The Dew Claw

Volume XX No. 4  Published by the
August, 1977  Briard Club of America

Published:  February, April, June, August, October, December.
COPY DEADLINE:  First of month preceding month of publication.
AIM:  To keep our membership better informed and more closely
related. While all articles and comments published do
not necessarily represent the Club's views, we do not deny
the writer's right to present them.

EDITOR:  Diane McLeroth, 3030 Rockwood Drive, Fort Wayne, IN 46815

REGIONAL EDITORS:
East:  Regina Keiter, R.D. 2, Box 346, Harvey's Lake, PA 18618
Central:  Susan McCormick, 25743 Culver, St. Clair Shores, MI 48081
West:  Joan Dugan, 31376 Broad Beach Road, Malibu, CA 90265

OFFICERS
PRESIDENT  SECRETARY
Jayne Dubin  Diane McLeroth
14 Culver Drive  3030 Rockwood Drive
New City, NY 10956  Fort Wayne, IN 46815
914/634-6331  219/483-2505

VICE PRESIDENT  TREASURER
Bob Boelter  Patricia Long
P.O. Box 441  5890 Shea Road
Windsor, WI 53598  Marine City, MI 48039
608/846-4630  313/765-5906

DIRECTORS
Bob Adolphus, 9712 McConnell Road, Woodstock, IL 60098 (815/338-4094)
Ed Konrath, 8075 Mi Casita, Tuscon, AZ 85715 (602/298-1570)
Mary Lou Tingley, Yardley Road, Mendham, NJ 07945 (201/543-7455)

A.K.C. DELEGATE
Arthur M. Tingley, Yardley Road, Mendham, NJ 07945

ADVERTISING RATES:  For Members only, to advertise puppies or stud
service - CENTERFOLD (two pages) $30; INSIDE BACK COVER $15; FULL PAGE
$10; HALF PAGE $5; plus $1 for each photo.
New champions or show wins of Winners or better from major point shows
are printed, without charge, as space permits.
SUBSCRIPTION RATE:  $5 per year. Back issues, when available from the
Secretary are 75¢. Extra copies of the current issue are $1 each.

SUPPORT THE B.C.A.  Send your suggestions and comments to any Board
member and your news and anecdotes to the Editors.
Memorandum from: John A. Lafore, Jr.

Re: Licensing of Handlers

At the June meeting I reported that the Board of Directors, after a great deal of careful consideration, had come to the conclusion that it was in the best interests of the sport of pure-bred dogs that the licensing of professional handlers be discontinued. A resolution to amend the Rules to accomplish this will be submitted to the delegates at the September meeting.

The reaction of delegates and members of the fancy has been generally favorable, but I have found that some of them either do not fully understand or have come to erroneous conclusions as to the effect of discontinuing the licensing of handlers. The letter mailed in July by the Professional Handlers Association has, if anything, added to the confusion in the minds of some people.

The facts as we see them are as follows:

**DISCONTINUING OF LICENSING DOES NOT MEAN THAT DOGS MAY NOT BE HANDLED BY PROFESSIONAL HANDLERS.**

On the contrary, professional handlers who now take some 20% to 25% of the dogs into the ring may continue to do so and to make such arrangements for their services as they may agree upon with their clients.

**RULE THAT REQUIRES LICENSING IS VIRTUALLY UNENFORCEABLE.**

It is all but impossible to keep unlicensed handlers from handling for pay, because of the difficulty of proving that an individual has accepted pay for handling, and further because of the growing practice of resorting to the subterfuge of registering dogs in co-ownership to evade the rule.

**DISCONTINUANCE OF LICENSING DOES NOT MEAN THAT AKC WILL NO LONGER HAVE ANY CONTROL OVER PERSONS WHO HANDLE DOGS AT AKC EVENTS.**

People who are concerned about "loss of control" seem to think that professional handlers will no longer be subject to discipline if licensing is discontinued. There is no basis whatever for such concern. Article XII of the Constitution and By-Laws (Chapter 24 of the Rules) provides that charges may be preferred against "any person" for conduct alleged to be prejudicial. "Any person" means just what it says; it includes handlers (professional or otherwise), judges and exhibitors. Abusive or foul language in public, altercations with judges, show officials or exhibitors, inhumane treatment of a dog, etc., will continue to be subject to disciplinary action either by Bench Show Committees or Trial Boards.

**MANY PEOPLE ERRONEOUSLY ASSUME THAT AKC HAS PLACED ITS "SEAL OF APPROVAL" UPON THE INDIVIDUALS IT LICENSES TO HANDLE DOGS.**

In my statement at the June Delegates meeting, I pointed out that there was a time when there were few professional handlers and when their qualifications were generally known to one or more staff members or executives of AKC. I said at that time:

"They were men and women who were professionals in the true sense of the word devoting their full time and attention to handling. In consequence, there were relatively few problems and these were readily handled by our staff."

This is no longer true. Today, we have over 1700 licensed professional handlers and on the basis of recent applications it is anticipated that there will be 1500 to 2000 more handlers in the next five years. There are no practical means by which such a large group can be thoroughly tested and screened.

Under the present rules, handlers are frequently selected simply on the basis of the fact that they hold an AKC license. If licensing is abolished, handlers will be selected in the future on the basis of demonstrated ability and reputation.

**MERE CHANGE IN LICENSING CRITERIA IS NOT THE ANSWER.**

In the PHA letter mailed in July, PHA says that AKC must set up meaningful criteria for the licensing of handlers. They suggest no specific criteria for our use, but there can be no doubt that what they have in mind are stricter and more demanding requirements which would result in fewer handlers being licensed, but which would not begin to answer the problem of keeping unlicensed handlers out of the ring—as I have said, the rule that requires licensing is virtually unenforceable.

PHA complains that AKC is unwilling to accept help from "knowledgeable people," that is, members of the PHA and PHG (Professional Handlers Guild). What PHA has failed to mention is that we have met with the representatives of PHA and PHG at regularly scheduled meetings over the last two years. During these meetings, their counsel acted as their spokesman, and they demanded again and again that professional handlers receive special consideration. At virtually every meeting, for example, they proposed a procedure whereby, when a handler retired and applied to be judge, he would be approved for breeds automatically, based on his number of years as a handler. If he had handled for five years, he would get a group, for ten years he would get two groups and so on.

It made no difference that some handlers have spent a lifetime handling only a few breeds. They firmly rejected AKC's position that no one should be approved for breeds automatically and that each applicant must be considered on the basis of his or her own merits.

As an example of PHA "cooperation" I quote from the record a statement made in December of last year by the PHA counsel to the AKC Board of Directors in arguing an appeal from a decision of a Trial Board disciplining a professional handler:

"So we are not going to accept the six-months-penalty-out-of-business; we are not going to accept any mitigation down to five, to four, to three, to two, to one—to one day, and if it is the desire of this Board to interfere with this business we are going to use every tool and support every tool that is available to us to see that you do not interfere with the business of a professional handler or all professional handlers."
The Board of Directors renews its unanimous recommendation that the licensing of handlers be discontinued. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call or write.

