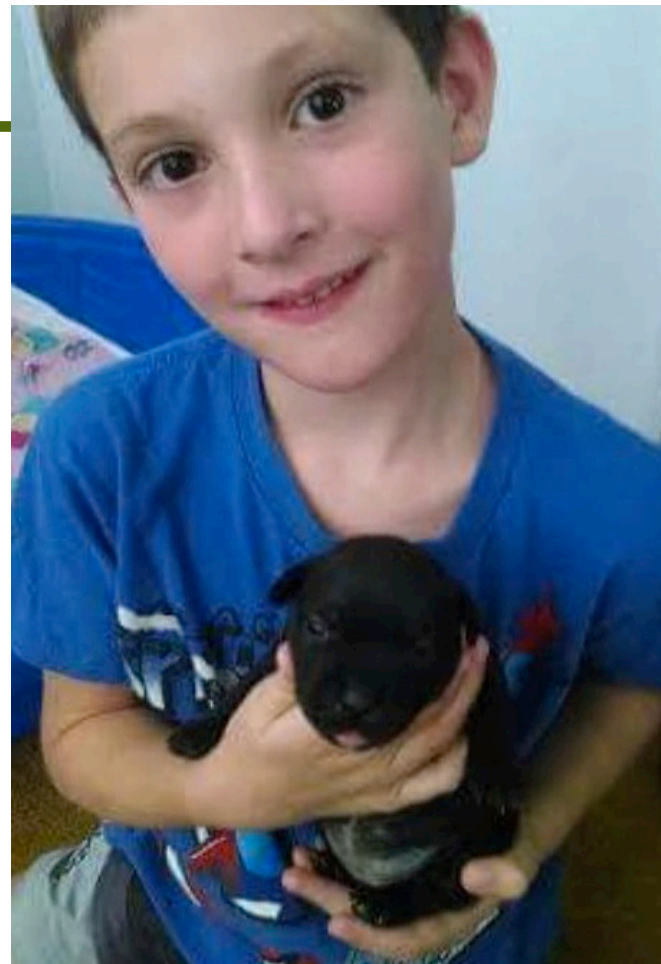
to historical accuracy. In doing research for this column, I found no references to the dogs literally being used as nannies to children, although the notion has been supported over the years in breed lore and legend.

A description of the breed in the Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of the USA *Bulletin* from December 1967 alludes to the nanny dog reputation:

“The Staffordshire Bull Terrier is definitely an all-purpose dog. He hunts boar in New Zealand, lion in Kenya and moose in Finland, in addition to such diversified and well-earned jobs as estate guard, personal guard, sporting dog, obedience dog, and show dog. But it is as nurse, guardian and companion dog that his comparable qualities find their greatest expression. He belongs with the family and should never be kenneled.”

In counseling people about how to purchase a Stafford puppy, author John Gordon, who wrote multiple books about the breed published in the 1960s and '70s, suggested that bitches in particular were best suited as family dogs: “As a ‘nursemaid’ to the children, she is unequal,” he wrote.

Over the years, the term “nanny dog” has been embraced by many, including breeders, pet owners and experts who point to the dogs’ almost uncanny affinity for their humans. Staffords as nanny dogs have been talked about in *Dog Fancy* magazine, in breed books, on websites and in advocacy circles, and while it is a



While Staffords should, overall, be safe around children, it isn't fair to the dogs (or prospective owners) to expect them to understand how to interact with children without appropriate training and socialization.

term of endearment, plenty of modern-day Stafford enthusiasts will tell you to take it with a grain of salt. Cindy Long, for example, has been involved with the breed since 1985. She says she does think of the breed as the “nanny dog,” but not in a literal sense.

“While I concur that the majority of Staffords are excellent with children, I no longer use the term as a descriptive attribute,” she says. “It can be misleading for the first-time buyer. And some lines, and regretfully some breeders, do not breed for, nor have, the temperament. While the breed is, in general, extremely fine-

tuned to human personalities and emotions, I would never simply place a pup into a new home without careful vetting. Especially with small children.”

Temperament is paramount in the breed, which was originally used for combat with other animals. Bull-baiting and other blood sports were outlawed in England in 1835, but underground dog-fighting rings proliferated. It was common for groups of men to wager on dogs that would be set on sacks full of rats—or one another—and though the Staffordshire Bull Terrier was not yet known as such, its ancestors

were the dogs used in those fighting pits.

According to the Staffordshire Bull Terrier Heritage Centre, a museum based in England dedicated to preserving the history of the nation’s beloved breed, pit dogs had to be handled by both their owners and the judge of the match. As a result, the Centre’s website says, they were bred “to be as trustworthy with humans as they were aggressive toward other dogs.” The breed was recognized by the Kennel Club of England in 1935, and by the AKC in 1974.

In his 1998 book *The Staffordshire Bull Terrier*,

COURTESY ERIN SULLIVAN

TERRIER GROUP

German author Dieter Fleig pointed out that as pit-fighting grew out of fashion, the job assigned to Staffords was to be an “all-purpose dog” and a pet rather than a gladiator. “Since the new start of the breed in the thirties, the objective has been the family-friendly dog, the children’s friend, the dog for the average man,” he wrote. Indeed, the current breed standards in both England and the U.S. make it clear that today’s dogs should retain the best qualities their forefathers brought to the table, both in the pit and the home. According to the AKC standard: “From the past history of the Staffordshire Bull Terrier, the modern dog draws its character of indomitable courage, high intelligence, and tenacity. This, coupled with its affection for its friends, and children in particular, its off-duty quietness and trustworthy stability, makes it a foremost all-purpose dog.”

That’s not to say that all dogs are blessed with the same measure of “off-duty quietness.” Some possess more in the way of tenacity and relentless affection—as Australian comedian Nick Cody says in a video that went viral on social media recently, living with a Stafford can be like living with “a tiny hurricane made out of bricks.”

Knowing this can be the case, the breeders and enthusiasts I talked to concur that while Staffords should, overall, be safe around children, it isn’t fair to the dogs (or prospective owners) to expect them to understand how to inter-

act with children without appropriate training and socialization.

“I do think our breed is generally naturally good with kids, I’ve seen it in my own dogs,” says Sarah Adams, whose Staffordshire Bull Terriers have competed in obedience, agility, conformation, rally and scent work. “Some of them are better at it, in that they are naturally gentle. Others are tiny little kid bowling balls. But with love.”

She thinks the term “nanny dog” can be risky to use broadly, because people take it to heart. “They think it’s the literal truth,” she says. “That dogs like this were bred to take care of kids. And they were not.”

Lorelei Rae Craig, President of the Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America, has some trouble with the nanny dog term because “dogs are individuals, just like people” and she doesn’t like to encourage a belief that the dogs will instinctually know what to do around children with no training. She says she invites neighborhood kids to come over to spend time with her puppies early and often, to give them proper exposure. She has had some dogs who take to kids naturally, and some that have not. When people with children ask her about nanny dogs, she educates them. “I tell them that some Staffords do seem to really love kids, and some Staffords are more aloof,” she says. “I tell them that if they would like a Stafford for

their children, it could be the greatest thing, but find a breeder who has children so the dogs are reared with kids.”

Rosalie Ball purchased a puppy from Craig about two years ago. Ball also owns American Pit Bull Terriers, and she says she has never expected her dogs to understand how to behave around people—children or adults—without training. “The dog needs to understand how to greet people on four feet, bite inhibition and impulse control around food and other appealing objects,” she says.

While she isn’t one to refer to dogs as nannies, her young Stafford quickly developed a deep bond with her 5-year-old grandson, who has a mild learning disability. “He and our Stafford have a relationship that challenges my nanny dog opinions,” says Ball. “How does he know that scratching her belly turns her into a statue? How does she know he doesn’t like to go to the bathroom alone, so she waits by the door? They are inseparable and share secrets I will never know.”

So, nanny or not? It’s a warm notion that highlights a Stafford at its best, but the truth probably falls somewhere between the lore and the living being.

“A Stafford with his/her children is a very happy Stafford,” says Long. That said, she tells those who ask that the “nanny dog” nickname is just that: “It’s a nickname, not their

job, nor their designation,” she says. “It is warm and endearing, but simply a nickname.”

—Erin Sullivan,

erinsullivan66@gmail.com

[Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club of America](#)

Welsh Terriers

THE RIGHT PUPPY FOR THE RIGHT PEOPLE

Welsh Terriers are wonderful dogs for the right people, but no breed of dog is right for everyone. Hopefully, people will research the different breeds before they start to search for a puppy of any breed, and not just by looking at photos of cute little puppies and deciding from the photos that they want a dog of that breed. Right now with so many businesses temporarily shut down, people who are laid off or furloughed have time on their hands, and many others are working from home for a while. For many families this seems like a great time to add a puppy to the household. Unfortunately some people make that decision without doing much research or stopping to think of what will happen when they go back to work and the dog is left alone for hours at a time. For many of these people this is their first dog, or the other dogs that they had were when they were growing up, and they may not be really planning well before purchasing the dog.