President

REPORT OF THE AKC DELEGATE

The regular meeting of the Delegates to the American Kennel Club was held on June 14, 1977. No significant items of business were voted upon but several issues were discussed with the possibility of Delegate voting at the September meeting or later:

- A possible Dog Show Rule change would allow that a veterinarian would not be required to be in attendance during the entire progress of an unbenched show. The veterinarian could, instead, be on call. The option would be open to be determined by the show giving club.

- A proposal to eliminate the licensing of professional handlers by AKC was discussed. The proposal, if accepted, would be effective Jan. 1, 1978. The AKC Board feels that there cannot be a thorough testing and screening of the steadily growing number of applicants.

- A proposed change in the Dog Show Rules would allow altered dogs and bitches to be entered in Stud Dog and Brood Bitch classes at specialties. A study conducted by the Farmington Valley and Springfield Kennel Clubs provides data that would indicate that such a proposal would pass with the necessary 3/4 majority. The study showed that there would very likely be insufficient votes to provide a rule change which would allow altered dogs and bitches to be entered in Veteran’s classes.

In addition, reports were presented as follow:

- The Recording Fee voted upon at the March meeting has not been implemented (a surcharge on each dog show entry). It's use has been postponed until revenues from the higher litter registration fees are studied.

- A lengthy report on a controversy regarding the questionable breeding of a Doberman Pinscher bitch and a resulting litter registered in 1971. The investigation by the AKC, including a review by the New York State Attorney General’s office, has indicated that there is no basis for support of the allegations.

Respectfully submitted,
Arthur M. Tingley

SECRETARY’S PAGE

WE WELCOME THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS

James & Victoria Bannasch, 4346 Groveland, Royal Oak, MI 48073
Jim & Phyllis Bond, 10251 N.E. 30th Place, Bellevue, WA 98004
Gregory & Sarah Booth, 3330 N. Dunlap, Arden Hills, MN 55112
Mary Kay Deany, 1630 W. Jarvis, Chicago, IL 60626
Ben & Pamela Foster, 268 Mountain Road, Wilton, CT 06897
Ingegarde Gradel, Atekorpsvagen 34, 61600 Aby, Sweden
Joe Hamer, 80069 Juniper, Fontana, CA 92336
Mr. & Mrs. J.R. Higgins, 26484 Monteclito Ln, Mission Viejo, CA 92675
Dick & Kathy Merz, 1081 Dexter St., Broomfield, CO 80020
Dave & Judy Odom, 12418 Fitzhugh Road, Austin, TX 78736
Ed & Marion Torrez, Box 2057, Wickenburg, AZ 85358
Nancy York, Lakeview Terrace Box 254, Waconia, MN 55387

REINSTATED

Eric & Eileen Miller, 281 Pondfield Road, Bronxville, NY 10708

JUNIOR MEMBER

Amy Pearson, 1325 Eastcanton Ct., Deerfield, IL 60015

ADDRESS CHANGES

John Alexander, 1 Powelton Circle, Newburgh, NY 12550
Melani Alexander, 90 Henry Gilhuys, Leende, Holland
Mr & Mrs Michael Fitzpatrick, 33A Pennington-Wash. Cross Roads, Titusville, NJ 08560
Andrea Lee Fochios, 395 Riverside Drive #8F, New York, NY 10025
Mike & Cheryl Foote, 1406 Greenleaf, Royal Oak, MI 48067
Ed & Cindy Konrath, 8075 E. McCasita, Tucson AZ 85715
Sally McCullough, 5816 McAlpine Farm Rd., Charlotte, NC 28211
Alma & Scott Whaley, P.O. Box 86, Ida, MI 48140

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP 1st publication

The following have applied for membership in the B.C.A. Letters regarding their qualifications should be addressed to the Secretary.

John S. Anderson, M.D., 2216 6th, Helena, MT 59601
Ronald & Sheri Daniel, P.O. Box 503, Blacksburg, VA 24060 owners of Ne Jean-Paul de Longchamp.
Cindy Gray, 224 Willow, Chicago, IL 60614 owner of Laurdeen's Noah.
Sharon Madson, 2841 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago, IL 60657 owner of Bonne Chance
Eddy & Linda Martin, 164 W. Ramona, San Clemente, CA 92672 owners of Fanette de Beaurojols and Libertine de Bon Vivant
Charles Mattes, 1231 Topinabee, Niles, MI 49120 owner of Sebastian Capucine
Michael Mitchell, 19 Ann St., Dundas, Ontario L9H 2N4 owner of Stormfield Halfpenny
Gerard Orman, 525 S. Boehne Camp Road, Evansville, IN 47712 owner of Rene de Charlemagne
Marguerite Provencen, 105 Lake St., Haverhill, MA 01830 owner of Mousse du Coteau d'Antigo and Luke Chien de Famille

continued.....
EAST SIDE STORY

A STAR SPANGLED FOURTH OF JULY! Mary Lou & Art Tingley's Ch. Jennie d'El Pastre celebrated our nation's birthday in real style! Entered in 5 shows over the Fourth of July weekend, Jennie took 5 consecutive group placings, including 2 Group Firsts. She placed 3rd in Group at Elmira, took the Group at Susquenango, placed 4th at Chenango Valley & Del-Ose-Nango and then topped off this fantastic weekend with a Group 1 at New Brunswick on the Fourth. Jennie's other group placings include a Group 3 at Chester Valley, Group 4 at Ladies, Group 3 at Monmouth, Group 4 at Framingham and a Group 2 at Mid-Hudson. We wish Mary Lou, Art and their beautiful Jennie continued success. Keep up the great work!

Congratulations to the owners and breeders of these new Champions:

CHAMPION BEAU CHEVAL'S HALLELUJAH, owned by Ira Ackerson, finished at Ladies Kennel Association on May 21 under James Trullinger, with a 5 point major. Halo was bred by Marlene Anderson and is out of Ch. Sentinelle des Rues by Athos d'Agincourt.

CHAMPION LE BEAUCHIEN'S MOULIN ROUGE, owned and bred by Marie & Monroe Kokin finished at Union County Kennel Club under William Harvey. "Shadrach" was sired by Ch. Pa'Chick's Rebel Deux out of Ch. Bellesprit Fille Vendredi.

CHAMPION JUNON DE LA PLAINE SAINT JUST, owned by Carol and Eugene Steiner finished at Queensboro Kennel Club under Theodore Gunderson. Junon was bred by Paul Lhermigny and is out of Roch des Elfes de Malouse and Urgonde du Clos Aubry.

SHOW REPORTS

Joanne Dubin, Jayne Dubin's 8 year old daughter, was in the Junior Showmanship competition at the Rockland County K.C. Match on June 5. This was Joanne's ring debut and she handled Ch. Eagle of Alpen (Napper). She was the smallest child in the ring and she handled the largest dog - Napper outweighs Joanne by at least 20 pounds. She placed second out of sixteen (right), which is quite an accomplishment for an eight year old! Congratulations Joanne! Perhaps in a few years we will all be rooting for you at the Garden!

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP FORMS HAVE BEEN CHANGED

At the August Board meeting the rules for application for B.C.A. membership were changed. Details of these changes will be published in the October issue of The Dew Claw and Applicants will be contacted by letter.

THE NEW APPLICATION FORM BECAME EFFECTIVE AUGUST 13, 1977. If the forms you have were printed before that date, they are incorrect and should not be used. IF YOU EXPECT TO GIVE OUT APPLICATION FORMS TO THOSE INTERESTED IN B.C.A. MEMBERSHIP, PLEASE ASK THE SECRETARY FOR THE UPDATED FORM.
CHESTER VALLEY - May 14 - Judge Glen Sommers - BOB, Ch. Jennie d'El Pastre, WD, Le Beauchien's Moulin Rouge, WB & BW, Le Beauchien's Melisande. WD & WB are both owned and bred by the Kökins.


MATTOPONI May 21 - Judge Mary Lou Tingley - BOB, Ch. Beau Cheval's Vent Vert, BOS, Ch. St. Briard's Jealousy E owned by Henry Collins.

CARROLL COUNTY - May 22 - Judge Roy Kibler - BOB, Ch. Le Chenapan de la Croix, BOS, Ch. St. Briard's Jealousy E, owned by Henry Collins.


Debera Steiner has started showing Ch. Junon de la Plaine Saint Just in Junior Showmanship. As of this writing she has 3 placings in the Novice Senior Class. Keep up the good work, Debbie.

Well, that's all the news for now. It's time for me to get back to the grooming table. I'm beginning to think it's impossible to keep three Briards in show coat. It seems all I do mornin' till night is groom, groom, groom! (I think I am losing the battle.)

Regina Keiter

The North Central Briarders

The North Central Briarders an Upper Mid-West regional Briard Club offers to B.C.A. Members the chance to subscribe to our monthly publication: "THE FRENCH CONNECTION"

Subscription rates are $4.00 per year.

Send to:
Jan Zingsheim, 5350 Co. Rd. 151, Mound, MN 55364
or
Greg Booth, 3330 North Dunlap, Arden Hills, MN 55112

New Champions

CH. FIANCE LE D'OR DE BEAUJOLIS - Owned and shown by Virginia Schaefer, finished at the Grand Rapids K.C. show going WD, BW, and BOB on 5/28/77.

CH. LES BLUES DU CHIEN DU SEL, C.D. - Salty, owned by Sue Erickson finished her championship at the Land O'Lakes show on 6/12/77 going WB 4 pts., BW and BOS under judge John Patterson.

CH. PA'CHICK'S LITTLE SPITFIRE - Gretchen, owned and handled by Janet Couture, finished her championship at the Monroe show under judge Mr. Bennett going WB for 3 pts.

Congratulations to all our new champs!!!
Show Reports

5/22/77 - Oakland County KC - j Dr. Greathouse - e 4-3-3 -
BOB Ch. Pa'Chick's Livin' Legend, WD 3 pts. Moutarde D'Escoffion (Louise & Catherine Cohen), WB, BW 3 pts., BOS Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven

5/29/77 - Kalamazoo KC - j Mr. Hubbell - e 1-4-2
BOB Ch. Jabot Le Bonheur D'He Couture (Brian Meyer, handler - Fran Taylor, owner), WD, BW 3 pts. Pa'Chick's Midnight Madness, WB 3 pts., BOS Pa'Chick's Little Spitfire

5/30/77 - Battle Creek KC - j Mr. Bracy - e 1-6-1
BOB Ch. Jabot Le Bonheur D'He Couture, WD Montargis de Lindeau (Linda Wells Loehr), WB 4 pts., BW Pa'Chick's Moonlight Serenade (Charles & Pat Long) - also BOS

6/5/77 - Ann Arbor KC - j Mrs. Moore - e 2-5-3

6/11/77 - Lake Minnetonka KC - j Mr. Downey - e 2-3-2
BOB Ch. Jabot Le Bonheur D'He Couture, WD 1 pt. Laurdeen's Moon Shadow (Sharon Boelter), WB 2 pts., BW, BOS Les Blues du Chien de Sel, C. D. (Sue Erickson)

6/12/77 - Land O'Lakes KC - j Mr. Patterson - e 3-5-1
BOB Ch. Jabot Le Bonheur D'He Couture, WD 2 pts. Laurdeen's Moon Shadow, WB 4 pts., BW, BOS Les Blues du Chien de Sel, C. D.

6/25/77 - Monroe K. C. - j Mr. Bennett - e 5-4-4
BOB Ch. Pa'Chick's Impresario, C. D. (Sue McCormick), BOS Ch. Ilote Du Lac De Bethmale (Manny Littin & Susan Alexander), WD 4 pts., BW Moutarde D'Escoffion, WB 3 pts. Pa'Chick's Little Spitfire

That's all the news for now. Hope to see everyone at the specialty in Racine on Friday, Saturday and Sunday; that is if we can figure out how to fit 8 Briards, 3 people, luggage, an exercise pen and various other necessities into one van which is looking smaller as the list grows. Oh well, good luck to all and see you there!!!

Sue McCormick

Golden West News and Views

Show Reports: Sir Francis Drake K.C. April 24, judge Howard Dullnig.
Bob, WD and BOW for 2 points was Desamee Lamont Bear owned by Evy Wegienka. BOS & WB was Illuanya de L'Etat d'Or owned by Joe and Barbara Busch.

May 7 at the Mensona K.C. - judge Joseph Gregory. BOB, BOW and W.B. was Vivante Monique des Bergers for 2 points, owned by Carole Cruz. BOS and WD was More Lamont de L'Etat d'Or for 2 points owned by Larry and Evy Wegienka.

Simi Valley K.C. on May 15, judge Len Carey. BOB and WB went to Milady Sadie de Lindeau owned by Earle and Joan Dugan for 2 points.

Cabrillo K.C. on May 21, judge Eileen Pimlott. BOB was Ch. Capucine de Beauxjolis owned by Bob and Shirlee Kessler. WD for 1 point was Fonse de Beauxjolis owned by Don Mandeville and Jackie Drozinski. BOW and WD was J. Bonne Chance de Beauxjolis for 1 point.

On May 28 at the Kennel Club of Malibu's sanctioned match, Dallas and Judy Meggitt's Miel Melosa de Strathcona took BOB and a Group 4.