TERRIER GROUP



Welsh Terrier

A Welsh Terrier puppy is an active dog who is always getting into things and often destructive unless well supervised. If the prospective owners have not done their research and planning before even starting to look at puppies, the results may well be disastrous. If this will be your first terrier, please do the research beforehand. Talk to Welsh Terrier breeders. Visit with people who have Welsh Terriers as pets. If you live in an area where there are now a few dog shows going on, go to the shows, talk to the breeders, and ask questions. Read a number of books on training dogs. A great book for first-time Welsh Terrier owners is *When Pigs Fly*, which offers insight on special approaches for raising and training terriers. Ask veterinarians who have had experience with Welsh Terriers if they think the breed would be a good choice for you. Also visit with a few people who have Welsh Terriers as pets, and see the dogs in their home environment. If possible, talk to several people who run boarding kennels and have had Welsh Terriers as regular clients. Ask the kennel owners if they would recommend the purchase of a Welsh Terrier as a pet, and if so, from

whom would they suggest getting the dog.

Those of us who have bred and shown Welsh for many years will be very selective in where we place our puppies. Most breeders have fewer than five litters a year, so every dog is special, and we do not want the dogs going to the wrong homes. I tell prospective buyers that Welsh puppies are very active, easily bored, and likely to be destructive if not supervised and trained from the day they first come into their new homes. A cage and an exercise pen must be part of the equipment when the puppy arrives in the home. A fenced yard is ideal; if that is not possible, an exercise run of at least 15 by 15 feet in size and five feet high is necessary. Welsh are often diggers, but they are seldom able to climb out of a five-foot run.

Don't be surprised if breeders will not sell you a puppy if your children are toddlers or under 4 or 5 years old. While people who have had terriers before and understand the proper use of crates, exercise pens, and leashes can often train a puppy and a toddler at the same time, people with limited experience may need some assistance doing so. Often puppy classes are very useful. It has been the

experience of many breeders that in such cases often the dog is returned to the breeder or becomes a "free, give away to good home" ad in the local paper. Most breeders will honestly say that they care more about what happens to the puppy than they care about hurting the feelings of an unsuitable purchaser. Our obligation is to our dogs. Personally, after 60-plus years of breeding and showing terriers, I would rather disappoint a possible puppy buyer than put a puppy in an unsatisfactory home where the dog will not be loved, well cared for, and properly trained. There are times when the only thing to do is refuse to sell someone a puppy. And yes, like most other breeders, I have managed to aggravate a few people by refusing to sell them a puppy.

Please spend the time to research the breed and honestly evaluate your situation, and make sure that you really want a Welsh Terrier and that you will care for and train the dog even when other activities are available once again to keep you busy. A dog is a longtime commitment. Do it well, and the dog will bring you much pleasure and joy.

—Diane Orange,
Diane@counselorwelshterriers.com
Welsh Terrier Club of America

COURTESY LYNDIA BEAM



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

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

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**ATTENTION DELEGATES
NOTICE OF MEETING**

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held via video Zoom Webinar on **Wednesday, December 2, 2020** beginning at 12:30 p.m. Eastern Time. It will follow the Delegates Forum which will begin at 11:00 a.m. ET.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

American Boerboel Club
American Cesky Terrier Fanciers Association
Arrowhead Kennel Club
Miniature American Shepherd Club of the USA

DELEGATES CREDENTIALS

Bonnie Bieber, Middletown, DE, Wilmington Kennel Club
Timothy Carrion, DDS, Owings Mills, MD, Swamp Dog Club
Mary Lou Cuddy, Granville, NY, Saratoga New York Kennel Club
Diana Komarek, Topeka, KS, Topeka Kennel Club
Daniele Ledoux-Starzyk, Henderson, NV, Silver State Kennel Club
Carey L. Moreschini, Pueblo West, CO, Southern Colorado Kennel Club
Cecilia Resnick, Leander, TX, Japanese Chin Club of America
Richard L. Reynolds, Tenafly, NJ, Garden State All Terrier Club

Susan Schneider, Blairstown, NJ, Norfolk Terrier Club

NOTICE

Mr. Charles Hines (Hinsdale, IL) Action was taken by the Bluegrass Retriever Club for conduct at its August 16, 2020 event. Mr. Hines 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 at a three-month event suspension and a \$500 fine, effective September 18, 2020. (Labrador Retrievers)

NOTICE

Ms. Francis Keays (Kuna, ID) Action was taken by the Intermountain West Working Group Club for conduct at its September 10, 2020 event. Ms. Keays was charged with disorderly conduct. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty at a three-month event suspension and a \$300 fine, effective September 13, 2020. (Rottweiler)

NOTICE

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended the following individuals from all AKC privileges for five years and imposed a \$1,000 fine, for conduct prejudicial to purebred dogs, pure-

bred dog events, or the best interests of the American Kennel Club based on their *violation of the AKC's Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy*:

Effective October 13, 2020

Mr. Bruce Krupski (Rexford, NY) Multiple Breeds
Ms. Sandra Krupski (Rexford, NY) Multiple Breeds

NOTICE

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

Effective August 11, 2020:

Mr. Heath Dorrell (Centreville, MD) Labrador Retrievers

Effective October 13, 2020

Ms. Amy Dean (Salem, OH) Multiple Breeds
Ms. Joan Huber (Green Lane, PA) Miniature Schnauzers

Ms. Francesca Strickland (Roberts, MT)
Multiple Breeds

Dr. Vickie West (Fayetteville, AR)
Multiple Breeds

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 Parent Club Committee and brought forward by Staff. This will be voted on at the December 2, 2020 Delegates Meeting.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. All multi-breed Clubs or Associations which have held at least three Dog Shows, Obedience Trials, Field Trials, or Agility Trials in consecutive years under rules of the AKC and all Parent Specialty Clubs which have been or shall be formed for the improvement of any breed of purebred dogs shall be eligible to become members of the AKC

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER AND BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 7

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **ARTICLE VIII, Section 7**, of the *Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club, Inc.* proposed by the Beau-

mont Kennel Club (BKC) and brought forward by Staff. This will be voted on at the December 2, 2020 Delegates Meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 7. All elections shall be by ballot; except, if no valid additional nominations are received by the Executive Secretary by November 15; the Nominating Committee's slate shall be declared elected at the annual meeting and no balloting will be required. If no valid additional nomination(s) are received by the Executive Secretary by November 15; for any partial term up for election, the partial term candidate shall be declared elected at the annual meeting and no balloting will be required.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES APPLYING TO DOG SHOWS CHAPTER 16, SECTION 1 – CHAMPIONSHIPS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **CHAPTER 16, Section 1**, of the *Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, proposed by Staff. This will be voted on at the December 2, 2020 Delegates Meeting.

CHAPTER 16

SECTION 1.

(Previous portions of this section are unchanged)

Each AKC Breed Parent Specialty Club shall have one designated Parent Club National Specialty show per year. All others

shall be termed a Parent Club Specialty show.

Unless the Parent Club, in its Application to the AKC to hold its National Specialty, chooses to exclude the following award: At the National Specialty the dog designated Reserve Winners Dog and the bitch designated Reserve Winners Bitch will be awarded a three-point major, provided that the number of dogs competing in the regular classes of the Reserve Winner's sex totals at least twice the number required for a five point major, in the region in which the event is held.

No major for Reserve Winners shall be given based upon an award of Best of Winners. In counting the number of eligible dogs in competition, a dog that is disqualified, or that is dismissed, excused or ordered from the ring by the judge, or from which all awards are withheld, shall not be included.

In counting the number of eligible dogs in competition, a dog that is disqualified, or that is dismissed, excused or ordered from the ring by the judge, or from which all awards are withheld, shall not be included.

A 2020 National Specialty may be held in 2021 in addition to a 2021 National Specialty. If a Parent Club chooses to hold either one or two National Specialties in the 2021 calendar year, the Parent Club may

exercise an option with its application to exclude the Reserve Winners three-point major from one or both National Specialties. This paragraph is applicable to 2021 only and will self-eliminate on December 31, 2021.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE FIELD TRIAL RULES AND STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR POINTING BREEDS CHAPTER 14, NEW SECTION 36 – RULES FOR POINTING BREEDS TRIALS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **CHAPTER 14, New Section 36**, of the *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Pointing Breeds*, proposed by Staff.

CHAPTER 14

SECTION 36. (New Section)

A 2020 National Field Trial Championship held by a Parent Club may be held in 2021 in addition to a 2021 National Field Trial Championship held by the same Parent Club. This paragraph is applicable to 2021 only and will self-eliminate on December 31, 2021.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE FIELD TRIAL RULES AND STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR SPANIELS CHAPTER 15, NEW SECTION 27 – RULES FOR SPANIEL TRIALS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **CHAPTER 15, New**

Section 27, of the *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedure for Spaniels*, proposed by Staff.

CHAPTER 15 Rules for Spaniel Trials

SECTION 27. (New Section)

A 2020 National Field Trial Championship held by a Parent Club may be held in 2021 in addition to a 2021 National Field Trial Championship held by the same Parent Club. This paragraph is applicable to 2021 only and will self-eliminate on December 31, 2021.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE *BEAGLE FIELD TRIAL RULES AND STANDARD PROCEDURES* CHAPTER 9, SECTION 1 – DESCRIPTION OF CLASSES AND CHAMPIONSHIP REQUIREMENTS

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 9, Section 1, of the *Beagle Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures*, proposed by the Beagle Advisory Committee.

CHAPTER 9

SECTION 1. At a licensed or member Beagle field trial, the regular classes shall be:

Open Dogs not exceeding 13 inches in height.

Open Bitches not exceeding 13 inches in height.

Open Dogs over 13 inches but not exceeding 15 inches in height.

Open Bitches over 13 inches but not exceeding 15 inches in height.

However, if when the entries are closed, it is found that there are fewer than six hounds of a sex eligible to compete in any class, the Field Trial Committee shall have the option of combining that class either by gender or size into a single class.

However, only in the case of traditional Brace trials, the host club has the option to offer only two classes – Open Dogs and Open Bitches. The advertisement for the trial must clearly identify the classes offered. Once approved by the AKC, a club may not decide to split a class by size.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE *FIELD TRIAL RULES AND STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR BASSET HOUNDS* CHAPTER 3, SECTION 1 – MAKING APPLICATION TO HOLD A FIELD TRIAL

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to CHAPTER 3, Section 1, of the *Field Trial Rules and Standard Procedures for Basset Hounds*, proposed by the Basset Hound Club of America.

CHAPTER 3

SECTION 1. A club which wishes to hold a licensed or member field trial must apply to The American Kennel Club on a form which will be supplied on request to clubs that meet the requirements of The American Kennel Club. This application will be

referred to the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club which will consider it and notify the club of its approval or disapproval. A licensed or member club is allowed to hold up to four field trials per calendar year.

PROPOSED BELGIAN MALINOIS STANDARD FOR COMMENT:

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

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

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

tionably masculine; the female should have a distinctly feminine look and be judged equally with the male.

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

Head: The *head* is carried high, long without exaggeration, rectilinear, well-chiseled and dry. The gaze is intelligent and questioning. The sparkling *eyes* radiate attentiveness and readiness for action. The eyes are of medium size, neither protruding nor sunken, almond shaped, obliquely set, brownish color preferably dark with black rimmed upper and lower eyelids. Light eyes are a fault. The *ears* are rather small, set high and distinctly triangular with a well-cupped outer ear and pointed tips. They should be stiff and carried upright

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

Neck, Topline, Body: The *neck* is slightly elongated, well-muscled, broadening grad-

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

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

white to match the white toe tips.

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

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

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

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

Temperament: Correct temperament is essential to the working character of the Belgian Malinois. He is alert, intelligent,

inquisitive and confident, showing neither fear nor aggression. He is energetic, ready for action, yet highly responsive to his owner's direction. His lively character should be evident in his proud carriage and sparkling attentive eyes. The Belgian Malinois is an exceptional watchdog. Vigilant yet responsive, he balances all the qualities needed in a stock dog, protector and sensible working partner. He is firmly loyal to those he loves but may be indifferent with strangers. Shy or aggressive temperament should be strongly penalized.

Disqualifications:

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

Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears.

An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors.

A cropped or stumped tail.

Any color or color combination not described in the standard.

CONFORMATION JUDGES

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

addressed to the Companion Events Department in North Carolina.

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

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

APPLICANTS

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

NEW BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

Mrs. Lenore Hamilton (108733) AR

(501) 843-6255
blackwing@centurytel.net
Labrador Retrievers

Mr. Michael D. Hamilton (108734) AR

(501) 843-6255
mhamilton06141954@gmail.com
Labrador Retrievers

Ms. Jill Hoffbeck (108742) MN

(612) 508-5965
jill@shootingstardogs.com
Vizslas, JS

Ms. Sandra Moore (40375) TN

(931) 657-8102
avalonborzoi@blomand.net
Borzoi

Ms. Jennifer A. Weiner (108653) CA

(916) 425-8418
jwedenrock@sbcglobal.net
Collies

ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

Mr. Gary L. Andersen (6176) AZ

(480) 991-7485
glandersen@cox.net
American Hairless Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Rat Terriers, Sealyham Terriers

Ms. Anne Barlow (18397) TX

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

Ms. Bridget J. Brown (102665) AL

(205) 515-8753
jackeye@bellsouth.net
Curly-Coated Retrievers, Cocker Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Welsh Springer Spaniels, Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Giant Schnauzers, Komondorok, Mastiffs

Mrs. Sandra S. Coffman (96285) KS

(785) 582-5186
coffmantribe@gmail.com
Balance of Non-Sporting Group (Coton de Tulear, Finnish Spitz, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli), Cesky Terriers, Silky Terriers, Belgian Malinois

Mrs. Janet Cohen (90134) NJ

(516) 459-0211
newfie219@aol.com
Balance of Non-Sporting Group (Chow Chows, Finnish Spitz, Keeshonden, Poodles, Tibetan Spaniels)

Ms. Kathryn Cowsert (17121) CA

(925) 202-9000
kcowsert@hotmail.com
Australian Cattle Dogs, Bearded Collies, Belgian Laekenois, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdogs, Belgian Tervuren, Bergamsco Sheepdogs, Canaan Dogs, Collies, Pulik, Pumik

Mrs. Lisa Dube Forman (63962) NY

(518) 523-0031
lisa@lisadubeforman.com
Basset Hounds, Beagles, Black and Tan

Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, English Foxhounds, Otterhounds

Mr. Edmund Dziuk (26469) MO

(573) 424-2809
eddiedziuk@aol.com

Brittanys, German Shorthaired Pointers, Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, English Setters, Irish Setters

Mrs. Donna Ernst (91808) TN

(423) 884-2404
anthemkennel@msn.com

American Hairless Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Irish Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Norwich Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Russell Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers

Mrs. Lisa Graser (37267) TN

(608) 655-1993
bluhvns@msn.com

Barbets, German Shorthaired Pointers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, English Setters, Cairn Terriers, Norwich Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers, Rat Terriers, Russell Terriers

Mrs. Sandra Pretari Hickson (50017) CA

(650) 346-9912
sandra.pretarihickson@gmail.com
Otterhounds, Alaskan Malamutes, Anatolian Shepherds, Black Russian Terriers, Boerboels, Chinooks, Doberman

Pinschers, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Leonbergers, Samoyeds

Dr. Cynthia Hutt (95461) CO

(720) 933-8328
lapicfern@gmail.com

Giant Schnauzers, Berger Picards, Norwegian Buhunds, Pumik, Pyrenean Shepherds, Spanish Water Dogs

Ms. Jennie Hynes (105029) CT

(203) 858-3394
jhynes@dbasis.com

Beagles

Mr. Dean A. Laney (98653) ID

(208) 369-6923
nalaney@q.com

Afghan Hounds, Bloodhounds, Pharaoh Hounds

Mr. John Mayhall (101705) AZ

(929) 970-0969
mtndogsrule@live.com

Ibizan Hounds, Whippets, Doberman Pinschers, Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Dr. Camille McArdle (66682) MN

(612) 743-7329
camillemca@gmail.com

Barbets, Lagotti Romagnoli, German Shorthaired Pointers, English Setters, Clumber Spaniels, Field Spaniels, Doberman Pinschers, Kuvaszok, JS-Limited

Ms. Lew Olson (24173) AR

(713) 303-5639
lewolson@earthlink.net

American English Coonhounds, Ibizan

Hounds, Plott Hounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds, Glen of Imaal Terriers, Norfolk Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers

Mrs. Angela Pickett (100269) FL

(407) 252-3111
pickettpap@aol.com

Azawakhs, Basenjis, Basset Hounds, Bloodhounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Cirneco dell'Etna, Dachshunds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds, Whippets

Mrs. Vicki Seiler-Cushman (100265) OH

(513) 638-1585
seilerva@yahoo.com

Labrador Retrievers, Chihuahuas, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Lowchen, Tibetan Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers, Xoloitzcuintli

Ms. Jan C. Sigler (7526) KS

(913) 649-5282
kaleasibes@mac.com

American Foxhounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Bloodhounds, Greyhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Pharaoh Hounds, Treeing Walker Coonhounds

Mr. Cledith M. Wakefield (80829) MO

(573) 760-3616
n2rotts@yahoo.com

Balance of Working Group (Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Anatolian Shepherds, Dogo Argentinos, Great Pyrenees, Leonbergers, Mastiffs, Standard Schnauzers)

PERMIT JUDGES

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

NEW BREED PERMIT JUDGES

Ms. Gerri C. Auchincloss (108458) MD

duckriver@yahoo.com
Wirehaired Pointing Griffons

Mrs. Connie Brown (107952) CA

(805) 445-9709
spothaven@mac.com
Dalmatians, JS-Limited

Ms. Elaine Demopoulos (108485) NJ

(321) 948-2285
elainedemop@comcast.net
Rhodesian Ridgebacks

Ms. Karen F. Fitzpatrick (108457) IL

(815) 351-8118
janerust@aol.com
Border Terriers, Parson Russell Terriers

Mr. Robert Olsen (108093) MA

olsen420@outlook.com
Shetland Sheepdogs, JS-Limited

Ms. Ann O'Mara (105561) GA

(770) 363-8628
anny722@aol.com
Rhodesian Ridgebacks

ADDITIONAL BREED PERMIT JUDGES

Mr. Jerry A. Berkowitz (3631) FL

(610) 716-2906
jerrilee@comcast.net
Labrador Retrievers

Mr. Philip Briasco (66406) FL

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

Mr. Douglas E. Broadfoot (96999) VA

broadstrider@gmail.com
Basset Hounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos

Ms. Judith A. Brown (0253) TX

(713) 249-3364
judithabrown@sbcglobal.net
Affenpinschers, Brussels Griffons, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chihuahuas, Chinese Cresteds, English Toy Spaniels, Italian Greyhounds, Manchester Terriers, Papillons, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Shih Tzu

Mrs. Regina (Regi) Lee Bryant (105299) CA

(209) 327-8778
catoriaussies@gmail.com
Australian Cattle Dogs, Border Collies, CardiganWelsh Corgis, Pembroke Welsh Corgis

Ms. Mary Jane Carberry (49892) NC

(336) 698-0809

maryjanec@att.net
Balance of Toy Group (Biewer Terriers, Maltese, Papillons, Pomeranians, Pugs, Toy Fox Terriers)

Mrs. April Clyde (52836) DE

(302) 542-3033
longvue@msn.com
Brussels Griffons, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Silky Terriers, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, Coton de Tulear, Lhasa Apsos

Mrs. Mary Faeth (101477) CA

(530) 210-7791
spinfandel@yahoo.com
Pointers, Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Gordon Setters, Irish Water Spaniels, Wirehaired Vizslas

Mrs. Sioux Forsyth-Green (100789) NC

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

Mr. Lloyd Graser (16626) TN

(262) 844-0160
bluhvns1@msn.com
Barbets, Cocker Spaniels, Weimaraners

Mr. Duff M. Harris (91790) CA

(714) 425-0454
allegro6@ix.netcom.com
American Hairless Terriers, Bedlington Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Sealyham Terriers
*Permit status approval for Manchester Terriers pending satisfactory completion of required measurement and/or weighing test.