Del Monte K.C. on May 29, judge Virginia Hampton. BOB, & W.D. for 2 points was Enjoue Jason de Beauxjolis owned by Richard and Setsuko Mikulski.

San Joaquin K.C. June 5, judge Edward Stevenson, BOB & WD for 1 point was Desamee Lamont Bear.

Kennel Club of Pasadena, June 5, BOB and BW was M. Charlemagne de Strathcona owned by Jim Stewart for 2 points. WB for 2 points and BOS was Hugette Amy de Beauxjolis owned by Don Mandeville.

Golden Gate K.C. on June 11, judge Eileen Pimlott. BOB and WD for 2 points was More Lamont de L'Etat d'Or.

Kendel Club of Beverly Hills, June 26, judge Dr. Bernard Esporite. Entry 3-5-3. BOB was Ch. Capucine de Beauxjolis owned by the Kesslers. W.D. & BOW for 4 points was Fonse de Beauxjolis owned by Don Mandeville and Jackie Drozinski. WB for 4 points was Hugette Amy de Beauxjolis owned by Don Mandeville.

CONGRATULATIONS to "Elke" and the Kesslers. Ch. Capucine de Beauxjolis went on to take a Group 3 at the Beverly Hills show under judge, Winifred Heckmann.

Thanks to everyone who has been sending news.

Joan Dugan

Trouble May Be Flowing from Taps - Lewis W. Mayron, Chairman of the Skokie, IL Environmental Control Commission warned recently that high levels of copper in tap water could cause health and mental problems in young people and pets. A water sample taken immediately upon opening the tap in the morning collected water that had remained in the pipes all night. A second sample was taken after the water had run to clear the pipes. Copper content was considerably higher in the initial sample than in the second sample. If you have copper pipes in your home, it is suggested that you allow the water to run for a minute or so to draw water for drinking or cooking.

Joan Dugan
THE OTHER RING

CONGRATULATIONS TO:

Manny Littin on finishing Jack's C.D. CH. CHATEAUBRIARD JOKERSWILD C.D. finished at Monroe K.C. with a score of 190. The next day in Bucyrus, Ohio he got an extra leg for 4th place in Novice A. Jack is now in Open training, along with Manny.

Our Kahlbah, G'VERET KAHLBAH DE STRATHCONA, C.D.X. got her second leg in Utility with a fantastic score of 197 for first place in Utility at Monroe. She then went to the Open B ring and got a 195½ the same day in Open. Kahlbah is handled and trained by Jerry Katz.

Richard and Mimi Long's CH. JOLI DE LA RIVETTE C.D. too the first leg in Open A with a 192½ on June 12 under Bob Self.

On June 12 at Land-O-Lakes Trials, CH. LAURDEEN'S L'AIMEE MA CHIENNE took a 186 for her 2nd leg in Novice B. under Mr. Davis. Aimee is owned by Jan and Phil Zingsheim.

CAN. CH. SILVERMOON'S LA JOIE DE VIVRE, CAN.C.D.X. owned by Christine and Roland Duval earned his American C.D.X. with scores of 190½, 193 and 176.

At the Windsor All Breed Club in Ontario, Canada, CH. ERA DE BEAUX-JOLIS CDX completed her Canadian C.D. She is owned and handled by Virginia Schafer. CH. PA'CHICK'S IMPRESARIO C.D. owned and handled by Susan McCormick earned his first leg in Open work. Kahlbah, G'VERET KAHLBAH DE STRATHCONA completed her Canadian C.D.X. with scores of 192½ and 195.

This year, the 1976 statistics from Front and Finish indicate that seven Briards placed in ratings, which is really something special for a national record. Briards are the only rare breed to have such a record!

Please send your obedience news and antidotes to Stephanie Katz, 1701 Strathcona, Detroit, MI 48203. (313/368-3123).

PA'CHICK'S MOONLIGHT SERENADE is shown left after taking a 4 POINT MAJOR at Battle Creek K.C. on 5/30/77. Sarah, owned by Charles & Pat Long was awarded Winners Bitch, Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex by judge, Mr. Ed Bracy. She is handled by Pat.

She was just a super friend

CH. SATEEN D'HAUTE COUTURE

1969 - 1977
Junior Showmanship competition tests the ability of young people to show a dog in conformation classes. The Junior must be at least 10 years of age and not yet 17 on the day of the show. The dog must be eligible to be entered in either conformation or obedience at American Kennel Club shows and must be owned or co-owned by the Junior or by a member of his family. All breeds are shown in the same class at once. The relative merits of the dog itself are not considered, except insofar as the Junior Handler is able to show the good points of his particular dog effectively and to minimize its faults. Like the equitation classes at a horse show, the Juniors are judged on their ability to perform rather exacting procedures that would be a challenge to the experienced adult handler.

The Junior Showmanship classes are divided into "Novice" for beginners and "Open" classes. When a Junior has won three firsts in the Novice class, he must thereafter enter only in an Open class. The Novice and Open classes are usually subdivided into age groups. The Junior sections are for ages 10 to 13 and the Senior sections are for ages 13 to 17.

Certain clubs hold limited Junior Showmanship classes, which are open only to those Junior Handlers who have qualified by reason of certain wins in Junior Showmanship competition as specified for that particular show. Westminster Kennel Club does this and the goal of every Junior is to qualify for its Limited Junior Showmanship Class. In order to qualify for the "Garden", a Junior must have eight first place wins over competition in the Open classes...a difficult thing to achieve in one year.

This year, Regina's first show was in March and by May 15 she had captured her eighth win in the Open Class to qualify her for competition at the Garden. As of July 3, Renina and "VV" had entered 26 shows and placed in 23, taking 11 first places, 8 seconds, 1 third and 3 fourths. ...An impressive record for a youngster.

Congratulations Regina and "VV". We will all be cheering for you at the "Garden"!
What purpose did they serve - all the good dogs that once ran through the world and now wait in the shadowy quiet of the past?

They lightened our burdens and drove away our enemies and stayed when others left us. They gave aid and comfort, protection and security. They held a mirror wherein we might see ourselves as we long to be. They gave us a glimpse of a world beyond the narrow confines of our own species.

Although we make dull students, slowly they help us learn how to command and to protect with wisdom and justice and imagination.

They taught and still teach us the joy of giving generosity and kindness and love -- without thought of gainful return.

And now -- all the fleet hounds, the staunch mastiffs, the loyal shepherds, the dancing toys, the fumbling puppies, pets on silk pillows, workers plodding at their tasks, the special ones you loved best, those of ours we still miss -- all the good dogs, goodbye, until some brighter day, in some fairer place you run out again to greet us.

CHAMPION PRONTO DE MARHA

"Dudley", loving and beloved beyond measure.