Mr. Thomas L. Hossfeld (36941) AZ

(520) 297-4227
drhoss@aol.com
Bluetick Coonhounds, Greyhounds, Otterhounds, Pharaoh Hounds, Portuguese Podengo Pequenos

Dr. John V. Ioia (3948) NY

(845) 338-2121
bonefixr@gmail.com
Balance of Terrier Group (Bull Terriers, Miniature Bull Terriers, Miniature Schnauzers, Sealyham Terriers, Skye Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers)

Mr. Richard Todd Jackson (94771) MD

(202) 491-5513
richardtoddjackson@yahoo.com
American Water Spaniels, Irish Water Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani, Sussex Spaniels, Bloodhounds, Scottish Deerhounds, Bull Terriers, Affenpinschers, Manchester Terriers, Pekingese, Pugs

Mr. Douglas A. Johnson (17190) IN

(812) 332-5923
clussex@aol.com
Alaskan Malamutes, Anatolian Shepherds, Dogues de Bordeaux, German Pinschers, Great Pyrenees, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Samoyeds, Siberian Huskies, Bergamasco Sheepdogs, Berger Picards, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Pumik

Miss Sandra Lex (7136) CAN

(416) 252-9957
sandralex@rogers.com
Finnish Spitz, Norwegian Lundehunds, Border Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Smooth Fox Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Welsh Terriers, West Highland White Terriers

Ms. Melinda L. Lyon (5917) KY

(502) 608-8147
lairolyon@gmail.com
Dachshunds, Bichons Frises, Bulldogs, Norwegian Lundehunds

Mrs. Carol Makowski (18958) CO

(303) 665-9007
bristleconeassets@yahoo.com
Grand Basset Griffon Vendeens

Mrs. Janice L. McClary (4812) CA

(562) 697-6212
rjmcclary@gmail.com
Black Russian Terriers, Giant Schnauzers, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Havanese

Mrs. Sandra L. Novocin (7332) MD

(301) 831-5969
santeraken@comcast.net
English Cocker Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani, Bloodhounds, Great Danes, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs

Mrs. Jean Pero (30743) CO

(303) 475-7302
jmpero3@gmail.com
Balance of Working Group (Boerboels, Chinooks, Dogo Argentinos, Dogues de Bordeaux, Neapolitan Mastiffs)

Ms. Patricia Putman (34310) WA

(509) 884-8258
patputman42@gmail.com
Chinese Cresteds, English Toy Spaniels, Italian Greyhounds, Japanese Chins, Maltese, Papillons, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Silky Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers

Ms. Nancy Talbott (5898) CA

(661) 547-9985
belgoldnt@yahoo.com
Nederlandse Kooikerhondjes, German Shorthaired Pointers, Vizslas

Mr. Harold Tatro (31708) TX

(817) 320-8739
redglen@sbcglobal.net
Affenpinschers, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chihuahuas, English Toy Spaniels, Italian Greyhounds, Papillons, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Poodles, Silky Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers

Mrs. Helen G. Tomb-Taylor (23264) TX

(963) 321-0132
htombtaylo@aol.com
Bichons Frises, Coton de Tulear, Norwegian Lundehunds, Schipperkes, Tibetan Spaniels, Xoloitzcuintli

Mrs. Cindy Vogels (6275) CO

(303) 589-8395
cgvogels@gmail.com
Bichons Frises, Bulldogs, Chow Chows, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Lhasa Apsos, Shiba Inu

Ms. Sandy Weaver (94535) GA

(770) 310-6932
golfndogs@att.net
Bullmastiffs, Portuguese Water Dogs, Tibetan Mastiffs, American Eskimo Dogs, Dalmatians, Shiba Inu

Ms. Mimi Winkler (65274) NY

(914) 617-9414
iamjudgeschoice@aol.com
Bulldogs, French Bulldogs

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP PERMIT JUDGE**Mrs. Kathryn Rendina (108439) OH**

kathrynskilton@gmail.com
JS

ADJUNCT PERMIT JUDGES**Mr. Richard Todd Jackson (94771) MD**

202-491-5513
richardtoddjackson@yahoo.com
Biewer Terriers

Mr. Gregg G. Kantak (94772) MD

301-392-3646
greggkantak@yahoo.com
Biewer Terriers

RESIGNED CONFORMATION JUDGE

Hon. David R. Merriam

EMERITUS CONFORMATION JUDGE

Mr. Robert H. Slay

DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGES

Mr. Jack A Grimes
Mr. Clinton Mugurussa

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:

ALCHEMY- Doberman Pinschers- Leah Ramsey

ARKADA SIRENE- Bedlington Terriers- Irina S. Getman

AVALON- Borzois- Sandra Moore

BONAYR- Collies- Mary T Jones and Courtney Carrizalez

BRIGHTON- Vizslas- Katherine M. Bergoon and Brent J. Bergoon

CAMARADA- Poodles- Brittany L. Valle

CANYON'S- Collies- Ed Degner and Shelly Degner

DRAGONWILLOW- Pekingese – Maria B Medina

ESQUIRE'S- Golden Retrievers- Dana L. Douglas and Theresa L. Douglas

FRENCH QUARTER- Boxers- Terry Tortomasi and Mark Tortomasi

GALAXYS- Boston Terriers- Marti L. Johnson and Megan L. Sanborn

GARJAN'S- Doberman Pinschers- Janet A. Oppedal and Gary L. Oppedal

GENESIS- Brussels Griffons- Susan L. Yarnall DVM and Rita D. Bywater

G-MAN'S-Rottweilers- Tina Walters and Paul Walters

JESARAN- Doberman Pinschers – Kathy Davieds DVM

MARVELMAS- Miniature American Shepherds-Georgette Kluiters

NORTHWEST- Lagotto Romangolo- Mark A. Nelson

SOBREEZE-Bernese Mountain Dogs- Venus M. Slater

ST. ROCK- English Cocker Spaniels-Sylvia M. Knowlton and Mark A. Knowlton

VOM BLACKHAAGEN- Rottweilers- Roberto Reyes Nunez

WYR EXQUISITE- Yorkshire Terriers- Corey D. Tatom and Julie A. Tatom

WUNDERLAND- Cocker Spaniels- Alice Gettelfinger

REGISTERED NAME PREFIXES GRANTED

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been granted:

A'LORING-Vizslas- Alexandra R. Lorenti and Allyson R. Lorenti

BEARFOOT BALOO-Olde English Sheepdogs-Inger Martens

BIRDWING- Beaucerons- Susan Griffin and Jack Carney

BIRKLINE- Doberman Pinschers- Samary K Birkline

CANEY BRANCH- French Bulldogs- Ellyn Hutson

CHICKASAW-Golden Retrievers- Harry L. Erickson and Bernadette Erickson

CONQUEST-Labrador Retrievers, Golden Retrievers- Kristen Creamer-Allison

COULETY-Border Collie-Denise M Coyle and Thomas J Coyle

KALON-Doberman Pinschers-Rachael P Kelsey

PATRIOT FARM- Boston Terriers- Lorraine Chapman

PETITE FLEUR-Pugs-Patricia A. Manney and Peter M. Manney

PINNACLE- Boxers- Julie Lawrence and Michael Shepherd

POINT BREAK-Australian Shepherds-Tracy L. Marek

QB - Boston Terriers- Dominic Koon and Jodi Koon

REGAL- Chinese Cresteds-Norma M Feldman and Douglas C. Feldman

RICK'S- Labrador Retrievers-Rick E. Dickman

ROYALWORTH-Dachshunds-Paige Horne

RUKAYA-Rhodesian Ridgebacks-Tayler

Suterko

STONESIDE- German Wirehaired Pointers-

Brad Fetner

TWISTED ACRES-Mudi and Border Collies-

Rebecca W. Ingersoll

ULYSSES-Shetland Sheepdogs-Chris U. Put-

nam and Kristine L. Putnam



**AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC.
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AKC OFFICES AT 101 PARK AVENUE, NEW
YORK, NY AND VIA VIDEO CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 13, 2020**

The Board convened via Zoom Video Conference on Tuesday October 13, 2020 at 11:01 a.m.

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

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

Upon a motion by Ms. McAteer, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the August 11, 2020 Board meeting minutes were unanimously approved.

PRESIDENTS REPORT

Mr. Sprung reported that registration is

continuing to do well during the COVID-19 pandemic spike.

As of September YTD, Litter registrations are up +8.2% and Dog registrations are up +20.9%.

As the Board knows from the weekly events reports that are sent out, as of October 12, 2020 AKC is down in the aggregate number of events versus 2019; doing very well are FAST CAT and Hunting Tests. Field Trials, Scent Work, Agility and Herding events are holding their own. Across our sports, we are down 61% with Conformation declining 79% from Mid-March through YTD.

Entries through August 31, 2020 are minus 1,200,000 versus 2019.

Thirty-one (31) Staff members have returned to work, one (1) went to AKC REUNITE and six (6) more are planned to start back in the month of October.

Plans for the AKC National Championship in Orlando are in excellent shape including detailed social distancing and safety protocols throughout the Orange County Convention Center.

Club Development continues assisting

many clubs; of note the Kennel Club of Philadelphia Dog Show will go on with a 600-dog limit. Westminster Kennel Club plans to hold their show, however the Pier and Madison Square Garden remain closed. Mr. Sprung is in personal contact with each club and our staff is extending help to them.

AKC received positive feedback from Delegates on the September Zoom meeting and the fact that the voting went easily. Lots of positive comments on club and personal funds being saved thanks to the Zoom format and also appreciation for the fact that Delegates could attend every Delegate Standing Committee meeting without conflicts.

Finally, Mr. Sprung reported that AKC is making good progress on its audit with KPMG.

Legal Update:

The Board reviewed a legal update as of September 2020. During the first two quarters of 2020, the Legal Department received 254 agreements for review.

2021 Budget

The 2021 Budget, as described in Mr. Sprung's introduction letter to the Budget, takes a very conservative

approach during these unprecedented times amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. While there were significant challenges, disruptions, and obstacles in 2020, there were many ways in which AKC rallied, overcame tremendous pandemic adversity, and succeeded. In 2021, AKC will build on and extend the strengths and successes of 2020.

Our emphasis beyond mission and fiduciary obligations will focus on three main areas:

- helping our clubs bring events back to life after a disastrous 2020
- continuing to build on our successes in registration while encouraging new dog owners to join clubs, participate and exhibit
- provide broad educational opportunities for all constituents.

A number of inquiries were responded to by Mr. Sprung.

Following a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the 2021 Budget.

FINANCE

Ted Phillips, Chief Financial Officer, provided a financial update for the eight

months ended August 31, 2020.

We continue to provide a positive picture of AKC's operations in a most challenging time.

YTD Net Operating Income is \$8.5 million which is \$6.3 million higher than the same period in 2019. This is primarily due to cost containment and higher revenues from litter and dog registrations. Registration statistics reported the following: 2020 YTD Litter Registration was 5.25% ahead of budget, 7% better than 2019 YTD. 2020 YTD Dog Registration was 14.3% ahead of budget, 16% better than 2019 YTD.

Registration Fees exceed the prior year by 16.7% or \$3.7 million. This increase is led by Dog Registrations ahead of 2019 by 21.5% or \$3.3 million.

Events and Entries statistics continue to reflect the impact of COVID-19 cancellations. Compared to the same period in 2019, current YTD Events & Entries were down by 57% & 56%, respectively.

Total Event Fees trail budget and 2019 Actual by 23% and 20%, respectively. This is primarily due to Recording & Service Fees which trail prior year by 54% or \$4.2 million.

Controllable Expenses trailed budget by 16.9% or \$7.2 million primarily due to cost containment. The most significant areas of cost containment focused on pay-

roll & benefits, professional services, promotion, and travel.

Audit Committee Report

Mr. Tatro reported that the Audit Committee and management met with KPMG on October 7, 2020 to review the Audit Plan and Results of the audit of consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Following a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by Mr. Tatro, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to accept the recommendation of the Audit Committee and therefore, the Board of Directors VOTED to accept KPMG's Unmodified Audit Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements of The American Kennel Club for the year ended December 31, 2019 and place a copy on file for reference.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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

Australian Terrier Proposed Breed Standard Revisions

The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the General Appearance, Tail, and Forequarters sections of the Australian Terrier breed standard as sub-

mitted by the Australian Terrier Club of America, Inc. (ATCA). The current standard was approved August 9, 1988.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed Standard revisions for ballot by the ATCA in accordance with the Australian Terrier Club of America Constitution and By-laws.

Belgian Malinois Proposed Breed Standard Revisions

The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Belgian Malinois Breed Standard as submitted by the American Belgian Malinois Club, Inc. (ABMC). Following a motion by Ms. Biddle, seconded by Dr. Garvin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revisions to the Belgian Malinois standard for publication for comment in the Secretary's Page of the AKC Gazette.

Parent Club Designation for Kia Ken

The Board reviewed a request from the Kai Ken Society of America (KKSA) to be designated as the Parent Club representing the Kai Ken breed. The designation will allow KKSA to hold FSS Open Shows. This will be discussed further at the November Board meeting.

New Breed for Foundation Stock Service ® - Alaskan Klee Kai

The Board was advised that the Foundation Stock Service (FSS) Committee recently approved a petition for the Alaskan Klee Kai to be accepted into the FSS program. Linda Spurlin, the individual credited with developing the breed, has requested the Alaskan Klee Kai be approved for recording into the FSS program with a Non-Sporting Group designation.

New Breed for Foundation Stock Service ® - Japanese Terrier

The Board was advised that the Foundation Stock Service (FSS) Committee recently approved a petition for the Japanese Terrier to be accepted into the FSS program. The petition also requests that the Japanese Terrier be approved for recording into the FSS program with a Terrier Group designation.

The Japanese Terrier developed from breeding the Smooth Fox Terrier brought into Nagasaki by Dutch merchants and native small breeds. They were mainly kept as lap dogs in the ports such as Kobe and Yokohama. In the 1930's the Japan Kennel Club recognized the breed.

COMPANION and PERFORMANCE

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; Pamela Manaton, Director, Obedience, Rally, Tracking; Carrie DeYoung, Director, Agility; and Caroline Murphy, Director, Performance Events participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Expansion of Agility Course Test (ACT) Program

The Board reviewed a recommendation to expand the Agility ACT program to include Jumpers classes. This is consistent with the normal agility levels, which includes Standard classes and Jumpers with Weaves classes.

ACT1 & ACT2 are similar to Standard classes, requiring contact equipment (i.e., A-Frame, teeter) that many potential exhibitors do not have at home. Given the success of the Virtual ACT program, it appears this is the perfect time to offer ACT Jumpers classes, which require less obstacles and will be easier to set up at home. Also, it gives the traditional ACT events additional classes to add to their program. Dogs that earn two qualifying legs in the ACT Jumpers classes will be awarded the titles ACT1J and ACT2J.

Following a motion by Mr. Sweetwood,

seconded by Dr. Garvin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to amend Chapter 15 of the Regulations for Agility Trials to expand the Agility ACT program to include two Jumpers classes with an implementation date of February 1, 2021.

Assisting the Sports - Agility Modifications That Expire at Year End

For Agility, three Regulations were suspended or modified until year-end 2020 to provide clubs and exhibitors flexibility due to COVID-19. The three modifications are - (1) Two judges required to earn a title, (2) Closing dates seven days prior to the event, and (3) Waiver of 30 days and 100-mile restriction on judges.

- (1) Two-judge requirement to title - The Staff recommendation is to continue this waiver through December 31, 2021. With judges less inclined to travel during the pandemic, this will provide exhibitors more opportunities to earn titles, enabling them to continue their growth in the sport by moving up to the next higher level.
- (2) Closing Dates - The Staff recommendation is to permanently change the Regulations to allow clubs licensed for agility, at their op-

tion, to close the event not less than seven (7) days prior to the trial. This is a change from fourteen (14) days prior to the trial. This is a change to the Regulations and may be made by a vote of the Board. If approved, this change will be effective January 1, 2021.

- (3) Waiver of Judge Distance and Time Regulation – The recommendation is to extend this accommodation through December 31, 2021. (Previous limitation was a judge could not judge again within 30 days and 100 miles of a trial.) This waiver will be reevaluated prior to December 31, 2021.

This will be discussed further at the November Board meeting.

Assisting the Sports – Extending Obedience, Rally and Tracking Modifications that Expire at Year-End

Four (4) Regulations were suspended or modified until year end 2020 for obedience, rally and tracking, that provide clubs and exhibitors flexibility due to COVID-19. The Board reviewed recommendations on how to handle these four modifications in 2021. The four modifications are – (1) Two judges required to

earn a title, (2) Waiver of 30 days and 100 miles restriction for judges, (3) Distance between exhibitors in obedience Novice group exercises, and (4) Tracking test certification expiration dates.

- (1) Two-Judge Requirement to Title – The Staff recommendation is to continue this waiver for ten obedience and four rally titles through December 31, 2021. With judges less inclined to travel during the pandemic, this will provide exhibitors more opportunities to earn titles, enabling them to continue their growth in the sport by moving up to the next higher level.

- (2) Waiver of 30 days and 100 Miles Restriction for Judges – The Staff recommendation is to extend these accommodations through December 31, 2021. (Previous limitations were judges could not judge again within 30 days and 100 miles of a previous assignment, nor could they judge the same classes at a cluster more than twice.)

- (3) Distance Between Exhibitors in the Obedience Novice Group Exercises – The Staff recommendation is to continue to increase the distance

between exhibitors in the Novice group exercise to eight feet through December 31, 2021. With social distancing still a requirement due to the pandemic, this will provide greater safety to exhibitors.

- (4) Tracking Test Certification Expiration Dates – The Staff recommendation is to extend the expiration dates for one year for tracking test certifications expiring in 2020 and 2021. This will allow continued eligibility for dogs to be entered in tracking tests.

This will be discussed further at the November Board meeting.