March 31, 1966 - August 4, 1977

"TOBY"

TOBIAS DE AMICAL COLLINES

1970 - 1977
FROM OUT OF THE PAST - BRIARD CLUB SPECIALTIES

The following list of B.C.A. Specialties, taken from AKC records, indicates that our first specialty was held in 1939. This was 11 years after the formation of the Club and 7 years following the B.C.A.'s recognition by AKC. Information on the entries, Judges and winners was compiled from records kept by B.C.A. and Mary Lou Tingley.

If you have access to old AKC Gazettes or other records and can fill in some of the missing details, please send the information to the Club.

June 10, 1939, North Westchester K.C.
June 14, 1941, North Westchester K.C.
June 13, 1942, North Westchester K.C.
June 12, 1943, North Westchester K.C.
June 10, 1944, North Westchester K.C.
May 26, 1946, Plainfield K.C.
June 21, 1947, Bryn Mawr K.C.
November 12, 1949, K.C. of Philadelphia
December 9, 1950, K.C. of Philadelphia
December 8, 1951, K.C. of Philadelphia
entry 7

Judge: Anton Korbel
BOB: Ch. Montagne Babette
BOS & WD: Xeno
WB: Montagne's Faustina

December 6, 1952, K.C. of Philadelphia
December 19, 1953, K.C. of Philadelphia
December 11, 1954, K.C. of Philadelphia
December 14, 1955, K.C. of Philadelphia
December 6, 1958, K.C. of Philadelphia
December 5, 1959, K.C. of Philadelphia
entry 12

Judge: Walter H. Reeves
BOB: Ch. Walton's Etienne, U.D.
BOS & WB: Calypso Pipsi of Alpen
WD: Haro de Vasouy C.D.

December 10, 1960, K.C. of Philadelphia
entry 9

Judge: Mr. Swartz
BOB, BOW, WD: Fripon des Hirssutes
BOS, WB: Calypso Pipsi of Alpen

September 10, 1961, Westchester K.C.
September 9, 1962, Westchester K.C.
entry 4

September 8, 1963, Westchester K.C.
entry 6

June 20-21, 1964, Harbor Cities K.C. (CA)
entry 13

Judge: Robert Kerns
BOB, BOW, WD: Prince Igor des Coteaux
BOS, WB: Pinot Noir des Coteaux

BOB, BOW, WD: Lutin des Elfes de Malouse
BOS, WB: Linda de la Haute Tour

August 18, 1968, Pontiac K.C.
entry 23

Judge: Major B. Godsol
BOB: Ch. Phoebe Chez Phydeau
BOS, BOW, WD: Phydeaux Qaliph
WB: Spooky Chez Chien Velu

September 29, 1968, Westbury K.A.
entry 20

Judge: Robert Kerns
BOB, BOW, WD: Renault de la Topanga
BOS, WB: Gaï de la Gaillarde
RWD: Maraud de la Brie
RWB: Cafe au Lait de la Topanga

March 22, 1969, B.C.A. Specialty
Indianapolis, IN
entry 20

Judge: Mary Lou Tingley
BOB: Ch. Arlette des Grand Pieds
BOS, BOW, WD: Proud Rebel de Marha
WB: Quintana de Marha

AUGUST 1977
March 22, 1969
B.C.A. Specialty
Indianapolis, IN
entry 20

Judge: Mary Lou Tingley
BOB: Ch. Arlette des Grand Pieds
BOS,BOW,WD: Proud Rebel de Marha
WB: Quintana de Marha
In memory of "Oliver"

CH. QUIK-PIK DE LA GAILLARDE

February 12, 1967

July 17, 1977
PART I

The Doberman Standard states that both shyness and viciousness are very serious faults, and evidence of either is grounds for immediate excusal/dismissal from the breed ring. It further states that "a dog shall be judged fundamentally shy if, refusing to stand for examination, it shrinks away from the judge, it fears an approach from the rear, or it shies at sudden unusual noises to a marked degree." Before the last DPCA revision of the Standard, evidence of shyness or viciousness was sufficient cause for the disqualification of a dog from showing privileges. The AKC, however, felt that this was harsh - especially in the case of puppies who'd received little in the way of training, socialization, and breed ring etiquette. The DPCA agreed with this line of thinking and reduced the penalty to a dismissal rather than outright disqualification.

In my opinion, this was an excellent decision, as it recognized that one event did not necessarily indicate a true, stable behavior pattern. The dog should indeed be excused to prevent further trauma to him or more importantly, the judge. The excusal gave the owner (and ringside) a data point, and allowed owner and dog to go home to work out the problem - so they could come back to the ring at a later date and try again. If the dog's shyness was a fixed pattern of behavior, if the dog was excused again and maybe a third time, the owner would, in all probability, forget showing. But in many instances the pattern was temporary and there are Champions today who shied once, then never showed such behavior again. They became rock steady and would unflinchingly stand for examination.

How could this happen? To explain this takes an examination of shyness, as a behavioral phenomenon, in some depth. What is it? What causes it? How does it affect a dog?...and what can the owner do about it? First, let's discuss what shyness is all about.

..... Shyness is generalized avoidance behavior, which shows up as fear of, and desire to escape from any novel situation. That is, "a sudden change in environment." It might be a sudden movement of a person nearby, a waving towel, the approach of a stranger either from the front or rear on the street, a car backfiring, a child running out from a doorway, or any number of things. The classic reaction of a shy dog is, in rapid sequence, an alert to the stimulus, followed by "bolting" to the end of the leash (if on leash). If free the dog will bolt away to a distance so that the stimulus is out of his particular threat zone.

Yet, most of us have seen dogs that weren't generally shy. They only avoided particularly similar types of things. For example, we have the gunshy dog. He may love people, but spook at sudden loud noises. Or we have the visually oversensitive dog. Noises and...
people don't generally bother this one. But a piece of paper fluttering across his path, or a waving handkerchief, or a person in a raincoat and floppy hat blowing in the wind really sets him off. So, there are many types of "shyness" or avoidance behavior, and they have varying degrees of response, from distaste to panic.

Perhaps at this point, we should mention a type of behavior that is often mistaken as shyness, but is not. Let's call it "distrustfulness." The trait is characteristic of one man or one family dogs. This one is not bothered by sights or sounds. When challenged by a threatening stranger, this type of dog is courageous and a fearless protector. Yet he'll avoid a non-threatening stranger - would just as soon not be petted by anyone, and will often get behind his owner to avoid being touched. This type of dog doesn't make friends easily, is very reserved and suspicious of strangers, yet once he accepts someone, it's a complete acceptance. If you're accepted by this type of dog, you'll never be forgotten. This trait is characteristic of the Mastiff breed and some strains of Rottweiler. It is also evident in some Dobes, Shepherds and Collies. (Ed. note: Some Briards might be added to this list.) Because of his disdain, distaste, and avoidance of all but his chosen few, such a dog is often labeled "Shy". He most assuredly, however, is not.

Shyness can be classified, not only by stimulus (e.g. people, noises, etc.) but also by causes. There are many causes of avoidance behavior and in successfully treating shyness, an owner must have a fairly good handle on what's causing the basic problem - why the dog responds to a stimulus in a certain way. Let's discuss the common causes of shyness/avoidance behavior.

Common Causes of Shyness/Avoidance Behavior

The first kind of shyness we observe is a total type of reaction observable at any young age, in most cases as young as 6 - 8 weeks of age. This is a genetic problem and evidences itself in an "unstable" nervous system. This pup can't handle the stimuli bombarding its senses. It has a "wild" eyed look about it. The genetic mechanism that causes this is not known, however, two beautifully tempered parents can produce it, and the rest of the litter could be perfectly normal. Nothing can be done with this type of shyness. It can't be reconditioned. Such a pup can't take training, and can't make a decent companion. If such a pup crops up in a litter, the only humane thing to do is put it to sleep. Mercifully, this type of shyness is quite rare and shows up infrequently. Because it is easily detected at a young age, and since most people put them down, this type of shyness is self-limiting in domestic dogs.

Another type of shyness is environmentally induced between the ages of 7 and 16 weeks. The work performed by Scott and Fuller at Bar Harbor, Maine and documented in Clarence Pfaffenberger's "New Knowledge of Dog Behavior" indicate that:

1. There are two critical periods of socialization in a puppy's life, namely 7-12 weeks and 12-16 weeks, in which a pup requires human socialization and interaction. If they don't get it between 7-12 weeks, but do between 12-16 weeks, they'll minimally adjust to one owner but will fear everyone else.

2. If they get it between 7-12 weeks but not between 12-16 weeks (when discipline and human leadership is established) the pups will be friendly, but not very trainable.

3. If they don't get proper socialization during either period, they'll fear all people, including their owner.

Unfortunately, if shyness is due to No.1 and/or No. 3 above, there's little an owner can do to overcome it. No. 3 is hopeless. No. 1 can be brought under a little control, but will be totally miserable unless we leave him and his owner on an unpopulated desert island. No. 2 is OK if you want a hammerhead, unruly dog who'll forever hate human domination, restraint and discipline.

We have a third type of shyness which is also genetic in origin. It doesn't emerge until the onset of adolescence, between 5-10 months of age. It is based on a survival mechanism, very useful in the wild. A wild animal will always run rather than fight unless:

1. It is cornered and has to fight.
2. Its personal territory is threatened.

The urge to run, to escape as a self-protective device is genetic and does show up rather suddenly in domestic dogs. Like a male lifting his leg, yesterday he didn't - today he does. Yesterday the dog was fine with strangers, all of a sudden, today he wants to run from them. We can envision it graphically as the establishment of two or three distances.

The "Intimate Distance" is the sphere around the dog through which only chosen ones may pass. The "Critical Distance" is the sphere in which the dog will attack if anyone crosses, and the "Flight Distance" is the sphere in which the dog will run or try to escape if anyone crosses. In a wild animal this mechanism keeps the species alive. A wild dog will attack if someone gets beyond the flight distance and into the critical zone. This can either be accomplished by cornering the dog so he can't escape, or by running faster and getting through the critical zone. These distances are governed by genes and vary from animal to animal. The process of domestication essentially "bred out" the flight distance, widened the intimate distance and reduced the critical distance while reducing, also, the "alarming" or threat signaling reaction. The critical distance and the threat signaling apparatus has been retained, however, in the "guarding" breeds to a much greater extent than in other breeds. However, the genes that govern these distances are still in the fabric of all breeds and indiscriminate breeding can bring them to the surface. Put a dog who has inherited these "wildness" traits on lead and have a stranger come up and the dog will bolt to the end of the lead. If the dog is further restrained and the stranger keeps pushing, the dog will bite - the classical fear biter complex. Because such a dog is so easily and aggressively responsive to his owner, training can minimize and recondition the flight reaction. More about this later. However such a dog SHOULD not be bred. It seems that there's a very strong correlation between this type of behavior and the popularity of the breed. When attention is not specifically paid to these matters the genes will surface.

There are two more types of shyness we'll classify. The first is straightforward, and easy to deal with. It is "Traumatic Shyness" and it is caused by trauma to the dog. Put a perfectly healthy dog in a kennel run. A bunch of roudy kids go by and they toss a fire cracker into the run. the dog, as a result, can become shy both to loud noises and to children who are loud and roudy. The dog could also
rationally develop a fear of being kenneled. This is an example of traumatic shyness. In any event, it's caused by a real event that "scars" the dog mentally. It can be treated, and the dog can be reconditioned.

The last type of shyness is a very subtle one, and may mimic the genetic establishment of "Flight Distance" in a lot of respects. We call it "Traumatic Adolescence" and like the emergence of genetic wildness, becomes evident during adolescence, usually between 5-10 months of age. However, unlike wildness, it usually limits its focus to people and other dogs. Its onset is also rather sudden, however, the cause has nothing to do with flight distance or genetics.

Perhaps it can best be explained by analogy to human adolescence. Adolescence, to a human can be very traumatic. Kids become extremely sensitive. They're feeling new emotions - the world is no longer the same place - they feel "wrong" - they instinctively know that they're no longer children, but they're not adults either. They feel alienated and abandoned. Now, let's illustrate. Suppose you have a daughter. She's 12 years old, starting to menstruate - her breasts are developing and she's taking the shape of adulthood. Inside, her glands are secreting estrogen and other hormones. She's growing her last spurt before maturity. She feels awkward. Now suppose you force this hypothetical but typical teenager to be a party goer, a socialite precisely at the time when her ego and self confidence are at an all time low. You could create major, lifelong hangups! This is the time when the kid needs an ego boost, and a chance to grow out of her uncertainties. You can't force her to be an extrovert when her body screams "leave me alone". Such a child can be an introvert (shy if you will) at age 2, yet become a dynamic, vibrant, outgoing human being full of confidence at age 20. It's not uncommon.

It is the same for a dog. Adolescence is transition. It is change. In some dogs, the onset is gradual. But in others it happens all at once. Change can be painful. Such a dog needs no external stress. He can't cope. He needs reassurance, not repeated exposure to the things that freak him out. The flood of internal stirrings continually compete with the external novelty surrounding him. His nervous system screams TILT - it can't handle everything. All circuits become overloaded. Such a pup will bolt from strangers, will shy from judges, and will fear an approach from the rear. Now is not the time to push such a dog into matches thinking "he'll get over it." All you'll succeed in doing is making the dog permanently shy. There's nothing genetically wrong with types like this. They can be bred, but must be raised carefully.

It is very difficult to distinguish traumatic adolescence from the establishment of genetic flight distances. The MAJOR DIFFERENCE is that once established, the genetic problem is stable. The dog will always react similarly in similar situations. With traumatic adolescence, the dog will have terrible days, bad days and days when it almost appears to be normal. This is the major difference. It is important for the dog's owner to differentiate this problem from the genetic problem - as the treatments are the exact opposite from one another.