Assisting the Sports – Making Permanent Obedience, Rally and Tracking Modifications That Expire at Year-End

In Obedience, Rally and Tracking six (6) Regulations were suspended or modified in 2020 to provide clubs and exhibitors flexibility due to COVID-19.

The Staff recommends that these six modifications become permanent in 2021. The six modifications are – (1) Closing dates seven days prior to the event, (2) Eligibility restrictions for exhibitors, (3) Eligibility restrictions for

dogs, (4) Eligibility restrictions during emergency judge changes, (5) Modifying the obedience Figure Eight exercise, and (6) Publishing the rally course maps.

1. Closing Dates – The recommendation is to permanently change the Regulations to allow clubs holding obedience and rally trials, at their option, to close the events at a specified closing date and time no later than 11:59PM seven (7) days prior to the event. This is a change to the Regulations and may be made by a vote of the Board. If approved, this change will be effective for all trials held on or after January 1, 2021.

2. Eligibility Restrictions for Exhibitors – The recommendation is to permanently change the obedience, rally and tracking Regulations affecting an exhibitor's eligibility from thirty days to ten days prior to an event. This is a change to the Regulations and may be made by a vote of the Board. If approved, this change will be effective for all trials held on or after January 1, 2021.

3. Eligibility Restrictions for Dogs – The recommendation is to permanently change the obedience and

rally Regulations effecting a dog's eligibility from thirty days to ten days prior to an event. This is a change to the Regulations and may be made by a vote of the Board. If approved, this change will be effective for all trials held on or after January 1, 2021.

4. Eligibility Restrictions During Emergency Judge Changes – If numbers (2) and (3) above are approved, staff recommends permanently changing the Regulations for obedience and rally to waive the eligibility restrictions on exhibitors and dogs when there is an emergency judge change. This is a change to the Regulations and may be made by a vote of the Board. If approved, this change will be effective for all trials held on or after January 1, 2021.

5. Modifying the Obedience Figure Eight Exercise – The recommendation is to permanently change the Obedience Regulations to allow uprights/posts/cones to be used instead of Stewards for the Figure Eight exercise. This is a change to the Regulations and may be made by a vote of the Board. If approved, this change will be effective for all

trials held on or after January 1, 2021.

6. Publishing the Rally Course Maps – The recommendation is to permanently change the Rally Regulations to allow a club to distribute the rally course maps by email and to post them electronically online no earlier than 6PM the evening before each trial. This is a change to the Regulations and may be made by a vote of the Board. If approved, this change will be effective for all trials held on or after January 1, 2021.

This will be discussed further at the November Board meeting.

Assisting the Sports – Scent Work Modification That Expires at Year End

In Scent Work, one (1) Regulation was suspended until year-end 2020 to provide clubs and exhibitors flexibility due to COVID-19. A waiver of the 30 days and 100 mile restriction for Scent Work judges was instituted to help clubs hire judges that did not need to fly or in some cases even stay in hotel rooms. Some states still have quarantine or testing restrictions and many judges still are not wanting to fly or stay in hotels. This waiver is due to expire on December 30, 2020. The staff's recom-

mendation is to extend this waiver through December 31, 2021.

This will be discussed further at the November Board meeting.

CAT and Fast CAT – Dogs with Coloring to Participate

The Board reviewed a recommendation to allow dogs with coloring to participate in AKC Coursing Ability Tests (CAT) and Fast CAT events. The purpose of allowing dogs to have coat coloring is to add an element of fun to events by allowing clubs to adopt themes or to encourage dogs to “run for the cause” in support of a local activity

At their September meeting, the HEC Delegate Committee discussed the idea of allowing dogs with coloring to participate in CAT and Fast CAT. It was well received with unanimous support.

This will be discussed further at the November Board meeting.

Dalmatian Club of America - Two Additional Road Dog titles

The Board reviewed a request from the Dalmatian Club of America. The Dalmatian Club of America (DCA) is requesting their breed be eligible to

apply for Road Dog Champion (RDCH) and Road Dog Excellent Champion (RDXCH) suffix titles through the AKC Parent Club Title Recognition Program. The DCA provides an extensive road trial program for individuals seeking to engage and expose their Dalmatian for the work in which he was bred to do. Exhibitors compete as a handler on horseback or in a horse-drawn cart/carriage with dog(s) off leash. Dogs must display endurance and speed while coaching or following the horse. This program offers various levels ranging from a basic pass/fail test to a very challenging and rigorous series of exercises.

AKC currently recognizes three suffix Road Dog titles for the Dalmatian – Coaching Certificate (CC), Road Dog (RD), and Road Dog Excellent (RDX). Each one a higher level of achievement than the other. Coaching tests a dog's ability to coach or follow while Road Dog tests both coaching ability and endurance. Road Dog Excellent evaluates coaching and extended endurance.

The DCA would like to offer two additional titles, the Road Dog Champion (RDCH) title and the Road Dog Excellent Champion (RDXCH) title. To earn a RDCH, a dog must have earned a

RD by qualifying in five judged off-leash exercises in the field with handler on horseback and completing a 12.5-mile timed trail ride. The dog must then qualify again in the RD class with scores of 80% or higher three more times at three different trials under two different judges. To earn a RDXCH, a dog must have earned an RDX and 3 RDXCH legs under 2 different judges and complete longer distances of 25 miles.

This will be discussed further at the November Board meeting.

CONFORMATION

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

Assisting the Sports – Extending Conformation Modifications That Expire at Year-End

In 2020 the Board approved several modifications to event policies through year-end to provide clubs greater flexibility to hold events and provide increased opportunities for exhibitors. The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation that six

modifications be extended through December 31, 2021.

The following six (6) Actions were approved through 12/31/2020 to provide clubs greater flexibility to hold conformation events and provide increased opportunities for exhibitors.

1. Premium lists - Must be published at least 72 hours prior to the opening of entries.
2. Indoor/Outdoor Ring Requirement - Allow clubs to publish in their premium list that the location of the rings, indoors or outdoors, will be determined on the day of the event. Refunds will not be granted based on the final location.
3. Additional Events - Allow up to three events offering Championship points at the same site on the same day. At least one of the three competitions must be held by a specialty club.
4. Distance an All-Breed or Group Club May Travel - Allow all-breed clubs to hold their events up to 200 miles from their territory and up to 300 miles when there are extenuat-

ing circumstances.

5. Distance a Specialty Club May Travel - Allow specialty clubs to join other specialty clubs of the same breed up to 300 miles from their territory.
6. Assignment Conflicts for Conformation Judges – Waive the 30 days and 200 miles judge's restriction policy. Applies only to conflicting weekends not events held on the same weekend, circuit or cluster.

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

Following a motion by Mr. Sweetwood, seconded by Mr. Carota, the Board VOTED (unanimously) extend the modifications of Actions #1 - #5 until 12/31/2021 and to extend the Assignment Conflicts for Conformation Judges modification until 7/31/2021.

Assisting the Sports – Making Permanent Conformation Modifications That Expire at Year-End

The Board reviewed modifications to reg-

ulations and policies made in 2020 for conformation to provide clubs and exhibitors flexibility due to COVID-19.

This Staff recommends making two modifications permanent in 2021. The modifications are – (1) allowing specialty clubs to hold up to four designated specialties in a calendar year in addition to the current two specialties or two days of specialties, (2) allow judges assigned to NOHS Groups/Best in Show to exhibit on the same day.

This will be discussed further at the November Board meeting.

Premium Lists – Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Chapter 6, Section 2

The Board reviewed a recommendation by the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee (DSRC) to modify Chapter 6 Section 2 of Rules Applying to Dog Shows, which specifies elements required to be published in the premium list for AKC events.

The proposed modification if approved would accomplish six primary items:

1. Reformat the section to bulleted text for easier reading and comprehension
2. Replace “Chairman” with “Chair” making gender neutral

3. Replace "Veterinarian Association" with "Veterinary Clinic" for consistency
4. Replace the requirement to publish the "names and address of the judges" with the publication of the "names, city and state of the judges"
5. Replace the requirement to publish the "address of the Secretary" with the publication of a "Club address"
6. Insert "Entry Fee(s)" as a required element.

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

Following a motion by Mr. Hamblin, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to modify Chapter 6, Section 2 of Rules Applying to Dog Shows which specifies elements required to be published in premium list for AKC events.

The proposal will be read at the December 2020 Delegates meeting and voted at the March 2021 Delegates meeting. If approved by the delegate body, the effective date will be immediate.

Rules Applying to Dog Shows

CHAPTER 6

SECTION 2. The premium list should contain the following:

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

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

Analysis of Majors in Low Entry Breeds

Alan Slay, Director, Event Programs, presented these findings. Low entry breeds are defined as breeds in which there were less than 3,500 dogs in competition in a calendar year. The evaluation of the breeds that meet the criteria is performed annually and a Low Entry Breed list is posted on the AKC website within the Conformation Judging Resource Center section. In 2020 there are 99 breeds/varieties on the Low Entry Breed list.

The AKC Board of Directors requested an analysis of the frequency that low entry breeds earn majors. The guideline within the points schedule formulation process is that three-point majors should be available at 18% to 20% of the shows with competition in regular classes for a given division/breed/sex combination. Winners Dog and Winners Bitch awards at all-breed, group, and specialty events in the 2018 and 2019 calendar years were used as a basis for the analysis of majors earned by low entry breeds. The analysis finds that low entry breed bitches are earning majors at a rate that

conforms to the guidelines of the points schedule formulation process. Low entry breed dogs are earning majors at a rate well below the guidelines of the points schedule formulation process.

JUDGING OPERATIONS

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

Mandatory Ramp Examination – Miniature Bull Terrier

The Board reviewed a request from the Miniature Bull Terrier of America. The Miniature Bull Terrier of America has requested that the Board of Directors mandate the use of a ramp for all examinations of the breed including during group and Best in Show judging. Currently, Miniature Bull Terriers may be judged either on the ground or the table at the discretion of the judge.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Dr. Battaglia, the Board VOTED (In favor: Battaglia, Biddle, Carota, Davies, Garvin, Knight, McAteer, Powers, Smyth, Sweetwood, Wallin; Opposed: Tatro; Abstained: Hamblin) to

deny the request to mandate the use of a ramp for all examinations of the breed and to add the Miniature Bull Terrier to the list of breeds that may be judged on the ramp at the judge's discretion; this option is in addition to the current options of examination on the table or the ground. The breed must remain ramp optional for a minimum of two years before the Parent Club may request ramp mandatory status.

COVID-19 – Conformation Judging Approval Process

At its May 2020 meeting, the Board approved recommendations by the Chairman's Committee on the Judging Approval Process on changes to the approval of conformation judges in the wake of the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Board approved the following temporary actions to be effective through December 31, 2020: (1) Increased the maximum cumulative number of permit breeds a judge may be approved for at one time by six (6) and (2) Increased by one (1) CEU, the maximum number of CEU that may be attained in the categories of Attend Parent Club National Specialty; Attend Approved Seminar/Workshop; Mentors, Tutors

and Kennel Visits; Sweepstakes or Futurity assignment; and Assignment to Judge the Breed.

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

Following a motion by Mr. Powers, seconded by Mr. Knight, the Board VOTED (In favor: Biddle, Carota, Davies, Garvin, Knight, Powers, Sweetwood, Tatro, Wallin; Opposed: Battaglia, Hamblin, McAteer, Smyth) to extend the two actions through March 31, 2021.

Conformation Judging Approval Process

The Board reviewed two recommended changes to the Judging Approval Process from the Chairman's Committee on the Judging Approval Process, a continuing education requirement and a change regarding a Parent Club's ability to request a non-approved individual to judge a breed specialty show.

(1) The Committee recommended the addition of continuing education requirements for Conformation Judges; the requirements should entail the completion of a recertification course/exam

on current AKC procedures and policies related to conformation judges every five years. The committee also agreed the most effective and efficient means to deliver the course/exam would be via AKC's Canine College. Consistent with other AKC sports, the course/exam would include a fee to complete (\$50).

(2) The Committee recommended a modification to the policy regarding a Parent Club's ability to request a non-approved individual to judge a breed specialty show and judge's obligation for continuing education. Under current policy, parent clubs may request for a non-approved individual to judge a specialty show in its breed. There was agreement amongst the committee members approvals under this provision should not be limitless and that after a point, if one wished to continue to be invited to judge specialties they need to apply for judging approval. As a result, the Chairman's Committee recommends that non-approved individuals may not be approved to judge more than five (5) breed specialties cumulatively.

The Board discussed the fact that the memo really contained three issues, (1)

the testing requirement, (2) the fee for the test and (3) the policy for Non-Approved Specialty Judges. Following a motion by Ms. McAteer, seconded by Mr. Hamblin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to divide the question into two parts when it considers these issues it further in November; (1) the Test/Fee educational requirements and (2) the Non-Approved Specialty Judge.

There was a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood to divide the question on a continuing education requirement into two parts; the requirement itself and the fee for the test.

This motion passed and there will be three separate memos presented to the Board in November. (In favor: Battaglia, Biddle, Davies, Garvin, Smyth, Sweetwood, Wallin; Against: Carota, Hamblin, Knight, McAteer, Powers, Tatro).

Conformation Judging Statistics

The Board reviewed the past three months and year-to-date statistics related to conformation judging applications considered by the Judges Review Committee for New Breed and Additional Breed applicants.

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY

2020 NEW BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
January	4	4	0	0	0	1	6	6	0
February	7	7	0	0	0	1	7	7	0
March	7	6	1	0	0	0	11	9	0
April	5	5	0	0	0	0	7	7	0
May	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
June	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
July	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
August	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
September	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0
AB TOTAL	38	37	1	0	0	2	49	47	0

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY

2020 ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
January	33	30	2	1	0	0	207	195	0
February	18	15	3	0	0	0	98	94	0
March	30	28	2	0	0	1	215	213	0
April	27	23	3	1	0	1	140	131	0
May	24	20	4	0	0	0	133	121	6
June	16	13	3	0	0	0	106	99	3
July	14	11	3	0	0	0	62	52	6
August	30	26	4	0	0	0	219	209	2
September	40	33	7	0	0	0	292	261	7
AB TOTAL	232	199	31	2	0	2	1472	1375	24

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY

2020 YEAR-TO-DATE

	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
NB	38	37	1	0	0	2	49	47	0
AB	232	199	31	2	0	2	1472	1375	24
TOTAL	270	236	32	2	0	4	1521	1422	24

CLUBS

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; and Lisa Cecin, Director, Club Relations, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Delegates and Member Clubs

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

Report on Member Clubs Bylaws Approved in August and September 2020

Bull Terrier Club of America (1897)
Greater Fredericksburg Kennel Club, Fredericksburg, VA (1999)
Roanoke Kennel Club, Roanoke, VA (1938)

Report on Newly Licensed Clubs approved in August and September 2020

Bristle Nose Scent Work Club of Utah, greater Salt Lake City, UT area (including communities north to Ogden, south to Orem in proximity to Interstate 15, 28 total households, 23 local.

East Texas Scent Work Club, greater Longview, TX area (including communi-

ties east to Marshall and TX/LA state line, west to Dallas in proximity to I-20), 21 total households, 14 local.

Heart of Ohio St. Bernard Club, greater Wilmington, OH area (including communities southwest to Cincinnati, northeast to Columbus, north to Interstate 70), 44 total households, 15 local.

COMPLIANCE

Bri Tesarz, Director, Compliance participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

APPEALS COMMITTEE

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION with the following action reported out of this session: Mr. Wayne Cavanaugh was previously denied reinstatement of his judging privileges by the Board. He appealed and the Board voted to approved the Board Appeals Committee's recommendation to reinstate Mr. Cavanaugh's Judging privileges conditional on the 12 breeds previ-

ously approved being reactivated in permit status, pending the satisfactory completion of the requirements as defined within the Judging Approval Process which include the successful completion of the AKC Procedural and Anatomy exams, to be interviewed on current Rules, Regulations, Policies, Guidelines and Breed Standards, and the remittance of a \$35 fee.

CONSENT

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

- Request for Special Application of Hardship Policy
- Chinook Breed Standard Revision
- Delegate and Club Approvals

Request for Special Application of Hardship Policy

The Board VOTED to approve a request for a special application of the Hardship Policy to Ms. Susan Krouse's AKC records to allow for the transfer of dogs and frozen semen out of her ownership.

Chinook Breed Standard Revision

The Board VOTED to approve the Chinook Club of America to ballot its membership on the proposed changes to the Chinook breed standard in accor-

dance with the club's Constitution and Bylaws.

Delegate Approvals

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

Rhonda Dalton, Monmouth Junction, NJ
To represent Great Pyrenees Club of America

R. Link Newcomb, Santa Ana, CA
To represent Bulldog Club of America

Jack E. Sappenfield II, Durham, NC
To represent Durham Kennel Club

Bettina (Tina) Sterling, Glen Mills, PA
To represent Penn Treaty Kennel Club

Linda C. Wozniak, Chapel Hill, NC
To represent Bayou Kennel Club

NEW BUSINESS

Use of a Club's Name Cannot be Transferred

The Board reviewed a memo regarding the interpretation of Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 2, Section 5. The Rule states that "the use of a club's name cannot be transferred". The Board discussed additional considerations regarding club activities that should not be performed by

a third party.

The Board agreed that the management of the event must be the responsibility of the club/cluster and there are activities that cannot be transferred to a third party to perform. The Board agreed the following activities cannot be transferred or delegated:

1. A club officer or club show chair must submit the AKC event application and other necessary documents.
 2. The club/cluster is responsible to obtain local permits required to hold the event and paying all taxes.
 3. There must be an event committee with a minimum of five club members.
- The Board asked Staff to determine if there are additional responsibilities that should not be transferred.

This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

Opening of Entries for All-Breed Conformation Shows

The Board reviewed a recommendation to limit the opening of entries for a show to a single time regardless of the method of submission.

The Rules Applying to Dog Shows Chapter 11, Section 4 lists what an entry must have

in order to be acceptable, the final paragraph of this section states:

All the requirements of the foregoing paragraph and all other specific requirements printed in the premium list must be met before an entry can be considered acceptable.

This sentence allows clubs, among other criteria, to only accept an entry via a single submission method or multiple submission methods. Recently, clubs have included multiple opening dates depending upon the type of entry submission.

This will be discussed further at the November meeting.