In order to successfully treat something, whether it is physical or mental, or both, we must first be able to accurately diagnose the problem. The diagnostic process is a logical one, and requires objective observation by the owner of the dog. Proceed as follows:

**STEP 1. BEHAVIOR OF RELATED DOGS**

First, determine the behavioral characteristics of litter mates, sire and dam by contacting the owners of these dogs. You may not get accurate information, but what you do get can help in both diagnosis and subsequent treatment. Ask the following questions:

1. Do these dogs have, or have they exhibited in the past, the same characteristics shown by your pup?
2. Have the sire or dam produced pups in previous litters that exhibit the same types of problems?
3. If these dogs have, or did exhibit the same problems - at what age did they begin?
4. Did the dogs "come out of it"?
5. What kind of home environment did these dogs have - active housedog - noisy - children - rowdy - quiet - a lot of exposure to people? etc.

Given this history, you'll know whether your dog has a unique problem, or one that has been exhibited in others of the same breeding. This in itself, doesn't imply a genetic cause, but it is a data point.

**STEP 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF SHYNESS**

This step entails a detailed observation and recording of the problems observed. This is the "what" and "how" of the particular behavioral problem.

2. What was the dog's actual or usual response? Did he alert, then hit the end of the leash? Was it mild or strong avoidance? Was the dog wound up and ill at ease prior to the presentation of the stimulus, or was he relaxed? This answer will address HOW the dog responds to the specific situation identified in No. 1 above.
3. How often does the dog do this? Is his shyness predictable? Does he always shy in these situation? Sometimes? Rarely? Does his response always have the same strength, or is it sometimes mild, sometimes strong? The answer to this question indicates the degree to which the shyness has been "fixed" and is stabilized as a behavior pattern.

At this point, we have a behavioral baseline for this particular dog's shyness and a record of whether or not related dogs also had the same type of shyness. Now, we move on to the third step in diagnosis, which is identification of probable causes of behavior.

**STEP 3. IDENTIFICATION OF CAUSE OF SHYNESS**

1. Was the dog subjected to trauma? - mistreatment? If so, and the behavior spontaneously erupted after the trauma, then we've identified the cause. For example, suppose you're walking your dog in an open field, when suddenly, a rattlesnake strikes your dog. Further suppose that, in the open field, there was a single tree. After recovery, you notice that every time you walk your dog in an open field with a single tree in it, he winds up, is fearful, and gets scared by the slightest thing. He's fine in a field with many trees, or no trees - but the single tree sets him off. He expects a snake - it's an automatic reaction, caused by trauma.

AUGUST 1977
2. Is the dog's avoidance behavior generalized or is it situation-
al. Refer to question 1 of Step 2 for this.
3. At what age did the dog start to exhibit shyness?
4. Was the dog socialized between 7-12 weeks of age, and 12-16
   weeks of age?
5. Is the shyness fixed both in type and strength of response?
   Refer to question 3 of Step 2 for this.
6. How old is the dog now? How long has this shyness been
   evident?

The following diagnostic table may be of help as a reference in
deciding what type of shyness a dog has.

### Diagnostic Table for Shyness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genetic Nervous Instability</th>
<th>Distrustful</th>
<th>Lack of Primary Socialization</th>
<th>Genetic Flight Distance</th>
<th>Trauma</th>
<th>Adolescence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shows up in related pups - genetic</td>
<td>Shows up in related pups - genetic</td>
<td>Shows up at 12-16 weeks - environmental</td>
<td>Shows up in relatives</td>
<td>At any time</td>
<td>May or may not show up in related pups - environmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At about 7-8 weeks or adolescence</td>
<td>At maturity or adolescence</td>
<td>Onset at adolescence</td>
<td>Onset at adolescence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoids almost all stimuli</td>
<td>Avoids only non-threatening strangers - mild avoidance</td>
<td>Avoids all but master - very strong avoidance</td>
<td>Avoids people, other dogs, and sometimes other novelties - sights, sounds - strong avoidance</td>
<td>Avoidance limited to cause or related aspects of trauma</td>
<td>Usually avoidance limited to people, but not necessarily. Ambivalence - still curious, but lacks ego to investigate sometimes mild, sometimes strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoidance is stable ... same reactions ... predictable</td>
<td>Stable pattern</td>
<td>Stable pattern</td>
<td>Dependent on distance away from stimulus</td>
<td>Stable, fixed pattern</td>
<td>Unpredictable ... dog may have good and bad days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Methods of Treatment

Now that we have diagnosed the problem, let's discuss methods of treatment for each of the types of shyness shown in the table.

**Genetic Nervous Instability** - This problem can't be really cured. This type of pup has a genetic, neurological disorder, causing extreme sensitivity in all senses, and runaway anxiety responses. Should be put to sleep.

**Distrustfulness** - This dog can be taught to hold his ground and tolerate strange people. But he'll never become outgoing. Since a characteristic of such a dog is an almost fanatic loyalty, they are easily trained and willing to please their owners. Teaching such a dog to sit-stay, and stand for examination usually is all that it takes. Once given the command, the dog can be approached, petted or examined. However, when not under command, it requires intelligent handling. Don't let people try to pet or coax him. Tell them to let the dog approach them, and then, only with slow non-threatening motion may they pet him. Once past the threshold of acceptance by the dog, once he's CHOSEN to make friends, this dog is normal in every respect. You're no longer a stranger.

**Lack of Primary Socialization** - This dog could have been normal in all respects, but because of the lack of socialization to people, he'll always be uneasy around them. This dog is probably very attached to other dogs, and feels a lot more comfortable if there's another dog around. If the other dog is outgoing, he may even follow its lead in approaching strangers in your home - eventually to the point of accepting them. Success in reconditioning this dog is dependent on how long the dog has been allowed to fix the fear pattern. If you start the treatment at 4 months of age, chances are good that he'll end up almost normal. Another outgoing dog helps, but if not available, you still have a good shot at helping him. He must be around PEOPLE - immersed in them, with them IGNORING him. In the house, on the street, going about their business, this dog must have a non-threatening opportunity to see humans. He must also get very healthy doses of individual socialization from his owners - and obedience training with a LOT OF PRAISE to build his confidence.