Commercial Filming at Events Contractual Policy

The Board discussed the Commercial Filming at Events Policy. Following a motion by Mr. Hamblin seconded by Dr. Battaglia, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to amend the “Limited Use” portion of the policy effective immediately (changes underlined):

B. Exceptions to this policy include the following:

“Limited Use” filming. “Limited Use” filming is defined as the recording of moving images by individuals solely for their personal consumption or by the club for the purpose of producing a

record of the winners or the club’s publications, website or social media platforms, and which is not intended for mass commercial transmission or distribution. Limited-use would include but not be limited to personal social media accounts and pages such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, or similar non-commercial social accounts. Non-commercial social accounts are defined as an account where revenue cannot be earned. This does not include, for example, livestreaming as a Facebook Group, Public Figure, or Business Page. Any individual choosing to stream video for personal use must abide by AKC’s Code of Sportsmanship and be cognizant of both the intentional and ambient audio disseminated. Any video stream may not be simulcast (Broadcasting one video stream or content on various channels/platforms simultaneously).

1. Should a club wish to impose their own additional filming restrictions, they may do so at their discretion. Any additional restrictions should be listed in the premium list.
2. Editorial news coverage. Editorial news coverage is defined as media coverage by any local or national media outlet. The Commercial Filming at Events Operational Policy applies to all media outlets. The club is

responsible for enforcing that policy.

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, October 13 at 5:30 p.m.

Adjourned

Attest:

Gina M. DiNardo, Executive Secretary

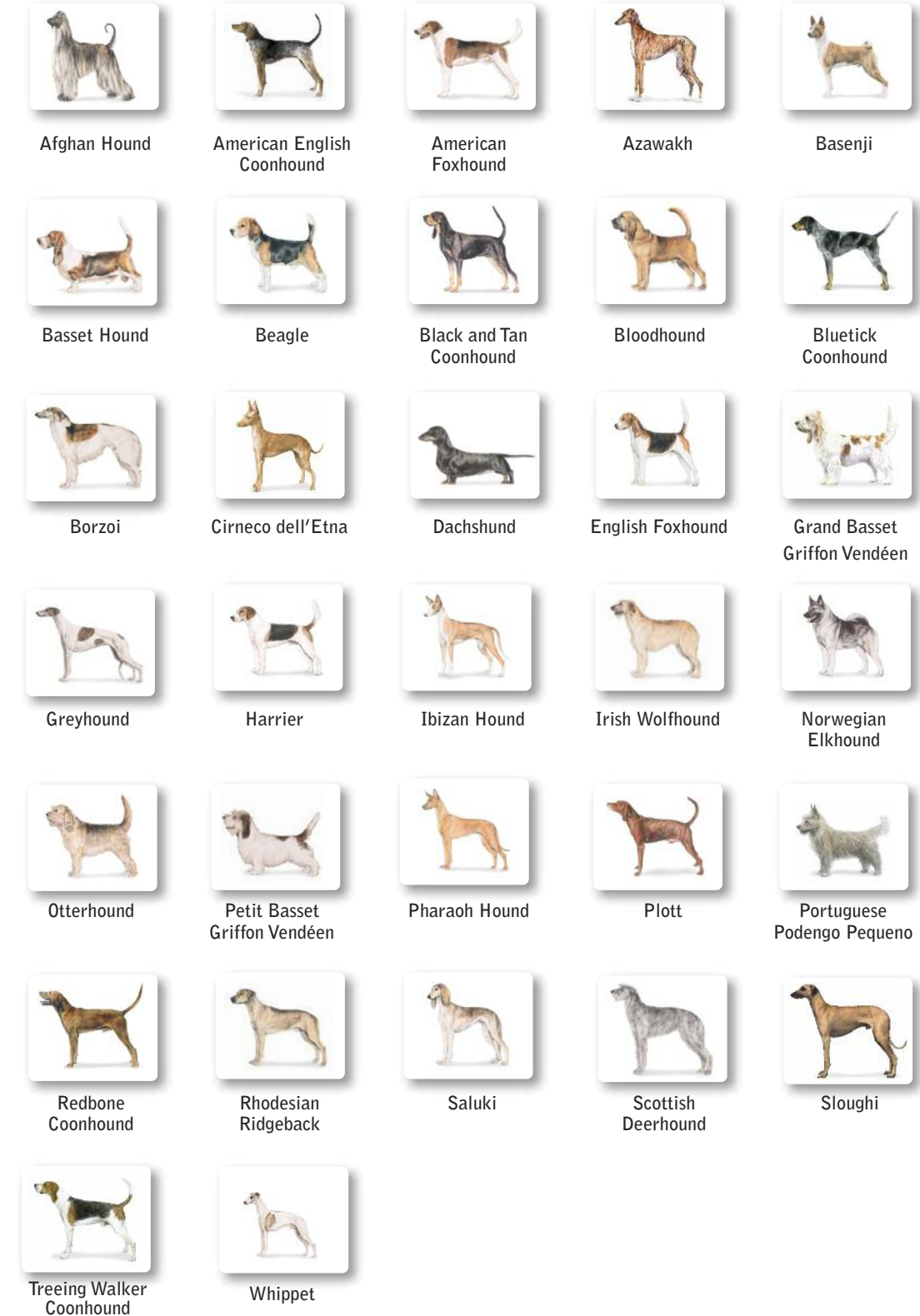
PARENT CLUB LINKS



SPORTING GROUP



HOUND GROUP



PARENT CLUB LINKS



WORKING GROUP



Akita



Alaskan Malamute



Anatolian Shepherd Dog



Bernese Mountain Dog



Black Russian Terrier



Boerboel



Boxer



Bullmastiff



Cane Corso



Chinook



Doberman Pinscher



Dogo Argentino



Dogue de Bordeaux



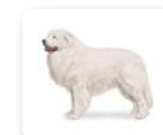
German Pinscher



Giant Schnauzer



Great Dane



Great Pyrenees



Greater Swiss Mountain Dog



Komondor



Leonberger



Kuvasz



Mastiff



Neapolitan Mastiff



Newfoundland



Portuguese Water Dog



Rottweiler



Saint Bernard



Samoyed



Siberian Husky



Standard Schnauzer



Tibetan Mastiff

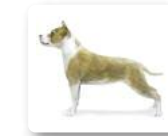
TERRIER GROUP



Airedale Terrier



American Hairless Terrier



American Staffordshire Terrier



Australian Terrier



Bedlington Terrier



Border Terrier



Bull Terrier



Cairn Terrier



Cesky Terrier



Dandie Dinmont Terrier



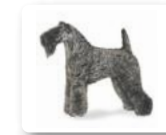
Fox Terrier (Smooth)



Glen of Imaal Terrier



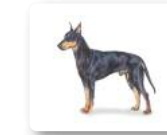
Irish Terrier



Kerry Blue Terrier



Lakeland Terrier



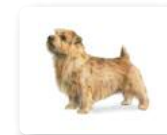
Manchester Terrier



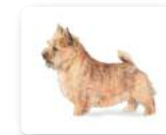
Miniature Bull Terrier



Miniature Schnauzer



Norfolk Terrier



Norwich Terrier



Parson Russell Terrier



Rat Terrier



Russell Terrier



Scottish Terrier



Sealyham Terrier



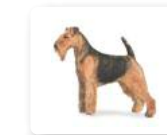
Skye Terrier



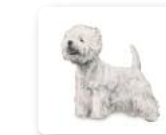
Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier



Staffordshire Bull Terrier



Welsh Terrier



West Highland White Terrier



Wire Fox Terrier

PARENT CLUB LINKS



TOY GROUP



Affenpinscher



Brussels Griffon



Cavalier King Charles Spaniel



Chihuahua



Chinese Crested



English Toy Spaniel



Havanese



Italian Greyhound



Japanese Chin



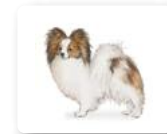
Maltese



Manchester Terrier (Toy)



Miniature Pinscher



Papillon



Pekingese



Pomeranian



Poodle (Toy)



Pug



Shih Tzu



Silky Terrier



Toy Fox Terrier



Yorkshire Terrier

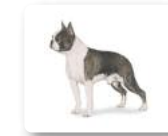
NON-SPORTING GROUP



American Eskimo Dog



Bichon Frise



Boston Terrier



Bulldog



Chinese Shar-Pei



Chow Chow



Coton de Tulear



Dalmatian



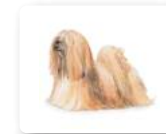
Finnish Spitz



French Bulldog



Keeshond



Lhasa Apso



Löwchen



Norwegian Lundehund



Poodle (Miniature)



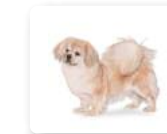
Schipperke



Poodle (Standard)



Shiba Inu



Tibetan Spaniel



Tibetan Terrier



Xoloitzcuintli

PARENT CLUB LINKS

HERDING GROUP



Australian Cattle Dog



Australian Shepherd



Bearded Collie



Beauceron



Belgian Malinois



Belgian Sheepdog



Belgian Tervuren



Bergamasco



Berger Picard



Border Collie



Bouvier des Flandres



Briard



Canaan Dog



Cardigan Welsh Corgi



Collie (Rough)



Collie (Smooth)



Entlebucher Mountain Dog



Finnish Lapphund



German Shepherd Dog



Icelandic Sheepdog



Miniature American Shepherd



Norwegian Buhund



Old English Sheepdog



Pembroke Welsh Corgi



Polish Lowland Sheepdog



Puli



Pumi



Pyrenean Shepherd



Shetland Sheepdog



Spanish Water Dog



Swedish Vallhund



AKC REGISTERED HANDLERS

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

For additional information concerning the Registered Handlers Program, click here:

<http://www.akc.org/events/handlers/>

For information on upcoming RHP Handling Clinics

<http://www.akc.org/events/junior-showmanship/junior-clinics/>

<http://www.akc.org/events/handlers/adult-clinics/>