**Genetic Flight Distance** - This dog wants to escape - it's a powerful instinct. To control this, we need a more powerful counter-force. We use the fact that all dogs will choose to act in such a manner as to bring them minimum discomfort and maximum pleasure. In short, in the words of the great Carl Spitz, "we make it inconvenient for the dog, so he'll find out what's convenient." This means rigging the situation to make the dog break, then giving him solid correction for breaking. Start with basic obedience. Heel, sit-stay, down-stay, stand for examination, recall. Then set up your distractions with the dog on lead, both in stays and while heeling. Come down hard on the dog until he decides that the consequences of "bolting" are worse than those of holding his ground. Give the dog the choice, so he can learn the unalterable fact that all actions have consequences. Give him the chance to choose to say "no" to his urge to escape. If he does this consistently, thousands of times, a new steady behavior will replace the flight reaction. Eventually the panic response will dampen - give way to a choice between alternatives. This may sound hard, because we're going against instinct, but it will work. Instincts that are undesirable should be bred out, but given an individual dog who has them, we should recondition them in order to give the dog a halfway normal life. We owe them that much.

**Trauma** - The best way to handle traumatic shyness is to recreate the situation, without the trauma, and insure that a pleasurable event occurs at the site of the trauma. The pleasurable event is dependent on what "turns your dog on" - so you're the best judge of what to use. Repeat until the trauma is erased from the dog's memory. Above all, be patient!

Continued....

BCA

AUGUST 1977
ADOLESCENCE - The success of treating traumatic adolescence is totally dependent on early recognition of the problem, and the removal of stress. If this is not done, and the shyness is reinforced to the point of becoming fixed, then it must be treated in the same manner as the genetic flight distance problem. Early recognition means at the onset of or during adolescence - and as much before maturity as possible. Proceed as follows. Stop, I repeat, STOP showing the pup at matches, shows and training classes. Keep him at home and in a non-stress-producing environment. Play with the pup. Build his confidence. Make him feel right. Reassure the pup. Get him out occasionally for quiet walks. Take him to a shopping center but stay in the car (with the window open) with him so he can watch the action from a position of safety. Play/train the pup. Use minimum force. Don't restrain the pup. When people come over, don't have them bear down on him. Don't force him to sit to be petted. If he wants to get away, let him. If he wants to investigate, let him. Above all, don't reprimand and don't push. Be patient. If not traumatized, he'll grow out of it and be a confident, happy adult. Praise type obedience training in the privacy of your yard is a great ego booster. So is conformation training - with a lot of bait, but only use people acceptable to the dog as "judge". However, don't overcompensate and baby the dog. Don't spoil him. The dog still needs discipline. He needs to know where he stands and feel secure in the knowledge of your fairness and consistency.

I haven't discussed "situation shyness" to this point because there are so many varied things that a particular dog may become "spooky" at. Usually, though, it's a single thing that gets to him. Situation shyness can be reconditioned by continual exposure in a non-threatening environment - gradually increasing the strength of the stimulus. As an example, we've "cured" gunshy dogs by continued exposure to capgun fire at a distance while heeling the dog. As the dog settled, we used a 22-cal. pistol with blanks. Again, as the dog settled and accepted the noise as part of the background, we started shooting closer and closer. We never shot right next to the dog - as that is just plain painful. Another way to do it is to make the stimulus mean something pleasurable or exciting to the dog. Bird dog people cure gunshyness by teaching the dog to retrieve downed game - building their desire to feverish pitch - then using the gunshot as a command to "Get the Bird". The dog may have been spooky about the shots before, but since the desire to retrieve was so strong - and the gun became a "release" to do so, that the dog learned not only to accept gunshots, but to LOVE them!

Reprinted from Pure Bred Dogs, American Kennel Gazette, January 1976
The October issue of the DEW CLAW will include the temperament tests suggested by the author, which you can use to test your own dog.
CHAMPION EAGLE OF ALPEN (dog)

Owner: Jayne Dubin
Breeder: Alice Kent
Championship: May 8, 1977
Whelped: November 14, 1975
Sire: Ch. Sultan d'Esprit
(Dam: Impie du Lac de Bethmale
(Ch. Phydeau Quoin de Cuivre
X Ch. Peinarde de Marha)
Judge: H.M. Cresap
Handled by owner

Owner: Marie & Monroe Kokin
Breeder: Owners
Championship: May 27, 1977
Whelped: June 16, 1976
Sire: Ch. Pa'Chick's Rebel Deux
(Dam: Ch. Bellesprit Fille Vendredi
(Ch. Proud Rebel de Marha X
Esmarelida de la Gaillarde)
Judge: Harry James Thomas
Handled by owner
NEW BRIARD CHAMPION

CHAMPION LES BLUES DU CHIEN DE SEL, C.D. (bitch)

Owner: Susan Erickson  Breeder: Lawrence LoPatin
Championship: June 12, 1977
Whelped: November 20, 1973
Sire: Ch. Uhey Chien de Grand Coeur
(Dam: Ch. Ugie Belle Noir de Strathcona
(Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse, (Ch. Tres Bien Chez Rogues de
C.D. X Ch. Phoebe Chez Brie X G'Veret Kahlbah de
Phydeaux) Strathcona, U.D.)

CHAMPION COLBY IAN DE BEAUXJOLIS (dog)

Owners: Jack & Sandra Kay Scott  Breeders: Don & Nancy Mandeville
Championship: June 11, 1977
Whelped: December 18, 1973
Sire: Ch. Phydeaux Quinaud  Dam: Ch. Cicely of Northumberland
(Ch. Ike de Vasouy X Ch. Nanie de la Haute Tour)
(Sampson d'Agincourt X Berry Brow's Nina)
Judge: Mrs. Leslie Kodner  Handler: Sandra Scott

BCA

AUGUST 1977
NEW BRIARD CHAMPION

CHAMPION PA’CHICK’S MY LE BEAUCHIEN (dog)

Owners: Marie & Monroe Kokin
Breeders: Charles & Pat Long
Championship: July 16, 1977
Whelped: October 8, 1976
Sire: Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse, C.D.
Dam: Am/Can. Ch. Pa’Chick’s Indian Summer
(Odon-Desire des Elfes de Malouse X Maia-Mopti des Elfes de Malouse)
Judge: Henry Stoecker
Handled by owner

STUD DOG COLUMN


LEADERS: LISTING STUD DOG COLUMN listings are $10 per year or $2 per issue for up to four lines of information. Send listing to the Secretary and make checks payable to the Briard Club of America.

LOOKING FOR PUPPIES?

CALIFORNIA
Don Mandeville, 4840 Corbin Ave., Tazacorte, CA 91356 (213/476-1252)

MICHIGAN
Linda Loehr, 7380 Bishop Rd., Brighton, MI 48116 (313/227-2414)
Patricia Lone, 5890 Shea Rd., Marine City, MI 48039 (313/765-5906)

NEW JERSEY
Mary Lou Tingley, Yardley Road, Mendham, NJ 07945 (201/543-7455)

NEW YORK
Jayne Dubin, 14 Culver Dr., New City, NY 10956 (914/634-6331)

TEXAS
Matt & Pat Morale, 502 Nottingham, Richardson, TX 75080 (214/690-8447)

Notice of litters belonging to B.C.A. Members is printed without charge in the Dew Claw. If you have or are expecting a litter, please notify the Secretary.